Volume XV.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1898.

Number 766

DEALERS IN

ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINES

Cifice and Works, BUTTERWORTH AVE.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Bulk works at Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Manistee, Caullac, Big Rapids, Grand Haven, Traverse City, Ludington, Allegan, Howard City, Petoskey, Reed City, Fremont, Hart, Whitehall, Holland and Fennville

Highest Price Paid for Empty Carbon and Gasoline Barrels

Four Kinds of Coupon Books are manufactured by us and all sold on the same basis, irrespective of size, shape or denomination. Free samples on application.

TRADESMAN COMPANY, Grand Rapids.

It pays any dealer to have the reputa tion of keeping pure goods.

It pays any dealer to keep the Seymour Cracker.

There's a large and growing section of the public who will have the best, and with whom the matter of a cent or so a pound makes no impression. It's not HOW CHEAP with them; it's HOW

For this class of people the Seymour Cracker is made.

Discriminating housewives recognize its superior

FLAVOR, PURITY. DELICIOUSNESS

and will have it.

If you, Mr. Dealer, want the trade or particular people, keep the Seymour Cracker. Made by .

National Biscuit Company,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES

One of the largest stocks in Michigan. Prices right. Service prompt. Write for our '98 catalogue with dealers' net price sheet.

ADAMS & HART, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



R. THOMAS"

The Best Nickel Cigar in the State.

Ruhe Bros. Co., Makers. Factory 956, 1st Dist. Pa.

F. E. Bushman, Representative, Kalamazoo, Mich.





Owing to the

CANNED VEGETABLES

shortage of fruit in our State

last season, we are having an unprecedented sale on all kinds of Canned Goods.

Musselman Grocer Company

Grand Rapids, Mich.

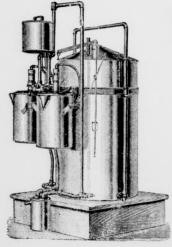
Don't let your stock get low.

Look out for higher prices on Tomatoes. Ask our salesmen about those Nunley, Hines & Co.'s

Yellow Peaches.

GANNED FISH

CANNED MEATS



We Are the People

has been before the Board of Underwriters for several weeks, has received the approval of that organization and we are now pre-pared to execute orders for all sizes prompt ly. We claim for our generator superior strength, simplicity of construction, durability, economy in operation and elasticity of capacity, and candidly believe that an in-spection of our machine and a comparison with the generators of other manufacturers will result in the selection of our generator. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. All enquiries promptly and carefully answered.

M. B. Wheeler Electric Co. Grand Rapids.

Michigan Acetylene Gas Go., Ltd.

The following letter from a noted patent expert is self explanatory:

Detroit, April 20-I have just returned from Washington, and while there in connection with my patents, I had occasion to go through the files and examine patents pertaining to the generation and control of Acetylene Gas. With me was an expert from the office of R. G. Dyer & Co, late commissioner of patents. It may be a source of some satisfaction to you to know that he pro nounced the "Buffington" generator the best thing of the kind on the market, and we examined over dozen different generators pertaining to this dustry.

E. C. Norris, Electrician.

Sproul & McGurrin,

General Agents for Western Michigan

DISPLAY ROOMS, 184 E FULTON ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



& CO.'S COMPRESSED YEAST FLEISCHMANN



As placed on the market in tin foil and under our yellow label and signature is

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Of greater strength than any other yeast, and convenient for handling. Neatly wrapped in tin foil. Give our silverware premium list to your patrons and increase your trade. Particular attention paid to shipping trade. Address,

FLEISCHMANN & CO.

Detroit Agency, 118 Bates St. Grand Rapids Agency, 26 Fountain St.





BICYCLE RIDING

BERKEY ADJUSTABLE SPRING SEAT POST

A seat post especially adapted to gentlemen's and ladies' wheels. Overcomes the jar and sudden shocks caused in running over rough roads, car tracks, etc. Saves strain on wheel and saves enough in repairs to pay for itself a dozen times over in a season. Adjustable to any wheel, any saddle or any weight rider and to all wear. No wabbling. It is not unlike an ordinary post in appearance and can be taken off or put on with an ordinary bicycle wrench. Have your bicycle or hardware dealer put one on your wheel for a few days' trial, or have him send for a sample post. If not satisfactory we will refund your money. In ordering send exact size of seat post hole and your weight.



BERKEY SPRING SEAT POST COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

If You Hire Help-

You should use our

Perfect Time Book and Pay Roll.

Made to hold from 27 to 60 names and sell for 75 cents to \$2. Send for sample leaf.

BARLOW BROS., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PREFERRED BANKERS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

| Commenced Business September 1 | 1893. |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Insurance in force. \$ Net Increase during 1897 Net Assets. Losses Adjusted and Unpaid. Other Liabilities. Total Death Losses Paid to Date. | |
| Total Guarantee Deposits Paid to Beneficiaries. Death Losses Paid During 1897 Death Rate for 1897 Cost per 1,000 at age 30 during 1897 | 812.00 17,000.00 6.31 8.25 |
| FRANK E RORSON PRES | |

TRUMAN B. GOODSPEED, SEC'Y.

Prices, styles, fit and make guaranteed by KOLB & SON.

OLDEST, most reliable wholesale clothng manufacturers in Rochester, N. Y.

See our \$4 Spring Overcoats and Suits. Spring line of fine goods—excellent. Write our Michigan agent, William Connor, Box 346, Marshall, Mich., or meet him at Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, room 82, daily, from June 1 to June 7.

He has been with us 16 years and will use you right Customers' expenses allowed. ******************

COMMERCIAL CREDIT CO., LIMITED, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

We guarantee the payment of all moneys col-lected by our representatives in the United States and Canada when claims are receipted tor by us.

L. J. STEVENSON, Manager and Notary. R. J. CLELAND, Attorney.

*************** FIRE INS.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY

R. G. DUN & CO.

Widdicomb Bld'g, Grand Rapids, Mich. Books arranged with trade classification of names, ollections made everywhere. Write for particulars. L. P. WITZLEBEN, Manager.

Rare Chance for Small Capital.

A plant equipped for planing, resawing, turning, inside finishing, etc., costing originally over \$10.000, offered for about one-third that. Good condition. Now in operation. Just taken on debt by present owners who have other business. Growing city, \$500 population. Fine surrounding country. Good opening for lumber yard. Certainly a \$NAP. Easy terms. Lock Box 7, Traverse City, Mich.

Save Trouble Save Losses Save Dollar



WORSE AND WORSE.

Hager's Creditors Grow in Number and Amount.

Two classes of dealers cause irreparable damage in any community-the man who sells goods too close to cost and the man who persistently pays more for a staple commodity than he is warranted in paying on a parity with other markets. Both men are hailed as benefactors by unthinking people who do not realize that the basis of all business is profit and that the man who attempts to carry on a business contrary to the established laws of trade must necessa-rily face disaster in the end. The unfortunate feature of the matter is that the disaster is too frequently shared by a large circle of victims who find, too late, that things are not what they seem,

something from the sale of them, the amount would be so small, in comparison with the total amount he owes, that the creditors would not receive any considerable percentage on their claims, even although he were disposed to turn over the total proceeds to them and distribute it pro rata.

The facsimile letter will bear careful perusal, especially the confession which Mr. Hager makes that he has "been doing a losing business for the past This was known to everyone year. who was at all familiar with the egg market, because it was universally conceded that he was paying above the market and that his reckless methods would, sooner or later, land him or his financial backer, or both, in bankruptcy. The Tradesman has repeatedly warned its readers to beware of dealers who offer that bank recommendations are not al- more for goods than the market war-

Lake Odessa, Mich., May 16th, 1898.

A.C.HAGER

I regret to inform you that I have been compelled, temporarily to stop business. For the past year I have been doing a losing business, but hoped to keep things moving until I could receive returns from this season's business, some time next winter.—But this I have found impossible. To those to whom I am indebted let me szy that the moment I receive returns from my eggs which I have placed in the east in cold storage, that moment will you receive your pay. I cannot do better than that. I intend in the near function hand to those interested a statement, of my figureial affairs, in order that they may moment will you receive your pay. I cannot do better than that. I intend in the near future to hand to those interested, a statement of my financial affairs, in order that they may know that I am covering up nothing. If you will but be patient for a short time you will

Sincerely yours,

A. C. HAGER.

dealer who conducts a conservative business is too often forsaken for the upstart who operates on wind and fictitious credit.

In announcing the failure of A. C. Hager, the Lake Odessa egg dealer, last week, the Tradesman intimated that the liabilities might reach \$20,000. Recent developments indicate that this estimate was too small by at least \$10,000, and those who are familiar with the failure and the circumstances which precipitated the liquidation insist that the indebtedness is nearer \$40,000 than it is \$30,000. So far as the circumstances surrounding the failure have developed, it is quite evident that Mr. Hager no available assets with which he can pay any considerable portion of this amount. In a circular letter which he issued to his creditors under date of May 16-facsimile of which is published in connection herewith-he stated that soon as he received returns from his eggs in cold storage, that moment his creditors would receive their pay. As a matter of fact, the owners of the storage warehouse at Pottstown, Pa., have telegraphed an attorney in this city that Mr. Hager has no equity in the goods stored there; on the contrary, he is indebted to the warehouse to a considerable amount. While it is possible that

ways to be relied upon and that the rants, and invariably made the caution so pointed that anyone with half an eye could see that Hager was the man referred to; yet, notwithstanding these warnings frequently and emphatically uttered through the columns of the Tradesman, hundreds of Michigan merchants and shippers have been caught in the meshes of the failure with claims ranging from \$16 to \$1,600.

The Tradesman is assured by several business men of Lake Odessa that they frequently remonstrated with Mr. Hager against his policy of bidding above market for eggs, assuring him that disaster would surely overtake him unless paying and the selling price. were invariably told that Mr. Hager understood his business and that he did not care to be burdened with the advice of men who were less familiar with the egg business than he claimed to be.

Mr. Hager returned to Lake Odessa last Saturday evening and remained there over Sunday and until the after-noon train Monday, when he left for the East, ostensibly headed for Buffalo. It is not thought by some that he will ever return, as one legal gentleman insists that he will cause his arrest on a capias having issued checks against the Lake Odessa Savings Bank after having been notified by the Bank not to do so.

but Mr. Hager's statement that he will return to Lake Odessa and re-engage in business is certainly premature, because a man who has made such a record as be has should not be permitted to engage in trade anywhere, least of all in the town be has disgraced by one of the most gigantic swindles which has ever been perpetrated upon the merchants of Michigan.

The Grain Market.

There is nothing new in the wheat market and prices remain the same. Mixed and No. 1 white dropped from \$1.27 to \$1.20 and No. 2 red advanced from \$1.39 to \$1.47, so by taking an average of the two it will be seen that prices remain about the same. The receipts have been enormous during the past week and the visible increased 1,093,000 bushels, notwithstanding a decrease would have been in order. The same week last year the visible decreased 1,446,000 bushels. The fact is, any one who had a bushel of wheat on hand has made haste to sell it before the market goes lower, as many wanted only \$1 per bushel, and some sold at that, while others are holding for \$2. The majority, however, are selling. We have certainly received more wheat in the Northwest than the most rabid bear ever thought there was to come in. It looks now as though the race was over. In this State the wheat has certainly been picked up very closely, and the question arises, Where will the wheat come from until the new crop is suitable for milling purposes?

Corn has held its own remarkably well, as it has been so wet that seeding has been retarded. Oats have receded about 3c per bushel. Flour remains quite stationary. Mill feed is in good demand, but prices have been dropped \$1 per ton on both bran and middlings.

The receipts during the week were only fair, having been 53 cars of wheat, o cars of corn and 5 cars of oats. We would also mention that the growing crop is looking excellent.

The milis are paying \$1.20 for wheat.

C. G. A. VOIGT.

Hides, Pelts, Tallow and Wool.

Hides remain high, but not so firm in price, concessions having been made to effect sales. The demand is strong, as all tanners desire leather to supply he left a convenient margin between the the Government demand, which calls for large amounts, taking every grade.

Pelts are firm at a decline in price, with few sales made to clean out. There are few offerings.

Tallow shows a weakness at the late advance. Fresh stock is, however, in good demand.

Wool is in better demand. prices are talked of East, while the West keeps the advance and crowds higher. As the clip moves, some one West wishes it at full quotations of sales East. There will be no low-priced wool the coming season, as compared with the past four WM. T. HESS. vears.

As the snow melts before the sun so TRADESMAN COUPONS | Hager may have shipped several carloads | Whether this is sufficient cause to this is sufficient cause to the distribution of eggs direct to market and realized arrest the Tradesman is unable to say, fore an ill-kept and ill-arranged store. does the number of your customers be-

Dry Goods

The Dry Goods Market.

Staple Cottons-The past week has witnessed advances in lines of fine brown and bleached sheetings, and a general strengthening of the price position of brown sheetings and drills. Print cloths have worked up close to 2c for 64-square extras, but business has been temporarily blocked by the tenacity with which sellers hold for advanced prices. Perhaps the most marked improvement in business has been seen in seasonable goods of all kinds, but especially in thin cotton fabrics. The duck market is nearly bare of spot goods of all kinds, and sales are made at prices 20 per cent. above those ruling two weeks ago. Many mills are unable to make deliveries upon regular ounce and export grades inside of a month, being employed in full upon Government contracts. The market has long been bare of the latter goods. Bleached goods have shown some improvement during the week, but this has been largely confined to fine counts of sheetings and shirtings. One line has been advanced about ic and a few other lines occupying a similar exceptional position must soon be marked up. Of other goods than fine sheetings there are considerable stocks accumulated, and early advances in prices are out of the question. Colored cottons of heavy weight have moved fairly well during the last few days and are firm in price. Low grade light-weight goods are somewhat irregular in price, owing to large stocks and comparatively limited demand. Low priced fancy domets are very good sellers and advances in prices of some leading lines do not hinder business.

Prints-Some good sized sales of low and medium priced sheer prints have been made in the primary market during the week just past, but all sales of prints of a seasonable character have been made at very low prices. Wash prints are hard to move at any price, and so are lappets. Some of the most desirable lines of organdies, lawns and similar sheer goods have brought close to full prices, but such instances are rare. Very little has been accomplished in the more staple lines of prints, outside of staple fancies, cretonnes, draperies, etc. Some new lines of the latter goods are upon the market and have attracted some attention.

Woolen Goods-A careful survey of the men's wear woolen goods situation brings to the surface many facts which are responsible for the present almost general stagnation. There is no question but that' notwithstanding the avalanche of cancellations which the woolen manufacturers have received, the net amount of business still standing on their books is considerably larger than it was a year ago. The whole trouble has been that when fall goods were ready to be shown there seemed to prevail (and with some cause) among the clothing trade the opinion that goods would never be so cheap again, notwithstanding their advanced price, in which belief they were encouraged by the manufacturers and their selling agents themselves. This belief brought about almost a scramble on the part of the clothiers to protect themselves against future advances by buying really more goods than they could have disposed of had we had no war and conditions continued to be as good as they

Cloakings-Cloak manufacturers do employes.

not seem to be disposed to make up stock until the present unsettled conditions are adjusted. The indications are that the short jacket will be in vogue next season, and if this turns out to be the fact, then there will be no great cloaking business done at all, as short jackets mean smaller consumption of woolens. The largest houses (cloak manufacturers) do not seem to be able to set the fashions and the pace for business as in past seasons. The spring cloak trade has turned out much better, however, than was anticipated, and has proven that it is difficult to forecast correctly how the most discouraging early symptoms may terminate. The cloak houses are all making up large sample lines for fall, and if the retail trade will only place orders early enough, a fair cloaking season may yet

Blankets -- Blankets are firm and strong, thanks to Uncle Sam's necessi-

Dress Goods-There is quite a demand for all black matalasses and fancy weaves in woolen dress goods, while brilliant color combinations are also well thought of.

Underwear-Linen mesh underwear has created a favorable impression, and the original high-priced lines have secured excellent business. There have, however, been several excellent imitations made which combine all of the good qualities of the higher priced lines, and which can be sold at a much more popular price, say, \$2.50 to \$3 a garment. Union underwear for men, for both summer and winter, is growing in popularity, and in some places is finding large sales, and some excellent goods at popular prices are being shown, in both cotton and wool.

Hosiery-Buyers have turned their attention largely to fancy grades, partially on account of the better styles which they can find, and which the public are demanding. As there seems to be no let-up as yet in the demand by the consumers for good fancy hosiery, even the brightest colorings are being worn. Much of it is decidedly questionable in taste, but that is not a matter which concerns the retailer or the manufacturer. Sales of more staple lines of fast black and some colored hosiery retain their average sales, and have not fallen behind to any great extent on account of the popularity of fancy varieties, it seeming to be necessary to have about an equal stock of both on hand. It was predicted, when fancy hosiery began to be an important factor in the market, that staple lines would suffer, and retailers besitated about placing orders for the latter, but they soon after started ahead, and have now found themselves with good stocks of both. Prices are well maintained by them in this country and abroad, and orders for fancy styles are well ahead of the supply.

Upholstery-The jobbers continue to report a very unsatisfactory business, as buyers purchase in small amounts to cover pressing requirements, and even then of the cheaper grades, more especially the velours and cotton tapestry. Manufacturers are running only a portion of their capacity, as they do not feel justified in making up stock to carry. A few mills have done very fairly of late on cheaper grades of bunting, made from common and 4-blood wool. Some who have never made this line before have experimented of late, glad to find something that will permit them to run some of their idle machinery.

Don't despise the opinions of your

Warm Weather Coming --



Also new arrivals in summer Wash Goods. Organdy from 5c to 20c. Dimity from 41/2c to 15c. Lawns, Lappetts, Ducks, White Goods, Percales and new plaid cotton Dress Goods. Full standard prints, fancies, blues, madders and staples, 4c. New lines of Belts, Belt Buckles, Belt Pins. Write for samples.

P. Steketee & Sons, Jobbers. Grand Rapids.

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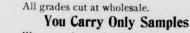
If in Doubt

as to the quantity you can sell, try a sample lot. Prices \$7.50 to \$42 per dozen.

VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Dealers don't keep our goods; they SELL them.

Carpets



We carry the stock. When you make a sale, send us the pattern number, size of room or quantity wanted and we will ship your order the same day as received

-sewed if desired.

OVER 3,000 DEALERS are now handling our carpets profitably. Let us start you to succes

For One Dollar

We will send you a book of Carpet Samples containing about 50 patterns—size 9x18 inches. These samples are cut from the roll, so you can guarantee every carpet as represented—in style, color and quality. No picture scheme or Misrepresentation. Every sample is finished, numbered and quality specified on ticket, so you can make no mistake when ordering. We also make up books as above, 18x18 in., which we will furnish

For Three Dollars

This size is very popular, as the patterns show up beautifully. If you prefer large samples we will cut them any length desired at the price of the goods per yard. We have the best-selling goods on earth. Don't wait, order samples at once; it will be to your interest and we want you to represent us.

HENRY NOEE & CO., SOUTHEAST CORNER MARKET & MONROE STS., CHICAGO.

Complete price list and telegraph code will be sent with samples

BANKING REFORM.

Review of the Present and Proposed Systems.

A reader asks the question: "What will prevent the bankers from contracting the volume of credit notes whenever they deem it desirable to do so, if the proposed law is adopted?'

We might, if so disposed, answer this question by asking another, "What prevents them from doing so now?"

However, at the expense of deviating a little from the question under consideration, we will give some reasons why this should not deter our efforts at reform. If such fears are based on fact, they would furnish justification for laws to prohibit all powers to issue credits whatsoever and the utter abolition of banks. It seems to us that such questions originate largely with people who do not comprehend the nature of banking, or at least seem to forget that bankers, like other people, have a great deal of human nature in their make-ups, and by reason of this latter quality are prone to refrain from doing things that will cause themselves avoidable injury. What sense would there be in bankers injuring the banking business by refusing to supply credits to purchasers willing and able to pay for them and to secure the debts until they are paid for? If it pays the shoe dealer to encourage his customers to purchase all the shoes they can use and pay for, why will it not pay the banker to do likewise with his goods-credits? An answer to the shoe proposition will fit the credit proposition equally well. Each is supply-ing a need of civilized society. The difference between the two seems to be that shoes are wealth in themselves, while credits are but certificates of wealth. The fact that one transaction involves the physical passing of the wealth while the other but represents wealth, alienated from the transaction for the sake of convenience, does not change the line of operation necessary to success in each case. Each desires to sell all the goods he can dispose of with a reasonable expectation of payment. Bankers will not deem it desirable to contract the volume of credit notes unless the securities offered for the use of such notes become of questionable value by reason of undue speculation, or other panic-breeding tendencies. Under such conditions credits will always be curtailed, in obedience to the demands of an enlightened self-interest, regardless of statutory enactments. A speculative boom is always intensified by unrestrained credit accommodations, and the more intense the boom the more ruinous the inevitable collapse. When such conditions prevail the interests of society at large, bankers included, are best served by contracting credits as a check against the over stimulation of speculative transactions, and who can judge of these tendencies better than the bankers, who are at all times in touch with industrial activities? Under the operation of the laws of trade an industrial drunk is as certain to end in collapse as an individual drunk is, by reason of the laws of our physical organism. Giving more credits in one case would operate the same as would the giving of more whisky in the other. It is folly to think that we can legislate an even issuance of credits under varying industrial conditions, and when we, as a people, recognize the fact that the acts of borrowing and loaning money, goods or credits are individual acts and independent of governmental interference, we will have made a large advance in

the way of solving the credit question.

To think that bankers can thrive by pursuing a policy that will minimize exchanges is thoroughly unreasonable and the cheapest sort of cheap campaign talk, calculated to influence only weak and unreasoning minds. Every business enterprise in Christendom is a success only to the degree in which it attracts and supplies man's wants; and the banking business succeeds only in so far as it fosters and encourages the greatest volume of exchanges consistent with the actual needs of society. The acceptibility of the credits offered is dependent upon our confidence in those offering them having the actual ownership of the wealth they are alleged to represent. This, coupled with the general need for them, by reason of the conveniences they bring into play in exchanges and production, justifies society in requiring strict regulations for the security of every dollar's worth offered to the people. So long as it is, by law, made impossible for bankers to circulate more credits than their assets will justify there is little to fear under any system of banking. The danger to society is not that bankers would issue too few credits, as compared with their assets, if left unfettered by strict regulations, but rather that they would, in the absence of such regulations, be tempted at times to issue more than their assets would secure. This danger is amply guarded against in the provisions of the proposed law.

During the panic period we have become accustomed to thoughtless talk about a contraction of the currency being its cause. As a matter of fact, there was an over-abundance of money prior to the panic of 1893. Exchanges were abnormally intense and when the reaction came, with its inevitable collapse of values, it needed nothing more than a little human nature to prompt those who had loaned money to make every effort to have it repaid, rather than take the alternative of the collapsed values represented in the security. On the other hand the prudent man with money in hand became perhaps overly cautious about loaning it on the receding values of securities. The initial collapses of a panic period always stimulate a hoarding of money by those who possess it or the wealth with which to command it, regardless of currency laws, banking systems or other statutory enactments. This hoarding, in turn, intensifies the conditions which prompt it and, by thus acting and reacting on each other, these forces tend to make things move from bad to worse, to make things move from bad to worse, until the bed rock of depression is reached. We emerge from this condition only when the natural forces, in their own sweet time and ways, produce settled conditions on which to base a new era of prosperity. Our unscientific currency system was a great factor in aggravating panic conditions, the Government being nut to the test of maximum of the conditions of the con aggravating panic conditions, the Government being put to the test of maximum redemption, through the endless chain operation, in fulfilling its duty of maintaining all forms of currency at a parity with gold. Had the proposed bill for the reform of our banking system been in operation, the banks would have assumed this aggravating duty of redeeming credit notes and the issuance of millions of dollars of Government bonds would have been averted. This bill is now before Congress and every business man should write his Conbusiness man should write his Congressman, urging him to aid in securing gressman, urging film to and in securing its passage at the present session. Anyone desiring a copy of the proposed bill, or literature bearing on the question of banking reform, will be supplied upon application to the undersigned at Grand Rapids.

ANDREW FYFE.

ANDREW FYFE.

THE FARMER IS HAPPY



the shekels which will cause his wallet to bulge like a pollywog's stomach. So is the merchant who handles a line of SPICES manufactured by us, because he knows that he is safe from prosecution by the Food Commissioner, or the criticism of his customers. We may not be able to give as much for the money as some houses which mix inferior products with their output, but when it comes to downright value and honest goods, we can satisfy the average merchant ninety-nine times out of a hundred. We solicit a trial order, confident that you will be so well pleased with our line that you will continue to handle it indefinitely.

NORTHROP, ROBERTSON & GARRIER, Lansing, Michigan.



FLY BUTTONS

A scientifically compounded, non-cathartic p killing flies or ants quickly. 6 thick 3½ inch with red label, retail at 5 cents.

FOR THE TRADE 30 cents per doz., in fancy counter display boxes of 3 doz., coupon in box, which equals

sh for coupor COUPON PREMIUMS

For 2 Coupons, Rubber Dating Stamp, worth 40 cents; prints, "Paid," "Ans'd,"

worth 40 cents; prints, "Fait, Ans si, "Rec'd," "Acp'd," "Ent'd," and dates to 1903. For 3 Coupons, Patent Pneumatic Ink Bottle worth 60 cents; pressure into funnel top brings up ink from center of bottle; no th'ck ink with this. For 6 Coupons, ¼ gross Fly Buttons, delivered.

TO STATE YOUR TRADE

We furnish through jobber, free samples for your customers.

We are the only firm doing this, it increases sales 500 per cent. Try it. If your jobber don,t fill your order, upon receipt of price we ship direct, paying charges.

ORDER FROM JOBBERS.

THE FLY BUTTON CO..

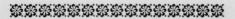
MAUMEE, OHIO.



To Merchants:

We have a sample book that we will furnish without charge express prepaid to any good merchant who wishes to take orders for single suits, either ready to wear or made to order. We manufacture all our own Clothing, and do not sell through agents. We sell to merchants only. We furnish them the best book in the market, and are so well known that we do not need to sail under false colors like the Empire Tailors, or Royal Black Snake Manufacturers of Clothing, or American Mongul Tailor, or the Black Horse Tailors, etc. We have been established twenty-five years, and our firm is well and favorably known. Can you use a book of samples to advantage? If so, send in your application and we will send you our next book which will be ready July 1st. Our spring and summer books are all placed. Get your application in early, for we will have a larger demand for our books than we can supply. Yours very truly,

> Work Bros. & Co., Cor. Jackson and Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.



Around the State

Movements of Merchants.

Middleton-C. F. Hardy has sold his meat business to John Rock.

Escanaba—August Olinger has embarked in the meat business.

Melvin—Jas. Regan, of Concord, will shortly open a drug store here.

Cadillac-E. G. Rice & Co. will embark in the shoe business June 1.

Brown City—Ferguson & Thomas have retired from the meat business.

Saranac—(). J. Bretz has removed his bazaar stock into his new store building.

Athens-Lynn Doty has purchased an interest in the hardware stock of Wisner Bros

Delray—E. M. Alexander & Son have sold their hardware stock to A. Harshaw.

Dundee-Odell & Son, furniture dealers and undertakers, have removed to Howell.

Hudson-M. L. Squires, dealer in notions at this place, has removed to Toledo.

Durand-Ash & Boyd have sold their shoe stock to Oscar O. Ismond, of Owosso.

Big Rapids—E. G. Hopkins succeeds H. A. Peters & Co. in the confectionery business.

Reed City—Homer J. Crocker has purchased the lumber and coal business of A. G. Taylor.

Cheboygan—The F. A. Kramer Co. succeeds F. A. Kramer & Co. in the clothing business.

Petoskey—A. Dosie has purchased the interest of his partner, D. Glazier, in the shoe business.

Escanaba——Peter Bloomstrom and Ernest Scherin have opened a jewelry store at this place.

Detroit—A receiver has been appointed for the Jas. Graham Co., wholesale dealer in coal and wood.

Saginaw—J. M. Mertens & Co. have purchased the clothing stock of the late firm of Seeley & Parsons.

Keeler—Taylor & Gustine, general dealers, have dissolved. The business will be continued by A. W. Gustine.

Durand—A. G. Frey and Amos Jones, under the style of Frey & Jones, have purchased the meat market of E. C. Barlow.

Cadillac—J. E. Gleason, of Lake City, has formed a copartnership with Ed. Paquette and embarked in the meat business.

Boyne City—A. B. Steele is refitting a store building which he will occupy with his general stock as soon as the repairs are completed.

Traverse City—Bert Johnson, formerly salesman in the grocery store of W. W. Miller, has purchased the confectionery stock of George Ash.

Saginaw—The Saginaw Fruit & Produce Co., of which W. A. O'Donnell was manager, is succeeded by W. A. O'Donnell, Jr., & Co.

East Jordan—Gordon Beall has purchased a store building which he will occupy with his drug stock as soon as necessary repairs can be made.

Lansing—O. N. Stone & Co. have purchased the grocery stock of Wm. Stoll and removed it to their store building on Washington avenue.

Traverse City—J. J. Ash & Co. is the name of a new firm organized to continue the bakery business of Jacob Culman. Geo. Ash, who recently disposed of his confectioney stock to Bert Johnson, is a partner in the enterprise.

Alma—Bivens & Rhodes have removed their drug stock into a store building which has been remodeled and fitted up especially for their use.

Yale—The copartnership existing under the name of Losey & Doelle, jewelers and stationers, has been mutually dissolved, Herman J. Doelle succeeding.

Mt. Pleasant—Morrison & Davis have purchased the Peterson & Walker stock of boots and shoes on chattel mortgage sale at 52 cents on the dollar.

Vicksburg—Prof. E. Keeler, of Portland, has purchased the drug and grocery stock of John Long and will continue the business at the same location.

Onaway—J. D. Alpern, general dealer at Atlanta, will probably remove his general stock to this place as soon as a store building can be erected for his use.

Ann Arbor—Jas. Quarry will occupy a new store building now in process of erection at the corner of North University and State streets with a stock of drugs Aug. 1.

Norwood—The Rittenhouse & Embree Co., of Chicago, which has conducted a general store here for several years, has closed out the stock and discontinued business.

Edmore—F. H. Geiger has formed a partnership with his son, F. W. Geiger, and purchased a brick store building which they will occupy with their hardware stock June 1.

Coldwater—A. Bidelman has purchased an interest in the firm of Milnes, Miller & Moore, and will have entire charge of the carriage and horse furnishings department.

Charlotte—The R. L. Carl Furniture Co., composed of R. L. Carl and W. G. Wisner, of Edmore, has been organized to conduct the furniture and undertaking business at this place.

Hudson—J. E. Walker will open a new grocery store here about June 1. Joseph McKenna, for many years a faithful employe at S. E. Lawrence's grocery, will have the management of the new enterprise.

Belding—The Hustler grocery store, conducted by Johnson & Wheeler, of Detroit, has been closed, on account of the failure of the firm a few weeks ago. The other branch stores of the house have also been closed.

Escanaba—Thos. Farrell has retired from the grocery firm of Arnold & Farrell. His interest has been purchased by V. F. Mashek, of Chicago, a former partner of Mr. Arnold. The firm name has not yet been decided upon.

Yale—The chattel mortgage on the Colwell stock of goods has been foreclosed by Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, and the stock will be shipped to Marine City. The vacated building will be occupied by the hardware stock of John Hutton.

Holly—Burt Requa has sold his men's furnishing goods and boot and shoe stock to C. R. Richardson and S. P. Wilkie, both of Detroit. Mr. Richardson also conducts a store at Detroit and will give only a portion of his time to the enterprise here. Mr. Wilkie will devote his entire attention to the business.

