

The Michigan Tradesman.

A MERCANTILE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED EACH WEDNESDAY.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1887.

THE CRAZE IN COFFEE.

The Bulls Have Had the Game in Their Own Hands.

New York Correspondence Detroit News.
The feverish speculation in coffee is exciting general attention. The craze in coffee, the speculation in wheat and cotton and the real estate excitement in the south and southwest, not to mention the activity in real property here, may be given as the chief reasons for the dullness in stocks. As to coffee, the wholesale price has nearly trebled within a year, and it has doubled since last fall. Seats in the stuffy little coffee exchange in Beaver street have risen within a short time from \$500 to \$800. Many of the importers and jobbers have made large fortunes by the almost phenomenal rise in the market, and some who were crippled in former speculations are now fully restored to financial strength and vigor.

The price of Rio coffee is now about 22 cents a pound, incredible as it may sound, and yet there is talk of pushing it still higher. The bulls have practically had the game in their own hands, and as grain, cotton, dry goods and Wall street people went short on the seemingly natural supposition that the price had gone high enough, they found that Crossman & Co. and Siegfried Gruner & Co. had stocked the cars and the market was thimble-riggered until the luckless shorts were glad to "cover." One house is said to have made \$2,000,000 on the bull deal. Another firm of importers is supposed to have cleared a million.

In former times it has happened that a day passed without a single transaction at the coffee exchange, and when a sudden spurt of activity carried the transactions up to 50,000 bags in a day excitement ran high. Latterly, however, the sales in a single day have exceeded 200,000 bags. The speculation is based on expectations of a short crop. The bulls are trying to believe the general public believe that the next crop in Brazil will be only 4,000,000 bags, against something over 6,000,000 bags in the present season ending July 1. The men who advocate high prices for the reason mentioned have always, until now, ridiculed the idea of counting a crop when it was hardly in blossom, but they are well loaded up now and are looking around for lambs to unload upon.

Of course the upshot of the speculation will be a crash somewhere. Everybody cannot make money in a speculation. Somebody is sure to load up at the top and suffer by the fall, which will be all the greater because of the extraordinary advance in the price within a year. A physical law is that the higher the altitude the greater the velocity of the fall, and this is also noticeable in the fluctuations of markets—or, in other words, the pendulum swings to opposite extremes.

One of the bull leaders is Siegfried Gruner, a stout, blue-eyed, jolly German from Bremen, and formerly president of the cotton exchange. His partner, Otto Arens, now president of the coffee exchange, is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, tall enough for the imperial guard of Germany. He lives down in New Jersey, where he has a fine farm, and where he indulges in a cultivated taste for horticulture.

Crossman & Co. have made a million dollars for clients in New York, London, Paris, Havre, Amsterdam and Rio de Janeiro, within the last six months. William H. Crossman, of this house, is about sixty years of age, and was formerly in the hardware trade, acting as the New York agent for Mark Hopkins, the California merchant and railway magnate. He and his brother, George Crossman, a handsome man and a well-known member of the Union League, began to buy coffee last year when it was at 7½ cents, whereas now it is about 22 cents.

Another member is Hermann Sieden, who came here some years ago from Hamburg, and is beginning to be looked upon as a sort of Jay Gould on a smaller scale. He has really had the post of a commander in the bull campaign. He has been to Europe several times within a year to manipulate the markets there, and, as he is expert in manipulation, this thoughtful, dark complexioned man of 35, with expressive, big black eyes, pulls the wires which control the fluctuations of prices in New York, Rio de Janeiro, Havre, Paris, London, Amsterdam and Antwerp. Some of the New York firms who at first opposed the bull deal he rapped so severely over the knuckles that they were glad to fall in to the bull ranks. He has successfully fought the Antwerp Brothers, the millionaires who have monopoly of coffee roasting here and who are apt to set themselves against any bull movement.

Sieden hung around Front street in this city for several years without showing any special aptitude for speculation, but as Napoleon had his Toulon to show the military genius that was in him, so this natural leader in speculation has latterly come to the front to worst strong old houses, as Napoleon did old powers, and he is recognized as a new speculative chieftain in a new field of venture.

Thomas Minford, of the old firm of Skiddy, Minford & Co., and who looks like a priest, is another successful bull, and still another is John Scott, a relative of Gen. Sherman.

Most of our coffee supply comes from Brazil, and as slavery in that country is being gradually abolished, and as the effect of free labor is to increase crops, not to mention the stimulus of high prices, it need excite no surprise if the next Brazil yield of coffee should be much larger than the bulls now seem to expect.

Cream as an Article of Food.

In an interesting article on cream, its value and use, Prof. Arnold, of Cornell University, says: "The superiority of cream over butter or any other solid fat consists, first, in its being not exactly in a liquid form but in a condition allowing of great mobility between its particles, permitting the gastric juice to mix with it in the most perfect manner, and with whatever else the stomach contains, thereby aiding digestion. Its behavior is quite different in this respect from that of butter and other pure fats. As soon as they become melted they grease over the other contents of the stomach, obstructing, in a measure, the contact of gastric juices, and hindering, rather than hastening, the progress of their digestion."

We are settled in our new store in the Houseman Building and have got everything to suit us.

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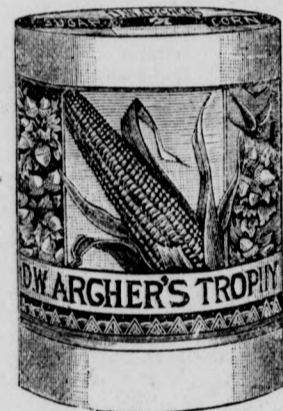


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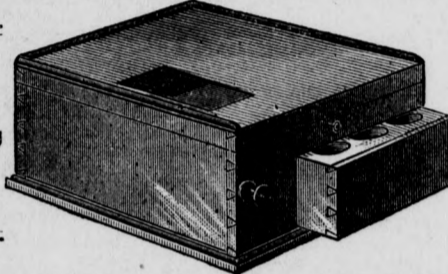
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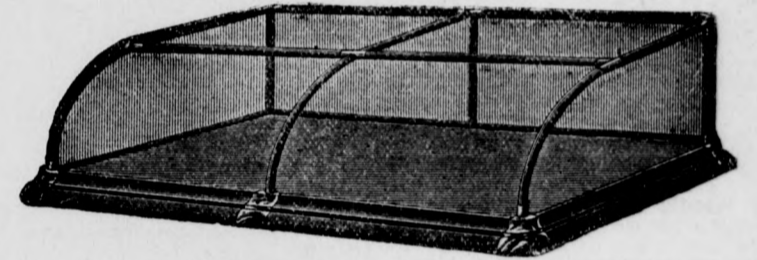
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PURE FOOD.

Facts Which Will Allay Public Apprehension on This Point.

From the New York World, June 5.
The World prints to-day the first of a series of reports upon the results of its inquiry into the facts concerning the alleged sale of adulterated foods, liquors and medicines in the city of New York. As has been already stated, this investigation has been prompted by the widely prevailing charges that adulterations exist to a very great extent in the various commodities and a corresponding degree of apprehension and disgust in the minds of the public. If they are true, no social evil of the time calls for quicker and more decisive measures of prevention and punishment. The World has undertaken this investigation for the sake both of the public and of the retail merchants of New York, who have a right to a vindication in this regard. And this investigation shall be fair, impartial and accurate in its conclusions, the utmost care has been taken in the selection and analysis of the articles of food and drink in this city. The quarters in which the poor buy their supplies have been visited by a preference for, whatever may be the average condition of the goods sold there, it may be assumed that a condition not so bad, and therefore less needful of examination, exists elsewhere.
The purchases of samples were made by a corps of competent men detailed from the World's staff for that special work. The five great avenues which cut through the tenement district—namely, First, Second, Third, Eighth and Ninth, were visited. The stores of hundreds of grocers, druggists, milk-sellers and liquor dealers were visited (without the purpose of the buyers being made known), and purchases were effected in each, the packages of which were duly labeled by the buyers, and all the facts pertaining thereto inscribed at the time of purchase on the labels. These packages, thus carefully identified, were within a short time after their purchase, delivered to the chemist and microscopist selected to determine the analyses. The World's representative in this important department of the investigation is Edward G. Love, Ph. D., late analyst of the New York State Board of Health for the city of New York, a chemist of eminent repute, the mention of whose name suffices to guarantee the trustworthiness of the reports upon samples which will follow.
The weight for which each sample of goods was sold was also noted at the time of the purchase, and upon its receipt by the chemist its weight was again taken upon laboratory scales of exceeding exactness.
The first series of reports received from Dr. Love are analyses of samples of the three great staple articles of food, to wit, sugar, tea and coffee. These samples were bought in 300 different stores, as taken as they came and without preference. We said that the World was determined to find out if the retail grocers of New York were cheating their customers with fraudulent goods and by light weights. With respect to this branch of our inquiry the result is surprising and gratifying. It will be seen by an examination of the reports printed below that the grocers, as a rule, are dealing honestly with their customers. The number of instances in which adulterations have been detected is comparatively few and false weights fewer still, and the latter are counterbalanced by instances of slight overweight, demonstrating that probably variations in weight from the exact standard are generally the effect of carelessness rather than of design. The samples of sugar are shown to be freest from taxation as Dr. Love explains in an accompanying paper. The ground coffees, which were bought for pure, are in some instances adulterated with chicory and ground beans. None of the adulterants discovered are injurious to health (excluding dirt and sand, the presence of which may be accidental), but as adulterants they do cheat the pockets of customers, and therefore those who sell them are to be commended for abstaining from the whole, such an excellent showing for the retail grocers of New York in three of the prime articles of consumption sold by them, and if the reports of further analyses, which will appear in future issues of this paper, bear out the impression already produced, we shall have reason to congratulate the public on their discovery that they are not being poisoned by adulterations in their grocery goods, nor cheated to any alarming extent, and to congratulate likewise the retail tradesmen on the vindication of their good name as merchants and their establishments in the confidence of their fellow citizens.