Ravenna—W. E. Patterson and Frank E. Thatcher, who have been doing business under the firm name of Patterson & Thatcher, have decided to dissolve partnership. Thatcher will conduct a general drug business in the store he has recently purchased of O. F. & W. P. Conklin, and Patterson will handle dry goods and groceries at the old stand.

Owosso—M. D. Roth and J. B. Sullivan have purchased the tailoring establishment of P. M. Roth, M. D. Roth having been connected with the management of the business for several years. The firm will add a line of men's furnishing goods.

Saginaw—Melze, Smart & Co. have added a patent medicine department to their wholesale grocery business. Fred. Plessner, who formerly conducted a drug store on Gratiot street, and who has had experience as a manufacturing druggist, is in charge of the new denatment.

Ann Arbor—The Chas, A. Maynard grocery stock has been purchased by Fred. Lamb and Louis M. Spencer, who will continue the business at the same location under the style of Lamb & Spencer. Quite a coincidence lies in the fact that the firm of Lamb & Spencer, grocers at Charlotte, are respectively brothers of the new Ann Arbor firm.

Saginaw—Owing to the illness of J. M. Drysdale, J. M. Drysdale & Co. have dissolved partnership and Mr. Drysdale will seek another climate in the hope of regaining his health. He has been engaged in the commission business here for twelve years, having formerly been a member of the firm of Borden, Drysdale & Co. The business may be continued by his partners, F. J. Crowley, C. A. Swartz, with J. F. Winkler, Jr., who has been employed as traveling salesman for the firm.

Manufacturing Matters.

Buchanan—The Sprague Cutlery Co. succeeds the Michigan Cutlery Co.

Millerburg—The Dowel Pin Manufacturing Co., of Norwalk, Ohio, will remove its plant to this place.

Hart—A large addition has just been completed to the canning factory warehouse here and preparations are being made for a large business this season.

Hart—The creamery at this place will shortly begin operations under the management of H. Anderson, of Wisconsin. He intends to manufacture cheese the fore part of the season.

Brown City—Jas. Todd has purchased the interest of E. Hewett in the Eureka flouring mills. Mr. Hewett has removed to Milwaukee, where he has secured a position as clerk in Hotel Phistee.

Gooding—The True Dairy Supply Co. has contracted to erect and equip a \$3,650 butter factory for the Gooding Creamery Co. The contract calls for the completion of the plant by July 1.

Eaton Rapids—W. Vaughan & Son have leased the Michigan Central elevator for ten years. The capacity of the building will be imlarged, a grain cleaner added to the equipment and other improvements made.

Barryton—Geo. Belcher, of South Orient, who has been running his shingle mill to its fullest capacity, has sold the output to Dr. Barry. He is delivering his shingles at this place at the rate of 30,000 to 40,000 per day.

Byron Center—Mrs. Alice Green has sold her grist mill to M. M. Robson, the veteran Berlin merchant, who will take possession of the property at once and begin grinding grain under the personal supervision of his son, Jay J. Robson. The senior Robson will also take up his residence at this place, removing his general stock to this place unless he finds a purchaser for it at Berlin.

He Died.

"Doctor, where did you get that beautiful scarf pin?"

"From my first patient."

SUCCESSFUL SALESMEN.

lishment of P. M. Roth, M. D. Roth having been connected with the man-

Frederick L. Grote was born at Wyandotte, Mich., Nov. 6, 1862, his father and mother both being Germans, natives of Prussia. His parents died soon after his birth and he was consigned to the care of his paternal grandparents, who resided on a farm near Wyandotte. He attended the public school at Wyandotte and at the age of 14 sought and was given employment in the store of Wm. Farnsworth, at that time the leading groceryman of that place. He began as delivery boy, but was promoted from time to time until he reached the position of head clerk. in which capacity he served his employer faithfully for six or seven years. Yearning for larger opportunities and a wider field of usefulness, he secured position as clerk with J. A. & J. Q. Williams, wholesale and retail grocers at 42 Michigan avenue, Detroit. At the end of four or five years he engaged with Feilback & Co., jobbers of groceries at Toledo, to visit the city trade, which he covered for two years, when he accepted a position with Armstrong & Clark, retail grocers of Toledo, whom he served as clerk and fruit and veg-etable buyer. He also had charge of their liquor department. He remained with this firm four years, when he decided to make a change and secured a position as traveling representative for the Dunham Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, covering the retail trade of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana three times a year. Four years' steady employment with this house, during which time he came to know every retail dealer in the three States named, caused him to reach the conclusion that he could do better work where he could see his customers more frequently, so as to get thoroughly acquainted with them and come to know them more intimately. An opportunity was afforded him to fill a vacancy with the well-known coffee and spice house of the J. M. Bour Co., of Toledo, and he embraced the opportunity and now has the satisfaction of shaking his customers by the hand every five weeks. His territory embraces Southern and Western Michigan and a few desirable towns in Northern Indiana.

Mr. Grote is a member of Nashy Council, No. 41, National Union, and the Toledo Traveling Men's Association. Unlike most of the Toledo travelers, he is not much of a "jiner," and it is a matter of common knowledge among his associates that his mind is centered on a pleasant home at 535 Acklen avenue (Toledo), which he has only recently purchased, and which is occupied by a happy wife whom he married eleven years ago, and by a bright and interesting daughter, who came to grace the family circle seven years ago.

Mr. Grote attributes his success as a salesman to hard work, fidelity to his employer and in never misrepresenting his goods to the trade, so that he is always a welcome visitor, no matter how often he comes or how long he stays. When he left the staff of the Durham Manufacturing Co., he was informed that he held the record of having sold the most cocoanut in one week of any man who had ever traveled in his territory and that a place with the house was always open to him. Surely no ordinary salesman could make such a record or have a standing offer of this character.

Grand Rapids Gossip

Tiefenthal & Nicolai have opened a grocery store at Hopkins Station. The Worden Grocer Co. furnished the stock.

Van Liew & Vivian have opened a grocery store at Belding. The stock was furnished by the Lemon & Wheeler Co.

Eli Lyons, general dealer at Borland, has added a line of hardware. The Clark Rutka-Jewell Co. furnished the

A. E. Curtis, general dealer at Edmore, has added a line of hardware. The Clark-Rutka-Jewell Co. furnished the stock.

Geo. E. Edwards has opened a hardware store at South Frankfort. The stock was furnished by the Clark-Rutka-Jewell Co.

Beers Bros., general dealers at Moorland, have added a line of hardware. The stock was furnished by the Clark-Rutka-Jewell Co.

A. Ekkens has opened a grocery store at the corner of West Bridge and Fremont streets. The Olney & Judson Grocer Co. furnished the stock.

Thomasma Bros., who conduct one meat market at the corner of Broadway and Leonard streets, and another at the corner of Sixth and Scribner streets, have opened a market in the old Bleak building, at the corner of East Fulton and Lagrave streets.

Grand Rapids affords an excellent opening for an exclusive wholesale butter and egg house, and a man who has \$10,000 in cash, necessary experience, good business qualifications and a fair degree of honesty could work up a large and lucrative business in these lines in a short time.

E. L. Boyd, formerly engaged in the grocery business on Wealthy avenue, has opened a grocery store at Brunswick, a new postoffice on the Big Rapids division of the C. & W. M. Railway, formerly known as County Line. The stock was furnished by the Lemon & Wheeler Co.

The Vinkemulder Company has leased the double store at 14 and 16 Ottawa street, formerly occupied by the Grand Rapids Packing and Provision Co., and will occupy it as a warehouse and shipping headquarters for its fruit and vegetable business. The baking powder and grocers' sundries departments will also be removed to that location.

M. C. Goossen, who has been identified with the retail grocery business of this city for nearly twenty years, has finally succumbed to the inevitable, having uttered chattel mortgages on his stock and fixtures at 19 and 21 South Division street to the amount \$10,732.64. C. O. Smedley is made trustee of the mortgage, which is composed of two classes of creditors-Class A and Class B. It is thought that, with skillful handling, the creditors in the first class ought to get 75 or 80 per cent. of their claims, but those creditors who are so unfortunate as to be "secured" are so unfortunate as to be secured in class B will probably never realize a penny on their claims. The failure may be attributed to a number of causes, but the primary cause of the collapse is the attempt to do too large a business on too small a capital. Lack of business capacity and poor judgment mystery.

selecting a location may also be mentioned in the same connection.

The Produce Market.

Asparagus-20c per doz. for home

Bananas-\$1.25@1.50 per bunch. In Bananas—\$1.25@1.50 per bunch. In spite of the expectation that the war would cut short the supply of bananas, there seems to be but little advance in the price or shortage in the supply. The price is now about as high as will permit of free movement, and there is a steady demand. steady demand.

Beans—The market is weaker and lower than a week ago; local dealers hold city picked at \$1.10 per bu. in carlots and \$1.15 in smaller quantity,

including bags.
Beet Greens—40c per bu.

Beets—New, 30c per doz. bunches. Butter—Dairy commands 5@10c, ranging from fair to fancy, and factory creamery is in moderate request at

4½c.
Cabbage—75c per doz.
Carrots—25c per doz. bunches.
Cocoanuts—4@5c.
Cucumbers—40@6oc per doz.

Eggs.—The market is lower, due to the depreciation in quality and the withdrawal of cold storage buyers. Local dealers pay 7½c on track case count, but as the proportion of poor eggs ranges from one to two a dozen per case, it is probable that this is the last week that case count transactions will rule.

Green Onions—8c per doz.

Green Peas—\$1 per bu.

Honey—Dark ranges from o@10c.

Light stock commands 12c.

Lemons—The market is advanced a Eggs--The market is lower, due to

Lemons—The market is advanced a little on California and Messina stock, and the movement is growing gradually The cool weather thus far has had a tendency to check trade.

Lettuce—8@10c per lb.
Onions—Dry stock from Mississipp commands \$1.50 per bu. Bermudas fetch \$2.50 per crate.

Oranges—The market has advanced on some lines this week 25c per box. There is a good demand for all varieties, although navels are now growing scarce. The Mediterranean sweets are of especially fine flavor, and the keep-ing qualities of the fruit are reasonably

Parsley—25c per doz. bunches.
Pieplant—1c per lb. for home grown.
Pineapples—Medium Bermudas command \$1.50 per doz. Floridas are in good demand at \$2.

good demand at \$2.

Pop Corn--5oc per bu.

Potatoes—Old stock is lower and weaker, commanding 55@6oc per bu.

New stock commands \$1.25 for red and 35 for white.

Radishes-10c per doz. bunches

Radishes—10c per doz. bunches.
Seeds—Timothy, prime, \$1.45@1.50;
Medium clover, \$3@3 25; Mammoth
clover, \$3.15@3.40; Crimson clover,
\$2.35; Red Top. \$1@1.10; Alfalfa,
\$3.75 @4 50; Alsyke, \$4.50@4.65;
Orchard grass, \$1.60; Kentucky bluegrass, \$1.30@1.50.

Spinach—25c per bu.
Strawberries—Tennessee stock is about played out. Illinois fruit commands \$2@2.50 per crate and Ohio fetches

Tomatoes—\$3 per 6 basket crate. Vegetable Oysters—25c per doz. Wax Beans—\$1.25 per ½ bu. crate.

Politics or Pure Food?

From the Ov

Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, spent a few hours in the city on Friday last. Mr. Grosvenor is credited with being the finest worker in Gov. Pingree's cabinet, and is making an active canvass for his

in buying goods, extending credits and Local Banks to Introduce the Saturday Half Holiday.

> Three years ago, following the enactment by the State Legislature of a law making Saturday afternoon an optional half holiday, a movement was started to take advantage of the law during the summer months by the banks. Two of the banks refused to come into it, however, and this blocked the movement. In the two succeeding summers, with the business depression bearing down hard, the Saturday half holiday was not even mentioned, but this spring interest in it revived, and last week, by a unanimous vote, it was decided to close the banks at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoons from June 4 to September 3, inclusive. This will give the bank officers and clerks opportunities for recreation, which they will undoubtedly thoroughly appreciate, especially those who are fond of outdoor sports.

> A. G. Hodenpyl, Henry Idema and L. H. Withey are fond of wheeling and the half holiday will give them the opportunity to take spins into the country. Mr. Hodenpyl also plays golf. Mr. Idema fishes and Mr. Withey knows something about base ball.

Wm. H. Anderson rides a bicycle, but prefers to do his spinning behind a

Charles B. Kelsey is one of the crack shots in town and his half holidays will be spent on the range, shooting at clay birds.

Charles W. Garfield is an enthusiastic wheelman and the country roads have great charms for him.

Clay H. Hollister is a bicyclist, a golfer and a fan, and his Saturday half holidays will not hang heavily on his hands-unless it rains.

Marsh H. Sorrick will revel in picnics and short excursions to the resorts.

Frank Davis admires the National game and music and also has a predilection for Lake Michigan breezes.

George E. Hardy visited every township in Kent county on his wheel last summer and, with more time in which to do it, will this summer seek new fields to explore.

Dan'l McCoy thinks a good horse as good a companion for a good man as anything on earth and will jog into the country, with an occasional stop-off at the base ball park.

William J. Shinkman will visit the city parks and nearby resorts for his half holidays.

J. R. Wylie rides a "bike," fishes and "roots."

John Seymour will engage a reserved Saturday seat for the season at Recreation Park.

The others will find amusement, recreation and renewed health in various ways-some wheeling, some watching the base ball games, some golfing, some resorting and some in the quiet of their homes-and all will enjoy the half boli-

The action of the banks in closing Saturday afternoons will have a tendency to lead others to do likewise, but the half holiday will hardly become general this summer, although it may in time. Most of the professional men will take the half day off. The jobbing houses, as a rule, will suspend at 3 o'clock or earlier. The retail houses will probably all keep open, as usual. In New York and Chicago nobody pretends to do business Saturday afternoons during the summer, but Grand Rapids has not yet reached the metropolitan standard.

Much has been done in late years to curtail the hours of those who toil at the desks and behind the counters. Many who are still young can remember when retail stores kept open every night until 10 o'clock except Saturday and on Saturday night it was midnight before the lights were put out. The agitation for 6 o'clock closing was long and not without some bitterness, but it was accomplished at last and now nobody would have it otherwise if he could. The early closing was an inconvenience to the shoppers at first, but they got the hang of the thing in time and no trouble is experienced now and the amount of business done is just as great as it was when the late hours were kept. It would, doubtless, be the same with the Saturday half holiday, but it will take time and agitation to make the retail merchants see it.

Flour and Feed.

Following a period of great activity and several sharp advances in price, the past fortnight has been quiet and rather depressed, as compared with the fancy prices which could be obtained for grade wheat in Chicago, Toledo or New York. So great a disparity between the relative price of wheat and flour can not exist very long. The situation is unique and different in many respects from anything on record.

As to the trend of prices for the next sixty or ninety days, there are good arguments on both sides. It is a very dangerous market to be on either side of to any extent, and the judicious, conservative miller or flour buyer will purchase only for his immediate needs until after the new crop has been secured and the market is again in a normal condition.

Feed and meal have kept up remarkably well for this season of the year; in fact, the demand has been unusual. The same may be said regarding millstuffs, which are always influenced more or less by the price of corn and oats. During the past week, however, the demand for millstuffs has not been so great and the local price has declined about \$1 per ton. WM. N. ROWE.

The St. Louis Potato Market.

St. Louis, May 23—The market for old stock opened last week with fair demand and closed very weak. We think this was due, in a great measure, to the heavy arrivals of new potatoes from the South. The arrivals of old have been light, but still there has been more than enough to supply the demand. It seems to us taking into conmand. It seems to us, taking into consideration the light arrivals and the small amount of old potatoes on hand, that the demand ought to be better and we think that when the outside local we think that when the outside local shipping demand commences for new potatoes, the old will recover some of their lost strength, as we generally have a demand for old potatoes up to July 15.

a demand for old potatoes up to July 15.

The market on new potatoes is also unsatisfactory. The prices have been so fluctuating that you could not assure yourself a profit at night on what you bought in the morning. Summing up the conditions generally, we can not express ourselves better than by saying unsettled market at present, but with an outlook for more favorable conditions in the near future for both old and new potatoes. Prices ranged last week from potatoes. Prices ranged last week from 50 to 75 cents per bushel, as to quality and condition; new potatoes from 85 to \$1.15 per bushel for Peerless and \$1 to \$1.30 for Turnips. Stock generally is in good condition and fair in quality.

MILLER & TEASDALE CO.

Gillies' New York teas. All kinds, grades and prices. Phone Visner, 800.

Locate the Spanish fleet, and it will be easy to locate the next fight.

Woman's World

Advantages of a Trouble Exchange.

It is a truism with which we are all perfectly familiar that worry kills more people than work, and a scientist has recently been explaining, in language that the unscientific mind can comprehend, how it is that fretting is able to get in its deadly work. He says that people who worry become possessed of one idea; that they brood on one train of thought and that the continual use of the same set of brain cells finally breaks them down and wears them out. Everyone who worries is more or less of a monomaniac, and the only way to keep from going crazy or killing yourself is to quit worrying, or get a new worry, and put another set of brain cells to work.

Everybody's experience will furnish abundant proof of the truth of this theory. We all know how small and insignificant a worry can become in the presence of a great sorrow and how quickly we can lose sight of an annoyance when we confront some heartbreaking catastrophe. We may have let a child's peculiarities, a servant's carelessness, the very appearance of the house next door fret us until it spoiled all the sweetness of life, and then something happened that dwarfed it into the nothingness it really was and we wondered how we could have been so foolish as to let such a trifle mar our peace.

It is part of the egotism of life that we all believe our troubles to be the greatest on earth and that fate deliberately singled us out as a receptacle for all the job-lot of afflictions she happened to have on hand at the time we were born. We are convinced that we could bear our neighbor's troubles with a fortitude and Christian grace that would make us an example to the community-it is only our own worries that are unendurable. We can't understand, for the life of us, why other people should make such a fuss about every little thing that goes wrong when they have so much to be grateful for. We can see the silver lining to every cloud except our own.

Such being the case, it is evident that the difficulty is not so much that there are too many troubles, or even an oversupply of afflictions, but that the wrong people have gotten hold of them and that humanity is suffering from a bad case of misfit worries. I was thinking of this the other day and wondering how it could be remedied, when I fell asleep and had a curious dream.

I dreamed that I had gone into business and established a trouble exchange, where people could come and trade off the worry or grief they found so hard to bear for somebody else's affliction. It was rather a largish place, much like other broker's office, with a few sample boxes of assorted woes set around to give a businesslike air. I was reading over, with a complacent smile, the eloquent circular with which I advertised the project, when I heard a step at the door and my first patron arrived.

She was trim and neat and altogether prepossessing looking, in spite of the cross and fretful lines about her mouth, that came, I thought, from perpetual scolding.

"Is this the Trouble Exchange?" she asked.

"Yes," I responded. "Have you a worry you would like to dispose of?"
"Have I a worry?" she snapped.

"I should say I have. I am worried half

out of my life. Anybody may say what then," said the rich woman eagerly. they like, but it is lots easier to bear a great big sorrow than the little things that just aggravate you day after day.

"What is your particular trouble?" I enquired, with a business air.

"It's the way my children clutter up the house," she returned. "You never saw anything like it. I sweep and sweep and pick up and pick up after them and yet it always looks like we had just passed through a cyclone. You can't walk through the hall without stepping on a ball or top, or sit in a chair without danger of encountering a piece of bread and butter. Only yesterday Georgie ruined my best table cover pasting a kite, and Tommy split open the musicbox to see where the tunes came from, I have just been worried to that degree that I can't stand it any longer, and if you've got anything that's nice and quiet and easy you could let me have in place of it !—''

"I should like to exchange with the lady' ' said a quiet voice that made us start. We looked around and saw a sadfaced, gentle little woman, who went 'I've got a trouble, too, and I think we should both be happier and better off for the trade. I should like to exchange my loneliness for her worries with her children. I never had but one child and he died. My house is a pattern of orderliness. A book is never moved, an ornament is never broken, there is never a scratch on the stair rail or a gay patter of feet across the hall or a childish voice breaking the stillness. Often and often I think I would give everything I possess for just such a clutter and litter as worries this other woman. Quick, make out the papers, and give me her worries, for my heart aches.

"It is a fair offer," I said judicially, turning to the first woman. "You'd better take it.

"But-but-I didn't think-the stillness-the lonely house-the children all gone-" she began.

"Quick, quick, make out the papers," cried the little woman, but the other one turned without a word and went swiftly out the door. The next two customers entered at the same moment. One was a working woman, the other the finelydressed wife of a rich man.

"I am tired of the grind of my life," cried the working woman discontented-"It's a shame for any woman to have to work. They ought to be supported. It was never intended for women to work. Here I have to be at my desk at 8 o'clock in the morning, and pound away all day on a typewriter, and what do I get out of it? living! I'm tired of it and I want to swap it off-

You have your wages?" asked the rich woman.

'Assuredly.''

"And you can do just as you please with what you earn?" she enquired. 'You never have to give an account of what you do with every penny? If you were to spend some money foolishly no one would reproach you? If you had somebody-a sister or a brother-whowho had been unfortunate, and you wanted to deny yourself and send them some money to tide over a bad place you could do it, and no one would make cruel remarks that would cut you to the heart about them?

"Well, I'd just like to see anybody try it!" returned the working woman sav-

agely.
"I'll trade your trouble for mine,

The working woman stared.

"Oh, you needn't look like that," responded the other; "I tell you many a envying her. There's many a rich will be glad to exchange with you. man's wife who has never a penny to bless herself with. She can buy fine clothes, because that reflects credit on her husband. She belongs to him and he wants to dress her up and show her off, but he never gives her a cent to do as she likes with, and she envies the girl who earns her own living and knows the joys of independence.

'Now's your chance," I said insinuatingly to the working girl. "You'll be supported, you'll have luxuries, and you won't have to work, and-

"And beg somebody for every cent I have? Not much!" cried the working woman. "I wouldn't do it if she gave me a million to boot;" and so that trade fell through, too.

Hardly had the door closed upon her when a woman with glasses on and a roll of manuscript in her band entered with a brisk and determined step.

You are the manager of the Trouble Exchange?" she enquired.

I bowed.

'Well,' she said, "I should like to see what sort of arrangement I could make for disposing of some very serious domestic grievances. I find that I have made a mistake in marrying. My husband is a thoroughly good man, but he is not er-er-well, not exactly my ideal, you know. The fact is, I am not fitted for domestic life. My soul soars far above the petty details of seeing about a house and providing the necessary food and clothing for my family. I should have kept myself free to follow some glorious career, where I could hear the plaudits of the world, instead of an eternal cry for 'Mother.' I should have written books, painted great pictures, wedded art, instead of a man who loves me, to be sure, but what is love to one who sighs for fame? I have a good home, and plenty, but what is home to a woman who yearns for the ineffable? No, I am quite sure I am wasted in my present environment, and I want to be free to follow my aspirations after theer-er, well, after whatever it is. Come, I'll give you a good trade. I'll take any

so it leaves me free from these sordid domestic cares.'

A woman who had been twirling a key, and listening, looked up. "I have woman whom the shop girl envies is all that you crave," she said, "and I am one of the emancipated women who have achieved the latchkey. Here, take it, but remember that even freedom has its price. There is the joy of being able to do absolutely as you please and of being able to go when and where you will, and there is the desolation of knowing that no human being cares whether you ever come back or not, no eye watches for your coming, and grows brighter when you come, no heart grieves over your absence. Here, give me your foolish little dreams and take my loneliness instead, and be content.'

But the other woman drew back with sudden alarm. "I will come again, and see about it another day," she said, as women do when they equivocate, and then she left. The bachelor woman smiled drearily. "No woman would make the exchange if she knew what she was getting beforehand," said.

So, all day, the crowd streamed through the Trouble Exchange, and when a woman looked upon the face of another woman's affliction she hugged her own to her bosom and went out without making an exchange, and at last night came and the doors were shut. And then it seemed to me that the walls of the Exchange broadened out until it was as big as the wide, wide world and one had only to go and see their neighbor's burden to learn patience and courage and fortitude.

DOROTHY DIX.

The Fashion in Lamps.

The new lamps of the season of 1808 are darker in metal and background, heavier in decoration and more solid in The bases are heavier and more squat in metal construction, and so far as glass lamps are concerned this season's feshion is decided. fashion is decidedly against them, since the broad bases require such a large gathering of glass that there must of necessity be light shoulders and consequent weak spots in glass base lamps. This year's styles are decidedly in favor of all metal lamps, and their broad wor of all metal lamps, and their broad spots. vor of all metal lamps, and their broad surfaces will give decorators a fine I'll give you a good trade. I'll take any surfaces will give decora kind of a trouble in place of mine, just chance to swing themselves.

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Size: 30 inches wide; 50 inches deep; 50 inches high. Made of selected oak, of choice grain, and beautifully finished. Has every convenience for filing private papers for handy reference. The workmanship is high grade in every particular. By closing the roll top the entire desk, in each drawer, is locked automatically. We would recommend dealers to sell the above desk at \$18 to \$20. Our wholesale price to you is \$13.75. Our large catalogue containing full line mailed on receipt of 4 one-cent stamps.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

List of Creditors of the Cedarine Manufacturing Co.

P. T. Colgrove, assignee of the Cedarine Manufacturing Co., of Hastings, favors the Tradesman with a list of the creditors of that institution, as follows

| Geo. H. Allen, Hastings | 3,328 45 300 00 500 00 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Moore Carving Mach. Co., Minneapolis, | |
| Minn | 550 00 |

| Johnson & Andonesa Cadilla- | |
|--|------------|
| Johnson & Anderson, Cadillac | . 2,236 76 |
| Hood & Wright, Big Rapids | . 193 13 |
| The Jas. Bayne Co., Grand Rapids | . 98 94 |
| I. T. Williams & Sons, New York | . 702 13 |
| J. Rayner, New York | |
| Isaac I. Cole & Son, New York | . 388 86 |
| Hastings Eng. & Iron Works, Hastings | . 115 72 |
| Westmoreland Mal. Iron Co., Westmore | - |
| land, N. Y | . 50 42 |
| Wm. E. Barrett & Co., Grand Rapids | . 607 82 |
| Grand Rapids Veneer Wks., Grand Rapid | S 1,000 00 |
| Dean Printing & Pub. Co., Grand Rapids | . 415 15 |
| J. T. Wing & Co., Detroit | . 92 90 |
| Hollis & Duncan, Chicago | . 55 91 |
| Harris Paper Co., Grand Rapids | . 54 20 |
| Armour Glue Works, Chicago | . 182 78 |
| Swift & Co., Chicago | . 147 14 |
| Viscosity Oil Co., Chicago | |
| Herkimer Manfg. Co., Herkimer, N. Y. | |
| Alfred M. Butz, Philadelphia | |
| Goshen Veneer Works, Goshen, Ind | |
| | |
| Am. Wood Working Mach. Co., New Yor | |
| Green & King, Hastings | 117 39 |
| | |

| OPEN ACCOUNTS. | |
|---|--------------|
| Geo. H. Allen, Hastings | 205 2 |
| Geo. H. Allen, Hastings | 286 7 |
| Foster, Stevens & Co., Grand Rapids | 745 0 |
| Goodyear Bros. Hastings. | 235 6 |
| Devoe & Reynolds Co., New York | 17 6 |
| Devoe & Reynolds Co., New York A. D. Scovel, Clinton, N. Y | 155 0 |
| Chicago Wood Fin. Co., Chicago | 62 8 |
| W. H. Goodyear, Hastings | 16 |
| W. H. Goodyear, Hastings | 57 1 |
| Gronberg & Bondy, Grand Rapids | 10 0 |
| The Jas. Bayne Co., Grand Rapids | |
| Record Manfg. Co., Conneant, Ohio | 25 3 28 8 |
| Herman Behr & Co., Chicago | 32 5 |
| Detroit White Lead Works, Detroit | 615 1 |
| Palmer, Parker & Co., Boston | 403 7 |
| F. W. Thurston & Co., Chicago | 403 7 |
| Jas. M. Wilkins, Agent, Hastings | 433 6 |
| Berry Bros., Detroit | 29 2 |
| American Varnish Co., Chicago | 182 6 |
| Molier & Schuman, Brooklyn, N. Y | 105 3 |
| Wm. Lindeman & Co., Philadelphia | 39 3 |
| Columbus Varnish Co, Columbus, Ohio | 561 6 |
| Reardon Glue Co., St. Louis | 67 6 |
| Hollis & Duncan, Chicago | 45 2 |
| Grand Rapids Veneer Wks., Grand Rapids | 452 8 |
| Standard Varnish Wks , New York | 406 4 |
| Howarth & Ballard, Utica, N. Y | 5 4 |
| Moore Carving Mach. Co. Minneapolis | 2 4 |
| Balch Bros. & West, Utica, N. Y | II 5 |
| Forest City Linseed Oil Co., Cleveland | 22 4 |
| Harris Paper Co., Grand Rapids | 2 5 |
| Harvey & Heystek Co., Grand Rapids | 135 5 |
| | 3 |
| Westmoreland Mal. Iron Co., Westmore- | |
| land, N. Y | 18 4 |
| Grand Rapids Wood Fin. Co., Grand Rapids | 175 7 |
| The Binghamton Glass Co., Binghamton, | |
| N. Ÿ | 296 € |
| Queen City Varnish Co., Cincinnati | 20 C |

| The Binghamton Glass Co., Binghamton, |
|---|
| N. Ÿ |
| Queen City Varnish Co., Cincinnati |
| L. Sergent, Kalamazoo |
| Evening Press, Grand Rapids |
| Stephenson Manfg. Co., South Bend, Ind. |
| Morris Wood & Son, Chicago |
| Standard Oil Co., Utica, N. Y |
| Hams & Van Arman, Hastings |
| Weissert Bros., Hastings |
| Huffman Bros., Hastings |
| Fred L. Heath, Hastings |
| F. H. Barlow & Co., Hastings |
| The Watts De Golyer Co., Chicago |
| L. E. Stauffer, Hastings |
| The Strong Veneer Co., Gerry, N. Y |
| Swift & Co., Chicago |
| Standard Oit Co., Detroit |
| American Wood Wkg. Mach. Co., N. Y |
| Studley & Barclay, Grand Rapids |
| Chase, Roberts & Co., Long Island City. |
| Union Sand Paper Co., Chicago |
| Cashan Vancov Co. Goshan Ind |

| Wadsworth & Howland, Chicago | |
|---|--|
| J. M. Hayden & Co., Grand Rapids | |
| Groskopf Bros., Grand Rapids | |
| Jaenecke Bros. & S., New York | |
| E. I. Evans, Hastings | |
| Battle Creek Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek | |
| Lane & Bodley Co., Cincinnati | |
| The Armour Glue Works, Chicago | |
| Dodge & Olcott, New York | |
| Hastings Banner, Hastings | |
| Hastings Herald, Hastings | |
| Adams & Elting, Chicago | |
| Archie McCoy, Hastings | |
| F. S. Webster & Co., Chicago | |
| Crew-Levick & Co., New York | |
| H. B. Sykes, Clinton, N. Y | |
| | |

Crew-Levick & Co., New York.
H. B. Sykes, Clinton, N. Y.
C. B. Clark, Grand Rapids.
F. L. Reed, Hastings.
The Heller & Merz, Co., New York.
Dickenson Bros., Grand Rapids.
H. J. Christmas, Hastings.
Hastings Eng. & Iron Was, Hastings.
Jno. Bessmer, Hastings.
Grand Rapids Eng. Co., Grand Rapids.
Newman Clock Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. C. Collier, Binghamton, N. Y.
E. Y. Hogle, Hastings.
Lawrence Publishing Co., Cleveland.
Grand Rapids Wood Filling Co., Grand
Rapids.
E. B. Sillinan, Utica, N. Y.
Stirling, Crawford & Co., Hastings.
Lyon, Beecher, Kymer & Palmer Co.,
Grand Rapids.

| Will Montgomery, Hastings | 19 |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Watson Drug Co., Clinton, N. Y | 2 9 |
| Jas. Shay, Hastings | 4 2 |
| L. Patton, Hastings | 5 |
| W. Ream, Hastings | 6 |
| Frank Collins, Hastings | 14 0 |
| W. M Stebbins, Hastings | 7 5 |
| J. M. Taylor, Hastings | 37 5 |
| Miss E. D. Hunter, Clinton, N. Y | 9 5 |
| Henry Thomas, Clinton, N. Y | 66 o |
| H. N. Fainberg, Hastings | 48 7 |

The assets have been appraised at \$17,000, and as the liabilities are only a little in excess of \$20,000, it would seem as though the creditors ought to receive 50 cents on the dollar.

The Pedigree of the Dollars.

Ten good one-dollar bills one day Within a good man's wallet lay.

And he resolved (so good was he) To trace each dollar's pedigree;

And not to spend a single bill That bore a stain of wrong or

So like a sleuth he followed back Each dollar bill upon its track.

Bill Number One he found was made In a dishonest jockey trade;

And Two a grocer made of late By overcharge and underweight;

And Three was made through watered milk. And Four by selling damaged silk;

And Number Five a sweater made Through starving women underpaid;

And Six was made in dens of shame, And Seven in a gambling game;

And Number Eight he found to be The price of wretched perjury;

And Nine was from a robber's clan; Ten stolen from a murdered man.

Our good man would not spend again This money dark with many a stain,

And so he yielded up his breath And with his money starved to death.

Ten good one-dollar bills that day Within that dead man's wailet lay.

They'd never found a man, ah me! Who'd used them half as ill as be. SAM WALTER FO

Poor ECONOMY

handle cheap flour. It is never reliable. You cannot guarantee it. You do not know whether it will make good bread or not. If it should not make good bread-and poor flour never doesyour customer will be displeased and avoid you afterwards. You can guarantee . . .

"Lily White" Flour

We authorize you to do so. It makes good bread every time. One sack sold to-day will bring customers for two sacks later on. Order some

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E. A. STOWE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, - - - MAY 25, 1898.

NAPOLEONS OF FINANCE.

There are elements in the recent failure at Lake Odessa which seem to remove it from the class of undertakings to defraud creditors projected and carried on by deliberate intention into the less numerous one in which the enterprise is the manifestation of the vagaries of a monomaniac or of one lacking in intellectual strength. Not that there are hard and fast lines making the division into such classes, for characteristics of the latter are always to be found in the former, but there seems to be sufficient distinction to warrant the classification.

It is owing to a peculiarity of the human mind that unceasing application in one direction will eventually create what is termed monomania; that is, a loss of mental balance in the direction in question. Sometimes this tendency may be kept within bounds and even serve a good purpose in securing a proper degree of application for the accomplishment of a special object. But in greater degree there is a loss of judgment and other restraining qualities until there is the development of the maniac's persistency and iteration. It is not strange that in the great aggregate of the world of business there should be frequent manifestations of this tendency, even in its more serious forms.

To those who have given the matter observation there will recur numerous examples of those who seem to have thus lost reason in the pursuit of some business hobby, or else have manifested natural tendencies in places of business responsibility which make them no better than maniacs. A prominent example may be recalled in the career of the partner of General Grant and his son Fred in the firm of Grant & Ward. In that instance Ward was the managing partner and the other members of the firm trusted the business, of which they understood nothing, entirely to him. It was found, upon the collapse, that Ward had not profited by his apparent rascal-Even his extravagant personal expenditures were without method-he would buy costly presents and never know where he had given them. In the examination of the accounts of the firm it was found that he had several mysterious auxiliary books in which the entries were made in cabalistic signs, which, it transpired, neither he nor any one else could decipher. There was sufficient evidence to have shown, in ordinary cases, that the man was not take us for better or for worse.

mentally responsible, yet his standing and the peculiar circumstances led to his incarceration as a criminal. The matter for regret is that intelligent men should entrust such interests to persons of this character and let their vagaries run until the result is disaster.

It is perhaps a more frequent occurrence that the enterprises which, after phenomenal growth, are wrecked by mania or foolishness are carried on by individuals alone. Often these will manifest a remarkable ability in the building up of the enterprise. From small beginnings the growth will be rapid and apparently substantial. A large force will be employed in the prosecution of the work and the confidence of the community will be won to an extent which will secure credit and business standing. Indeed, it often occurs that such men gain great prestige on account of the benefits accruing to the community through their operations.

But, when the collapse finally comes. it is discovered that some well-known laws of business have been ignored or set at defiance, in a way to indicate a lack of knowledge of such laws, or a warping of the judgment by the form of mania already described, to a degree which may account for the rapid growth as well as for the inevitable disaster. Often, as in the case at Lake Odessa, the peculiar characteristic may be pointed out and apparently well known and yet the enterprise will go on and receive the support of the community and of financial institutions in spite of cautions and warnings. In this case the secret of success was simply the fact that the operator would pay more than the market price for the specialty in which he essayed to pose as a king. Advertising this fact extensively, he had no trouble in procuring all the eggs he could desire. When it came to the matter of disposing of his goods there was the difficulty that the transaction ended in loss, so that, as is ingeniously indicated in his circular, the balance for the year is on the wrong side. If creditors will only wait until he can make more profitable sales all will be right

There seems to be a spirit of candor in the attitude of Mr. Hager which indicates that in his case there is either a lack of judgment resulting from monomania, or he is woefully deficient in business common sense. There is, therefore, not so much reason for astonishment in the fact of his persistence in the face of inevitable failure as that his vagaries should so long receive the support of business men throughout the State. As already intimated, this is a very common phenomenon, which is to be accounted for by our proneness to believe that which we wish to be truethe explanation of the common occurrence of sending good money to save bad investments.

The disposition to form a combined hostile sentiment in Europe against young Joe Leiter is said to be very pronounced. His wheat corner has not strengthened any thrones in that quarter.

The month of April showed a gain of \$22,000,000 in exports from this country over the corresponding month last year. That's the way war is affecting our foreign trade!

Spanish official dispatches indicate that a grim, cruel people can have a fine vein of humor.

Hawaii appears to be still willing to

BAD BANKING.

The Lake Odessa Savings Bank is an organized institution, chartered by the State and capitalized at \$25,000. Its stockholders are well-to-do Ionia business men and its President is H. R. Wager, who is also President of the Ionia County Savings Bank and is very generally regarded as one of the shrewdest bankers in the State. The Cashier is W. J. Percival, who was identified with a bank at Stanton prior to the organization of the Lake Odessa Savings Bank. The surplus of the bank is claimed to be about \$5,500, the loans and discounts are \$97,000 and the deposits aggregate \$57,000. So far as the Tradesman's information goes, the Bank has been conducted on safe and conservative methods until the Hager failure disclosed a condition of affairs which merits the condemnation of friends of good banking generally.

It is the universal custom with banks. on receipt of a check uttered by a customer of the bank to an outside creditor, to either remit the proceeds thereof or protest the check at the close of the bank the day the check is received. Notwithstanding this custom, which is a part of the common law of the land, having been handed down to us from England generations ago, Cashier Percival held a large number of the Hager checks several days before protesting them. In one case with which the Tradesman is familiar, a check was held from four to six days, and it is claimed by attorneys who have undertaken the collection of this class of checks that the case in question is by no means an isolated example. Unless the Tradesman is misinformed on this point-and advice has been sought from several gentlemen eminent in legal circles, including the attorney of one of the largest banking institutions in the State-the Lake Odessa Savings Bank can be made to pay every check which was allowed to remain in the Bank beyond the hour of closing the day the check was received by the Bank. If this is a fact, the surplus of the Lake Odessa Savings Bank and several thousand dollars in addition thereto may be required to meet this unusual demand. Mr. Percival admits that the checks were not protested promptly, but insists that they came in so rapidly that he was not able to attend to the protesting of the checks the same day they arrived, yet he admits that, while he was protesting checks from outside parties, he was still paying checks issued to local people. This is a very serious disclosure and the admission of such wrong doing on his part would probably wreck the Bank but for the fact that the institution is strongly grounded by reason of the exceptional responsibility of the stockholders.

Nor is this the most serious feature of the situation. By reason of the checks not being protested promptly, Mr. Hager was given a fictitious credit for several days, so that a large number of additional shipments were made to him by the same persons who had already received his checks, had deposited them in their banks in good faith and supposed that they had been paid because they were not protested within the proper time. The general impression among the legal fraternity is that Mr. Percival held the checks in order that Hager might get in more eggs or to secure additional returns from the East for eggs already shipped, to enable Hager to square his indebted-

Mr. Percival must bave sustained the relation of partner to Hager, and that he took this course to enable the firm to realize all it could in advance of the failure, knowing, as he must have known, that it could not postpone liquidation very much longer. Whatever was the underlying cause which actuated Mr. Percival in holding the checks, instead of protesting them, as was his plain duty, it is very evident that by this action he has possibly rendered the Bank liable for a considerable number of damage suits for eggs shipped to Hager and diverted by him to his own use, which would not have been the case had the checks been protested according to law.

With a view to ascertaining the exact facts of the case, the editor of the Tradesman visited Lake Odessa last Saturday for the purpose of interviewing the officers of the Bank relative to the situation. Mr. Percival frankly admitted that he had not protested the checks according to law and clearly showed by his conversation and actions that he was suffering from a severe mental strain which might result disastrous ly in the case of a less resolute man. President Wager left Lake Odessa on the same train on which the editor arrived. but a letter was immediately dispatched to his address at Ionia, inviting him to call at the office of the Tradesman for consultation in regard to the matter with as little delay as possible. Mr. Wager failed to respond to the invitation, nor has any word been received from him up to the hour of publication. It was deemed no more than fair that he should be consulted in the matter, in the hope that he might be able to explain away some of the serious charges which the Tradesman feels compelled to bring against the Bank and its management in this connection.

In the light of the above disclosures, the Tradesman suggests that every shipper who has a protested check in his possession carefully trace its history, with a view to learning definitely whether it remained in Lake Odessa longer than the law prescribes. is the case, it is possible that he can collect the check from the Bank, whether Mr. Hager has a balance there or not; and if, in the meantime, he shipped in any additional eggs, as the result of the fictitious credit given Hager by the action of the Bank, it is possible that he has also a case against the Bank for damages.

It is said the army for Cuban invasion is waiting for soldiers' hammocks to be issued to the men. It is possible these will be swung on the ground, as in many places there will not be trees enough found for the use of the officers.

A bad boy leaves a good home because he wants to be his own master. When he becomes a tramp, and master of himself, it is apparent that a good boss would do him good.

England has no grand old man now, and no one thinks to speak of the Queen as a grand old woman, although she is many times a grandmother.

There are not unenlisted privates enough to make colonels of all the patriots who are willing to serve their country with eagles on their shoulders.

Troops are not being rushed to Cuba. The rush operator is absent on a picnic.

Considerable raising of flags, and ness to the Bank. Others insist that raising other things, is now going on.

MODERN PATRIOTISM.

the Cortes, an opposition leader repolicy of isolation. Spain, he declared, had been deliberately separated from the great family of European nations. Spanish statesmen, while avoiding the obligations, had foregone the benefits that might have accrued from foreign alliances. The consequence was that Spain, in her hour of need, was left without any external aid more substantial than an expression of platonic sympathy. To this criticism it was replied, simply, that this is an age of positivism; that foreign alliances can not be secured without a quid pro quo, and that if Spain was compelled to fight single-handed, it was only because she had not been able to offer an equivalent for the substantial aid of any of the great powers of Europe. tempt to account for the unbefriended condition of Spain by the positive tendency of the practical philosophy of the age was a sad reflection upon the character of contemporary civilization. It may be regarded as remarkable that a Spanish statesman should call attention to the absence of generous sentiment as a decisive influence over the foreign policy of other nations, after his own had lost its hold upon world-wide possessions by a persistent course of illiberality and arbitrary oppressiveness. It is true that Spain has invariably dealt with her colonies as though they had no rights which should be regarded as a check upon the demands either of her necessities or of her greed. For all that there is evidently lingering in the national life of Spain not a little of that devoted patriotism in which the romance and chivalry of the land found their final expression after the collapse of the feudalism of the Middle Ages and the unification of Castile and Arragon under one central government. The conservative spirit has always been intenser in Spain than in any other European country. The traditional policy of the government has been unfavorable to popular education and the diffusion of mcdern ideas. In many respects, Spain is more than a century behind Great Britain, France and Germany; but the arrest of its national development has at least rendered it possible to cherish there, even at this late day, the influence of poetic sentiment as a controlling national force. English and American school boys were made familiar, a generation ago, with Edmund Burke's lament over the departure of chivalry from France upon the establishment of the French Republic, in which he declared that the age of calculators and political economists had provided no place for the generous sentiments of the past. Another century is drawing to its close, and Spain has not yet been given over to the rule of arithmeticians and the professors of the so-called "gloomy science" of political economy, and naturally enough, in this hour of supreme trial, she feels the bitter consequences of her isolation, although it is the inevitable result of an unprogressive and reactionary policy.

But is it true, even under the altered conditions of national life at the present age, that simple sentiment is no longer a potent political influence? If this is, indeed, an age of positivismthat is to say, if it is an age in which the governing motive of the conduct of men and of nations is self-interest, protection; but the profoundest and

prosperity-it may well be asked whether In the course of a recent debate in that patriotism which is still everywhere professed has not lost the better part of marked that the Spanish government its old meaning. The great nations of had, for many years, pursued a ruinous Europe maintain immense armaments by land and sea. They keep a constant watch on each other. They exchange frequent assurances of good will, and they all profess an earnest desire for peace; but no one of them reposes entire confidence in the disinterested benevolence of its neighbors. If this invariable attitude of jealousy and suspicion is really justified by the facts in the case, if the peace of Europe is preserved by the respect which the powers have for each other's military strength rather than for each other's rights, what must be the character of the individual factors of public opinion in the several European States? Supposing public policy to reflect the average standard of right in the sphere of private business and individual enterprise, it is impossible to avoid the inference that the security of property in that quarter of the world is mainly dependent upon the vigilance of the constable and the prompt execution of the law in the criminal courts. In a society thus constituted it would seem absurd to expect any general manifestation of a sincere and disinterested patriotism, for how could any man be greatly concerned for the honor and prosperity of the state while he is devoid of personal integrity and wholly indifferent to the rights and interests of his immediate neighbors and fellow-citizens?

As a matter of fact, however, in all the more enlightened countries of the modern world, society is controlled by a public opinion which usually demands a strict observance of personal obligations in business and in social intercourse. The safety of civilization in any country depends upon the predominance of the better elements of its population in the formation of public opinion. And it is the ascendancy of those elements which keeps alive the roots of patriotic sentiment, even in those lands whose rulers still cherish the traditions of a cynical and sinister foreign policy. That the old-fashioned sentiment of patriotism is generally prevalent and vigorous in this country has been made already abundantly evident by its war with Spain. Those who are opposed to the war are equally concerned with those who favored it for the triumph of American arms, and this feeling is shared, without distinction, by men of all sections and of all parties. Similar demonstrations of devotion were less remarkable in the earlier stages of American history, when the territorial domain of the nation was smaller, when the population was more homogeneous and far less numerous, and before a conflict of ideas and interests between opposite sections had embroiled the land in civil war. When one reflects what a strange mixture of heterogeneous elements it is, the unity, the solidarity of this nation is something wonderful. It was long a question whether the people of the United States could be said, with strict technical accuracy, to constitute a nation; but their nationality consists in the ties of a common public life, with its attendant sympathies and aspirations, unimpaired by diversity of origin or by the peculiarities of a complex political system. American citizenship confers a proud distinction and unites in common patmeasured by the standard of material noblest expression of American public ing the candle at both ends.

spirit is more than patriotic, it is philanthropic. It invites to these shores the oppressed of all lands, and, with a hospitality which is somewhat rashly generous, it admits the stranger to a participation in the tasks of government and the distinctions of office on even terms with the native-born. Meanwhile the great example of self-government exerts an incalculable influence everywhere, and the confederation of the sev eral states presents a model which may be adopted, perhaps, upon a still broader scale under an ideal civilization in some far-distant future. No other form of conquest is desirable in the contemplation of the wise American patriot.

Spanish ministers of finance do not make it easy to learn just what the government owes. Particulars in the Official Gazette indicate a floating debt of considerably more than \$100,000,000. The government owes the Bank of Spain \$240,000,000, part of which may be included in the admitted floating debt. It is known, too, that a large part of the cost of military operations in Cuba figures in Spanish reports as Cuban debt, But, blind the statements as they may, the Spanish ministers can not hide the fact that the government has been running behind to the extent of many millions every year. The statements of acutal and estimated income and expenditure since 1890 show a deficit of \$65,000,000, and the figures do not include the cost of the Cuban war. Cuban budget for the present year is \$20,000,000. Without the Cuban trouble, Spain has had forty four years of deficits and only one year-that of 1896-97-of surplus. The total foots up but little short of three-quarters of a billion dol-

The Latin nations have never taken naturally to sea fighting. Their record of naval achievements is not a bright one. France supports a fine navy, but what sea victories has France won to which it can point with particular pride? Portugal, Italy and Spain have furnished some daring navigators, but what great triumphs in war have they gained with ships? While the Latin race has been weak upon the sea, the Anglo-Saxon race has been especially strong there. The naval annals of Great Britain and the United States are more glorious than those of any other nation of ancient or modern times

Everywhere surprise has been expressed at the rigid physical examinations the volunteer soldiery has had to undergo. An army surgeon explains this by saying that any man accepted as a volunteer has a certificate from the United States Government that he is physically sound. If, after the war, any volunteer should apply for a pension, and show some ailment, it would have to be assumed that the ailment was due to his service in the army, whether the assumption was correct or not. The Government can not go behind its own certificate of good health.

The worst thing that can happen to private soldiers is to be under the command of officers who do not know their business, and will not stand up for the rights of the soldier in rests and rations, and see that duties are equally divided.

The German Emperor needs but little sleep himself, and extracts long hours from every one in attendance. Four or five hours' rest is all that he cares for, and the physicians say that he is burn-

Although the railroad passenger agents are groping around in search of an explanation for the collapse of the Klondike boom, the reason appears very simple. In the first place, the anticipated rush was overestimated. Next, the output of the Yukon region has not been up to expectation and-greatest factor of all-the war has had greater attractions for thousands of adventurous spirits than has the northern El Dorado. The result is that the current of humanity headed for Dawson City has gradually sunk until it has practically dried up altogether. And a good thing, too. The comparatively small number of gold-seekers will have some prospect of success, while 99 per cent. of the original army would have been doomed to disappointment. The changed conditions ought to prove satisfactory to everyone, save the owners of transportation lines, who will have many idle vessels on their hands.

The custom of having warships sail under sealed orders" has arisen from the desire of maritime powers to prevent their plans from becoming known to the enemy. In the American navy such orders come from the President and are delivered to a commander of a ship or squadron by a confidential messenger, who knows nothing of their contents. Sometimes they are in cipher, but they are always sealed with the official seal of the navy department, and the package can not be opened until the time marked on it, which is usually several hours after the hour of leaving port. By this precaution the newspapers are prevented from disclosing prematurely movements which may be of the greatest importance, and the spies of the enemy are rendered useless so far as their ability to discover the secret of such movements is concerned.

A New York marine insurance agent says that the loss of many of the merchant vessels captured by American warships will not fall on Spaniards, but on British underwriters. While such ships as the Catalina, Jevez, Pedro, Panama and Guido sailed under the Spanish flag, they were really owned by a Liverpool firm. Owing to many advantages given them that they would not otherwise obtain ships engaged in the West India trade have been accustomed to sail under the Spanish flag, and the law required their being manned by a certain number of Spanish seamen. would seem, however, that the owners and insurers of the vessels captured had ample time to shift their colors and crews, or order them out of dangerous waters.

The chaplain is a regular Government officer. To enter the Navy he must file officer. To enter the Navy he must he bis application with the department in the same manner as would a man looking for a postmastership. The Government accepts the applicant on the strength of his record as a minister and as a man with noteworthy qualifications for his position regardless of creed or for his position, regardless of creed or dogma. A high-church Episcopalian naval chaplain makes the statement that as a rule Roman Catholic priests that as a rule Roman Catholic priests make the most acceptable chaplains. They are perfectly in touch with naval life for some reason. They are men of the world. Moreover, they are celibates, with no home ties to bind them.

There are no sea serpents seen from Atlantic coast watering places now. The scares all come from Spanish war vessels.

Wheat is so high in Italy that poor people can not afford to eat bread on their butter.

Shoes and Leather

Little Shoe in the Corner.

Yes, Faith is a goodly anchor, When skies are sweet as a psalm; At the bows it holds so stalwart In bluff broad-shouldered calm.

And when over breakers to leeward
The tattered surges are hurled,
It may keep our head to the tempest,
With its grip on the base of the world.

But, after the shipwreck, tell me, What help in its iron thews, Still true to the broken hawser, Deep down among seaweed and ooze;

In the breaking gulfs of sorrow,
When the helpless feet stretch out,
And find in the deeps of darkness
No footing so solid as doubt?

Then better one star of memory, One broken plank of the past, That our human hearts may cling to, Though hopeless of shore at last.

To the spirit its spiendid conjectures, To the flesh its sweet despair, Its tears o'er the thin worn locket With its beauty of deathless hair:

Immortal! I feei it and know it; Who doubts it of such as she? But that is the pang's very secret— Immortal away from me!

There's a narrow ridge in the graveyard Would scarce stay a child in his race; But to me and my thoughts it is wider Than the star-sown vague of space.

Your logic, my friend, is perfect, Your morals most drearily true, But the earth that stops my darling's ears Makes mine insensate, too.

Console, if you will; I can bear it;
'Tis a well-meant alms of breath;
But not all the preaching since Adan
Has made Death other than Death.

formunion in spirit! Forgive me, But I who am earthly and weak Vould give all my incomes from dreamland For her rose-leaf palm on my cheek!

That little shoe in the corner
So worn and wrinkled and brown—
Its motionless hollow confutes you
And argues your wisdom down.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Removing Oil and Grease Spots from Colored Leather.

One of the most annoying things in shoemaking is grease spots on colored leather, and the numerous enquiries as to how to remove them show that they occur only too often. We, therefore, believe the trade will learn with interest that, after innumerable experiments, costing much time and money, a means has been found for removing grease spots from leather without changing its color.

Anyone who has tried to clean spotted leather by known processes will have become convinced that they are all defective. The use of chalk is complicated, and requires a great deal of time. Spirits of wine injures the color; benzine does the same, with the addition that it attacks at the same time the fatty substance necessary to preserve the fibre of the leather, thus being doubly injurious. Applying hot iron over the grease spot, after covering it with blotting paper, offers no sure result. So other means had to be sought for. Thus it was that finally a solution of gutta percha was tried, with results surprising.

It is true that at first some failures were recorded, but these were due to the employment of benzine as a solvent. There was no doubt that the solution of gutta percha in benzine would remove the grease, but all around the place where the mixture had been applied a dark circle still remained to show the spot.

Finally, a solution of gutta percha was prepared by pouring carbon bisulphide into a bottle of suitable size, containing the non-vulcanized gum, and allowing it to stand about twenty-four hours. The solution is moderately liquid, and, after shaking it actively several times more rubber is gradually

Don't talk shoes in general, and don't advertise your shoes that way. Just pick out some particular shoe for each day, and tell the people about it, and util tin your window. Always have a leader, and the leader will sell, and will lead on to regular sales.

added, until the solution becomes of gelatinous consistency. The mixture was applied in suitable quantity to colored leather which had been smeared in fish oil, and allowed to dry two or three hours. The subsequent operation consists merely in removing the coat of gum from the surface of the leatherthat is, rubbing it with the fingers and rolling it off the surface.

The color is not injured in the least by the sulphuret of carbon; only those leathers on which a dressing containing starch has been used look a little lighter in color, but the better class of leathers are not so dressed. As to the dried gum, it can be redissolved in sulphuret of carbon and used oves again.

The new process consists, then, simply the application of a very stiff solution of gutta percha in carbon bisulphide, forming a coating of from one-fourth to one-half centimetre thick over the grease spot, leaving it to dry, and afterward removing it. As the gum can be used over and over again, and only the carbon bisulphide has to be supplied, the process is very economical.

Treating Patent Leather.

Charles M. Johnson, of London, Eng., patented an invention relating firstly, to a method of treating patent leather and other impervious materials in such manner that the material shall have a certain and desirable amount of porosity, and, secondly, in relation to means for effecting same.

The invention consists in producing in patent leather and other impervious materials a number of minute holes or pores, which the inventor claims do not detract in any way from the appearance of the leather or the like. holes may be made from either side of the material or from both sides, and further they may go right through or only partly through. They may be made previous to the finishing of the patent leather or the like, or they may be made after the manufacture thereof.

A suitable means for effecting the invention consists in providing a roller or plate with a number of fine points, and the leather or other material is either passed under the roller, or the plate with the points is caused to descend on the material to be treated, thereby mak-

ing the artificial pores.

Mr. Johnson says his invention is of special utility for treating, for instance, patent leather for boots and shoes and the like, because such articles being generally practically impervious to air do not allow of proper ventilation. The result is that the leather in time be-comes perished, whereas if a number of

comes perished, whereas it a number of minute holes be made in the boot or shoe there is sufficient ventilation to prevent the rapid destruction of the leather.

By his invention, the leather being provided with minute holes or pores, it is practicable, the inventor claims, to keep the leather soft and pliable by anniving a dressing which is absorbed applying a dressing which is absorbed through the holes aforesaid.

MUSKEGON TRAINS

G. R. & I. trains are now running be-tween Grand Rapids and Muskegon every Sunday. Leave Union Station a. m., returning, leave Muskegon 6:35 p. m. An inexpensive Sunday outing.
50 CENTS
ROUND
TRIP.



We have them in Black and Tan, Lace or Button; sizes 1 to 4.

\$4.50

VESTING TOPS

TAKEN IN PREFERENCE TO HOT CAKES

********** HIRTH, KRAUSE & CO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CHILDREN'S -FOOTWEAR

Grand Rapids, Mich.

RUBBERS

New Lists on Rubber Goods for 1898 and 1899.

We are agents for the Boston and Bay State Rubbers the best wearing goods made-and we solicit your business for the same. Our terms and discounts are as liberal as those of any firm selling the above lines.

Rindge, Kalmbach, Logie & Co. 12, 14 and 16 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

"Remember the Name"

VALES GOODYEAR

The best RUBBERS on earth for general wear and shape. Place your orders for them with us, avoiding the rush and advance in price later in the season.

Herold=Bertsch Shoe Co., ^{5 and 7 Pearl St.}, Grand Rapids, Mich State Agents for Wales-Goodyear and Connecticut Rubbers.

Michigan Shoe Company

81-83 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

We take this means of announcing to the trade the death of our honored President and co-worker, Wm. A. McGraw.

The business established by the deceased will be continued by his associates under the same style, pursuing the same lines which rendered the house so deservedly popular under his management,

MICHIGAN SHOE COMPANY.

GONE BEYOND.

Wm. A. McGraw, President of the Michigan Shoe Co.

Wm. A. McGraw, President of the Michigan Shoe Co., died at his home at Grosse Isle last Monday as the result of an operation for appendicitus. The funeral was held Thursday, the interment being made in Detroit, in which city the deceased was born and lived all his life.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

When, on January 12, 1857, Wm. A. McGraw was placed in the father's arms, a resolve was made that all that abundant means and worthiness of purpose could accomplish should be done to make-not a professional man, but a broad-gauged, well-educated merchant. to rest upon the foundation the father had then begun to lay with so much

It was training indeed. The best in the line of instruction was not thought too good; and when the educational advantages of the New World were exhausted, the doors of learning in the Old World swung open and let him in. Germany enrolled him as a student, until the difficult speech of the Teuton was as familiar as his mother tongue. With this preparation for a groundwork, Mr. McGraw returned to America and began his life work, entering the employ of the old-established shoe house of A. C. McGraw & Co., which had been founded and was still managed by his father. The house was then located at the corner of Woodward avenue and Larned street, where Swan's restaurant now stands. While engaged in mastering the rudiments of the business, Mr. McGraw conceived a strong liking for the rubber department and he determined to know the business "from the cellar up," and, with a zeal worthy of his Scotch ancestry, he bent to the task he had set himself. Choosing the work because he loved it, the enthusiast began with the gum. He made it a study. He familiarized himself with the facts concerning it, from the time it is taken from the tree in South America, together with the methods of obtaining it, until it is manufactured into boots and shoes. The fact is, his determination "to know all about it" made him an expert in whatever pertains to rubber. He was, without doubt, one of the best posted men in his line of business to be found; and those who know what they are talking about concede that Mr. Mc-Graw was a hustler on general principles and a King in the rubber business, with a capital K.

Noting his partiality for the rubber business, his partners naturally insisted that he take entire charge of that department, which became, under his energetic management, the banner department of the establishment. His familiarity with the business and his intimate knowledge of details caused him to be consulted by the manufacturers on matters of moment to the trade, such as the probable selling quality of new patterns and the prices which new styles would bear. No one connected with the trade enjoyed the confidence of the manufacturers to a greater extent than Mr. Mc-

Devotion to duty soon rewarded Mr. McGraw with a partnership interest in the business, which was continued until Sept. 1, 1895, when the old firm of A. C. McGraw & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, W. A. McGraw taking mutual consent, W. A. McGraw taking long there. Don't carry them out to the the rubber portion of the business, world, for you will be only laughed at which he continued at 80, 82 and 84 for your pains.

Jefferson avenue under the style of W. A. McGraw & Co. He subsequently admitted a number of valued associates to partnership in the business, at which time the style of the house was changed to the Michigan Shoe Co., after which a more commodious location was taken across the street, 81 and 83 Jefferson avenue.

At intervals during his busy business career Mr. McGraw took time to see more of the world and its people than can be viewed from the narrow confines of a counting room. The German songs the boy had learned in the schools of Berlin had a deeper meaning as the man of business hummed them on his journey down the castle-guarded Rhine. He learned by experience the pleasures and dangers of Alpine travel. His own eyes saw the magnificence of the Austrian capital, looked at the wonders which Iltay had been gathering for centuries. He rode along the Champs Elysee and ransacked the British Isles to learn something of the home of his Scotch ances-Nor was this foreign travel to take the place of journeying at home. He learned its geography by seeing it from the woods of Maine to Cuba and the Gulf, over the Rockies to the Golden Gate. Across the Pacific sea, twice traversed, Mr. McGraw journeyed and, with an interest not common, he made himself familiar with Japan, her people and her history, and was one of the best posted men on Japan-her history, her resources and her future—an authority, in fact, on whatever pertains to the Flowery Kingdom. Indeed, what study and intelligent travel could do to widen a man's world was made the most of in this instance.

At a meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange, held Wednesday, the following resolutions were adopted on the death of W. A. McGraw:

We, the members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange of Detroit, meeting together to take action on the death of our brother member, the late Mr. W. A. McGraw, President of the Michigan Shoe Co., do adopt the following resolutions:

That we greatly deplore the loss of so active, enterprising and valuable a citizen and business man, whose entire has been spent in this city of his birth. His high standard of integrity and moral worth have been constantly recognized and appreciated by all his business associates.

That we tender our sincere sympathy to his family and relatives in their great bereavement.