REPORT OF ANALYSES OF TEA.

The following is Dr. Love's report on analyses and weights of samples of teas purchased from retail grocers in this city. Each sample having been numbered, the number is given to preserve identification, together with the name of the seller and the place of purchase, and the nature of the sample, its weight as ascertained by the chemist and the result of the analysis for adulteration:
The results of my examination of the 100 samples of tea show there is very little adulteration practiced at present in this article of food. A few of the samples contain small quantities of "ile" tea, a product of Chinese ingenuity, consisting of small bits of leaf, dirt, etc., made up into pellets with rice water and colored to imitate the tea it is intended to adulterate. Only very small quantities of this substance were found in the teas examined. Although it was originally made with fraudulent intent, the small quantity of it at present in a few of these teas has led me to the belief that possibly its presence was more accidental than intentional.
The green teas were "faced" to some slight extent, although to a much less degree than was formerly practiced with teas of this class. "FACING" consists in slightly coating the tea with a powder containing some blue pigment, like indigo or Prussian blue, mixed with soapstone, chalk or gypsum. The practice is of long-standing and is almost universal in the sale of green teas. The facing does not add appreciably to the weight of the tea, but is used, it is claimed, more to give the product a bright appearance to satisfy the popular demand.
There is much difference of opinion as to whether the facing of tea should be considered as an adulteration, provided the substances used for coloring are entirely harmless. As no injurious substances were detected in the teas examined, I have not reported the fact of an adulteration, considering it sufficient to make this explanatory statement.
Whether the facing of teas be looked upon as a form of adulteration or not, the coloring substances are so much foreign and

unnecessary matter added to the tea and the practice should be condemned.

REPORT ON ANALYSES OF COFFEE.

The examination of samples of ground coffee reveals a larger number of instances of the admixture of foreign substances than that of samples of tea. The adulterants that are used are chicory, ground chicory and coffee. It should be remarked that in every case of purchase the World's buyers asked for pure coffee and it was represented as such by the seller. The law, it is true, permits the admixture of portions of chicory with coffee, but it specifically states that the proportion of coffee shall not be less than 50 per cent, and that the percentage of the substances shall be printed on a label on the packages. This requirement was observed in the sale of none of the adulterated samples under review.
A consumer may possibly not object to chicory and peas, but when he buys coffee he wants coffee, and when he does not get it after paying for it he is cheated. Housekeepers should, as a rule, avoid accepting from a grocer ground coffee already put up in packages. Such coffee is more liable to be adulterated and, besides, from probably long standing in stock has lost a great deal of its strength and aroma. The last two qualities will best be found in freshly-ground coffee.

REPORT ON ANALYSES OF SUGAR.

Of the samples of the three great staples, those of sugar come out best in this investigation. The adulterant usually found in crooked sugar, in these later years, is starch glucose, an inferior substance. Sugar made from cane has two and a half times the sweetening power of starch glucose. To the credit of the retail grocers of New York it can be said that very little of it is sold for sugar by them to their customers.

BAKERS IN LINE.

The Bread Makers to Organize for Mutual Protection.

A meeting of the bakers of Grand Rapids was held at the office of Ludwig Winter-nitz last Wednesday evening for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing an association. A. Bradford was selected to act as chairman of the meeting and Fred Blake as secretary. After a discussion of the subject from every standpoint, it was decided to proceed to organize without delay. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws: Thos. Wasson, Chas. Smith, F. L. Blake, H. M. Reed, Otto Landauer. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, at which time the following draft will be presented:
PREAMBLE.
WHEREAS, comparison of ideas and methods and course of action are essential to the well-being of the business and the interests of the community; and
WHEREAS, we believe that a Bakers' Association will be beneficial to the community and to the interests of the bakers; and
RESOLVED, That we, the bakers of Grand Rapids and vicinity, do hereby organize ourselves into an Association, and adopt the constitution and by-laws following:
ARTICLE I.—NAME.
The name of this organization shall be the Grand Rapids Bakers' Association.
ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.
The principal objects of this Association shall be:
1. To discourage the demoralizing practice of cutting prices and encourage the maintenance of legitimate profits.
2. To secure uniformity in the size, weight, quality and price of bakers' goods.
3. To increase acquaintance and foster the high standard of workmanship of those engaged in the bakery business.
4. To protect our interests by legal action against discriminations by railway and express companies.
5. To induce equitable insurance rates and settlements.
6. To secure equality from inferior and adulterated goods, and to secure the true and correct measurement, labels and misrepresentation in public and private.
7. To influence legislation in favor of better collection laws, affording more safely to creditors in general, and to introduce laws to protect consumers from fraud.
8. To guard against unnecessary extensions of credit to our worthy partners, through the interchange of information gained by experience and otherwise.
ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.
Any firm or individual engaged in the bakery business, and a member of this Association, shall be eligible to membership, and any such person who is in advance, and any assessments which shall be voted by the Association, shall be paid by him.
ARTICLE IV.—OBLIGATION.
Every person or firm becoming a member of this Association shall be bound to conform to the rules, regulations and by-laws.
ARTICLE V.—PAYMENT OF DUES.
Any member of this Association who shall neglect or refuse to pay his dues, or any assessment, or who shall neglect or refuse to conform to the rules, regulations and by-laws, shall be deemed to have resigned his membership, and his name shall be stricken from the rolls of the Association.
ARTICLE VI.—OFFICERS.
The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and Executive Committee of three members. These officers shall be elected annually by ballot and shall hold office until their successors are elected.
ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.
Section 1.—The President shall preside at all meetings; and, in his absence, the Vice-President.
Section 2.—The Secretary shall receive all money due the Association from any source; and he shall issue to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; keep a record of all moneys, and keep a record of all dues, and a list of all members in a book provided for that purpose; and notify all committees of their appointment.
Section 3.—The Treasurer shall receive all moneys from the Secretary, giving his receipt therefor; pay all bills when approved by the Executive Committee, and keep a record of the condition of the treasury at each regular meeting.
Section 4.—The Executive Committee shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the size, weight, quality, price and purity of goods, and to the enforcement of the rules and regulations of the Association, and to the collection of dues, and to the enforcement of the rules and regulations of the Association, and to the collection of dues, and to the enforcement of the rules and regulations of the Association.
ARTICLE VIII.—MEETINGS.
Section 1.—The regular meetings of the Association shall be held on the first Friday of each January, and the Executive Committee may call special meetings as they see fit.
Section 2.—The regular meetings of the Association shall be held on the first Friday of each month. Special meetings shall be called by the President on the written request of a majority of the members.
ARTICLE IX.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.
1. Admission of new members.
2. Reading of reports of the last meeting.
3. Report of Executive Committee.
4. Reports of special committees.
5. Reading of correspondence.
6. Minutes of the last meeting.
7. New business.
8. Election of officers and appointment of committees.
9. Report of Treasurer.
10. Adjournment.
ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS.
This constitution and by-laws may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members at any regular meeting, providing a written notice of such amendment or amendment has been presented at the preceding regular meeting.
ARTICLE XI.—BY-LAWS.
By-laws not in conflict with this constitution may be established for the government of the Association on the third vote of the members present at any session.
ARTICLE XII.—QUORUM.
Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
ARTICLE XIII.—EXCLUSION.
Any member of this Association who shall place of business at any time or shall refuse to live up to the rules and regulations of the Association, or who shall neglect or refuse to conform to the rules and regulations of the Association, or who shall neglect or refuse to conform to the rules and regulations of the Association, shall be expelled from the Association by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting. Any member who has been expelled from the Association may be readmitted only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the fourth session.
ARTICLE XIV.—FORFEIT.
Every member shall deposit with the Treasurer the sum of five dollars, to be forfeited only on conviction of violation of the terms of the constitution.
ARTICLE XV.—TERRITORY.
The committee will also present the following agreement for adoption:
We, the undersigned members of the Grand Rapids Bakers' Association, hereby agree and bind ourselves to adhere in good faith to the scale of prices, weight, size and quality of bakers' goods adopted by our Association, a copy of which will be furnished to each signer.
It is further agreed that in case any of the signers violate the adopted scale of