That these resolutions be placed on our records and a copy signed by our President and actuary be forwarded to

The chemical examination of foods according to scientific rule is one of the municipal regulations in the city of Berlin. This examination in the month of September last included 202 samples of edibles and drinkables, and of these 57 were rejected as not up to the legal requirements. There were among the articles thus proving unfit, milk, butter, lard, flour, fresh eggs, sweet oil, lemon oil, chocolate, green tea, "medicinal" Hungarian wines, and denaturalized lach. dicinal" Hungarian wines, and denat-uralized alcohol. Remarkable in par-ticular was the large number of the butter samples which were found to be objectionable; that is, among twenty-five of these, two were pure margarine, twelve were mixed butter containing from 25 to 75 per centum of margarine, and two were doubtful. The milk contained by the containing from 25 to 75 per centum of margarine, and two were doubtful. trol extended over nearly 1,500 stores and led to the detection of 89 cases of adulteration, etc.

Leave at home the troubles that be-

MANAMAN MANAMANA

The Rodgers Shoe Co.,

Toledo, Ohio

Made to Order Shoes

We have the best line of \$1.00 Creoles, Pedros and Satin goods in the market, but we pride ourselves on our high grade goods in Men's and Women's. We excel all for style, quality and price. If our agent does not call on you drop us a postal.

THE RODGERS SHOE CO.

Michigan Bark & Lumber Co.,



527 and 528 Widdicomb Building. Grand Rapids, Mich.

C. U. CLARK, President. W. D. WADE, Vice-President. M. M. CLARK, Sec'y and Treas.

Sell us your Bark for Cash. We aim to please. Correspondence solicited.



We Pay HIGHEST MARKET PRICES in SPOT CASH and Measure Bark When Loaded-T......

We have . .

A line of Men's and Women's Medium Priced Shoes that are Money The most of Winners. them sold at Bill Price. We are still making the Men's Heavy Shoes in Oil Grain and Satin; also carry Snedicor & Hatha way's Shoes at Factory Price in Men's, Boys' and Youths'. Lycoming and Keystone Rubbers are the best. See our Salesmen or send mail orders

GEO. H. REEDER & CO., 19 S. Ionia St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Blank Books

Mucilage, Etc.,

and all kinds of Office Nick Nacks. Examine our new device for copying letters.

Will M. Hine, Commercial Stationer,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Fruits and Produce.

Needed Change in the Rules Coverning Egg Sales. From the New York Produce Review

According to the usual custom when a considerable part of the receipts of eggs begins to show more or less loss, the rule of sales has now been changed to a "loss off" basis in this market except where special agreement is made to the contrary. As a matter of fact, indicate from previous experiences sales to the contrary. As a matter of fact, judging from previous experience, sales will be made upon various terms. Goods which are closely selected before shipment and which obtain a deserved reputation for fine quality will often, if not usually, be salable at mark or with a fixed average less which amounts to not usually, be salable at mark or with a fixed average loss, which amounts to the same thing as far as the principle is concerned; goods which are so poor as to be unsuitable to the uses of the better class of trade will generally be sold to cheap customers by the case; goods which contain enough fine eggs to attract the better class of trade under their own assortment, but which are not graded closely and contain an irregular amount of inferior or bad eggs, will be sold loss off. Probably this latter class will, during most of the summer and fall season, be found to include the majority of our receipts.

fall season, be found to include the majority of our receipts.

The season of change from case count sales to loss off affords a good opportunity to contrast the two systems. Of course, the quality of stock arriving this week is not materially different from that received last week; now variations in quality are partly compensated by in quality are partly compensated by loss allowances; then they were adjusted by differences in price. The question is, which method is better.

We hold, and have contended for some we hold, and have contended for some time, that differences in quality may be fully and fairly adjusted by differences in price and that the result of doing all business in eggs case count would be greatly favorable in the end to all classes of egg trade. We find also that this view is gradually gaining headway among reis gradually gaining headway among re-ceivers of eggs in New York; some who were formerly of opinion that loss off sales were inevitable are now outspoken in the belief that case count sales would be more advantageous and that it would be entirely practical to change our sys-tem to that basis

be entirely practical to change our system to that basis

The effects of an insistence upon case count sales from first hands would undoubtedly be to force a closer grading of eggs at primary points, give us better and more reliable eggs, and eliminate an enormous loss now sustained by the shipment of worthless goods.

Under a loss off system a very large part of the stock now usually received during the summer is accepted by the better class of egg dealers only because they can, by close grading before their own candles, get a reasonable amount of good, useful eggs out of them. They can even make them better than goods which are graded before shipment. The system places honesty at a discount. Many of our egg dealers are undoubtedly as honorable and reliable as any class of merchants, but where the selection of stock to be paid for is thrown entirely in the hands of the buyer the opportunity for dishonest dealing clearly exists, and the scrupulous dealer who candles with an eye which sees his own interest no more than his neighbor's is certainly at a disadvantage in competition with those who grab all they can get.

Therefore, we believe the honest dealer would be benefited by a case count system because his skill in judging of qualities, his knowledge of brands and

Therefore, we believe the honest dealer would be benefited by a case count system because his skill in judging of qualities, his knowledge of brands and his general ability in purchasing would be the basis of his competition with other dealers. If case count were the rule these dealers who serve a good and fine class of trade would, under ordinary circumstances of supply and demand, refuse to buy the mixed and irregular qualities which they now accept. The demand would be for selected eggs, comparatively free from loss, and the premium paid for these would induce shippers to send such and keep the worthless eggs at home. This was clearly shown last week, when IIC was easily obtained for fancy selected eggs, while

poor, mixed Southwestern were a drug at 10c, and many shippers were writing to their agents here to know "what they must do" to get the higher quotations. Had case count sales continued, this difference would undoubtedly have increased to a point which would have compelled a grading.

Under the loss off system there is little incentive to grading in the interior and freight is paid on thousands upon thousands of cases of worthless eggs. Case count selling would create a demand for selection which could not be resisted and within a month we would be getting eggs worthy of the system.

How much better would it be for receivers if they could thus work the egg trade into a condition which would remove the continued wrangle with buyers and shippers alike. How much better for the shipper, who could operate with some certainty of knowledge as to the actual value of his goods.

The matter should be taken up by our Exchange and united effort would undoubtedly suffice to make successful this change, which, we believe, would be the most important advance ever accomplished for the egg industry.

New Rule for Case Count Sales.

New Rule for Case Count Sales.

New Rule for Case Count Sales.

New York, May 21—At last the Egg Rules of the New York Mercantile Exchange describe definitely a quality of eggs which shall be sold "case count" notwithstanding the general rules provide for loss allowance.

It happened rather by accident, however. Last winter when the committee were working over the rules to improve them, suggestions were called for and among others was a proposition to create a superlative grade to be called extras, which should be sold at mark at all seasons. This proposition was voted down on the ground that the quality deserving of mark sales could not be produced here. But a new grade was instituted called "Western firsts packed for storage," which described a quality such as buyers for cold storage would be willing to bid for. Now when the rule was changed to "loss off" it was seen at once that it would not do to sell loss off such eggs as were described under the rule for "storage packed" and that once that it would not do to sell loss oft such eggs as were described under the rule for "storage packed," and that goods not deserving to be sold at mark would not do for storage buyers. Consequently a rule was passed last Monday that all eggs sold under the rule as "packed for storage" shall be of such quality as will grade firsts at mark

"packed for storage" shall be of such quality as will grade firsts at mark.

Therefore, there is now a definite description in our Exchange rules which, if complied with, will enable a seller to place goods at mark if they conform to it. The requirements are as follows:

All small and dirties must be culled

Eighty-five per cent. must be prime,

full sweet eggs.
White wood cases.
No. 1 or medium fillers.
Excelsior or cork packing under the bottom flat and over the top flat.

No more than one dozen cracked eggs, and loss must not exceed 15 eggs to 36 dozen, or 12 eggs to 30 dozen case.

The Truth, and Nothing But the Truth.

Two rival commercial travelers were trying to sell a merchant a fire-proof

The first said to the merchant:

"A cat was put in one of our safes, and the safe was put in the middle of a fire for twenty-four hours, and afterwards the cot came out alive."

the cat came out alive."
Said the second:
"We put a cat in one of our safes and piled a fire around it for a week and when we opened it the cat was dead." "Ah, I thought so," said the rival

traveler.
"Yes," replied the traveler, "he was frozen to death!"

\$1.90 to Jackson and Return.

The Michigan Central will on Mon-The Michigan Central will on Monday, May 30, sell excursion tickets to Jackson at \$1.00 for the round trip, good going only on the morning train leaving the Union station at 7 a. m. and returning on the evening train same day.

W. C. Blake,
City Ticket Agent.

Butter and Eggs

Any quantity at any station gets highest cash prices from me.

R. Hirt, Jr., 36 Market St., Detroit, Mich.

Promptness is the essence of our success.

We will buy your

Butter and Eggs for Cash

Correspond with us. We do not claim to be the oldest and largest commission house in the country, but in many respects one of the best.

HARRIS & FRUTCHEY, Detroit

J. WILLARD LANSING BURGE D. CATLIN

Lansing & Catlin



Butter and Eggs

44 W. Market St. 103 Michigan St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Cold Storage season is nearly over. However, we have orders for several cars yet of fancy eggs, so can use liberal shipments for the next two weeks. Ship us your eggs and we will guarantee you satisfaction.



ESTABLISHED 1893

T. L. BRUNDAGE.

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANT 54 and 56 Central Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Only Exclusive Butter and Egg House in the City

Want to correspond with those who have butter and eggs to ship. Can handle large quantities.

EARLY FRUITS AND VECETABLES

Will please your customers and make you money. Popular prices prevail. Ask for quotations.

F. J. DETTENTHALER. 117-119 MONROE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Eggs Bring High Prices in Buffalo

Correspond with your old friend,

C. N. RAPP & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. 56 West Market Street.

Buffalo Produce Exchange quotations sent free daily to all who request them. They solicit consignments of Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Beans and Produce generally, assuring prompt sales and immediate ret rns. They are a branch of the Grand Rapids house of the same name, which has been established eleven years. They refer Michigan shippers to the Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids Savings Bank and Michigan Tradesman, all of which are familiar with their standing and acquainted with their methods and will cheerfully answer any enquiries which may be made in regard to them.

Why Lard and Other Hog Products indiscriminating eating has been a race are High.

The rapid advance in prices of lard and cottonseed oil recently has surprised and confounded some speculators who are not close watchers of current events; but the advance is easily explained.

Lard rose in company with other hog products under the influence of European demands about the beginning of the year. A great deficiency existed abroad and at Christmas pork cost twice as much as the year before. Then came the prospect of trouble with Spain, and as the unanimous opinion of Europe was that Spain was much stronger on the water than we were and reverses for us were to be expected at first, Europe bought largely to guard against possible scarcity. Then followed large pur-chases by the Government and prices went so high that the European demand ceased almost completely, although the Hamburg market was a buyer to some extent, against its will, on account of the failure of a large operator.

Owing to the enormous receipts at a time of the year when the demand is not over heavy, I scarcely think that the present market will be sustained unless through speculation. Farmers are getting big prices for hogs, but the present price of lard seems high enough. the autumn demand usually the heaviest, I shall not be surprised to see prices then fully as high as now on legitimate grounds. If the general public continues to buy for speculation as frantically as during the last few weeks we may see still higher prices.

Substitutes for lard, such as lard compound, composed chiefly of cottonseed oil, can now be sold 2c per pound cheaper than lard, and they prove attractive to many consumers. Prices of these substitutes are strengthening in consequence, and at the same time acting as a check on the lard market.

Cottonseed oil would seem to have a good future. It started the season with a bare market, as last year's crop was small, with poor prices. This year's crop is large, with good prices. Stocks, I think, are fair, and large quantities bave been marketed, owing to a bona fide demand of extraordinary proportions. At this season of the year stocks are in the hands of people abundantly able to carry them, and there can be no anxiety about the future. It seems to me that there is still plenty of room at the top until the new oil comes to market in October.

The statistical position of cotton oil is stronger than at any time since 1801. While the United States can use all of the cottonseed oil produced here, there is a large and growing European demand. The English manufactures are 90 per cent. soap oils and scarcely any edible oils.—Carl Dreier in N. Y. Commercial.

Plain Living the Basis of Health and Strength.

The processes of evolution in nature was a weakness to pay any particular ttention to what we ate. Plain living nd high thinking have been inculcated as the highest philosophical ideal, and o eat what is set before you and ask no uestions the very quintessence of amibility and desirability in one's family. Time spent in preparing toothsome ainties has been universally regarded a sinfly waste of opportunities.

The result of all this unthinking and waste of old ideas. For trade for season of 1898; cold storage in quantities to suit up to 15,000 cases of eggs and 30 cars butter: moderate rates and liberal advances to reliable parties; modernly equipped plant; mechanical :efrigeration, with an improved system of experiency depretedly dry circulation, and change of air in rooms; intermittent and continuous circulation, along ravity system; these systems are the latest and best known in cold storage practices; our eggs are said to be the finest on the Philadelphia market this past season; fine distributing point; only 2½ hours to Pittsburg, and quick transit by both Penn Central and B. & O. to New York. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; we are authorized to purchase for our local customers 5,000 cases finely candled eggs for April and May deliveries; also several cars creamery butter: correspondence solicited. Address Hyge-item and the second of 1898; cold storage in quantities to stuit up to 5,000 cases of eggs and 30 cars butter: moderate rates and liberal advances to relate to suit up to 5,000 cases of eggs and 30 cars butter: moderate rates and liberal advances to relate to suit up to 5,000 cases of eggs and 30 cars butter: moderate rates and liberal advances to relate to suit up to 5,000 cases of eggs and 30 cars butter: moderate rates and liberal advances to relate to suit up to 5,000 cases of eggs and 30 cars butter: moderate rates and liberal advances to retail to suit up to 5,000 cases of eggs and 30 cars butter: moderate rates and liberal advances to retail to suit up to 5,000 cases of eggs and 30 cars butter: moderate rates and liberal are hardly slower than the length of time it takes us to shake off old ideas. For generations we have been taught that it was a weakness to pay any particular attention to what we ate. Plain living and high thinking have been inculcated as the highest philosophical ideal, and to eat what is set before you and ask no questions the very quintessence of amiability and desirability in one's family. Time spent in preparing toothsome dainties has been universally regarded as sinful waste of opportunities

of dyspeptics, and we are only now slowly struggling up into the light, where we find out that it is a matter of the utmost importance, here and hereafter, that we should know what, and when, and how to eat. On the state of one's digestion, and not the condition of one's heart, as we romantically suppose, depends one's physical, mental and moral welfare. Soggy bread for breakfast would sour the temper of an angel, gloomy theologies have had their origin in dyspepsia and not divine revelation, and workers in the slums tell us that it is the poor cooking and the consequent lack of nourishment that drives the very poor to drink.

Considering the importance of the subject, it is wonderful how little thought we give to this matter of what we eat, and how careless the average woman is about what she sets before her family. The recent deaths of Henry George and Anton Seidl, both of whom died suddenly a few hours after injudicious eating, are an example of how reckless even the most intelligent can be; but we do not have to go so far for examples of people who are victims to their own ignorance in the matter. It is not a question of over-eating by any means, either. Just as many people die from being under nourished as do from gormandizing.

It is hardly too much to say that the success and happiness of life depend on what one eats. Aside from the horrors of dyspepsia, there is the ability or inability to work that means success or failure in our undertakings. cessful speculator, a king of finance, is on record as saying that when he was going to engineer a big deal that required clear judgment, iron nerve and enormous physical endurance he went into training for it almost as a pugilist does for a fight. He cut his food down to rare beef and a few simple vegetables, just such things as would give him the most nourishment and were the easiest digested. He furthermore said that he had known a single spell of indigestion and consequent depression and blues make a man lose courage and break down when another day would have tided him into success and fortune.

When one remembers that beauty is simply a question of health, it is amazing to see how reckless mothers are about the food of their little daughters. Who does not see, every day, thin, scrawny, sallow little girls drinking scrawny, sallow little girls drinking strong coffee, eating indigestible pastry and cakes and nibbling candy between meals—foredestined to grow up into ugly women, when they might as well be pretty? In its real essence, beauty is a matter of clear skin, of gracious curves, of strength and vitality, 'and they must all spring from the good digestion that waits on good food properly prepared. To the woman who has erly prepared. To the woman who has the interests of her family really at heart there is no other subject of such vital importance as what they eat.

WANTED

BEANS AND POTATOES

MILLER & TEASDALE CO .. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

835 N. THIRD ST.

830 N. FOURTH ST.

N. WOHLFELDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

399-403 HIGH ST., EAST SIDE. DETROIT, MICH.

Ship to us your Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Potatoes and get Full Market Prices.

Ripe Strawberries



at consumers' prices. Pineapples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Tomatoes, Green Onions, Radishes, Cucumbers, Spinach, Asparagus, Pie Plant, New Potatoes, New Cabbage, Beets, Peas, New Dry Onions, Turnips, Carrots, Squash.

BUNTING & CO., Jobbers, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P

To represent a first-class Roller and To represent a first-class Roller and Rye Flour Mills in our market, or will buy the same on the basis of cash-

Detroit Commission & Manufacturing Co.,

27 Farmer Street, Detroit, Mich.

W. R. Brice. Est. 1852. C. M. Drake.

W. R. Brice & Co.

Philadelphia's
Leading Hustling
Commission Merchants

REFERENCES:

W. D. Hayes, Cashier Hastings National Bank, Hastings, Mich.
Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.
Western National Bank, Philadelphia.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.
D. C. Oakes, Coopersville, Mich.
E. A. Stowe, Michigan Tradesman.

We have closed our branch house in Grand Rapids and will not buy any more eggs this season, but want your Butter and Eggs now at our main house in Philadelphia on commission and you can rest assured that we will watch your interests carefully, make you prompt sales and prompt returns, and you can be assured of the best service to be had in our city.

W. R. BRICE & CO.

Diversion of the Grain Trade From

The Interstate Commerce Commission has recently rendered a decision which is of great interest to all the ports of the country. The case before the commission was the complaint of the New York Produce Exchange versus the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The Exchange, representing the commercial interests of the port of New York, maintained that the railroad company prevented the metropolis from securing her rightful share of the country's foreign trade by unfair differentials in favor of other Atlantic ports, and particularly Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia.

New York has for some time been greatly worried at the steady loss she has suffered in her grain trade. Her merchants, instead of admitting that this diversion of trade was due to changed conditions, claimed that it resulted solely from the action of the railroads in discriminating against ber in favor of other ports. The argument made before the Interstate Commerce Commission sought to show that New York, by virtue of her facilities and long custom, was entitled naturally to the lion's share of the business.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, after a careful and thorough review of the case, dismissed the com-The Commission held that it had not been proven that the railroad had discriminated against New York. It also held that New York, by virtue of its position, had no special claim on the grain trade, and that the gradual of this trade was due, not to discrimination, but to the legitimate and natural competition of other ports. The contention that New York had a special claim on the foreign trade was brushed In this connection the Commission says

sion says:

It would be in accordance neither with the theory of our institutions nor with the bistory of the development of our nation to permit any one port upon our vast extent of seacoast to monopolize the trade with foreign nations.

Within recent years the United States Government has expended in improving navigation to and at the port of Philadelphia about \$9,500,000; at Baltimore, \$3,600,000; at Galveston, \$8,500,000, and at New Orleans or upon the Mississippi River, of which New Orleans takes the benefit, about \$8,000,000. These vast sums have not been appropriated and expended certainly upon the theory that it was desirable for the the theory that it was desirable for the foreign trade of this country to flow through the port of New York alone. Rather does this recognize it as the policy of our Government that its foreign commerce should be distributed between various ports.

The claim of New York to being the natural outlet for the grain trade is disposed of with equal clearness. The Commission points out that geographical position and competition from rival carriers control the movement of grain and every other commodity. The Commission, in its decision, says:

mission, in its decision, says:

The distance from Chicago to New York is about the same as to New Orleans, and the water communication between Chicago and New York will, during certain seasons of the year at least, give New York an advantage as to traffic which fairly originates at Chicago. But a glance at the map of the United States shows that the grain-producing territory, much of it, lies between New Orleans upon the South and Chicago upon the North, and is most of it nearer New Orleans than New York. When this export corn moves to Chi-When this export corn moves to Chicago it moves away from New Orleans, or at least not towards it, and the same thing is true of much of the export wheat. The distance from Kansas City

and St. Louis to New Orleans is less than two-thirds that to New York. The Mississippi River and its tributaries give access to all this region.

As an evidence of the facility with which the grain trade has been diverted from New York, and as exemplifying the cause for this diversion, the Commission devotes the following paragraph to the facilities of New Orleans:

A year ago the Commission inspected A year ago the commission mapector the terminal and harbor facilities of New Orleans. Its docks are already ex-tensive and are capable of almost un-limited extension. There is no place in the United States, with possibly one exception, where grain can be transferred from the car to the vessel more cheaply than here. The grade from the grain fields to these elevators is an easy grain fields to these elevators is an easy one. The corporations which operate these lines of railway leading to them are strong and aggressive. They will undoubtedly demand a larger portion of that traffic which is tributary to them, and will gradually acquire more and more of it, and this in its turn will bring to New Orleans a certain amount of those importations which now reach New York. The same thing is and will be true of Galveston and other ports. New York can not expect, therefore, to occupy the same relative position of supremacy with reference to our foreign commerce in the future that it has in the past. the past.

It is evident from this decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission that New York can not hope to regain her lost trade by bringing pressure on the railroads, except it can be done through the manipulations of Wall street. There are many railroads now operating to Southern and South Atlantic ports which are powerful enough to be independent of Wall street pressure, and it is this fact that is so seriously troubling our New York friends.

Decoration Day Excursion.

On Monday, May 30, the Michigan Central will sell excursion tickets to Jackson and return at the very low rate of \$1.90 for the round trip, good going only on the morning train leaving the Union station at 7 a. m. and returning on the evening train same day.

W. C. BLAKE,
City Ticket Agent.

Has a Chance.

"The boy King of Spain has thirty

seven titles."
"Is that so? If he can hang on for a few years he may be able to pay off Spain's debts by marrying an American heiress."

Sure Test.

"How do you tell the age of a turkey?''
"By the teeth."

"A turkey hasn't teeth."
"No; but I have."

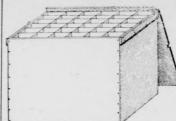
Elgin System
of Creameries

It will pay you to investigate our plans and visit our factories if you are contemplating building a Creamery or Cheese factory. All supplies furnished at lowest prices. Correspondence solicited.

R. E. Sturgis, Allegan, Mich.

Contractor and Builder of Butter and Cheese Factories, and Dealer in Supplies.

U in Supplies.



WM. SMITH

Manufacturer of

EGG CASES, FARMERS' CASES, EGG CASE FILLERS **ODORLESS FILLERS** AND EXCELSIOR.

Capacity one carload a day. Prompt shipment on tort notice. Will make any case desired. Write for tice list. We compete with all other manufacturers. short notice. price list. We

EATON RAPIDS, MICH.

WE ARE IN POSITION TO FILL YOUR OR-DERS FOR FIELD SEEDS BOTH IN QUAL-ITY AND PRICE THAT SHOULD WARRANT YOU IN DEALING WITH US

MOSELEY

Jobbers-Seed-Beans-Potatoes-Produce

26-28-30-32 OTTAWA ST. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The best are the cheapest and these we can always

ALFRED J. BROWN SEED CO.

24 and 26 North Division Street,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Butter, Eggs and Produce

to us. Our motto: "Quick sales, highest market prices, prompt and honest returns.

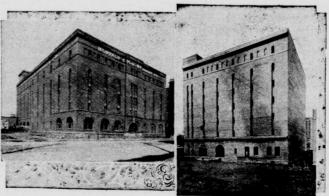
HERMANN C. NAUMANN & CO., Detroit, Mich.,

Main Office, 33 Woodbridge St., - Branch Store, 353 Russell St., op Eastern Market.

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Buffalo Cold Storage Co.,

Buffalo, N. Y.



Warehouse "A"

Capacity 600,000 cubic feet.

Exclusively **Butter and Eggs**

Rates Reasonable.

Low Insurance. Liberal Advances.

Warehouse "B"

Capacity 500,000 cubic feet.

Poultry, Cheese, Fruit and Miscellaneous Storage.

Don't try experiments. Store where you know your goods will be properly cared for.

Correspondence Solicited.

How to Succeed in Groceries

My theme this week is the dishonest grocer. If I could dip my pen in sulphuric acid and write on asbestos paper, I could not then express half the contempt and hatred which I cherish for the grocer who gives short weights and measures, makes low prices to attract trade, and steals customers away from a rival in business. Some people may think that I have suffered directly by such methods as these, which makes me so bitter against them, but this is not true. However, I sympathize with the honest grocer who is forced to meet such competition as this, and sees his trade gradually going toward the dishonest grocer.

The dishonest grocer does not exist, you say? He does, beyond a doubt.

He will never win out in the long

run, because honesty will succeed as sure as the sun rises and sets. Why, then, are grocers dishonest? The most patent cause in making grocers dishonest is selling goods at too close a margin, or at no margin at all. The temptation to make both ends meet by giving short count and short measure is too great in times of close competition, and the man who is at all weak will finally fall. "Honor and fame from no conditions rise; act well your partthere all the honor lies."

Is it honorable for a merchant to advertise twenty pounds of sugar for a dollar, and give only eighteen? Is it honorable for him to sell thirteen ounces for a pound, and forty-five pounds of flour for a quarter barrel, which should be forty-nine pounds? Is it honorable to overcharge on one article and under-charge on another? Is it honorable to go to your neighbor's customers and quote prices far below what you would to your own trade? What man who sells sixteen ounces to the pound and twelve to the dozen can compete with these sharks and pirates? They degrade the profession, and make all classes of customers suspicious of all dealers.

It is a blessing to feel that they will sometimes overstep themselves and

perish through their own dishonesty.

Shakespeare says: "Who steals my purse steals trash, but he that filches from me my good name robs me of that which not enriches him, and makes me poor indeed." The pirates who are engaged in these reprehensible practices will find some day that they are known in their true light, and all the perfumes of Araby will not suffice to make their name sweet to the public again. They will be shunned like a pestilence, despite their air of respectability. Unfortunately this class of grocers is far too numerous. They advertise largely in the daily papers, and hide behind the shield of a great name. Once in a while an extraordinarily clever shark will succeed, but for the most part failure is their portion. Let all young grocers take the advice of one who has seen grocers rise and fall, and who has studied the causes of success and failure, and shun all dishonest and crooked practices. -Store-keeper.

Changed Conditions of the Century.

The map of trade is changing faster than most of us appreciate, and in diplomacy or commerce the statesman or the merchant must be no laggard who keeps step to the music of the times. No country in the world has such a command of the forces that now control the world-steam, electricity and machinery-as the United States. No country has such resources in raw material or to be a highwayman.

in the facilities for converting that material into finished products; no country has such an ingenious and energetic population. With 76,000,000 of population we can produce more than 150,000,-000 can consume, and hence the necessity for widening our markets.

The great field for future development is with the countries bordering on the Pacific ocean which contain two-thirds of the population of the globe. The events, therefore, which have recently taken place in the Far East are of the utmost significance to American trade and commerce.

For many years I believed that the United States should confine itself to the development of our own unequaled resources and home market; but my observations in a trip around the world, and my experience when Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce of the New York Chamber of Commerce, widened my views, and I now believe that far-sighted statesmanship demands the careful consideration of a broader policy. The logic of recent events points to the acquirement or control of Spanish colonial possessions in both the Pacific and the Atlantic, together with the acquirement of the Hawaiian Islands and the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

I believe we have at the head of our Government men who appreciate the changed and changing conditions of the century, and that the United States, whether it will or no, is obliged to be one of the leading nations in the march of progress which steam, electricity and machinery have forced upon the human race. The time has gone by when a statesman can ask, "What have we to do with Europe?" or, "Why do we need a navy, or a commercial marine, or an improved consular service, or a department of commerce and manufactures?"
We can not stand still if we would, and
the United States ought to be at the head of the procession.

FRANK B. THURBER

New Route to Chicago.

Commencing May 15, 1898, a through car line will be established between Chicago and Grand Rapids, operated by the Grand Trunk Railway system and the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway,

the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, via Vicksburg.
Trains will arrive at and depart from Dearborn station, Chicago. This station is on Polk street, between State and Clark streets, is only three blocks south of the postoffice, and near the down town business and hotel districts. Other railroads using this station are the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Wabash, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, and Erie. No transfer will, therefore, be necessary for passengers to or from the above sary for passengers to or from the above mentioned lines.

Important stations on this through car

Important stations on this through car line between Chicago and Grand Rap-ids are Valparaiso, South Bend, Mish-awaka, Ind., Cassopolis, Macellus, Schoolcraft, Vicksburg, Kalamazoo and Plainwell, Mich.

Plainwell, Mich.

The equipment used in providing this service will consist of new standard vestibuled day coaches. Pullman buffet parlor cars and the latest designs of Pullman wide vestibuled, gaslighted, twelve section drawing room sleeping cars. It is believed that the character of this equipment and the convenience of the schedules will be such as to merit a liberal patronage by the traveling pub-

lic.
The following is a condensed schedule Daily.

Lv Grand Rapids 7.10am 2:10pm 11:35p
Ar Chicago 2:00pm 9:10pm 6:30a
Lv Chicago 3:02pm 11:45p
Ar Grand Rapids 9:30pm 7:25a
C. L. LOCKWOOD,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent. It is as bad to be a hypocrite as it is

In New Quarters

We take pleasure in informing the trade that we have leased the two-story and basement building at 14 and 16 Ottawa street (corner Ferry), formerly occupied by the Grand Rapids Packing & Provision Co., which we will take possession of at once with our lines of Fruits, Vegetables, Spices, Baking Powder and Grocers' and Meat Dealers' Sundries. With a more central location convenient to the depot and jobbing houses, ample room in all departments, and sidetracks in the rear of our store, we shall be in better shape than ever to fill your orders promptly and meet the requirements of our customers. Thanking you for past patronage and assuring you that we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of same, we are,

Yours truly,

Vinkemulder Company

If you are not receiving our weekly market review, drop us a line and we will put you on our mailing list.

The Food Commissioner

has begun an aggressive crusade against cheap vinegars which are not up to the legal standard. It will be well for the retail trade to prepare for the wrath to come by putting in goods of recognized purity and strength, and we beg leave to call the attention of the trade to the fact that

Robinson's Cider Vinegar

is always up to the standard established by the ingislature and that it is guaranteed not to contain any deleterious acids or any thing that is not produced from the apple. One hundred dollars in cash stands back of this guaranty. Ask your jobber for Robinson's vinegar and insist on having no other. If your job ber will not get it for you, order direct from the manufacturer

ROBINSON CIDER & VINEGAR CO., Benton Harbor, Mich.



Instead of packing in heavy stone crocks or wooden tubs, put it in our

> Paraffined Parchment=Lined **Butter Packages**

They are light, strong and neat.

Michigan Package Co., Owosso, Mich.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

News from the Metropolis---Index to the Market.

Special Correspondence.

New York, May 21-The general situation in the grocery trade is encoura-ging. Jobbers almost without exception ation in the grocery hade is encouraging. Jobbers almost without exception are doing an excellent summer trade and the future seems very bright indeed, unless Congress yields to the eloquence of such men as Turpie, who seek to place the financial rating of the United States far below that of Spain. Orders for goods have come from every quarter and frequently for very respect-able amounts. Prices are steady and, with very few exceptions, there is no

weakness.

The week has hardly been up to the standard of its predecessors, so far as coffee is concerned, and interior dealcoffee is concerned, and interior dealers are apparently pretty well supplied for the present. Stocks are not excessive in the hands of jobbers and the general appearance is steady. The quotation on Rio No. 7 is 6%c. Little has been done in invoice trading. In store and afloat there are 1,053,516 bags, against 712,658 bags at the same time last year. Mild sorts of coffee have been in very light request and what orders have been sent in have called for orders have been sent in have called for the lower grades.

the lower grades.