prices, either directly or indirectly, such person or firm shall, upon conviction, forfeit the sum of Five Dollars, one-half of which shall be paid to the informant and one-half to the Association.
Complaints of infractions of the agreement may be made to any member of the Executive Committee.
Forfeits shall be paid only by order of a Committee, to be composed of three bakers, one of whom shall be chosen by the informant, one by the accused and the other by the two already chosen.
This agreement to go into effect after official notice has been given by the Secretary of the Grand Rapids Bakers' Association that the unanimous consent of the bakers doing business in the city has been obtained to adhere to the foregoing list of prices, under the penalties prescribed for violation.
It is to be hoped that every baker will be on hand on Wednesday evening and bring with him a list of all the goods made by him. The condition of the bakery business has not been satisfactory in regard to the matter of prices, weight, size and quality, and the movement is one in the right direction.

Crusade Against Questionable Methods.

E. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids:
Dear Sir—At the regular meeting of the Business Men's Protective Union of Cheboygan County, held June 6, I was authorized to write you that there are some wholesale and jobbing firms in this State who claim to sell to the retail trade, who, in fact, after supplying the retail trade, sell directly to consumers, hotels and boarding houses, which is considered by our merchants and business men as a great injustice to them. The names of the firms engaged in such manner of trading are given as follows:
Moran, Fitzsimons & Co., Detroit.
J. H. Black & Co., Detroit.
Detroit Cracker Co., Detroit.
Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids.
Hamm, Lay & Co., Traverse City.
Lewis & Fox, Bay City.
It is desired that the Business Men's Associations in this State co-operate in the suppression of such unjust methods of trading. Therefore, you are requested to publish in your paper the names of the firms above firms engaged in such a course of retail trading to the consumer directly, that the various Business Men's Associations may do all in their power to put a stop to it.
Respectfully,
H. G. DOZER, Sec'y.

The Cash System.

A reader of THE TRADESMAN, who commences abandoning the credit business, recently asked for information on that point. The enquiry was referred to Frank Hamilton, of Traverse City, who replied as follows:
In answer to the gentleman's enquiry, "How to commence the cash business," I should reply, in the language of Greeley, "The way to, etc." I should give my trade ample notice that on and after such a date I should sell my goods for cash only, stating my reasons for so doing. I would placard my store and notice it in the local papers, giving all to understand my new method. I would then sell my goods for cash and the thing is done. I have seen many devices for covering the ground the writer evidently wishes to cover. One is a coupon system, which might work in many cases quite well. It would, however, entail much work and considerable effort in the introduction of it, and would probably be thrown out in time. House currency, if allowed, would be better. I think the note system the nearest to the cash basis of anything and, perhaps, the best. This plan was advanced at our State meeting last September by S. Barnes in a paper read before the convention. I have never seen anything equal to "money in hand."

The Grocery Market.

The past week has not been without incident, the burning of the Havemeyer refinery on Friday night, which involved the destruction of 25,000 barrels of sugar, having caused something of a flurry in the sugar market. All grades are up from 1/4c to 1/2c and further advances are by no means improbable, as the consumption during the berry season is necessarily heavy. Rio coffee declined last Saturday, which was immediately followed by a like decline on the part of the manufacturers of package goods. Corn syrups have sustained an advance, in accordance with a mandate of the pool managers. Cheese is tending downward and butter is also down to the usual June prices.
Fruit jars have taken two jumps during the past week, amounting to \$1 per box, and every indication points to further advance of \$3 per box during the next fortnight.
Oranges and lemons continue in good supply and cheap in price. Bananas are coming in, fine quality and prices are reasonable.

Anti-Monopoly Oil.

The Independent Oil Co. still continues to boom, its sales for last week having exceeded those of any previous week in the history of the company. Merchants who desire to establish a connection with anti-monopoly oil, and thus show their disapproval of the questionable methods of monopolists, should correspond with Manager Marston without delay.
Recent advances in low-grade leaf tobacco have caused an upward tendency in the low grades of manufactured goods. Several manufacturers have already voted an advance and others announce that a new schedule of prices will go into effect on July 1. Some manufacturers are receiving orders subject to ruling prices the day the goods are shipped. Scotten has advanced "Hiawatha" 3c and his smoking tobaccos and shorts 1c.

Field Seeds.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes items like Clover, Timothy, and various field seeds with their respective prices per bushel or ton.

Groceries.

Table with multiple columns listing various grocery items and their prices. Includes categories like Flour, Sugar, Oil, Beans, etc., with prices per bushel, barrel, or cask.

Wholesale Price Current.

Table with multiple columns listing wholesale prices for various goods. Includes categories like Canned Goods, Groceries, and Miscellaneous items with prices per unit.

FISH.

Table with multiple columns listing fish products and their prices. Includes items like Cod, Mackerel, and other fish products with prices per bushel or cask.

PLUG.

Table with multiple columns listing plug products and their prices. Includes items like Plug tobacco and other similar products with prices per box or pack.

Table with multiple columns listing various other goods and their prices. Includes items like Candy, Fruits, and various household supplies with prices per unit.

H. FALLAS, Makes a Specialty of Butter and Eggs, Fruits and Oysters.
Cold Storage in Connection. All Orders receive Prompt and Careful Attention.
We Handle the Celebrated "ROCK BRAND" Oysters.
No. 1 Egg Crates for Sale. Stevens' No. 1 patent fillers used. 50 cents each.
217 and 219 Livingstone Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan

The American Tract Society appears to have been losing ground of late years, and is much concerned as to its own future. At a stormy session of the society last month, plans of economy and reconstruction were freely debated, and have since been adopted. But we think that the root of the difficulty lies deeper than any detail of the management. It is that the society belongs to a past age, and has no proper place among the religious agencies of this half of the nineteenth century. It originated at a time when Evangelicalism was a dominant religious force on both sides of the Atlantic, and when the superficial philosophy of religion and of society which the Simeons and the Shaftesburys represented found expression in monster anniversary meetings and similar machinery. At that time Evangelicalism dominated the Protestant churches also; but they have shown themselves capable of receiving new influences from the newer tendencies of the time. The Tract Society stands for nothing but mere Evangelicalism, and the religious thought of the country is drifting away from it. In the breadth and the interest of its publications it is distinctly behind such church boards as those of the Methodists, Lutherans, Baptists and Presbyterians. Another source of decay has been the loss of confidence in the Tract Society consequent upon its treatment of the slavery problem. It is true that it professed an entire neutrality upon the matter, in order to keep the South open to its publications. But it stooped to many most unworthy compliances with the intolerance of the advocates of slavery. It expurgated its edition of M. D'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation" of all allusions to slavery, and it employed Dr. Bethune to eliminate all such allusions from the memoirs of his grandmother, Mrs. Isabella Graham! This not only lost it much support at the time, but discredited it with the rising generation as an institution whose record was stained.

The national game of base-ball has been pruned of some excrescences by the revision of the rules which govern the two great associations. But it seems to us to lack a wholesome basis so long as the teams which are supposed to represent the cities are not made up of residents of those cities as was the case at the outset. It now becomes a question merely of the longest purse and the greatest "enterprise," as each city bids during the close season for the men who have been thought the ablest in the preceding summer. This is the reason for the extravagant sums paid to players; and it works also to lower the character of the interest felt in the game. It makes local superiority not a matter of genuine local pride in athletic culture, but only of purse-pride at bottom. And it vitiates the relation of the public towards the local team. The tone taken by the New York newspapers towards the Metropolitan Nine illustrates this. The feeling was that the public of that city had been swindled because the nine was beaten in the opening game of the season. New York had paid for victory, and victory she must have. The game must go from bad to worse unless it be better organized in this respect.

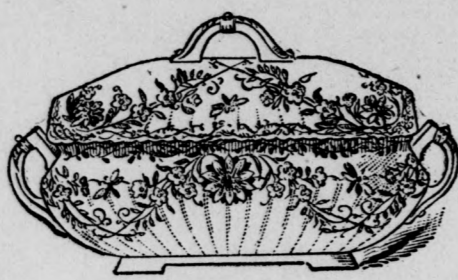
The proposed settlement of the Egyptian question, which has been negotiated between England and Turkey, does not give much satisfaction in any quarter. The Sultan, indeed, seems ready for any terms which will put an end to the English occupation of the country. But even that is not to be had for three years, and then only with the reservation of the right to resume occupation in case of its invasion or the outbreak of disorder. As the English occupation was to put down a claim on the part of the Egyptian people to control their own budget, we may imagine that a very small amount of disorder will suffice for an excuse. To give efficacy to the agreement, the acquiescence of the Great Powers is required. But France certainly will not accept any such terms, and Russia announces her distaste for them. There is neither reason nor policy to be alleged for them. They neither propose to do justice to the Egyptian people, nor conciliate France.