The tea market might be called steady,
here been very little business

The tea market might be called steady, but there has been very little business going forward—hardly enough, in fact, to give an indication of the true condition of affairs. Sales made were at practically unchanged rates, but some shading might be made, if necessary. In invoice trade, nothing was done.

In sugar, the week started in with very light trading. Later, matters began to mend and at the close are quite satisfactory. With warmer weather the trade will be sure to pick up and a rush demand may ensue. Granulated was reduced on Thursday I-16c, making it 53%c. A lot of sugar was on a pier which collapsed at one of the refineries and, of course, was a total loss. It was and, of course, was a total loss. It was raw sugar in bags, some 400 of these having gone to mix with the water of East River.

East River.

Supplies of rice are light and, in fact, hardly sufficient to make a market. Quotations are very firm and this is true both for foreign and domestic. For prime to choice domestic the range is from 61/2661/4c. Orders for foreign were in many cases for future delivery, as they could not be filled for rest they could not be filled from spot

stock.

Spices are steady. Jobbers have been doing a satisfactory trade and, while they might do more if they had orders, they are quite well pleased. Prices are steady, especially for pepper and cloves. Invoice trading was nil, buyers seemingly waiting to see what the future has in store.

Grocery grades of molasses are firm, with supplies none too large to overstock the market. In fact, the latter is well cleaned up and at the moment one seeking to fill a good-sized order might have to do considerable shopping. Good to prime centrifugal, 16@25c; open-kettle, 29@31c. Syrups are in light supply and quotations are firmly adhered to.

In canned goods, some large transactions have been reported in futures, es pecially in corn, tomatoes and peas. Prices are firm for spot goods and altogether the situation is encouraging. It is said that the pack of peas will be smaller than usual in Maryland this year, as so many were packed last season that there are yet a good many left, and profits in the pack now will be nil. But you can't always tell by what "someone says," and it is likely that the usual supply will be forthcoming. Corn New York spot standard, 65@7oc. Dried fruits are well held and the market situation has improved, especially for evaporated apples of really desirable stock. Small fruits are in about the usual request. In canned goods, some large transac-

desirable stock. Small truits are in about the usual request.

Lemons are lower, but the hot weather will soon cause another turn. Oranges are in about the usual request. Bananas are steady. Pineapples are quiet.

The bean market presents few if any new features and the situation is pretty

much as reported last week. Choice marrow are worth \$1.75; choice pea,

Bermuda potatoes are worth \$2.75@ 25. the former for seconds. Western

Hermuda potatoes are worth \$2.75@
4.25, the former for seconds. Western olds, \$2.50@2.87.

For desirable sorts of butter there is a steady demand, but nothing to brag of. Western extra creamery, 15c; firsts, 14½c; seconds, 14c; thirds, 13@13½c; imitation creamery extras, 13½c; firsts, 12½c; best factory, 12½c.

The demand for cheese is not very active, and yet the supply is not excessive. For really fancy goods the enquiry has been rather more active than the preceding week. This for new cheese. Old stock seems somewhat unsettled, and prices show outte a variance. cheese. Old stock seems somewhat unsettled and prices show quite a variation. Large new full cream, choice, 71/4/2071/2c; full cream fancy, large, 81/2

7¼@7½c; full cream fancy, large, 8½ @9c; small size, 8½@9c. In eggs the supply of really desirable stock is not large and a good deal of stock arriving is being consigned to cold storage. Prices are about the same as last week—near-by lancy stock, 12c; Western selected for storage, at mark, 11c; fresh ungraded, 10½@10½c. The bot wave will probably cause a large portion of arrivals during the next few days to show deterioration.

A fakir in New York has hit on a A fakir in New York has hit on a scheme for drawing money from sympathetic people that he worked more than once to good advantage. He has a smart dog for a confederate, and the only other "properties" are a few bits of stale bread. The fakir will go along a crowded street, and will all at once make a dive for a piece of bread that he has himself thrown in the gutter. The next minute he and the canine will be rolling in the dirt, fighting savagely The next minute he and the canine will be rolling in the dirt, fighting savagely for possession of the bread. The crowd that is attracted will shell out small coin generously to a supposed starving man, who sheds copious tears of gratitude. The dog is lost in the shuffle, but he rejoins his owner ere long, and the two go off to another quarter to repeat their game.

Serious trouble is noted in the lacing hooks in silk vesting top footwear for men finished with lace stays, owing to the fact that there is not enough leather used as a stay into which to insert the lacing hooks. These come out in some cases in short order. It shows that no shoe should be made on this style without the leather lace stay down the front, to give the necessary strength. or when to give the necessary strength, or when the shoe is finished all silk vesting tops without stays, only plain eyelets should be used, as there is not enough body to sustain the lacing hooks.

It takes more courage to endure than

for fine retail trade, in the only Air Tight Fibre Packages. of 1, 2, 3 or 5 lb. Creamery Market Prices.

MAYNARD & COON, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

All Grocers-

who desire to give their customers the best Vinegar on the market, will buy

LEROUX'S PURE CIDER VINEGAR

"Red Star Brand." A trial order will convince you of the merits of these goods, and a guarantee bond goes to every purchas-er protecting him in the sale of our vinegar.

THE LEROUX CIDER & VINEGAR CO., Producers, Toledo, Ohio.

⇒COFFEE€ COMPOUND. Woodbury & Co... Charlotte. Mich.

of choice coffee with palatable cereals and other wholesome ingredients. Far superior to all "cereal" drinks. A beautiful Tea and Coffee Pot Stand given with each 2 pound package. Retails for 13c a pound, affording retailer big profit. Pleases customers. Order trial case and see how quickly it sells.

WOODBURY & CO., MFRS., CHARLOTTE, MICH.

Our Flavoring Extracts

stand the Pure Food test. Put up in full measure bottles and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Send us a sample order and be convinced.

> DE BOE, KING & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich. 16 and 18 South Ionia Street.

FOLDING PAPER BOXES

Printed and plain for Patent Medicines, Extracts, Cereals, Crackers and Sweet Goods,

Candy, Cough Drops, Tobacco Clippings, Condition Powders, Etc. Bottle and Box Labels and Cigar Box Labels our specialties. Ask or write us for prices.

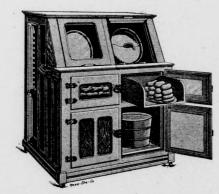
GRAND RAPIDS PAPER BOX CO.

PHONE 850.

81, 83 AND 85 CAMPAU ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

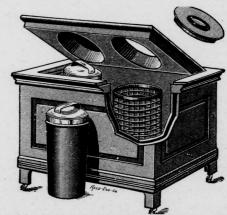
PRINTING FOR PRODUCE DEALERS

Tradesman Company Grand Rapids.



NO. 81 BUTTER REFRIGERATOR

Size 43 inches long by 43 inches deep by 57 inches high. Only two left of our 1897 Grocers' Butter Refrigerators. They will be sold at a bargain, viz., \$25.00 each. This is your chance to get a good article cheap. Mention this advertisement when writing or calling. You will have to pay \$50.00 for our new roll top and you may like this better. We have two roll tops in Ash instead of Oak at \$45.00 each.



Poisoned Ice Cream can be avoided and Cream Saved by using our Porcelain Lined Storage Cans. Easily removed for filling or cleaning. Ice never exposed to the air. Eight walls to save the ice. Cases copper lined. Extra quality. Solid Ash. Antique finish.

No. 84, two 8 quart cans..... Price, \$14.00.

No. 86, two 20 quart cans..... Price, 20.50.

No. 87, three 20 quart cans..... Price, 27.35.

so make a cheaper grade of zinc lined cases. Write for catalogue.

GRAND RAPIDS REFRIGERATOR CO. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Commercial Travelers

Michigan Knights of the Grin

President, John A. Hoffman, Kalamazoo; Secretary, J. C. Saunders, Lansing; Treasurer, Chas. McNolty, Jackson.

Michigan Commercial Travelers' Association. President, C. C. SNEDEKER, Detroit; Secretary and Treasurer, C. W. Allen Detroit.

United Commercial Travelers of Michigan. Grand Counselor, J. J. Evans, Bay City: Grand Secretary, G. S. Valmore, Detroit; Grand Treas-urer, W. S. West, Jackson.

Michigan Commercial Travelers' Mutual Acci-

dent Association.

President, J. Boyd Panylind, Grand Rapids;
Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. F. Owen, Grand Rapids.

Lake Superior Commercial Travelers' Club. President, W. C. Brown, Marquette; Secretary and Treasurer, A. F. Wixson, Marquette.

Annual Meeting of Michigan Grand Council, U. C.T.

Jackson, May 21-The annual conven tion of the Grand Council, United Com-mercial Travelers, which was held here yesterday and to-day, was well attended. The first on the programme was the grand parade, which took place at 1 o'clock yesterday. The delegates were all in line, each carrying a white umbrella and a United States flag. The Jackson members were all dressed in white and presented a handsome appearance as they brought up the rear. The white and presented a handsome appear-ance as they brought up the rear. The members of the Detroit Council were at the head of the procession Each wore, besides the badge presented by the Jackbesides the badge presented by the Jackson Council, a handsome badge bearing the inscription, "Detroit, 1898. Detroit Council No. 9." Ladies in carriages followed the marchers. As the parade passed under the large flag in front of the courthouse the men removed their hats and saluted it, and after passing it halted and gave three cheers and a transhalted and gave three cheers and a tiger for the Stars and Stripes.

"On returning to the hall the business meeting was called to order by Grand Counsellor F. L. Day, of Jackson, who read his annual address, as follows

Another year in the history of our fra-ternal association is now closing, and we are again in session at the fifth annual meeting of the Grand Council of nual meeting Michigan, to review the records of the past year and to submit to the members past year and to submit to the members of the order, through their representatives, the condition of affairs throughout this grand jurisdiction, and as far as we can throughout the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council, which is the United States of America, the members of which are an indispensable factor in the population of our Nation, for they are the representatives of the commerce. are the representatives of the commerce, internal and international. They are internal and international. They are the recognized representatives at the commercial courts of all nations.

At last annual meeting you appointed a committee with instructions to report at this session some plan and by-laws for this session some plan and by-laws for the conduct and preservation of the interests of this Grand Council and its subordinates. When your committee reports give it careful consideration, always bearing in mind that quality in law and legislation is preferable to quantity.

As your chief executive officer you are entitled to an accounting of my stewardship, and it is with a degree of pleasure that I can present for your

pleasure that I can present for your consideration the following facts and figures that will show the numerical and financial strength of the order, and I recommend that each subordinate council put the same in convenient form for distribution among our commercial associates, in order that they may be induced to become members of our grand commercial army, and thereby be entitled to receive the benefits of fraternal protection at a minimum cost.

Peace, harmony and prosperity have prevailed in this grand jurisdiction during the year now closing. We have added to our roll of councils one, Hillsdale Council No. 116, which was organized December 16, 1897, with thirteen charter members.

The membership of the grand jurisdiction one year ago was 270. There have been added during the year as follows: To Detroit Council No. 9, 40; tality were passed.

Flint No. 29, 7; Saginaw. No. 43, 5; Bay No. 51, 6; Jackson No. 57, 20; Hillsdale No. 113, 20. There have been eight deaths, three have removed and eventeen have been suspended, making the total membership to-day 340. This jurisdiction has contributed to the indemnity fund of the order during the year \$2,560, and has received in payment of indemnity claims of members \$2,414.25, which was distributed among the councils as follows: Detroit, \$646.41; Flint, \$471.42; Saginaw, \$1, 100; Bay, \$128.57; Jackson, \$67.85, leaving a balance to the credit of this jurisdiction of \$145.75.

A year ago there were 9 grand and 96 rdinate councils with a total membership of 6,577. There have been added during the year 1 grand and 30 subordinate councils, with an additional membership of 2,000, making a grand total of 126 subordinate councils, with a membership of 8,557, and these contribute annually about \$68,000 for the protection and benefit of their needy and unfortunate brothers, their widows and orphans.

In conclusion, Mr. Day congratulated the members upon the prosperity of the order and urged the utmost care and fidelity in the conduct of its business. He closed by returning thanks to his official associates and the members of the order for their uniform hindress and the order for their uniform kindness and assistance and urged for his successor the same favorable consideration.

During the business meeting of the Grand Council the ladies were taken for a drive about the city and a visit to the prison, and the underwear and corset factories, following which they were given a reception at the Jackson City club room.

At 6:30 the guests were conducted to Company D armory, where an elaborate banquet had been prepared by the ladies of the Jackson Associated Charities. The hall was elaborately decorated with white and yellow bunting, National colors and flowers and presented a beautiful appearance. Plates were laid for 550, and every seat was occupied. Following the banquet came an interesting programme of toasts and responses, as follows, Dr. O. J. R. Hanna officiating as master of ceremonies: Music, orchestra. Address of welcome, Charles E. Townsend. Response, F. L. Day, Grand Counselor. Solo, Master Fred Daley, Michigan's boy soprano. "The At 6:30 the guests were conducted to Grand Counselor. Solo, Master Fred Grand Counselor. Solo, Master Fred Daley, Michigan's boy soprano. "The Ladies," George H. Randall, Bay City. orchestra. "The Baby Coun-Music, orchestra. "The Baby Council," F. M. Thompson, Hillsdale.
"Why Are We Traveling Men?" O. C. Gould, Saginaw. Cornet solo, Mass. The Anna Berger-Lynch, Jackson. "The Employer," H. S. Griggs, Jackson. Music. orchestra. "The Order," H. M. Sperry, Flint. Music, orchestra.
"The Traveling Man as a Citizen," P.
Walch, Detroit. "The Star Spangled
Banner."

At the conclusion of this feature the hall was cleared and dancing was in-dulged in until a late hour.

Detroit was selected as the next place

of meeting.
This morning the work of considering the new by-laws presented yesterday was taken up, and after some discussion the by-laws were adopted, as were also

the rules of the Supreme Council.

Considerable interest was manifested Considerable interest was manifested in the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Grand Counselor, J. J. Evans, of Bay City; Grand Junior Counselor, John A. Murray, Detroit; Past Grand Counselor, F. L. Day, Jackson; secretary, G. S. Valmore, Detroit; treasurer, W. S. West, Jackson; conductor, M. Jay Moore, Jackson; page, H. E. Bartlett, Flint; sentinel, F. A. Sault, Bay City; alternate delegates to the Supreme Council, George A. Reynolds, Saginaw; M. J. Matthews, Detroit; executive committee, two years, troit; executive committee, two years, F. D. Page, Jackson, C. J. Lewis, Flint.

The secretary was instructed to pro cure a suitable diamond to be presented to Geo. A. Reynolds, of Saginaw, in appreciation of his work as grand treasurer for the past five years, and the usual resolutions of thanks to Jackson

Gripsack Brigade.

E. M. Vosberg, who has been seriously ill at the Downey House (Lansing) for several days, is considerably improved.

Edward D. Hutchinson, from Fargo, Dakota, is now covering Michigan for Edward R. Rice, jobber of the Banigan rubber shoe line at Buffalo. This is his twelfth year with the same house.

E. A. McDougal is spending several months in Michigan cities in behalf of the O'Donohue Coffee Co., of New York. He and his wife make their home at the Hotel Butler, Lansing.

Charles A. Caldwell, formerly manager of the Donnelly House (Mason), has opened the Charleston, one of the model hotels of Michigan. The commercial travelers particularly enjoy his hospitality.

J. D. Busse, for several months Secretary of the Farmers' Handy Wagon Co. (Saginaw), has severed his connection with that concern to accept a position on the road with Aultman, Miller & Co., of Akron, Ohio.

Geo. H. Mitchell, the well-known traveling salesman of Hillsdale, died last Thursday and was buried Saturday. He was a member of Hillsdale Council, U. T. C., and was universally respected by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

The Jackson Citizen, in noting the presence of Ed P. Waldron in that city, states that he is prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Congressman in the Eighth district. Mr. Waldron denies the charge, insisting that he is not seeking political preferment at this time and is quite well satisfied to hold onto his present job.

Kalamazoo Telegraph: George Ayling, of Lacota, a traveling man, stopped at the Downey House Thursday night. He hung his trousers, in a pocket of which was carefully kept \$35 in money, on a hook quite near the transom. This morning he awoke to find the money gone, but the pocketbook had been left behind. He reported the matter to Chief Rasor.

Lansing Republican: J. V. Peck, who for the past six months has represented E. Bement's Sons in New York, has resigned his position to accept a position as traveling salesman for the Michigan Stove Co., with New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania as his territory. He will start on his first trip June 1. Mrs. Peck will reside here until fall, when they will make their home in New York City.

Director Tyler, of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, approves of President Hoffman's suggestion relative to the creation of a surplus fund, but would recommend making the extra assessment levied for that purpose \$1, instead of 50 cents, as suggested by Mr. Hoffman. It is not impossible that the matter may come up for discussion at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors, which will be held at Kalamazoo on June 4.

Eleven salesmen in the employ of the N. K. Fairbank Co. have formed a copartnership with H. C. Bannard on a profit-sharing basis and engaged in the manufacture of washing powder at Chicago under the style of the Liberty Manufacturing Co. Mr. Banuard will be remembered as the former manager of the Fairbank Co., having been mainly responsible for the marvelous growth of that corporation up to a few years ago. Among the gentlemen associated with Mr. Bannard is Fred H. Ball, of this city, who has been assigned the

jobbing trade of Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky. Robt. Hanna has also resigned with the Fairbank Co. and will cover the trade of Wisconsin and the Jpper Peninsula for the new house.

Movements of Lake Superior Travelers

Marquette, May 22—Selden F. White (H. W. King & Co.) will make Ishpeming headquarters part of the summer. It was the former home of Mrs.

Will C. Brown (Lake Superior Knit-ng Co.) is in Appleton, Wis., this ting Co.) is in Appleton, Wis., this week inspecting the work at the factory.

C. A. Laurier (F. C. Glockie) will manage the wholesale and retail business at Calumet. Mr. Laurier has the distinction of being the brother of Canada's Premier.

Canada's Premier.

Five Comanche Indians, alias com-Five Comanche Indians, alias commercial travelers, gave a warwhoop last Wednesday night upon entering the new Iroquois Hotel at the Soo. The hotel was thrown open for dinner Wednesday. The boys were not full, merely elated. Alex Stevenson (Buhl, Sons & Co.) visited the Soo last week.

T. G. Truscott (Burnham, Stoepel & Co.) is in the copper country this week.
M. S. Brown (Hazeltine & Perkins
Drug Co.) gave instructions in the
game of Smear to willing novices and
sold a few pills on the side last week.
Non-professionals will steer clear of

Chas. Doty (Edson, Moore & Co.) has returned to his territory. Paid Detroit

returned to his territory. Faid Detroit a visit last week.

W. C. Mannes will represent Pemberthy, Cook & Co. in the Lake Superior territory. Mr. Mannes is an old traveler. He represented Roundy, Peckary & Co. several warrs and ham & Co. several years ago.

E. L. Griggs (Peerless Manufacturing

Co.) is with us.
W. C. Monroe has taken steenth annual residence at Marquette. Nobody really knows where his permanent residence is, but when the landlady at Marquette tries to collect rent he moves to Flint, and vice versa.

W. M. Porter (Atwood & Steele) is with us and gives hygienic lectures on

the side.

W. R. Smith sells a lot of baby carriages to his trade. Don't sell 'em all,

The following committees have been named by President Brown to act at the annual party and reception to be given for the Lake Superior Commercial annual party and reception to be given for the Lake Superior Commercial Travelers' Club, Aug. 12, at Hotel Superior, Marquette:

Arrangement—T. G. Gregory, D. P. Baldwin, J. J. Bogue, M. R. Manhard, J. D. Mangum, H. O. McMain, E. R. Morrison.

Morrison.

Morrison.
Reception—Alex Stevenson, W. J.
Crane, Harry Brilling, F. C. Comstock,
Chas. Doty, H. E. Gilmore, Thos.
Ryan, Willis Peake, John Power, W. G.

Caran.

Floor—R. G. Quinn, W. R. Smith,
H. C. Work, A. P. Simpson, H. I.
Telling, S. F. White, J. W. Gray, W.
C. Monroe.

OUIX.

Many a girl who has a pretty face can't get her dress to look well in the

\$2 PER DAY.

THE CHARLESTON Only first-class house in MASON, MICH. Everything new. Every room heated. ining new Toy North State of the gighted sample rooms. Send your mail care of the Charleston, where the boys stop. CHARLES A. CALDWELL, formerly of Donnelly House, Prop. lighted sample roo

HOTEL BUTLER.

1. A. BROWN, Proprietor. Rates \$1.00 and upward. Newly furnished and refitted throughout. Office and dining room on first floor. Washington Ave. and Kalamazoo St., LANSING.

THE WHITNEY HOUSE

Rates \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day. Complete Sanitary Improvements. Electric Lights. Good Livery in connection. State Line Telephone. Chas. E. Whitney, Prop., Plainwell, Mich.

HOTEL WHITCOMB

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

A. VINCENT, Prop.

Drugs--Chemicals rates, and the expense would largely fall upon the small retail dealers.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

F. W. R. Perry, Detroit
A. C. Schumacher, Ann Arbor
Geo, Gundrum, Ionia
L. E. Retnolds, St. Joseph
Henry Heim,; Saginaw

Dec. 31, 1898 Dec. 31, 1899 Dec. 31, 1900 Dec. 31, 1901 Dec. 31, 1902

President, F. W. R. Perry, Detroit. Secretary, Geo. Gundrem, Ionia. Treasurer, A. C. Schumacher, Ann Arbor.

Examination Sessions.

Star Island—June 27 and 28 Marquette—About Sept. 1. Lansing—Nov. 1 and 2.

All meetings will begin at 9 o'clock a. m. ex cept the Star Island meeting, which begins at o'clock p. m.

MICHIGAN STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

President—A. H. Webber, Cadillac. Secretary—Chas. Mann, Detroit. Treasurer—John D. Muir, Grand Rapids.

Unjust Features of the Proposed War Tax.

The proprietary medicine business is not in a particularly healthy condition. It is estimated that 60 per cent. of a druggist's sales are in proprietary articles, and the retailer's profit on these goods has been very materially reduced in late years, many of the staple goods being sold on less than 5 per cent. mar-The manufacturers have also suffered severely from competition, and it is a recognized fact that a very large number of proprietary manufacturers are not advertising their goods to the public because they find such invest-ments unprofitable. While the original cost of the goods may be small, the expense of introduction is exceedingly heavy, and where one is a success dozens of these remedies are financial failures.

There is no good reason why medicines and those who prepare them should be specially singled out to pay the proposed war tax. Medicines are in no sense a luxury. As a rule they are largely bought by those who can not afford to pay doctors' bills, and with nearly equal justice a tax might be placed upon hospitals and charitable institutions.

We object to Schedule B because it is neither flesh nor fowl and is capable of three distinct interpretations, according to the wisdom of the presiding judge and the eloquence of the pleaders. It possible to interpret it as applying only to proprietary medicines and toilet preparations. In a broader sense "and all preparations or compositions what-soever' could be interpreted to cover all package goods sold by retailers. Under still more liberal interpretation, 'which are prepared, uttered, vended or exposed for sale under letters patent, or trademark," could be made to cover everything manufactured from armor plate to pins, from a hogshead of sugar to a yeast cake, from a locomotive to a toy top, from a case of sheeting to a spool of thread; in fact, it would be difficult to find any manufactured goods in the production of which no patented machine or tool or process is not employed.

As this schedule now stands it is a patched up measure, and it would be the cause for endless litigation.

The rate of the proposed tax is altogether too high. Four per cent. on the retail price of articles is fully equal to per cent. on the manufacturer's jobbing prices. A manufacturer who sells \$100,000 worth of goods would have to pay a tax of \$6,000, which, in many cases, is equal to his entire profit. Manufacturers must raise their jobbing crude brimstone.

There are other commercial streams which can be tapped for this revenue with much less interference to established business customs than by putting a tax on proprietary goods. If, however, we are going to tax any proprietary goods we should tax them all, and not single out one or two branches of trade to carry this burden. The measure as it now stands is a distinct bid for cheap goods, and, if enacted, will seriously reflect upon the high quality which American goods have attained. Competition in many lines would soon prohibit a manufacturer from paying 6 per cent. for the privilege of stamping his trademark or his name upon his goods. These marks of identification would be omitted, and the quality of the goods would rapidly degenerate. This is an extremely dangerous and vicious legislation, and would be a blow at the quality of American goods which it would take many years to recover,

Some few manufacturers are inclined to the opinion that a revenue stamp would be a protection to their goods, for which they could afford to pay. If the Government is to require a stamp on proprietary goods, reduce the tax to per cent., issue to each manufacturer who so desires a private design stamp, and issue these stamps on the decimal system, so that the tax can be easily adjusted to the retail value of the goods. Such a law as this would afford an immense revenue, but the law should dis-tinctly state what goods are to be taxed, and it should not be confined to a few lines, but extended to all lines of proprietary goods. - New York Commercial.

The Sulphur Scare Has Run its Course. York Comn

In view of the general newspaper exploitation of the sulphur situation, knowledge that the great bulk of this article is imported from Sicily has become common property. What little is produced in Louisiana and Utah forms produced in Louisiana and Utah forms too small a part of the entire supply to receive any great attention. The additional intelligence that sulphur is largely used in the manufacture of paper has also been somewhat widely disseminated. The paper mills take more than 50 per cent, of the total imports.

The "sulphur scare," as the recent agitation on this subject has been called, appears to have run its course. One of

appears to have run its course. One of the best posted men in the paper busi-ness said on Saturday that the whole situation had been much exaggerated. If worst came to worst, and it was imposworst came to worst, and it was impossible for sulphur shipments from Sicily to continue, pyrites, which is found in abundance in the United States, could be used as a substitute. Careful students of the situation were of the opinion, however, that there would be no interruption in the Sicilian traffic. Spain could not afford to antagonize Italy by raising a fuss over a purely technical point; while England was not likely to pay much attention to Spain's protest regarding the bringing of sulphur through Canada. Furthermore, it was hinted that the supplies in the country to-day are of fairly good quantity, in spite of all reports to the contrary.

trary.

The demand for sulphur on the part of manufacturers of paper is found in the requirement of sulphuric acid for producing sulphite pulp. There are three kinds of wood pulp used: Sulphite, soda, and ground wood. The sulphite pulp is made from spruce wood, which is cut up into chips by a special machine. These chips are put into a digestor—a boiler-like arrangement about to feet or more in diameter and 30 or more feet high. The solvent, called sulphite of lime, is then added—sulphite of lime being the component requiring the use of sulphuric acid obtained from crude brimstone.

Time was when the wood pulps were entirely made by special plants, which sold their products to the paper mills. To-day most of the paper mills have their own sulphite mills, thus combining all the different processes of manufacture under one roof. At the present all the different processes of manufacture under one roof. At the present time the price situation of sulphur is badly muddled. Consumers have recovered from the scare, and with the knowledge that supplies are not likely to be materially reduced, are a little backward in paying advanced quotations for goods. If the importer goes out looking for business he finds that he out looking for business he finds that he is obliged to come down on prices in order to make sales, while if a consum-er wants sulphur and starts out to buy a lot he is confronted by stiff rates from the importer, who feels that the buyer is badly in need of supplies and will, therefore, be willing to pay a good price. But a short time more and the price. But a sure situation the entire situation is expected to be cleared from the clouds of uncertainty now hanging over it.

The Drug Market.

There are few changes to note this

Opium and Morphine-Unchanged but firm.

Quinine-Is a trifle weaker and foreign bulk has declined. American brands are unchanged.

Glycerine-An active demand has caused an advance. The present cost from manufacturers is above the job-bers' selling price. The outlook is strong and a further advance is quite

Sulphur and Brimstone-On account of receipts of crude, the market is easier and the price lower

Alcohol-Has advanced 2c since ou last issue.

Linseed Oil-On account of the high price for flaxseed, oil has advanced and authorities in Chicago say that the price will probably reach 6oc.

For Sale by Leading Jobbers.

Groceries in South Africa.

With the exception of the large towns in Cape Colony, the Orange Free State and Rhodesia there are no retail grocers and knodesia there are no retail grocers such as we are accustomed to see at home. The trade of the retail grocers is absorbed in what are called stores, in which anything and everything is obis absorbed in what are called stores, in which anything and everything is obtained, and even in the large towns the grocers are not tradesinen of very considerable importance. Scotchmen are the principal grocery traders. As to grocers' associations, they are comparatively unknown, although in Cape Town some of the grocers are seriously thinking of combining together for trade purpose.

A father scolded his son for his numerous youthful errors: "Really, father, you were once young. Did you never frolic?" "Never," said the father with a melancholy sigh; "when I was young I had no money, and when I became rich it was too late."



AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS

Best Value for the Money.

Quality and price put together are sure to win, and we have got them. No other line of playing cards offers the inducements that the American does.

Rover Playing Cards are the cheapest enameled card on the market, and at the price are without a competitor. Send for samples and prices.

THE AMERICAN PLAYING CARD CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.



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Is New and Fresh from the Factory.

Every Wall Paper Design is of 1898 make. Picture Frames made to order.