Some of the newspapers which were the least favorable to the idea that the President ought to call an extra session now are disposed to regard it with favor. It is undeniable that the prospect of a lock-up of the nation's currency in the Treasury has begun already to affect business by diminishing confidence. The outlook for a general and permanent revival of trade has been over-clouded. The pressure for an immediate removal of this threatening element has begun, and now that the President is back from his fishing expedition, he is beginning to hear from the class to whose desires he is more responsible than to any other.

California as a Petroleum Producer. California is becoming more important yearly as a producer of petroleum. The San Francisco Chronicle gives some figures of production which show that in 1888 there were obtained there 10,950,000 gallons. The industry is still young. The year 1879 is given as the first year of liberal production, when a little over 500,000 gallons were produced. Since then the increase has averaged something like 1,000,000 a year. Much activity prevails at present in the petroleum fields of southern California. A pipe line from one well to a railway station has just been completed and another one from the petroleum fields to Los Angeles is talked of.

The T. P. A. band, of Union City, will play at Marshall on the Fourth.

Brown Dresden.



This pattern is the latest low price style in the market. There is nothing so good as it offered by any other house.

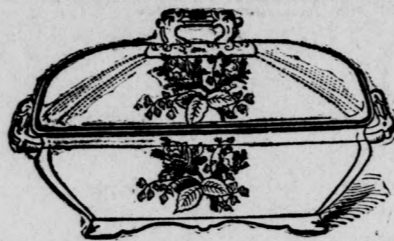
Try a sample package of it, as per our Catalogue, or a few sets alone as samples. We will sell any number of pieces.

DINNER SETS.

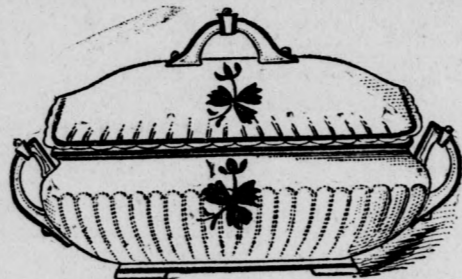
102 Pieces, - List Price, \$12.00
129 " " " 16.50

Write for Special Prices.

Moss Rose.



Gold Band AND Sprig



Both of the above patterns carried in open stock. Both have gold edges and handles and are of the finest English goods.

102 piece Dinner Set, Moss Rose, - List price, \$14.50
129 piece Dinner Set, Moss Rose, - List price, 20.00
102 piece Dinner Set, Gold Band and Sprig, list price 12.00
129 piece Dinner Set, Gold Band and Sprig, list price 15.90
102 piece Dinner Set, Lustre Band and Sprig, list price 8.75
129 piece Dinner Set, Lustre Band and Sprig, list price 14.50

BRIGHTEN
Your Stock
WITH NEW GOODS

We show herewith our latest importations in new patterns of

Decorated Crockery

for TEA and DINNER SERVICES. Patterns which will freshen up all stocks, and at prices which are greatly reduced from those of any previous season. These represent

DIRECT PURCHASES

of our Mr. Leonard who has just returned from English markets.

The list prices named serve only as a guide, as we give liberal discounts to bona fide retailers of our lines. If you have not received our CROCKERY CATALOGUE, we shall be glad to forward it on application, and would be especially glad to show our immense assortment in our Fulton Street Stores.

H. LEONARD & SONS.

ENGLISH TOILET SETS

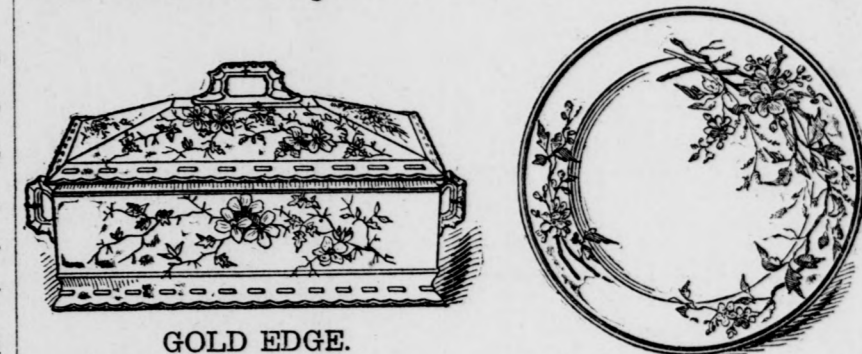


"FLORAL VIEW" PATTERN
Ten Piece Sets consist of Complete Set without Slop Jar.
Twelve Piece Sets include Slop Jar.