C. L. Harvey & Company, 59 Monroe St., Grand Rapids.

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WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

| Advanced—Citric A Declined—Antipyri | Acid, Ane, Oi | Alcoh l Caj | ol, Mercury, Brimstor iput. | ne, Linse | ed C | pil. | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|--|--------------------|----------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Aceticum | | | Conium Mac | 35@ | 50 | Scillæ Co | @ | - 5 |
| Benzoicum, German Boracic | 70@ | 75 | Cubebæ | 1 1500 | 1 25 | Tolutan | 999 | Cr cr cr |
| Carbolicum | 29@ 42@ | 41 | Erigeron | . 1 00@ | 1 10 | Aconitum Napellis R | | 6 |
| Hydrochlor | 3@ | 5 | Geranium, ounce. | | 75 60 | Aconitum Napellis F | | 5 |
| Nitrocum Oxalicum Phosphorium, dil | 12@ | 14 | nedeoma | 1 000 | 1 10 | Aloes and Myrrh | | 5 |
| Salicylicum | 600 | 65 | Lavendula | 900 | 2 00 | Assafætida | | 5 |
| Sulphuricum Tannicum Tartaricum | 1 25@ | 1 40 | Mentha Piper | . 1 60% | 2 20 | | | 6 |
| Ammonia | | | Myrcia | 4 000 | 1 23 | Benzoin Co. Barosma | | 5 |
| Aqua, 16 deg Aqua, 20 deg | 4@ 6@ | | Picis Liquida | 100 | 3 00 12 | Capsicum | | 5 |
| Carbonas Chloridum | 12@ 12@ | 14 | Ricina Ricina | . 000 | 35 1 10 | Cardamon Co | | 7 |
| Aniline Black | 2 000 | 2 25 | Rosæ, ounce | 6 500 | 1 00 | Catechu | . 1 | 5 |
| Brown | 800 | 1 00 | Sabina | 4000 | 1 00 | Cinchona Co | | 56 |
| Yellow | 2 500 | 3 00 | Santal | . 2 50@ | 7 00 | Cassia Agutifol | | 50 |
| Cubeæepo. 18 | 13@ | 15 | Sinapis, ess., ounce Tiglii. Thyme | . 1 70@ | 1 80 | Ligi whis | | 50 50 50 |
| Juniperus Xanthoxylum | 6@ 25@ | 8 30 | Thyme, opt Theobromas | . 400 | 1 00 | Ferri Chlorida | | 50 |
| Consibe | 60@ | 65 | Potassiu | . 15@ m | 20 | Gentian Co | | 35 50 60 |
| Peru Terabin, Canada | 45@ | 2 75 50 | Bi-Carb Bichromate | 130 | 18 15 | Guiaca ammon | | 50 |
| Tolutan | 60@ | 65 | Bromide. | . 50% | 55 15 | Iodine | | 50 60 50 75 75 50 |
| Cortex Abies, Canadian | | 18 | Chloratepo. 17@19 | e 1600 | 19 | Kino | | 75 50 |
| Cassiæ Cinchona Flava | | 12 18 | Cyanide Iodide Potassa, Bitart, pur | . 2 60@ : e 28@ | 2 65 30 | Myrrh. | | 50 |
| Enonymus atropurp | | 30 20 | Potassa, Bitart, pur Potassa, Bitart, con Potass Nitras, opt. | n @. | 15 12 | Opii | | 50 |
| Myrica Cerifera, po. Prunus Virgini Quillaia, gr'd | | 12 14 | | | 11 25 | Opii, camphorated. Opii, deodorized | 1 | 50 |
| Sassafraspo. 18 Ulmuspo. 15, gr'd | | 12 15 | Prussiate | 15@ | 18 | Rhatany. | | 50 |
| Extractum | | ~ | Aconitym | . 20@ | 25 | Sangninaria | | 50 |
| Glycyrrhiza Glabra. Glycyrrhiza, po Hæmatox, 15 lb box. | 24@ 28@ | 25 30 | Althæ | . 1000 | 25 12 | Stromonium | | 50 60 |
| Hæmatox, 18 | 11@ 13@ | 12 | Calamus | . @ | 25 40 | Valerian | | 6 0 |
| Hæmatox, ¼s Hæmatox, ¼s | 14@ 16@ | 15 17 | Gentianapo 1 Glychrhizapv. 1 | 5 16@ | 15 18 | Veratrum Veride Zingiber | | 50 20 |
| Ferru Carbonate Precip | | 15 | Hydrastis Canaden Hydrastis Can | . @ | 60 65 | Æther, Spts. Nit. 3 F | | 35 |
| Citrate and Quinia Citrate Soluble | | 2 25 75 | Hellebore, Alba, po. Inula, po. Ipecae, po. Iris ploy 1035@22 | 18@ 15@ | 20 20 | Æther, Spts. Nit. 3 F Æther, Spts. Nit. 4 F Alumen | | 38 |
| Ferrocyanidum Sol. Solut. Chloride | | 40 15 | | | 40 | Annette gro'd po. 7 | 3@ | 50 |
| Sulphate com'l | | 2 | Jalapa, pr | | 30 35 | Antimoni et Potasser | 4@ | 50 |
| Sulphate, com'l, by bbl, per cwt Sulphate, pure | | 50 7 | Rhei | 22@ 75@ 1 | | Antifebrin | @ | 80 15 |
| Flora | | | Rhei, pv. Spigelia. | 75@ 1 | 35 | Arsenieum | @ | 50 12 |
| Arnica | 12@ 18@ | 14 25 | Sauguinaria, po 18 | i a | 38 18 | | | 40 |
| Matricaria | 30@ | 35 | Senega | 30@ 40@ | 35 45 | Bismuth S. N. 1 Calcium Chlor., 1s. Calcium Chlor., ½s. Calcium Chlor., ½s. Cantharides Presses | 0 | 9 |
| Barosma Cassia Acutifol, Tin- | 23@ | 28 | Similax, officinalis H Smilax, M | 0 0 | 40 25 | Cantharides, Rus. po | @ | 12 75 |
| nevelly | 18@ 25@ | 25 30 | | | 12 | Capsici Fructus, af. Capsici Fructus, po. Capsici FructusB, po | @ | 15 15 |
| Salvia omeinaiis, 48 | 12@ | 20 | dus, po | | 25 25 | Caryophylluspo. 15 | 12@ | 15 14 |
| Ura Ursi | 8@ | 10 | Zingiber aZingiber j. | | 16 | Caryophylluspo. 15 Carmine, No. 40 Cera Alba, S. & F | | 55 |
| Gummi Acacia, 1st picked | 0 | 65 | Semen | | ~ | Coccus | @ | 42 40 |
| Acacia, 1st picked Acacia, 2d picked Acacia, 3d picked | 0 | 45 35 | Anisum po. 15 Apium (graveleons) | 13@ | 12 | Centraria | @ 1 | 33 10 |
| | 60@ | 28 80 | Apium (graveleons) Bird, 1s | 4@ | 6 | Chloroform | | 45 63 |
| Acacia, po | 12@ | 14 12 | Cardamon | 1 25@ 1 | 75 | Chloroform, squibbs Chloral Hyd Crst 1 Chondrus | 25@ 1 5 | 50 |
| Aloe, Socotripo. 40 Ammoniac Assafœtidapo. 30 | 65 55@ | 30 60 | | | | Cinchonidine P & W | 2500 | 25 |
| Renzolnum | 25@ 50@ | 28 55 | Cydonium | 2 00@ 2 | 12 20 | Cinchonidine, Germ Cocaine | 30@ 3 | 50 |
| Catechu, 1s | 00 | 13 | Fænugreek, po | 7@ | 10 9 | Creosotum | @ 3 | 70 35 2 |
| Jamphoræ | 400 | 16 43 | Fœnugreek, po Lini. Lini, grdbbl. 314 Lobelia. | 3½@ 4@ | 41/2 | Creta, prep | 90 1 | 5 |
| Suphorbiumpo. 35 Galbanum | 00 | 1 00 | | | 40 41/2 | Creta, precip Creta, Rubra Crocus | @ | 8 20 |
| Gamboge po Guaiacumpo. 25 | 65@ | 30 | Rapa | 4½@ 7@ | 5 8 | Crocus | @ 2 | 24 |
| Kinopo. \$3.00 | 00 | 3 00 60 | Spiritus | | | Dextrine Ether Sulph | 10@ _ 1 | 12 |
| Mastic | 75@ | 3 10 | Frumenti, W. D. Co. Frumenti, D. F. R | 2 00@ 2 | 50 | Emery, all numbers Emery, po | @ | 8 |
| shellac, bleached | 4000 | 45 80 | Frumenti Juniperis Co. O. T. Juniperis Co. Saacharum N. E. Spt. Vini Galli Vini Oporto Vini Alba | 1 25@ 1 | 50 | Flake Whitepo. 40 | 30@ 3 | 35 15 |
| Fragacanth | 50@ | 00 | Juniperis Co Saacharum N. E | 1 75@ 3 | 50 | | 80 2 | 23 |
| Absinthiumoz. pkg Eupatorium .oz. pkg | | 25 20 | Spt. Vini Galli Vini Oporto | 1 75@ 6 1 25@ 2 | 50 | Gambier. Gelatin, Cooper. Gelatin, French. | @ 6 | 50 |
| Absinthiumoz. pkg Lobeliaoz. pkg Abeliaoz. pkg Majorumoz. pkg Mentha Pipoz. pkg Mentha Viroz. pkg Lobeliaoz. pkg | | | Vini Alba | 1 25@ 2 | 00 | Less than box | 6 | 50 70 50 |
| Mentha Pip. oz. pkg Mentha Vir. oz. pkg | | 23 25 | Florida sheeps' wool | | | Glue, brown | 9@ 1 13@ 2 14@ 2 | 2 |
| Rueoz. pkg PanacetumV oz. pkg | | 39 | Nassau sheeps wool | 2 50@ 2 | 15 | Grana Paradisi | (0) 1 | 5 |
| Thymus, V. oz. pkg Magnesia. | | 25 | velvet extra sheeps' wool, carriage | @ 2 | 00 | Humulus Hydraag Chlor Mite | @ 8 | 35 |
| Calcined, Pat | 55@ | 60 | Extra vellow sheeps' | | 25 | Hydraag Chlor Cor. Hydraag Ox Rub'm. | Ø 7 | 15 |
| Carbonate, Pat Carbonate, K. & M. | 200 | 22 25 | wool. carriage Grass sheeps' wool, | @ 1 | 00 | Hudraag Chlor Mite Hydraag Chlor Cor. Hydraag Ox Rub'm. Hydraag Ammoniati Hydraag Unguentum | @ 1 1 45@ 5 | 5 |
| Carbonate, Jennings Oleum | 35@ | 36 | carriage | @ 1 | | | a 7 | 10 |
| | 25@ 3 | 50 | slate use | @ 1 | 40 | Ichthyobolla, Am. Indigo. Iodine, Resubi | 60@ 3 7 | 0 |
| bsintnium 3 mygdalæ, Dulc 3 mygdalæ, Amaræ 8 nisi 2 uranti Cortex 2 sergami! 2 ajiputl 3 aryophylli edar 4 henopadii 1 lnnamonii 1 | 000 8 | 25 | Syrups | | 50 | LupulinLycopodium | @ 4 2 | 5 |
| uranti Cortex 2 | 25@ 2 | 40 | Acacia | @ | 50 | Macis | | 5 |
| Cajiputi | 80@ | 85 | Ipecac. Ferri Iod | 900 | 50 60 50 | Liquor Arsen et hy- drarg Iod | @ 2 10@ 1 | 5 |
| edar | 35@ | 65 | Rhei Arom Smilax Officinalis | COL | 50 | LiquorPotassArsinit Magnesia, Sulph Magnesia, Sulph bbl | 200 | 3 |
| innamonii 1 | 600 | 70 | Senega | 0 | 50 | Magnesia, Sulph, bbl Mannia, S. F | 500 6 | 0 |

| Morphia, S.P.& W | 9 450 | 2 2 7 | Sinapis | _ | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|-------------------------|----------|------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Morphia, S.N.Y.Q.& | ~ 100 | 9 ~ 11 | Sinapis, opt | | 18 | Linseed, pure raw | 48 | 50 |
| C. Co | 2 456 | 2 2 7 | Snuff Magaabay D. | . @ | 30 | Linseed, boiled | 59 | 52 |
| Moschus Canton | | 2 4 | | | | Neatsfoot, winter str | | 70 |
| Myristica, No. 1 | 650 | | | | 34 | Spirits Turpentine | 34 | 40 |
| Nux Vomicapo.20 | 000 | | | | 34 | | | |
| Os Sepia | | 2 10 | | | 11 | Paints | | |
| Parain Sage II & D | 156 | 2 18 | | . 9 @ | 11 | Paints | BBL. | LB |
| Pepsin Saac, H. & P. | | | Soda et Potass Tart | . 26@ | 28 | Red Venetian | 11/ 0 | 00 |
| | 0 | 2 1 00 | | . 11/2@ | 2 5 | Ochre, yellow Mars. | 1% 2 1% 2 | 80 |
| Picis Liq. N.N. 1/2 gal. | | | Soda, Bi-Carb | . 3@ | 5 | Ochre, yellow Ber | | |
| doz | | 2 2 00 | | 31/200 | 4 | Putty, commercial | 134 2 | @3 |
| Picis Liq., quarts | | 1 00 | | . @ | 2 | Putty, strictly pure. | | 2003 |
| Picis Liq., pints | | 85 | | . @ | 2 60 | Vermilion, Prime | 21/2 23 | E (03 |
| Pil Hydrargpo. 80 | (| 50 | | | 55 | American | 100 | |
| Piper Nigrapo. 22 | 0 | 18 | | . @ | 9 00 | Vormilian English | 13@ | 15 |
| Piper Albapo. 35 | 0 | | Spts. Vini Rect. bbl. | . @ | 2 48 | Vermilion, English. | 70@ | 75 |
| Pilx Burgun | 0 | | Spts. Vini Rect. 1/2 bb | 1 @ | 2 53 | Green, Paris | 10% | |
| Plumbi Acet | 100 | | Spts. Vini Rect. 10ga | 1 @ | 2 56 | Green, Peninsular. | 13@ | 16 |
| Pulvis Ipecac et Opii | 1 100 | 1 20 | Spts. Vini Rect. 5ga | 1 @ | 2 58 | Lead, Red | 51/20 | 6 |
| Pyrethrum, boxes H. | | | Less 5c gal. cash | 10 dars. | | Lead, white | 51/2@ | 6 |
| & P. D. Co., doz | | 1 25 | Strychnia, Crystal | 1 4000 | 1 45 | Whiting, white Span | 0 | 70 |
| Pyrethrum, pv | 250 | 30 | Sulphur, Subl | 31/200 | 41/2 | Whiting, gilders' | 0 | 30 |
| Quassiæ | 80 | 10 | Sulphur, Roll | 31400 | 4 | White, Paris Amer | @ | 1 00 |
| Quinia, S. P. & W. | 35@ | 40 | Tamarinds | 800 | 10 | Whiting, Paris Eng. | _ | |
| Quinia, S. German | 250 | 34 | Terebenth Venice | 28@ | 30 | cliff | 0 | 1 40 |
| Quinia, N.Y | 33@ | 38 | Theobromæ | 40% | 42 | Universal Prepared. | 1 000 | 1 15 |
| Rubia Tinctorum | 120 | 14 | Vanilla | 9 00001 | | | | |
| SaccharumLactis pv | 186 | 20 | Zinci Sulph | 7@ | 8 | Varnishes | | |
| Salacin | 3 000 | 3 10 | - and surparing | 160 | 0 | | | |
| Sanguis Draconis | 400 | | Oils | | | No. 1 Turp Coach | 1 10@ | 1 20 |
| Sapo, W | 120 | 14 | 05 | | | Extra Turp | 1 60@ | 1 70 |
| Sapo, M | 100 | 12 | Whole | BBL. | | Coach Body | 2 75@ | 3 00 |
| Sapo, G | 0 | | Whale, winter | 70 | 70 | No. 1 Turp Furn | 1 00@ | 1 10 |
| Siedlitz Mixture | 20 0 | | Lard, extra | 40 | 45 | Extra Turk Damar | 1 55@ | |
| | | | Lard, No. 1 | 35 | 40 | Jap. Dryer, No.1Turp | 70@ | 75 |
| | | | | | - 1 | | | |

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PURSES



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GROCERY PRICE CURRENT.

The prices quoted in this list are for the trade only, in such quantities as are usually purchased by retail dealers. They are prepared just before going to press and are an accurate index of the local market. It is impossible to give quotations suitable for all conditions of purchase, and those below are given as representing average prices for average conditions of purchase. Cash buyers or those of strong credit usually buy closer than those who have poor credit. Subscribers are earnestly requested to point out any errors or omissions, as it is our aim to make this feature of the greatest possible use to dealers.

| AXLE GREASE. doz. gross Aurors | CLOTHES LINES. | PONE CENT | Fish. | GUNPOWDER. Rifle—Dupont's. | SALT. Diamond Crystal. |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| Castor Oil | Cotton, 50 ft, per doz | E COUPON E | Cod. Georges cured @ 5 Georges genuine @ 5½ | Kegs 4 00 Half Kegs 2 25 Quarter Kegs 1 25 | Table, cases, 24 3-lb boxes. 1 50 Table, barrels, 100 3 lb bags. 2 75 Table, barrels, 40 7 lb bags. 2 40 Butter, barrels, 280 lb. bnlk. 2 25 |
| Frazer's | Jute, 60 ft. per dos 80 Jute. 72 ft. per dos 95 COCOA SHELLS. | 50 books, any denom 1 50 100 books, any denom 2 50 500 books, any denom 11 50 | Georges selected @ 6 Strips or bricks 6 @ 9 rierring. | 1 lb. cahs | Butter, barrels, 2014 lbbags. 2 50 Butter, sacks, 28 lbs. 25 Butter, sacks, 56 lbs. 55 |
| BAKING POWDER. Absolute. 'b cans doz | Less quantity 3 | 50 books, any denom 1 50 | Holland white hoop ½ bbl Holland white hoop, keg. 35 | Kegs 4 25 Half Kegs 2 40 Quarter Kegs 1 35 | Common Grades. 100 3 lb sacks 1 90 60 5-lb sacks 1 75 |
| lb can doz 1 50 | 5 and 10 lb. wooden boxes,.30-35 | 100 books, any denom 2 50 500 books, any denom 11 50 1,000 books, any denom 20 00 Coupon Pass Books, | Norwegian 11 00 | 1 lb. cans | 28 10-1b sacks |
| ★ lb cans 3 doz. 45 ★ lb cans 3 doz. 75 1 lb cans 1 doz. 1 00 Bulk. 10 | Green. Rio. | denomination from \$10 down. 20 books | Mess 100 lbs 16 30 | Half Kegs | 115 2½1b. sacks |
| Arctic. 6 oz. Eng. Tumblers | Good | 50 books 2 00 100 books 3 00 250 books 6 25 | Mess 8 lbs 1 48 | HERBS. Sage | 30 10 1b. sacks |
| 1 lb cans per doz | Peaberry | 1000 books | No. 1 100 lbs. | INDIGO. Madras, 5 lb boxes 55 | Bulk in barrels |
| Home. 1 lb cans 4 doz case 35 2 lb cans 4 doz case 55 | Good | 1000, any one denom'n 5 00 | No. 2 100 lbs | S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb boxes 50 JELLY. 15 lb palls | 28-lb dairy in drill bags 15 Ashton. 56-lb dairy in linear sacks 60 |
| lb cans 2 doz case 90 | Mexican and Guatamala. Fair 15 Good 16 Fancy 17 | DRIED FRUITS-DOMESTIC | No. 2 8 lbs | 30 lb pails 65 LYE. Condensed, 2 doz 1 20 | Higgins. 56-lb dairy in linen sacks Solar Rock. 56-lb sacks |
| 1 lb cans, 4 doz case 45 1 lb cans, 4 doz case 85 | Prime19 | Apricots | No. 1 40 lbs 2 50 No. 1 1 lbs 70 No. 1 1 lbs 59 Whitefish . | Condensed. 4 doz 2 25 LICORICE. | Granulated Fine |
| 1 lb cans, 2 doz case 1 60 Jersey Cream. 1 lb. cans, per doz 2 00 9 oz. cans, per doz 1 25 | Milled | Nectarines @ 714 | No.1 No.2 Fam 100 lbs 6 25 5 75 2 25 46 lbs 2 80 2 6 1 20 | Pure 30 Calabria 25 Sicily 14 | SOAP. |
| 6 oz. cans, per doz 85 Our Leader. 45 4 lb cans 45 | Private Growth20 Mandehling21 Mocha. | Dittod Charries | 10 lbs 78 73 88 8 lbs 65 61 33 FLAVORING EXTRACTS. | MINCE MEAT. Ideal, 3 doz. in case | Single box |
| 1 lb cans 1 50 | Imitation 20 Arabian 22 Roasted. | California Prunes. 100-120 25 1b boxes @ 90-100 25 1b boxes @ 5½ | A | Diamond Match Co.'s brands. | JAS. S. KIRK & CO.'S BRANDS. |
| 1 lb. cans | Clark-Jewell-Wells Co.'s Brands Fifth Avenue 29 Jewell's Arabian Mocha29 | 60-170 25 1b boxes @ 74 | 25 | No. 9 sulphur 1 65 Anchor Parlor 1 70 No. 2 Home 1 10 Export Parlor 4 00 | American Family, wrp'd 2 66 Dome |
| 6 oz., 4 doz. case 3 20 9 oz., 4 doz. case 4 80 1 lb., 2 doz. case 4 00 | Wells' Mocha and Java 24 Wells' Perfection Java 24 Sancaibo | 50 - 60 25 lb boxes @ 8 40 - 50 25 lb boxes @ 9 30 - 40 25 lb boxes @ | | MOLASSES. | Savon |
| 5 lb., 1 doz. case | Breakfast Blend | ★ cent less in 50 lb cases Raisins. London Layers 3 Crown. London Layers 4 Crown. 2 00 | ESTABLISHED 1872 | Black 11 Fair 14 Good 20 | White Cloud, laundry 6 ±5 White Cloud, toilet 3 50 Dusky Diamond. 50 6 oz 2 10 Dusky Diamond. 50 8 oz 3 00 |
| English | Package. Below are given New York | Dehesias | Jennings'. D.C. Vanilia D.C. Lemon | Fancy 24 Open Kettle 25@35 Half-barrels 2c extra. | Dusky Diamond, 50 8 oz 3 00 Blue India, 100 ½ lb 3 00 Kirkoline 3 50 Eos 2 50 |
| CONDENSED | prices on package coffees, to which the wholesale dealer adds the local freight from New York to your shipping | FOREIGN. Currants. | D. C. Vanilla D. C. Lemon 2 oz 1 20 2 oz 75 3 oz 1 50 4 oz 2 00 4 oz 1 40 | MUSTARD. Horse Radish, 1 doz | Schulte Soap Co.'s Brand. |
| PEARL | New York to your shipping point, giving you credit on the invoice for the amount of freight buyer pays from the market in which he purchases | Patras bbls | 6 oz2 00 No. 8 1 00 No. 8 2 40 | Bayle's Celery, 1 doz 1 75 PIPES. Clay, No. 216 1 7 Clay, T. D. full count 65 | CLANFANATE |
| Small, 3 doz 40 | weight of package, also %c a | Citron American 10 lb bx @13 Lemon American 10 lb bx @12 | No. 10. 6 00 No. 10. 4 00 No. 2 T.1 25 No. 2 T. 80 No. 3 T.2 00 No. 3 T.1 25 No 4 T.2 40 No. 4 T.1 50 | Cob, No. 3 | 100 cakes, 75 lbs. Single box |
| Large, 2 doz | pound. In 60 lb. cases the list is 10c per 100 lbs. above the price in full cases. Arbuckle 10 50 | Orange American 101b bx @12 Raisins. Ondura 28 lb boxes | Northrop Brand. Lem Van. 2 oz. Taper Panel. 75 1 20 2 oz. Oval | Babbitt's | 10 box lots |
| No. 2 Carpet. 1 75 No. 3 Carpet. 1 50 No. 4 Carpet. 1 15 Parlor Gem 2 00 | Jersey 10 50 McLaughlin's XXXX McLaughlin's XXXX sold to | Sultana 1 Crown | 3 oz. Taper Panel . 1 35 2 00 4 oz. Taper Panel . 1 60 2 25 Souders'. | Medium. Sarrels, 1,200 count. 5 25 Half bbls, 600 count. 3 13 | Allen B. Wrisley's Brands. Old Country, 80 1-lb. bars 2 75 Good Cheer, 60 1-lb. bars 3 75 Uno, 100 % -lb. bars 2 50 |
| Common Whisk. 70 Fancy Whisk. 80 Warehouse. 2 25 | retailers only. Mail all orders direct to W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Chicago. | Sultana 5 Crown | Oval bottle, with corkscrew. Best in the world for the | Small. Barrels, 2,400 count 6 35 Half bbls 1,200 count 3 75 | Doll, 100 10-oz. bars |
| 88 | Extract. Valley City ½ gross 75 Felix ½ gross 1 15 | FARINACEOUS GOODS. Parina. 24 1 lb. packages 65 | money. | RICE. | Sapolio, hand, 3 doz 2 40 SODA. Boxes 5% |
| Paraffine | Hummel's foil ¼ gross 85 Hummel's tin ¼ gross 1 42 CLOTHES PINS. | Bulk, per 100 lbs 4 00 Grits. Walsh-DeRoo Co.'s. | Grade Lemon. | Carolina No. 1 5 Carolina No. 2 4 Broken 334 | Whole Sifted. |
| Lakeside E. J | 5 gross boxes 40 COUGH DROPS. C. B. Brand. | 24 2 lb. packages 2 75 100 lb. kegs 4 13 Hominy. | 2 oz 75 4 oz 1 50 | Japan, No. 1 | Allspice |
| CATSUP. Columbia, pints | 40 5 cent packages 1 00 CONDENSED MILK. 4 doz in case. | Barrels | SOUDERS 2 oz 1 20 4 oz 2 40 | Japan. No. 2 6 Java, fancy head 6 Java, No. 1 5% Table 5% | Cassia, Saigon in rolls 32 Cloves, Amboyna 14 Cloves, Zanzibar 12 Mace, Batavia 55 |
| Acme @ 81/4 | Gail Borden Eagle 6 75 Crown 6 25 Daisy 5 75 | Dried Lima 33/4 Medium Hand Picked 1 30 Maccaroni and Vermicelli. Domestic, 10 lb. box 60 Imported, 25 lb. box 2 50 | FLAVORING | Packed 60 lbs. in box. | Nutmegs, No. 1 |
| Byron | Champion 4 50 Magnolia 4 25 Challenge 3 35 Dime 3 % | Common 2 00 | RIGULAR 2 oz 1 50 4 oz 3 00 | Deland's 3 15 Dwight's 3 30 Taylor's 3 00 | Pepper, Singapore, black |
| Gem @ 9 | COUPON BOOKS. | Chester 2 25 Empire 3 00 Peas. Green, bu 95 | REMEDY&EXTRACT XX Grade | Granulated, bbls 75 Granulated, 100 lb cases. 90 | Allspice |
| Riverside @ 8½ | TRADESMAN TRADESMAN | Rolled Oats. Rolled Avena. bbl4 60 | 2 oz 1 75 4 oz 3 50 | Lump, bbls | Cloves, Zanzibar |
| Springdale @ Brick @ 11 Edam @ 70 Leiden @ 17 | (T) (D) | Monarch, bbl | FLY PAPER. | Anise 9 Canary, Smyrna 3½ Caraway 8 Cardamon, Malabar 6 | Ginger, Cochin 18 Ginger, Jamaica 23 Mace, Batavia 65 Mustard 12@18 Nutmers 4062.0 |
| Limburger | Tradesman Grade. | Quaker. cases. 3 20 Huron, cases. 1 75 Sago. 4 | \$ 5 CO | Hemp, Russian 3½ Mixed Bird 3 | Nutmegs. 400:0 Pepper, Sing , black 12 Pepper, Sing , white 20 Pepper, Cayenne 20 |
| Bulk 5 Red 7 | 50 books, any denom 1 50 100 books, any denom 2 50 500 books, any denom 11 50 | East India | The state of the s | Poppy 10 | Sage 15 SYRUPS. Corn |
| CHOCOLATE. Waiter Baker & Co.'s. German Sweet | 1,000 books, any denom20 00 Economic Grade. 50 books, any denom 1 50 100 books, any denom 1 50 | Anchor, 40 1 lb. pkges 5 | Tanglefoot, per box 30 Tanglefoot, c'se of 10 b'x's 2 55 | SNUFP. Scotch, in bladders | Barrels |
| Breakfast Cocoa | 100 books, any denom 2 50 500 books any denom 11 50 1,000 books, any denom 20 00 | Cracked, bulk | | | Good 20 Choice 25 |

Crockery and

AKRON STONEWARE.

quote as

Glassware.

STARCH. Kingsford's Corn. Kingsford's Silver Gloss. 40 1-lb packages 6 6-lb boxes 7 Diamond. 64 10c packages 5 (128 5c packages 5 (32 10c and 64 5c packages 5 (

| Common Corn. 20 1 lb. packages. 5 40 1 lb. packages. 5 Common Gloss. 1-lb packages. 4½ 3-lb packages. 4½ 6-lb packages. 4½ 40 and 50 lb boxes. 3½ Berrels. 3 | Washing Lowder |
|---|--|
| STOVE POLISH. | WICKING. No. 0, per gross. 25 No. 1, per gross. 30 No. 2, per gross. 40 No. 3, per gross. 75 |
| No. 4, 3 doz in case, gross 4 50 | Fresh Fish. Per lb. |
| No. 6, 3 doz in case, gross. 7 20 SUGAR. Below are given New York prices on sugars, to which the wholesale dealer adds the local freight from New York to your shipping point, giving you credit on the invoice for the amount of freight buyer pays from the market in which he purchases to his shipping point, including 20 pounds for the weight of the barrel. Domino 588 Cut Loaf 588 Crushed 588 Cubes 563 | Whitefish 6 8 Trout 6 8 Trout 6 8 Black Bass 8 6 10 Halibut 6 12 Ciscoes or Herring 6 4 Bluefish 6 16 Live Lobster 6 16 Boiled Lobster 6 18 Cod 6 10 Haddock 7 10 |
| Powdered | Oysters in Cans. 6 40 F. H. Counts. 6 30 F. J. D. Selects 6 35 Selects 6 25 F. J. D. Standards 28 Oysters in Bulk F. H. Counts 62 00 Extra Selects 61 50 |
| No. 1 500 No. 2 5500 No. 3 500 No. 4 500 No. 5 4 94 No. 6 4 88 No. 7 4 81 No. 8 4 75 No. 9 4 69 No. 10 4 63 No. 11 4 63 No. 12 4 50 No. 13 4 44 No. 14 4 38 No. 15 4 31 No. 15 4 31 No. 16 4 25 | Shell Goods. Oysters, per 100 1 25@1 50 Clams per 100 Pelts. Hides and Pelts. |
| TOBACCOS. Cigars. Clark-Jewell-Wells Co.'s brand. New Brick | Co., 100 Canal Street, quotes as follows: Hides. Green No. 1 |
| 361 | Pelts, each 50@1 00 Tallow. No. 1. @ 3 No. 2 @ 2 Wool. |
| S. C. W | Washed, fine |
| Ruhe Bros Co.'s | Oils. |
| Brands. Mr. Thomas | Eccene |

| _ | | WICHIGA | 1 |
|--|--|---|---|
| | TABLE SAUCES. | Candies. | |
| | Lea & Perrin's, large. 4 75 Lea & Perrin's, small 2 75 Haiford, large 3 75 Haiford small 2 25 Salad Dressing, large 4 55 Salad Dressing, small 2 65 | Stick Candy. bbl. Standard | s. pails 1/2 7 7 8 8 6 8 1/2 |
| | VINEGAR. Malt White Wine, 40 grain 6 Malt White Wine, 80 grain 9 Pure Cider 10 Pure Cider, Leroux | Jumbo, 32 lb Extra H. H Boston Cream | cases @ 6½ @ 8½ |
| % 00 00 00 00 | Washing Powder. | Mixed Candy. Competition Standard. Conserve Royal Ribbon Broken Cut Loaf English Rock Kindergarten French Cream Dandy Pan. Valley Cream | 61/2 67/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2 |
| 3/4 1/8 1/8 1/8 | Manufacture to matter the state of the state | Fancy-In Bulk. Lozenges, plain Lozenges, printed Choc. Drops Choc. Monumentals | @ 9 @ 9 @ 14 @ 11 @ 6 |
| 1 | WICKING. No. 0, per gross. 25 No. 1, per gross. 30 No. 2, per gross. 40 No. 3, per gross. 75 | Gum Drops Moss Drops Sour Drops Imperials Fancy—In 5 lb. Box Lemon Drops Sour Drops | @ 8 @ 9 @ 9 es. @50 |
| - Control | Fish and Oysters | Peppermint Drops Chocolate Drops H. M. Choc. Drops Gum Drops Licorice Drops A. B. Licorice Drops Lozenges, plain | @60 @60 @75 @30 @75 @50 |
| 50 20 rk ne al nr nu ne vs | Trout | Imperials Mottoes Cream Bar Molasses Bar Hand Made Creams 80 | @50 @50 @55 @55 @50 @50 @1 00 @90 @90 @60 @60 |
| t, ie 88 88 88 | No. 1 Pickerel. 6 7 Pike. 6 6 Perch. 2½ 5moked White. 8 Red Snapper. 0 10 10 Col River Salmon. 12 Mackerel. 0 20 20 | No. 1 wrapped, 2 lb. boxes No. 1 wrapped, 3 lb. boxes No. 2 wrapped, 2 lb. boxes | @ 35 @ 50 |
| 53 | Oysters in Cans. | Fruits. | |
| 88 88 60 60 | F. H. Counts @ 40 F. J. D. Selects @ 30 Selects @ 25 F. J. D. Standards @ 25 | Oranges. Cal. Seedlings Fancy Navels 112 | @ @3 00 |
| 33 38 25 00 00 00 00 | Oysters in Bulk F. H. Counts | Choice | @3 50 @2 75 @3 50 @3 50 |
| 94 88 81 75 89 | Shell Goods. Oysters, per 1001 25@1 50 O'sms per 100 | Strictly choice 300s Fancy 360s or 300s Ex.Fancy 360s Ex.Fancy 360s Bananas. Medium bunches 105 | @4 00 @4 50 @4 50 |
| 53 50 44 38 | Hides and Pelts. | Medium bunches 1 25 Large bunches 1 75 Foreign Dried Fruit Figs. | @1 50 @2 00 8. |
| 31 25 | The Cappon & Bertsch Leather Co., 100 Canal Street, quotes as follows: Hides. | Choice, 101b boxes Extra choice, 14 1b boxes Fancy, 121b boxes Imperial Mikados, 18 1b boxes. | @ @ 14 |

| Valley Cream | @10 @12 | Worden Grocer Co.'s Brand. |
|---|--|--|
| Fancy-In Bulk. | | Quaker, ¼s 7 50 Quaker, ¼s 7 50 Quaker, ½s 7 50 |
| Lozenges, plain Lozenges, printed. Choc. Drops Choc. Monumentals Gum Drops Moss Drops Sour Drops Imperials | @ 9 | Quaker, ½s 7 50 |
| Lozenges, printed Choc. Drops | @ 9 @14 | Spring Wheat Flour. |
| Choc. Monumentals | @11 | Clark-Jewell-Wells Co.'s Brand. |
| Moss Drops | @ 6 @ 8 | Pillsbury's Best \(\frac{1}{8} \) 7 75 Pillsbury's Best \(\frac{1}{8} \) 7 65 |
| Sour Drops Imperials | Ø 9 | Pillsbury's Best 1/4s |
| Fancy-In 5 lb. Box | _ | Pillsbury's Best \(\frac{1}{2} \) paper 7 55 |
| Lemon Drops | @ 50 | Bali-Barnhart-Putman's Brand. |
| Sour Drops Peppermint Drops | @50 | |
| | @ 60 @ 60 | |
| Chocolate Drops. H. M. Choc. Drops. Gum Drops. Licorice Drops. A. B. Licorice Drops Lozenges, plain Lozenges, printed. Imperials. | @75 @30 | |
| Licorice Drops | @75 | |
| Lozenges, plain | @50 @50 | A A O O |
| Imperials | @ 50 @ 50 | |
| Imperials Mottoes Cream Bar Molasses Bar Hand Mad Cream | @55 | 6.81 |
| Molasses Bar | @ 50 | 1 10 |
| Plain Creams. 60 | @1 00 @90 | |
| | @90 @60 | |
| String Rock | @ | IMPERIAL |
| Wintergreen Berries | @ 60 | O PATENT |
| No. 1 wrapped, 2 lb. | | |
| No. 1 wrapped, 3 lb. | @35 | |
| boxes | @ 50 | Duluth Imperial, 1/85 7 50 |
| No. 2 wrapped, 2 lb. boxes | | Duluth Imperial, 1/8s |
| | | Lemon & Wheeler Co.'s Brand. |
| Fruits. | | Gold Medal %s 7 50 |
| - | | Gold Medal 1/8s 7 50 Gold Medal 1/4s 7 40 Gold Medal 1/2s 7 30 Resistan 1/2s 7 50 Parisian 1/2s 7 40 Parisian 1/2s 7 30 |
| Oranges. Cal. Seedlings | 0 | Parisian, 1/8 |
| Fancy Navels 119 | @3 00 | Parisian, ½s 7 30 |
| 126 to 216 | @3 50 | Olney & Judson's Brand. |
| medi Sweets | @ 2 75 | Ceresota, ¼s. 8 00 Ceresota, ¼s. 7 90 Ceresota, ½s. 7 80 |
| Lemons. Strictly choice 360s | @3 50 | |
| Strictly choice 300s Strictly choice 300s Fancy 360s or 300s Ex.Fancy 300s | (0)3 50 | Worden Grocer Co.'s Brand. |
| Ex.Fancy 300s | @4 50 @4 50 | Laurel, ¼s |
| | | 1.00111701 1/49 7 45 |
| | @4 50 | |
| Bananas. | | Meal. |
| Bananas. Medium bunches1 25 Large bunches1 75 | @1 50 @2 00 | Meal. Bolted |
| Bananas. Medium bunches1 25 Large bunches1 75 Foreign Dried Fruit | @1 50 @2 00 | Meal |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 | Meal |
| Bananas. Medium bunches 1 25 Large bunches 1 75 Foreign Dried Fruit Figs. Choice, 101b boxes Extra choice, 141b | @1 50 @2 00 is. | Meal |
| Bananas. Medium bunches 1 25 Large bunches 1 75 Foreign Dried Fruit Figs. Choice, 101b boxes Extra choice, 141b | @1 50 @2 00 | Meal 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches 1 25 Large bunches 1 75 Foreign Dried Fruit Figs. Choice, 101b boxes Extra choice, 141b | @1 50 @2 00 is. @ | Meal |
| Bananas. Medium bunches 1 25 Large bunches 1 75 Foreign Dried Fruit Figs. Choice, 101b boxes. Extra choice, 14 1b boxes. Imperial Mikados, 18 Ib boxes. Palled, 6 1b boxes. | @1 50 @2 00 is. @ 14 @ 13 | Meal 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 is. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ | Meal 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 is. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ | Meal 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches 1 25 Large bunches 1 75 Foreign Dried Fruit Figs. Choice, 10 lb boxes Extra choice, 14 lb boxes Fancy, 12 lb boxes Imperial Mikados, 18 10 boxes Pulled, 6 lb boxes Naturals, in bags Fards in 10 lb boxes Fards in 60 lb cases Fards in 60 lb cases Persians, G. M's | @1 50 @2 00 ss. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @ 8 | Meal 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 is. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ | Meal 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 is. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @ 8 @ 6½ | Meal. 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches 1 25 Large bunches 1 75 Foreign Dried Fruit Figs. Choice, 10 lb boxes Extra choice, 14 lb boxes Fancy, 12 lb boxes Imperial Mikados, 18 10 boxes Pulled, 6 lb boxes Naturals, in bags Fards in 10 lb boxes Fards in 60 lb cases Fards in 60 lb cases Persians, G. M's | @1 50 @2 00 is. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @ 8 @ 6½ | Meal 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 ss. @ 14 @ 13 @ 61/2 @ 8 @ 6 6 @ 6 0 @ 6 @ 6 | Meal 2 25 Granulated 2 25 Feed and Millstuffs 2 50 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 is. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @ 8 @ 6½ | Meal. 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 ds. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @ 6 % 6 % 4½ @ 13 @ 13 @ 11 @13 | Meal 2 25 Granulated 2 25 Feed and Millstuffs 2 50 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 ds. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @6 6 @4½ @8 6 @4½ @8 13 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 | Meal 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 ds. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @6 6 @4½ @8 6 @4½ @8 13 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 | Meal 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 ds. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @ 8 @ 6 | Meal 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 ds. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @ 8 @ 6 @ 4½ @ 8 @ 11 @ 13 @ 11 @ 13 @ 8 @ 11 @ 13 @ 13 | Meal 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 es. @ 14 @ 13 @6 6 6 @6 6 @6 6 @6 6 @6 6 @6 11 @13 @11 @11 | Meal 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 ds. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @ 6 @ 6 @ 6 @ 6 @ 6 @ 4½ @ 11 @ 13 @ 11 @ 13 @ 11 @ 13 @ 11 @ 13 @ 11 | Meal Bolted 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 ds. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @6 6 @ 6 @ 6 @ 4½ @ 11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @ | Meal Bolted 2 25 Granulated 2 25 Feed and Millstuffs St. Car Feed, screened 18 50 No. 1 Corn and Oats 17 50 Unbolted Corn Meal 16 50 Winter Wheat Middlings 15 00 Screenings 15 00 New Corn Car lots 43 Oats Car lots 43 Oats Car lots 34 Carlots 34 Carlots 34 Carlots 35 Less than car lots 38 Hay No. 1 Timothy arlots 9 00 No. 1 Timothy arlots 10 00 Fresh Meats Fresh Meats 10 00 Fresh Meats 10 00 Carcass 6 3 6 7 1/2 Fore quarters 5 3 6 6 6 7 1/2 Fore quarters 5 3 6 6 1/2 Fore quarters 5 3 6 6 1/2 Fore quarters 5 1/2 Carcass 6 1/2 Fore quarters 5 1/2 Carcass 6 1/2 Fore quarters 5 1/2 Fore quart |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 ds. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @ 6 @ 6 @ 6 @ 6 @ 6 @ 4½ @ 11 @ 13 @ 11 @ 13 @ 11 @ 13 @ 11 @ 13 @ 11 | Meal Bolted |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 ds. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @6 6 | Meal Bolted 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 ds. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @6 6 @ 6 @ 6 @ 6 @ 4½ @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @11 @1 | Meal Bolted 2 25 |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 ds. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ @6 6 | Meal Bolted |
| Bananas. Medium bunches | @1 50 @2 00 ds. @ 14 @ 13 @ 6½ | Meal Bolted 2 25 |

| | Extra choice, 14 lb | | 7 |
|---|---|---------------|----|
| | Fancy, 12 lb boxes. | @ 14 | 2 |
| i | Imperial Mikados, 18 lb boxes | 0 | - |
| | Pulled, 6 lb boxes | @ 13 | |
| | Naturals, in bags | @ 61/2 | I |
| i | Dates. | | 1 |
| | Fards in 10 lb boxes | @8 | |
| 1 | Fards in 60 lb cases | @ 6 | 0 |
| 1 | Persians, G. M's | 60 5 | 0 |
| 1 | lb cases, new | @ 6 | I |
| 1 | Sairs, 60 lb cases | @ 41/2 | |
| ١ | | | N |
| | Nuts. | | N |
| | | | = |
| | Almonds, Tarragona | @13 | |
| | Almonds, Ivaca Almonds, California, | @11 | _ |
| | soft shelled | @13 | |
| Ì | Brazils new | @ 8 | |
| Ì | Filberts | @11 | C |
| 9 | Walnuts, Grenobles Walnuts, Calif No. 1. | @13 | E |
| ì | Walnuts, soft shelled | @10 | L |
| | Calif | @ | H |
| | Table Nuts, fancy | @10 | C |
| | Table Nuts, choice Pecans, Med | @ 9 | P |
| | Pecans, Ex. Large | @ 8 | |
| | Pecans, Jumbos | @12 | |
| 1 | Hickory Nuts per bu., | | I |
| | Ohio, new Cocoanuts, full sacks | @1 60 | S |
| | | @4 00 | I |
| | Peanuts. | | - |
| | Fancy, H. P., Suns. | @ 7 | |
| | Roasted | 0.7 | CS |
| | Choice, H. P., Extras. | @ 7 @ 41/2 | 2 |
| | Fancy, H. P., Suns. Fancy, H. P., Flags Roasted Choice, H. P., Extras. Choice, H. P., Extras. | | |
| | Rossted | 5 | C |
| | | | |

| 1 | TRADESMAI | N |
|---|--|--|
| | Grains and Feedstuffs | Provisions. |
| pails @ 7 @ 7 @ 8 @ 8½ | Wheat. No. 1 White | |
| cases @ 6½ @ 8½ @ | Patents | Bean I Family Dry Salt Meats |
| @ 61/2 @ 7 @ 71/2 @ 81/2 | Clear 6 50 Graham 6 50 Buckwheat 4 00 Rye 4 50 Subject to usual cash discount. Flour in bbls., 25c per bbl. additional. | Bellies Briskets Extra shorts Smoked Tleats Hams, 12 lb average Hams, 14 lb average |
| @ 8½ @ 8½ @ 8½ @ 8½ @ 10 @ 12 | Ball-Barnhart-Putman's Brand Diamond, ½s 7 00 Diamond, ½s 7 00 Diamond, ½s 7 00 Worden Grocer Co.'s Brand. | Hams, 12 lb average Hams, 14 lb average Hams, 16 lb average Hams, 20 lb average Hams, 20 lb average Ham dried beef Shoulders (N. Y. cut) Bacon, clear California hams Boneless hams |
| @ 9 @ 9 @14 @11 | Quaker, ½s. 7 50 Quaker, ½s. 7 50 Quaker, ½s. 7 50 Spring Wheat Flour. Clark-Jewell-Wells Co.'s Brand. Clark-Jewell-Wells Co.'s Brand. Dillaher Co.'s Brand. | Lards. In Tierces. |
| 6 6 8 9 9 9 9 9 8. | Pillsbury's Best 1/4s | Settle: 55 lb Tubs advance 80 lb Tubs advance 50 lb Tins advance 20 lb Pails advance 10 lb Pails advance 5 lb Pails advance 3 lb Pails advance |
| \$30 \$30 \$60 \$60 \$75 \$30 \$50 \$50 | Bali-Barnhart-Putman's Brand. | Sausages. Bologns Liver Frankfort. Pork Blood Tongue Head cheese. Beef. |
| \$50 \$50 \$50 \$55 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$1 00 \$90 \$290 | | Extra Mess 11 Boneless 14 Rump 14 Pigs' Feet. Kits, 15 lbs. 1 ½ bbls, 40 lbs. 1 ½ bbls, 80 lbs. 2 |
| 260 2 260 260 | Spulling imperial parents | Tripe. Kits, 15 lbs. ½ bbls, 40 lbs. 1 ½ bbls, 80 lbs. 2 Casings. Pork Beef rounds. Beef middles. Sheen. |
| 25 0 | Duluth Imperial, 1/48 | Dutter! |
| | Lemon & Wheeler Co.'s Brand. Gold Medal ½s. 7 50 Gold Medal ½s. 7 40 Gold Medal ½s. 7 30 Parisian, ½s. 7 50 Parisian, ½s. 7 40 Parisian, ½s. 7 30 | Rolls, dairy Solid, dairy Solid, dairy Solid, driry Rolls, creamery Solid, creamery Solid, creamery Canned Meats. Corned beef, 2 lb 2 Corned beef, 14 lb 19 Roast beef, 2 lb 2 Potted ham, 16 Potted ham, |
| 23 00 23 50 24 75 | Parisian, ½s. 7 30 Parisian, ½s. 7 30 Oiney & Judson's Brand. Ceresota, ½s. 8 07 Ceresota, ½s. 7 90 Ceresota, ½s. 7 80 | Potted ham, ¼s. 1 Deviled ham, ¼s. 1 Deviled ham, ¼s. 1 Deviled ham, ¼s. 1 Potted tongue ¼s. 1 Potted tongue ¼s. 1 |
| 33 50 33 50 34 00 34 50 34 50 | Worden Grocer Co.'s Brand, Laurel, ½s | Crackers. The National Biscuit (quotes as follows: |
| 21 50 22 00 | Bolted | Seymour XXX Seymour XXX, 3 lb, carton Family XXX. Family XXX 3 lb carton. Salted XXX. Salted XXX, 3 lb carton. |
| 0 14 0 14 0 0 14 | No. 1 Corn and Oats. 17 50 Unbolted Corn Meal 16 50 Winter Wheat Bran 14 00 Winter Wheat Middlings 15 00 Screenings 15 00 | Soda XXX Soda XXX, 3 lb carton |
| 13 2 6½ | New Corn. Car lots | Zephyrette Long Island Wafers L. I. Wafers, 1 lb carton |

| Barreled Pork. | AKRON STONEWARE. |
|--|--|
| Mess 12 50 Back 13 00 Clear back 12 75 Short cut 12 ½ Pig 16 00 Bean 11 00 | Butters. |
| Clear back 12 75 | 1 to 6 gal., per gal 40 |
| Pig | 8 gal., each |
| Bean 11 00 Family 12 00 | 10 gal., each 48 |
| Family 12 00 | 78 gal., per doz. 49 1 to 6 gal., per gal. 44 8 gal., each 38 10 gal., each 48 12 gal., each 7 15 gal. meat-tubs, each 90 20 gal. meat-tubs, each 90 |
| Dry Salt Meats. | 20 gal. meat-tubs, each1 20 |
| Briskets 634 | 25 gal. meat-tubs, each 2 25 30 gal. meat-tubs, each 2 7 |
| Extra shorts 6½ | Churns. |
| Smoked Meats. | 2 to 6 gal., per gal 5 Churn Dashers, per doz 85 |
| Hams, 12 lb average 9 Hams, 14 lb average 834 | |
| Hams, 16 lb average 8½ | Milkpans. |
| Hams, 20 lb average 814 | 1 gal. flat or rd. bot., each 434 |
| Hams, 14 lb average 8½ Hams, 16 lb average 8½ Hams, 20 lb average 8½ Hams, 20 lb average 8½ Hams, 20 lb average 8½ Shoulders (N. Y. cut) 6½ Bacon, clear 8 69 California hams 6½ Boneless hams 106/12½ | Fine Glazed Milkpans. |
| Bacon, clear 8 @9 | 1 gal. flat or rd. bot., doz. 60 1 gal. flat or rd. bot., each 5½ |
| Boneless hams | 1 gal. flat or rd. bot., each 51/2 |
| Cooked ham10@121/2 | Stewpans. |
| | ⅓ gal. fireproof, bail, doz. 85 1 gal. fireproof, bail, doz.1 10 |
| Compound 434 Kettle 734 | Jugs. |
| 55 lb Tubsadvance | |
| 50 lb Tins advance 36 | 1/4 gal., per doz |
| Kettle. 55 lb Tubs. advance 4 90 lb Pails. advance 4 90 lb Pails. advance 4 15 lb Pails. advance 1 3 lb Pails. advance 1 | Tomato Jugs. |
| 10 lb Pailsadvance % 5 lb Pailsadvance 1 | We gal ner doz |
| 3 lb Pailsadvance 11/8 | 1 gal., each |
| | l gal., each 5½ Corks for ½ gal., per doz. 20 Corks for 1 gal., per doz. 30 |
| 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | Preserve Jars and Covers. |
| Frankfort | ½ gal., stone cover, doz 75 1 gal., stone cover, doz1 00 |
| Pork 6½ | |
| Blood 6 Fongue 9 Head cheese 6½ | Sealing Wax. |
| Head cheese 61/2 | 5 lbs. in package, per lb 2 |
| | No. 0 Sun |
| Boneless | No. 1 Sun 40 |
| Extra Mess | No. 2 Sun |
| Kits, 15 lbs | Security, No. 1 65 |
| Kits, 15 lbs | Nutmeg 85 |
| 2 bbls, 80 lbs 2 60 | Climax 1 25 |
| | LAMP CHIMNEYS—Common. |
| Kits, 15 lbs | No. 0 Sun |
| | No. 0 Sun 1 32 No. 1 Sun 1 48 No. 2 Sun 2 18 |
| Pork 15 | First Quality. |
| Pork 15 Beef rounds 4 Beef middles 10 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, |
| | No. 1 Sun, crimp top, |
| Rutterine | Wrapped and labeled 2 25 |
| | No. 2 Sun. Crimp top. |
| Solid dairy | wrapped and labeled 3 25 |
| Solid, dairy 9½ Rolls, creamery 14 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 10 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 25 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 25 XXX Flint. |
| Solid, dairy 9½ Rolls, creamery 14 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, |
| Solid, dairy 9½ Rolls, creamery 14 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, |
| Solid, dairy 9½ Rolls, creamery 14 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top. |
| Solid, dairy 9½ Rolls, creamery 14 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 |
| Solid, dairy 9½ Rolls, creamery 14 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 CHIMNEYS. Best. Top. |
| Solid, dairy 9½ Rolls, creamery 14 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 CHIMNEYS. Best. Top. |
| Solid, dairy 9½ Rolls, creamery 14 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 CHIMNEYS. Best. Top. |
| Solid, dairy 99/2 (14) (15) (16) (17) (17) (17) (18) (18) (18) (18) (18) (18) (18) (18 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 CHIMNEYS—Pearl Top. No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 4 70 No. 2 Hings wrapped and |
| Solid, dairy 9½ Rolls, creamery 14 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 CHIMNEYS—Pearl Top. No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 4 70 No. 2 Hings wrapped and |
| Solid, dairy 994 toolls, creamery 14 solid, creamery 13 Canned Meats. Dorned beef, 2 lb 2 75 Dorned beef, 2 lb 2 50 Potted ham, 48 70 Octted ham, 48 10 Deviled ham, 48 10 Deviled ham, 48 10 Deviled ham, 48 10 Crackers. The National Biscuit Co. | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 CHIMNEYS—Pearl Top. No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled |
| colid, dairy 99% tolls, creamery 14 solid, creamery 14 solid, creamery 13% Canned Meats. Canned Meats. Corned beef, 2 lb 2 75 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corted ham, 4s 10 corted ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled tongue 4s 70 cortled tongue 4s 10 cortled tongu | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 CHIMNEYS—Pearl Top. No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 4 70 No. 2 Hinge, wrapped and labeled 4 88 No. 2 Sun, "Small Bulb," for Globe Lambs 80 La Bastle. No. 1 Sun, blain bulb, per |
| colid, dairy 99% tolls, creamery 14 solid, creamery 14 solid, creamery 13% Canned Meats. Canned Meats. Corned beef, 2 lb 2 75 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corted ham, 4s 10 corted ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled tongue 4s 70 cortled tongue 4s 10 cortled tongu | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 CHIMNEYS—Pearl Top. No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 4 70 No. 2 Hinge, wrapped and labeled 4 88 No. 2 Sun, 'Small Bulb,' for Globe Lambs 80 La Bastle. No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz. 5 1 25 |
| colid, dairy 99% tolls, creamery 14 solid, creamery 14 solid, creamery 13% Canned Meats. Canned Meats. Corned beef, 2 lb 2 75 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corted ham, 4s 10 corted ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled tongue 4s 70 cortled tongue 4s 10 cortled tongu | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 CHIMNEYS—Pearl Top. No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 4 70 No. 2 Hinge, wrapped and labeled 4 88 No. 2 Sun, 'Small Bulb,' for Globe Lambs 80 La Bastle. No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz. 5 1 25 |
| colid, dairy 99% tolls, creamery 14 solid, creamery 14 solid, creamery 13% Canned Meats. Canned Meats. Corned beef, 2 lb 2 75 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corted ham, 4s 10 corted ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled tongue 4s 70 cortled tongue 4s 10 cortled tongu | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 CHIMNEYS—Pearl Top. No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 4 70 No. 2 Hinge, wrapped and labeled 4 88 No. 2 Sun, 'Small Bulb,' for Globe Lambs 80 La Bastle. No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz. 5 1 25 |
| colid, dairy 99% tolls, creamery 14 solid, creamery 14 solid, creamery 13% Canned Meats. Canned Meats. Corned beef, 2 lb 2 75 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corted ham, 4s 10 corted ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled ham, 4s 10 cortled tongue 4s 70 cortled tongue 4s 10 cortled tongu | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 CHIMNEYS—Pear! Top. No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 4 70 No. 2 Hinge, wrapped and labeled 4 88 No. 2 Sun, 'Small Bulb,' for Globe Lambs 80 La Bastle. No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz 1 25 No. 2 Sun, plain bulb, per doz 1 35 No. 1 Crimp, per doz 1 35 No. 1 Crimp, per doz 1 60 |
| colid, dairy 99/2 tolls, creamery 14/2 tolls, creamery 14/2 tolls, creamery 14/2 tolls, creamery 13/2 Canned Meats. Canned Meats. Corned beef, 2 lb 2 75/2 tolls, 2 50/2 tolls, 3 70/2 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled. 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled. 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled. 3 75 CHIMNEYS—Pearl Top. No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 4 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 4 88 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 80 La Bastle. No. 1 Sun. plain bulb, per doz. 1 50 No. 2 Sun, plain bulb, per doz. 1 50 No. 1 Crimp, per doz. 1 35 No. 2 Crimp, per doz. 1 60 Rochester. |
| Solid, dairy 9½ tolls, creamery 14 solid, creamery 14 solid, creamery 13½ Canned Meats. Dorned beef, 2 lb 2 75 Dorned beef, 2 lb 2 50 Potted ham, 48 70 Potted ham, 48 70 Deviled ham, 48 10 Deviled ham, 48 10 Deviled ham, 48 10 Crackers. The National Biscuit Co. uotes as follows: Butter. Seymour XXX 3 lb. carton 7½ Salted XXX, 3 lb. | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled. 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled. 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled. 3 75 CHIMNEYS—Pearl Top. No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 4 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 4 88 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 80 La Bastle. No. 1 Sun. plain bulb, per doz. 1 50 No. 2 Sun, plain bulb, per doz. 1 50 No. 1 Crimp, per doz. 1 35 No. 2 Crimp, per doz. 1 60 Rochester. |
| Solid, dairy 9½ tolls, creamery 14 solid, creamery 14 solid, creamery 13½ Canned Meats. Dorned beef, 2 lb 2 75 Dorned beef, 2 lb 2 50 Ported ham, 48 70 Potted ham, 48 70 Deviled ham, 48 10 Deviled ham, 48 10 Potted tongue 48 70 Potted tongue 48 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 CHIMNEYS—Pear! Top. No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and 4 70 No. 2 Hinge, wrapped and labeled 4 88 No. 2 Sun, "Small Bulb," for Giobe Lamos 80 La Bastle. No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz 1 25 No. 2 Sun, plain bulb, per doz 1 35 No. 2 Crimp, per doz 1 35 No. 2 Crimp, per doz 1 60 Rochester. No. 1, Lime (65c doz) 3 50 No. 2, Lime (70c doz) 4 70 No. 2, Flint (80c doz) 4 70 Flectric |
| Solid, dairy 9½ tolls, creamery 14 solid, creamery 14 solid, creamery 13½ Canned Meats. Dorned beef, 2 lb 2 75 Dorned beef, 2 lb 2 50 Ported ham, 48 70 Potted ham, 48 70 Deviled ham, 48 10 Deviled ham, 48 10 Potted tongue 48 70 Potted tongue 48 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 CHIMNEYS—Pear! Top. No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and 4 70 No. 2 Hinge, wrapped and labeled 4 88 No. 2 Sun, "Small Bulb," for Giobe Lamos 80 La Bastle. No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz 1 25 No. 2 Sun, plain bulb, per doz 1 35 No. 2 Crimp, per doz 1 35 No. 2 Crimp, per doz 1 60 Rochester. No. 1, Lime (65c doz) 3 50 No. 2, Lime (70c doz) 4 70 No. 2, Flint (80c doz) 4 70 Flectric |
| Solid, dairy 9½ tolls, creamery 14 solid, creamery 14 solid, creamery 13½ Canned Meats. Dorned beef, 2 lb 2 75 Dorned beef, 2 lb 2 50 Ported ham, 48 70 Potted ham, 48 70 Deviled ham, 48 10 Deviled ham, 48 10 Potted tongue 48 70 Potted tongue 48 | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled. 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled. 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled. 3 75 CHIMNEYS—Pearl Top. No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 4 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 4 88 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 5 80 La Bastle. No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz 1 25 No. 2 Sun, plain bulb, per doz 1 35 No. 2 Crimp, per doz 1 35 No. 2 Crimp, per doz 1 60 Rochester. No. 1, Lime (65c doz) 3 50 No. 2, Lime (70c doz) 4 70 No. 2, Lime (70c doz) 4 70 Electric. No. 2, Lime (70c doz) 4 00 No. 2, Lime (70c doz) 4 40 No. 2, Flint (80c doz) 4 40 |
| Solid, dairy 99/2 toolls, creamery 14 solid, creamery 14 solid, creamery 13 / 2 canned Meats. Canned Meats. Corned beef, 2 lb 2 75 corned beef, 2 lb 2 50 corned beef, 2 lb 2 corned beef, 2 l | No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled. 2 55 No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled. 2 75 No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled. 3 75 CHIMNEYS—Pearl Top. No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 3 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 4 70 No. 2 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 5 80 La Bastle. 80 La Bastle. 80 No. 2 Sun, "Small Bulb," 80 La Bastle. 80 No. 2 Sun, priain bulb, per doz 1 25 No. 2 Sun, plain bulb, per doz 1 50 No. 1 Crimp, per doz 1 50 No. 1 Crimp, per doz 1 60 Rochester. 1 50 No. 2 Lime (56 doz) 3 50 No. 2 Lime (706 doz) 4 00 No. 2, Lime (706 doz) 4 70 Electric. No. 2, Lime (706 doz) 4 00 No. 2, Flint (806 doz) 4 40 |
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Hardware

The Hardware Market.

General trade continues of good volume and country dealers are having a good trade. This is especially so on seasonable goods and in many lines on which it is quite difficult to get prompt shipments. This is particularly the case with planters for both potatoes and corn, as manufacturers find great difficulty in getting castings in sufficient quantity to supply their orders for made-up goods. The outlook for a good trade for the remainder of May and well into June is remarkably bright and it is believed that general values will not decline and that in many lines advances will be made.

Barbed and Plain Wire—The market is quite firm in this line, as the factories are, almost without exception, at least one month behind on their orders, as the demand for plain and galvanized wire has been something unprecedented; and while most of the mills are running night and day, it has been impossible to keep up with their orders. While there has been no advance made, it is believed there will be at an early date.

Wire Nails—The demand for wire nails still continues light and large stocks are accumulated in all mills, owing to which prices on wire nails are not as firm as we might wish. No lower prices, however, are being made, but if large buyers were in the market, there is no doubt but the price could be shaded; but, as everybody already has large stocks on hand, the large buyers do not materialize. Prices remain the same as reported in our last market report.

Window Glass—Although glass factories are running to their full capacity, it is impossible for them to fill orders with any degree of promptness, as the demand is far beyond anything that might have been expected at this time of the year. As there is only about thirty days more in which the glass factories will run, prices remain firm, with every prospect of another advance. Quotations at present are 80 and 20 by the box and 80 and 10 by the light.

Rope—Both sisal and Manila rope continue to advance and the present prices in this market are 8½c for sisal and 9½c for Manila in full coils, with an advance of ½c per lb. when cut to length. In sympathy with rope, lath tie and fodder yarn have had a material advance.

Reports from other markets are as follows:

Chicago: Shelf hardware jobbers report a fair trade in all kinds of goods, except wire nails, which are still moving slowly.

St. Louis: The jobbing trade have no reason to complain, so far as the demand is concerned, with the possible exception of a few lines.

Philadelphia: From all appearances, there will be quite an active trade for thirty days to come.

Boston: The whole community is economizing and, while orders cover full lines, they are small in volume.

San Francisco: The demand for building hardware has slightly improved.

Louisville: While the market feels rather an even tenor, it is not altogether without signs of healthier demand and animation.

Cleveland: Business, so far in May, has shown no perceptible falling off.

New Orleans: Business has been

somewhat quiet during the past two weeks and there is no indication of much improvement until later on.

Omaha: For the most part trade has moved along in the ordinary channel and there is no perceptible change, either for better or for worse.

Portland: Since our last report trade has been fair, showing considerable improvement over April.

St. Paul: Prices have been fairly well maintained and there is but little complaint of excessive cuts.

Be Specific in Billing. Written for the TRADESMAN.

The tendency to terseness and brevity in business transactions and phraseoloy is doubtless a commendable one. The careful study of a habit of concise clearness is a most essential part of the training of the successful business man. But that this quality shall be of value, it is necessary that it be genuine—it is a quality whose affectation is a sham.

Genuine business brevity is acquired only by the most careful and painstaking study; and in this study clearness and completeness must be constantly considered. The brevity which omits that which is necessary to a complete and ready comprehension of the entire matter under consideration is worse than the opposite error—too much verbiage.

Perhaps as forcible an illustration of the injurious effects of the carrying of this tendency to an undue degree may be found in the specifications in making invoices of sales or manufacture Often the habit, or affectation, of brevity leads not only to the use of the smallest possible number of words in the description, but to the employment of so many arbitrary abbreviations, that only the most carefully and fully initiated can make out the complete meaning. There may be something of compliment to the intelligence of the recipients of such bills, but this is not worth the annoyance and uncertainty likely to result from the lack of complete specification, especially where all degrees of intelligence-or time for solving puzzles-are to be dealt with.