Brown, Pink or Blue, "Floral View,"	10 pcs.,	List price,	\$3 00
" " " " " " " "	12 " " "	" " "	5 50
" " " " " " " "	10 " " "	" " "	3 00
" " " " " " " "	12 " " "	" " "	5 50
" " " " " " " "	10 " " "	" " "	4 00
" " " " " " " "	12 " " "	" " "	7 00

Write to us for Special Prices.

Handsomely Decorated 'Waverly'



GOLD EDGE.

NEW SQUARE SHAPE, ON STONE PORCELAIN
This rich pattern is carried in open stock and can be sold in any quantity. It is an entirely new style with fine yellow and pink flowers, and is the noblest and neatest pattern out for 1887.

100 piece Dinner Set, List price, \$20.

We also have this pattern in Assorted Packages, containing 2 sets, and would be pleased to quote same.

DETROIT SOAP CO.,

DETROIT, MICH.

Manufacturers of the following well-known Brands of

SOAPS

QUEEN ANNE, MOTTLED GERMAN, ROYAL BAR, SUPERIOR, MASCOTTE,
MICHIGAN, TRUE BLUE, CZAR, MONDAY, PHENIX, WABASH, CAMEO, AND OTHERS.

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W. C. HAWKINS,

Lock Box 173, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH
Salesman for Western Michigan.

The Standard of Excellence

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego "Pure" "Silver" "Gloss" STARCH.



Kingsford's Oswego CORN STARCH for Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, etc.

THE PERFECTION OF QUALITY.

WILL PLEASE YOU EVERY TIME!

ALWAYS ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THESE GOODS.

F. J. LAMB & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Etc.,

8 and 10 Ionia Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FILLING ORDERS.

FULLER & STOWE COMPANY,

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Engravers and Printers

Engravings and Electrotypes of Buildings, Machinery, Patented Articles, Portraits, Autographs, Etc., on Short Notice.

Cards, Letter, Note and Bill Heads and other Office Stationery a Leading Feature

Address as above
49 Lyon Street, Up-Stairs, Grand Rapids, Mich.

METAL BRAND

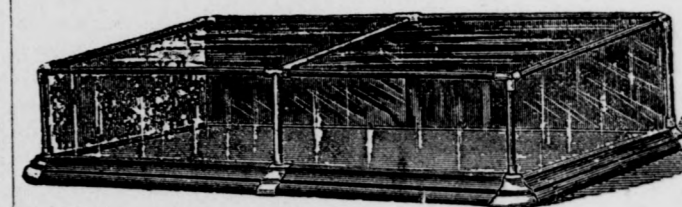
TWO AND THREE PLY
READY ROOFING

Waterproof, Durable and Economical,
OVER 7,500,000 SQUARE FEET APPLIED IN 1886.

Curtiss & Dunton,

GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICH.

SHOW - CASES.



Address
AMERICAN SHOW CASE WORKS,
27 Lake Street, Chicago.

Send for Catalogue and prices.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to correspond with us, as we are in the position to make a No. 1 goods at the lowest possible prices. Correspondence solicited from the jobbing trade relative to premium cases.

ARCTIC



BAKING POWDER

Arctic Manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

In Ordering a Supply of the
Arctic Baking Powder

Do not forget to ask for
Deaf and Dumb Alphabet Rules
also Comic Cards for Advertising.

—THE—
ARCTIC
—BAKING—
—POWDER—

Has now **STOOD THE TEST TEN YEARS,** and has always given entire satisfaction. It has never been connected with any schemes to help its sale, but has enjoyed a steadily increasing demand each year.

THE HOME YEAST CAKE.

Absolutely the Best and Purest ever put upon the Market.

SELLS ON ITS MERITS.

The Home Yeast Cakes are put up in two sizes (packages) cartons.
No. 1. Large size, 36 packages, or cartons, per case, \$1.50.
No. 2. Smaller " 36 " " " " " 1.00.

—MANUFACTURED BY—
THE HOME YEAST CAKE CO. 26 & 28 River St., Chicago, Ill
N. B.—Ask your wholesale grocer for the HOME YEAST CAKE.

RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AGENTS FOR THE

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.

14 and 16 Pearl Street, - Grand Rapids, Mich.