The prime object to be considered in the making of an invoice is the putting of the account concerned into shape for the earliest possible collection. Thus the rendering of such invoice is not a matter simply for the convenience of the customer. Any lack of clearness, even if it does not lead to correspondence for its elucidation, and consequent waste of time, is likely to hinder in the checking up and preparation for settlement.

As a rule, no abbreviations or obscure terms should be employed in itemizing which will not be clear and complete to any one reasonably familiar with the line of trade, whether it be known that the recipient will understand it or not. Circumstances may make it necessary for those less familiar to audit the items. It is not well to let any business matter depend exclusively upon the technical knowledge of any one—sometime it will be apt to cause confusion and loss.

Then, in billing, care should be taken

Then, in billing, care should be taken that all variations in charges should be made perfectly clear. Any unusual circumstance which increases the price should be explained in sufficient detail to be fully comprehended, and should be put in terms to gain favorable consideration. It should be constantly kept in mind that the object of the invoice is to do all possible to prepare the way for the collection. To do this it is as desirable to explain a variation which lessens a price as well as one which increases it, for it is as bad to cause suspicion in regard to the previous invoices as to create distrust as to the current one.

ROSENSTEIN.

Clark-Rutka-Jewell Co.

Ionia Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

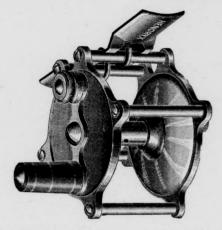
Opposite Union Depot.

New Wholesale Hardware House

New House, New Goods, New Prices. Call and see us when in the city. Write us for prices.

Clark=Rutka=Jewell Co.

FISHING TACKLE



To regular dealers in this class of goods we are always glad to send our catalogue and discount sheet.

Foster, Stevens & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Buckeye Paint & Varnish Co.

PAINT, COLOR AND VARNISH MAKERS



Shingle

Wand

Fillers

Stains

Sole Mfgrs CRYSTAL ROCK FINISH, for Interior and Exterior Use Corner 15th and Lucas Streets, Toledo, Ohlo.

Enforced Curtailment of Bicycle Ad- have lessened the number of wheelvertising.

Written for the TRADESMAN

In the days when the margin between the cost of manufacturing bicycles and their selling price was much greater than it is now it was possible to spend money with considerable lavishness in off of unwarranted and unprofitable exthe work of securing sales. Thus not only were the columns of the large list of wheel papers well filled with wheel announcements, but large space was taken in the daily press and in all sorts of magazines and general publications. In the same spirit the expenditures in the preparation of catalogues and other advertising matter were almost without limit, the different manufacturers vying in costly productions, if not in those showing the finest art and taste. At that time the harvest for the advertising periodicals was a consideration of material importance, giving great promise for the future, and the work of making fine wheel catalogues was made a specialty by many firms, who fancied that they had found in it their El Dorado.

But, while the making of wheels has gone on apace, until the number in use is coming to fully meet the most sanguine expectations, the advance in prosperity has not been shared by the machinery of publicity. The reason for this change in the situation is owing to several causes, prominent among which is the great reduction in margin. On account of the exacting requirements in wheel manufacture, caused by the continual raising of the standard of mechanical precision, the cost of manufacture has not decreased in the better grades of wheels, while the selling price is greatly lessened. The bringing of margins to a more natural business basis has so greatly lessened the allowances for advertising purposes that great havoc has been wrought in the ranks of wheel publications and there are found to be very positive limits to the expenditures for printed matter.

The unwarranted stimulation in the manufacture, especially as to the number of factories, which resulted from theoretically large profits, has been followed by a reaction, which has had a serious effect upon bicycle advertising. The more reckless of the new concerns were naturally the most lavish in advertising expenditure, and it is among these that there has been the greatest business mortality. For this reason the losses in advertising accounts have been tremendous and have had a material influence in lessening the number of bicycle periodicals, either by failure or by consolidation.

The mania for lavish expenditure in wheel catalogues had a material influence in the great departure in artistic catalogue work which has characterized the productions of recent years. But in this branch of wheel publicity the day of unlimited lavishness is past. Even the great houses are contenting themselves with more modest productions and the many failures among the rest have materially lessened the number of catalogues produced.

During the halcyon days of the wheel trade a number of printing houses, acting on the supposition that the favorable conditions must be permanent, made special preparations for that particular work, put agents into the field and built up a large and expensive business. These have suffered, not only on account of the lessening in the demand for such work-on account of building up a large trade on a failing foundationbut the business catastrophies which yourself.

makers have necessarily caused heavy losses in unpaid bills.

The changes that have marked the last year or two in the wheel trade do not mean the discontinuance of bicycle advertising-they only mean the cutting penditure and a reduction to the correct business basis. Many of the papers which helped to absorb the lavish outlay of former years were fakes pure and simple and their failure was the natural outcome of such enterprises. Many of them lived long enough to serve the purpose of the owners. There is no significance in their careers as to the value of advertising in the wheel trade. The leading houses, which are maintaining their places with ever-increasing output, are those which are advertising most judiciously and extensively. The number of advertisers is less and the expenditure is more carefully regulated, but it is a recognized necessity in all bicycle trade, whether in manufacture or dealing. In the latter especially the main dependence must continue to be upon printers' ink rather than in direct canvassing or other means of effecting sales. NATE.

Wherein Train Gates are an Advantage.

Detroit, May 16-I recently picked up an old issue of the Tradesman in which I read several interesting articles on train gates. When I first saw these on train gates. When I first saw these gates, I thought they were an unnecessary nuisance, but I changed my mind after seeing a lady step off a D., L. & N. train at Lyons, about a month ago, after it had started and just as the brakeman had finished helping on a lot of passengers. She stepped across from one platform to the other and off the train before anyone could stop her. She fell and seemed to hurt herself. If the train gates had been on that train this would not have happened. She was a passenger on that train and intended to get off at Lyons, but did not leave her seat to get off until the passengers start-ed to get on. Again, about a week later, I was on the train going from Grand Ledge to Howell when a man got on the train at Lansing to say good bye to a lady friend and did not get off until the train had passed Michigan avenue, when he jumped off and fell. I asked the conductor if he had many people get on and off the trains when going and he said he did at nearly every sta-tion and brakemen could not stop them. Sometimes they fell and hurt themselves, but mostly got off without falling. I really think the gates are good protection to keep careless people from hurting themselves and I don't believe any reasonable traveling man would find fault with them. The agent told me that the woman who fell off at Lyons put in a claim against the road and was paid something. I am sure you want to be fair and will print this in your next paper, for, although I am a traveling man, I believe in being fair and showing up both sides. EDWARD TRAVIS.

The Omaha Exposition of 1898.

Beats the Centennial Exposition which occurred in Philadelphia in 1876 away out of sight and is next to the World's Fair at Chicago in importance to the whole country. All of the states in the whole country. All of the states in the Trans-Mississippi region are interested, and our Eastern friends will enjoy a visit to Omaha during the continuance of the Exposition, from June to October,

Buy your excursion tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. An illustrated folder descriptive of the Exposition will be sent you on receipt of 2-cent stamp for postage. Address Harry Mercer, Michigan Passenger Agent, Detroit, Mich.

Concede to others all that you ask for

| Hardware Price Current. | Stamp |
|--|---|
| AUGURS AND BITS | Japan Grani |
| Snell's 70 Jennings', genuine 25&10 Jennings', imitation 60&10 | Pots Kettle |
| AXES First Quality, S. B. Bronze 5 00 First Quality, D. B. Bronze 9 50 First Quality, S. B. S. Steel 5 50 First Quality, D. B. Steel 10 50 | |
| BARROWS Railroad \$12 00 14 00 Garden net 30 00 | Bright Screw Hook' |
| BOLTS Stove 60&10 Carriage new list 70 to 75 Flow 50 | Gate I |
| Well, plain \$ 3 25 | |
| BUTTS, CAST Cast Loose Pin, figured .70&10 Wrought Narrow .70&10 | Steel a |
| BLOCKS Ordinary Tackle | Try an Mitre |
| CDOW BARG | |
| Cast Steel | Nos. 1 Nos. 1 Nos. 2 Nos. 2 |
| Ely's 1-10. per m 65 Hick's C. F per m 56 G. D per m 35 Musket per m 60 | Nos. 2 Nos. 2 No. 2 |
| CARTRIDGES Rim Fire. .50& 5 Central Fire .25& 5 | wide i |
| | List a |
| CHISELS Socket Firmer | Solid |
| Socket Slicks | Steel, Oneid |
| Morse's Bit Stocks 60 Taper and Straight Shank 50& 5 Morse's Taper Shank 50& 5 | Oneid: Mouse Mouse |
| ELBOWS Com. 4 piece, 6 in doz. net 50 Corrugated 1 25 Adjustable dis 40&10 | Bright Annea |
| | Coppe Tinne Coppe |
| Clark's small, \$18; large, \$26 | Barbe |
| FILES—New List New American 70&10 Nicholson's 70 Heller's Horse Rasps ££&i0 | Au Sal Putna North |
| GAI VANIZED IDON | Baxte |
| Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27 28 List 12 13 14 15 16 17 Discount, 75 to 75-10 GAUGES | Coe's Coe's I |
| GAUGES Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s | Bird (|
| Door, mineral, jap. trimmings | Pumps Screws Caster Dampe |
| Adze Eye. \$16 00, dis 60&10 Hunt Eye. \$15 00, dis 60&10 Hunt's. \$18 50, dis 20&10 | 600 pou Per po |
| NAILS Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire. | %@% The |
| Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire. Steel nails, base 1 60 Wire nails, base 1 65 20 to 60 advance Base 10 to 16 advance 05 8 advance 10 6 advance 20 | The in the accord |
| 10 to 16 advance | 10x14 I |
| 20 | 14x20 I |
| 2 advance 45 Fine 3 advance 50 | Each |
| Casing 10 advance. 15 Casing 8 advance. 25 | 10x14 I 14x20 I |
| Casing 6 advance | 10x14 I 14x20 I |
| Finish 8 advance. 35 Finish 6 advance. 45 Barrel % advance. 85 | 20x14 I Each 10x14 I 14x20 I 10x14 I 14x20 I Each |
| MILLS | 14x20 I 14x20 I 20x28 I |
| Coffee, Parkers Co.'s 40 Coffee, P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables 40 Coffee, Landers, Ferry & Clark's 40 Coffee, Enterprise 30 | 14x20 I 14x20 I 14x20 I 20x28 I |
| MOLASSES GATES | 20x28 I |
| Stebbin's Pattern 60&10 Stebbin's Genuine 60&10 Enterprise, self-measuring 30 PLANES | 14x56 I 14x56 I |
| 01 - m 10 1 c | - |
| 0510 Tool Co.'s, fancy | |
| Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s wood 60 PANS | 1 Th |

RIVETS

PATENT PLANISHED IRON

A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27 B" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 25 to 27 Broken packages ½c per pound extra. HAMMERS

.......60&10&10 70& 5

Fry, Acme Common, polished.

Iron and Tinned Copper Rivets and Burs.

| = | HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS Stamped Tin Ware. new list 75&10 Japanned Tin Ware. 20&10 Granite Iron Ware new list 40&10 |
|----------------|--|
| 70 | HOLLOW WADD |
| 10 | Pots. 60&1 Kettles 60&10 Spiders 60&10 |
| 00 50 50 | #INGE5 Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3 |
| 00 | ### WIRE GOODS Bright |
| 10 | IPVPIS |
| 50 | Stanley Rule and Level Co.'sdis 70 ROPES |
| 20 | Manilla9½ |
| 10 | Steel and Iron |
| 0 | Try and Bevels 60 Mitre 50 |
| 4 | SHEET IRON com. smooth, com. |
| 4 | SHEET IRON Nos. 10 to 14. com. smooth. com. Nos. 15 to 17. 2.70 2.40 Nos. 18 to 21. 2.80 2.45 Nos. 25 to 24. 3.00 2.55 Nos. 25 to 26. 3.10 2.65 No. 27. 3.20 2.75 All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra. |
| 5 | Nos. 18 to 21 |
| 5 | Nos. 25 to 26 |
| 5 | All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra. SAND PAPER |
| 5 | List acct. 19, '86 |
| 0 0 0 | Solid Eyesper ton 20 00 |
| 0 | Steel, Game |
| 5 5 | Steel, Game |
| 0 | |
| 5 | Annealed Market 75 Connered Market 75 |
| 0 | Bright Market. 75 Annealed Market. 75 Coppered Market. 70&10 Tinned Market. 62½ Coppered Spring Steel 50 Barbed Fence, galvanized 2 Barbed Fence, painted 1 |
| 5 | Barbed Fence, painted |
| 0 0 0 | HORSE NAILS Au Sable dis 40&10 |
| | WRENCHES Baxter's Adjustable, nickeled |
| 8 7 | Baxter's Adjustable, nickeled 30 Coe's Genuine 50 Coe's Genuine 50 Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought 80 Coe's Patent, malleable 80 80 |
| 0 | MISCELLANEOUS 50 |
| 0 | Casters, Bed and Plate. 50&10&10 Dampers, American 50 |
| 0 | 600 pound casks 634 Per pound 635 |
| | %@\\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ |
| 0 | The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition. |
| | TIN-Melyn Grade |
| | 10x14 IC, Charcoal. \$ 5 75 14x20 IC, Charcoal 5 75 20x14 IX, Charcoal 7 00 |
| | Each additional X on this grade, \$1.25. |
| | TIN—Allaway Grade 10x14 IC, Charcoal |
| | 10x14 IC, Charcoal 4 50 14x20 IC, Charcoal 4 50 10x14 IX, Charcoal 5 50 14x20 IX, Charcoal 5 50 Each additional X on this grade, \$1.50. |
| | 14x20 IX, Charcoal 5 50 Each additional X on this grade \$1 50 |
| | DOODING DI ATEC |
| 1 | 14x20 IC, Charcoal, Dean. 4 50 14x20 IX, Charcoal, Dean. 5 50 20x28 IC, Charcoal, Dean. 9 00 14x20 IC, Charcoal, Dean. 9 00 14x20 IC, Charcoal, Allaway Grade. 4 00 14x20 IX, Charcoal, Allaway Grade. 8 00 20x28 IC, Charcoal, Allaway Grade. 10 00 20x28 IX, Charcoal, Allaway Grade. 10 00 |
| | 20x28 IC, Charcoal, Dean |
| | 14x20 IX, Charcoal, Allaway Grade 500 |
| 1 | 20x28 IX, Charcoal, Allaway Grade 8 00 |
| 1 | BOILER SIZE TIN PLATE 14x56 IX. for No. 8 Boilers) |

THE FORGOTTEN PAST

X, for No. 8 Boilers, per pound...

Which we read about can never be forgotten by the merchant who be comes familiar with our coupon system. The past to such is always a "nightmare." The present is an era of pleasure and profit.

TRADESMAN COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS.

GENERAL TRADE SITUATION.

While some lines are complaining of dulness and there is considerable talk of the evil effects of the war in business, a careful canvass of the situation brings the conviction that, even with the distraction of public attention, there is not so much dulness as would naturally be the case at this season of the year. Combined with the unprecedented crop movement at high values, the prospects of even greater yields in nearly all lines stimulate railroad equipment and agri-cultural implement trade to an extent which keeps up an activity beyond anticipation. The effect of this upon railway stock values is apparent in advanced quotations and greater strength. The only crops which have been reported unfavorably are corn, in some localities, and cotton. In the case of the former there has been too much cold wet weather for good planting and the same conditions have affected the cotton reports. The acreage of corn, on account of the high price, will be very large and the fact that its value as a food product is coming to be more appreciated promises well for its standing at a higher average than for years past.

Wheat receipts at the West do not fall off, in three weeks amounting to 14,-581,002 bushels, against 5,952,602 for the same weeks last year, and the increase is even larger than the great increase in exports, which for the same three weeks for both coasts were 10,661,150 bushels, flour included, against 6,639, 059 last year. Including the final official report for nine months, and the preliminary report for April, with these current returns for three weeks of May, the exports for the crop year have been 192, 168, 612 bushels wheat, flour included, against 135,553,313 last year, and 183,890,357 bushels corn, against 166, 337, 150 last year, when the outgo of corn ran beyond all precedent. Apparently, the wheat exports will fall a little below the maximum, but of both grains taken together the exports since July 1 have aiready far exceeded those of any previous full year. In spite of the heavy receipts, wheat again advanced 211/2 cents in New York, to \$1.661/2, after falling 15 cents the week before, and rising 411/2 cents the preceding week. Another reaction is in evidence this week which has cost a considerable part of the last advance. Corn remains more steady, but has advanced another cent.

Activity in the iron trade continues without abatement. The only tendency to reaction in prices seems to be in steel billets, while there has been a positive advance in Bessemer pig iron. ern pig iron furnaces are reported to be sold ahead to the end of the year.

Textiles show better feeling all around, although a few shut-downs are reported in the wool trade. These, however, are much more than offset by the Government demands, which are crowding a number of factories to the utmost. The price of cotton prints has advanced from the low point at which it has remained for several weeks, and although the change is slight, it is enough to indicate a healthier tone. The boot and shoe trade still continues to exceed all expectation and prices of hides and leather are still advancing.

Locally, there has been a degree of dulness in some of the furniture factories which has caused many comments on the ill effects of the war, but others with more push in sales departments are crowded to full capacity. The dulness may be somewhat increased by the war fruit is scarce in the East, while the situation, but it but little exceeds what reports from the coast show that the Ton best street. Address Mrs. B. Brewer, 571

might be expected at the season, after so long a period of unusual activity.

Comparatively small imports with unprecedentedly heavy exports continue to keep the balance in favor of this country so heavy that there is still a considerable inflow of gold under conditions which would ordinarily preclude such a movement. Bank clearings-of \$1,325,-691,000—are unusually heavy for this season of the year. Failures have fallen off 39 from preceding week, to 211.

The Grocery Market.

Sugar-The market is strong, so far as the refineries are concerned, but the jobbers are still at sea in some parts of the country, owing to the cutting in prices persisted in by some representatives of the trade.

Tea-Samples of new Japans are due the latter part of this week or the fore part of next week. Trading in old teas is slow, although the tone of the market shows steadiness.

Canned Goods-The most sensational advance which has overtaken the tomato market for a long time occurred last week, when spot canned tomatoes at Baltimore jumped from 921/2 cents in a large way to \$1.121/2 per dozen. The direct cause of this is the large contracts which the United States Government is placing for canned goods, and especially tomatoes. Already 100,000 cases have been ordered, and this is intended to last only about one month. Orders are being placed at Baltimore, Chicago, New York and St. Louis. It is estimated that, if the war lasts from two to three months longer, canned tomatoes will go to \$1.50 to \$1.75. These figures are based on first hands' sales in a large way. Retailers would probably have to pay \$2 per dozen at least for three-pound goods. This is a wholesale cost of 161/2 cents per can, which would mean from 20 to 22 cents to the consumer for tomatoes he could purchase for 10 cents a few months ago. It is doubtful if even at the high prices the supply will last until the new pack will be available. Before the Government took a case the supply was considered small, and unless some holders have stock up their sleeves there can bardly fail to be a shortage. The phenomenal advance of canned meats, which are packed every day and can hardly be exhausted, would seem to imply even heavier advances for tomatoes, which depend entirely on seasons. If tomatoes reach the point indicated, the consumption will be interfered with very greatly, as they will be out of many people's reach. The Government, however, will buy them, no matter what the price. Corn is receiving more attention on account of the high price of tomatoes, and values of this article are also inclining to an advance. California canned fruits are strong, under the influence of light supplies. Latest advices from the coast state that the growers are demanding from \$40 to \$50 per ton for apricots for canning purposes. Lemon cling peaches will be very scarce this season, according to all the recent advices from California. Buyers are beginning to enquire more freely for canned salmon, owing to the high price of corned beef, and salmon is enjoying a fair jobbing demand.

Dried Fruits-Prunes are stronger and higher. The consumption of this fruit seems to continue in spite of the advent of green fruit, and the foreign demand continues to be larger than ever known at this season of the year. Large stock in holders' hands there is unusually light, being not over half the amount on hand a year ago. The prospects are for a light crop of larger sizes the coming year because of the dry weather in California. It will be June I before a very intelligent estimate of the coming prune crop can be made. The raisin situation on the coast is reported to be more promising. The low grade raisins, that could not be handled by the trade, are being disposed of to the wineries and are being fed to stock, so that it is believed the market will be well cleaned up by the time new raisins are on the market. There is a little better enquiry for sound stock.

Rice-The rice market is very strong, with spot stock very scarce, and it is difficult to get goods from the other side. Buyers continue to take stock liberally, and the market at all points and in all positions is an exceedingly strong one.

Tobacco-The proposed combination of the plug factories, under the style of the Continental Tobacco Co., has been declared off, owing to the refusal of some of the large manufacturers to go into the deal.

An Interesting Discovery.

A young man who has an office in the Trust building has just made the delightful discovery that his fiancee is also financier. The young man's sweetheart resides on the West Side and for several months past he bas called upon her regularly thrice a week. When he first met the girl, two years ago, he was, of course, extremely anxious to make a good impression and he lavished many presents upon her.

The girl's parents are quite well to do, but she disapproves of any sort of display or prodigality, and when, in the natural course of events, the young man proposed and was accepted, she felt it to be her privilege and her duty to read bim a little lecture on "Economy." She called his attention to the fact that every time he called he had been in the habit of bringing flowers and candy to the value of a dollar or two. She suggested that in the future he should discontinue the presents, handing over a silver dollar instead whenever he came to see her. He laughed, for he thought she was joking, but she speedily assured him that she was very much in earnest. So he paid his dollar regularly and finally came to the conclusion that the money was being devoted to charity.

The wedding day was set for next month, and an extended trip was contemplated. Unfortunately, the young man recently met a loss as the result of an unexpected failure and dropped so much money that he had to notify his fiancee that their wedding trip must be dispensed with. The dear girl laughed at him, and, leaving the room for a moment, presently returned with a satchel containing 256 silver dollars. Their plans will not be changed.

WANTS COLUMN.

Advertisements will be inserted under this head for two cents a word the first insertion and one cent a word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisements taken for less than 25 cents. Advance payment.

BUSINESS CHANCES

POR SALE—DRUG AND GROCERY STOCK in best town in Southern Michigan: good rade, good reasons for selling. Address No. *10, are Michigan Tradesman **10**

RINE OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPERIENCE IN MINE OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPERIENCE IN MINE MAIN TO MAIN THE MAIN TO MAIN THE MA

FOR SALE-DRUG STOCK IN GOOD RAIL-road town of 800 inhabitants. Only drug and wall paper stock in town; part eash, remainder on easy terms. Good reasons for selling. Address Otis Jones, New Buffalo, Mich.

THE BEST OPENING IN MICHIGAN FOR An active business man with \$0,000,418 2, 000 to step into a well-established, paying whole-sale business. For particulars, address Business, care Michigan Tradesman.

POR SALE—DRUG STOCK; OR WILL TAKE partner with small capital. Address No. 609.

Care Michigan Tradesman.

HAY HAY HAY! FOR SALE AT RIGHT
prices. Correspond with Michigan Produce
Co. Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE -A DESIRABLE CORNER "RUG
For Store, hardwood mt dern fixtures. Price low, terms easy. Address Opportunity, care Michigan Tradesman.

GOOD 60 ACRE FARM IN WEXFORD county, 35 acres improved, to trade for small stock of hardware. Address Box 149, Charlevoix, Mich.

I HAVE SMALL STOCK OF DRUGS AND fixtures in Ionia, taken on mortgage. Will sell cheap for cash or trade for productive real estate. Answer immediately, Will sell soon. W. W. Hunt, Under National City Bank, Grand Rapids.

Brick STORE FOR RENT-BEST LOCA-tion in city; will be let for any business ex-cept dry gods and clothing. J. H. Levinson, Petoskey, Mich.

FOR SALE—GENERAL STOCK; STORE TO rent; good location, good trade. Will sell cheap for cash. Royce & Rolison, Hamburg,

FOR SALE—I have two complete drug stocks in Middleville. Will sell one and move other away, or w.ll sell one haif interest in either stock—one to be moved into an other location—to reliable man. Dr. Nelson Abbott, Middleville, Mich.

FOR RENT—DOUBLE STORE BUILDING
in Opera House block, Mancelona, Mich.,
best location in town; best town in State. Address Julius H. Levinson, Petoskey, Mich. 580

dress Julius H. Levinson, Petoskey, Mich. 580

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR RENI-LARGE two-story store and residence building in town of 1,000 population in Northern Indiana; stone basement, 120 feet in dimensions. Investigate. Aduress No. 575, care Michigan Tradesman

Table 19 Page 19 Page

Grand Rapids.

FOR SALE-FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, MEAT market and crockery stock, located in one of the best towns in Michigan; best location in the city. Good reasons for selling; a bargain for the right person. Will sell for cash only. Address No. 568, care Michigan Tradesman. 568

Address No. 558, care Michigan Tradesman. 568

POR SALE—BUILDING AND GENERAL stock; best farming section in Michigan. No trades. W H. Pardee, Freeport, Mich. 500

FOR EXCHAEGE FOR GROCERY OR MER-chandise stock—Choice section land near Jamestown, North Dakota. Dakota lands in great demand for farming or stock raising. Carl Dice, Mouroe, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CLOTHING, DRY goods or shoes, very nice well rented Grand Applés property. Address No. 552, care Michigan Tradesman.

gen Tradesman. 552

TO EXCHANGE — FARMS AND OTHER property for dry goods, clothing and shoes, Address P. Medaile, Mancelona. Mich 553

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MILL MAN, with \$1.000 capital, to take a ene-half or full interest in a stave, heading and planing mill. 3,00) contract, with stock to fill it. All goes. Five years' cut in sight. Side track to mill. Good reasons for selling. Address Stave Mill, care Michigan Tradesman.

BROOMS

BOMERS, MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-grade brooms at all prices, for retailers Grand Rapids, Mich. 605

only. Grand Rapids, Mich. 600

FOR SALE-MODERN, WELL-ESTABLISHED and equipped broom factory and good trade. Other business commands our attention. Address No. 584, care Michigan Tradesman. 584

COUNTRY PRODUCE

WANTED-BUTTER, EGGS AND POUL try; any quantities. Write me. Orrin J. Stone, Kalamazoo, Mich. 604

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS BUTTER FOR retail trade. Cash paid. Correspond with Caulkett & Co. Traverse City, Mich. 381

WANTED—1,000 CASES FRESH EGGS, daily. Write for prices. F. W. Brown, Ithaca, Mich. 556

PATENT SOLICITORS.

REE-OUR NEW HANDBOOK ON PATents. Cilley & Allgler, Patent Attorneys. Grand Rapids, Mich. 339

FIREPROOF SAFES

G EO. M. SMITH, NEW AND SECONDHAND safes, wood and brick building mover, 157 Ottawa street, Grand Rapids.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST WISHES SITuation in Michigan; twelve years' experience; best references, Address L. J. Shafer, 3l Calkins Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. 608

WANTED—POSITION IN GROCERY. 1
make a specialty of teas and coffees; age, 27. Frank Bentley, Ludington, Mich. 598

Travelers' Time Tables.

CHICAGO and West Michigan R'y Dec. 1, 1897.

| | Chicago. | | |
|----------------|------------|---------|----------|
| Lv. G. Rapids | 8:45em | 1.95nm | *11.90nm |
| Ar. Chicago | 3:10nm | 6:50pm | 8:40er |
| LV. Chicago | 7:20am | 5.15nm | *11.20mm |
| Ar. G'd Rapids | 1:25pm | 10:35pm | * 8:20am |
| Traverse City, | Charlevoir | and Det | nekey |
| Lv. G'd Rapids | - Indiana | 7:30aw | 5.vonm |

Parlor and Sleeping Cars on afternoon and night trains to and from Chicago.

*Every day. Others week days only. Others week days only.

DETROIT, Grand Rapids & Western.

Detroit.

GRAND Trunk Railway System

Detroit and Milwaukee Div

| | (In effect May 15, 1898 |) |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Leave. | EAST. | Arrive. |
| † 6:45am | Sag., Detroit, Buffalo & N | V Y + 9.55mm |
| †10:10am. | Detroit and East | + 5:27mm |
| + 3:20pm. | .Sag., Det., N. Y. & Bost | on +19.45nm |
| * 8:00pm. | Detroit, East and Canad | da * 6. 250 m |
| †10:45am. | Mixed to Durand | † 3:15pm |
| | WEST | ······ on opin |
| * 8:25am. | Gd. Haven and Int. Pt | s * 7.05 am |
| +12:53pm | Gd. Haven and Intermed | iete + 3:12nm |
| + 5:32pm. | .Gd. Haven and Intermed | iate +10:050m |
| * 7:40pm. | Gd. Haven and Chicago | 8:15am |
| +10:00pm. | Gd. Haven and Mil | 6:40am |
| Eastwar | rd-No. 16 has Wagner pa | rlor cor No |
| 22 parlor | car. Westward-No. 11 | norlar cor |
| No 17 We | gner parlor car. | parior car. |
| *Daily | †Except Sunday. | |
| Duity. | E. H. HUGHES A G I | 2 4 T & C |

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GRAND Rapids & Indiana Railway

| Northern Div. | Leave | Arrive |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Trav. C'y, Petoskey & Mack * | 7:45am | + 5:15pm |
| Trav. C'y, Petoskey & Mack † | 2:15pm | + 6:35am |
| Trav. C'y, Petoskey & Mack | | ±10:50pm |
| Cadillac | 5:25pm | +11:15am |
| Train leaving at 7:45 a. m. ha | s pario | car, and |
| train leaving at 2:15 p. m. has | sleepin | ng car to |
| Mackinaw. | | |
| C | * **** | |

| | outhern | Div. | Leave | Arrive |
|------------------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|
| Cincinnati | | 7 | :10am + | 8:25pm |
| Ft. Wayne | | + 2 | :10pm + | 2:00pm |
| Cincinnati | | * 7 | :00pm * | 7:25am |
| i:10 a. m. tra | in has pa | rlor can | to Cin | cinnati |
| 2:10 p. m. train | has parle | or car | to Fort | Wayne. |
| 7:00 p. m train | has sleep | ing car | to Cin | cinnati. |

DULUTH, South Shore and Atlantic

| WEST BOUND. | |
|---|---|
| Lv. Grand Rapids (G. R. & I.) +11:10pm Lv. Mackinaw City 7:35am Ar. St. Ignace 9:00am Ar. Sault Ste. Marie 12:20pm Ar. Marquette 2:50pm Ar. Nestoria 5:20pm Ar. Duluth 5.20pm | †7:45an 4:20pn 5:20pn 9:50pn 10:40pn 12:45an 8:30an |
| | 1.47337 |



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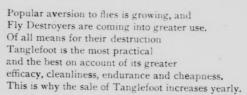
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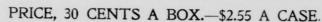
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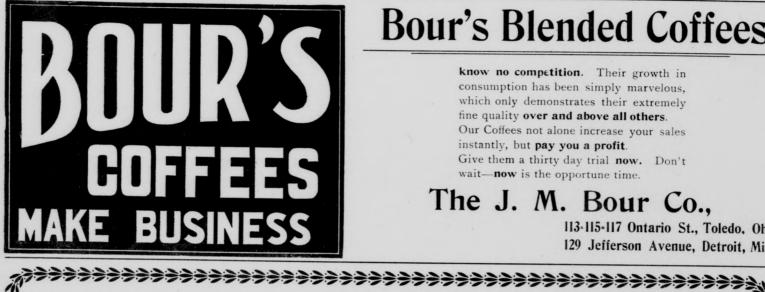
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