

The Michigan Tradesman.
Official Organ of Michigan Business Men's Association.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
Retail Trade of the Wolverine State.
E. A. STOWE & BROS., Proprietors.
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E. A. STOWE, Editor.
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THE VICTORY OVER TYRANNY.

It may appear to some of THE TRADESMAN'S readers that it devotes more of its space than it is justified in doing to giving the full text of the decision of the Supreme Court, sustaining the validity of the anti-compact insurance law; but, when they consider the importance of the decision and the great benefit it will be to every man who carries insurance on his property, THE TRADESMAN is satisfied that there will be no grumbling at the unusually large amount of space devoted to the subject.

The decision of the Supreme Court is the culmination of five years' constant effort on the part of the business men of Michigan to secure immunity from the tyranny of insurance combinations. It is the direct result of oppression on the part of the insurance companies, and furnishes another instance of the old adage to the effect that those who sow to the wind must reap the whirlwind.

The board system of fire insurance was carried into effect in this State in 1890. The immediate result of the combination was exorbitant advances in rates all around. The board managers went through the farce of re-rating each town in the State, which meant in reality sharp and unnecessary advances in commercial risks, although rates on residence property were in some instances reduced. The board managers, as a rule, were incompetent men. If the insurance companies had meant to make the new system obnoxious to the people, they could scarcely have selected better representatives for that purpose. They were usually men who appeared to feel it beneath them to hold an audience with a heavy insurer, and all demonstrations, however pleasantly worded, were invariably met with insult instead of argument. Such a condition of affairs naturally created antagonism among people who loved fair play and deserved decent treatment. Calling to secure redress through appeals to general agents and company headquarters, the business men took advantage of the only avenue left for them to obtain redress—the Legislature. In the fall of 1892, Hon. N. A. Fletcher, of Grand Rapids, was elected to the Legislature with the understanding that he would father a bill which would put an end to conspiracies on the part of insurance companies to extort unnecessary tribute from the insuring public. The record Mr. Fletcher made as the author and champion of the "Fletcher bill" is still fresh in the minds of many business men. He made a desperate effort to gush his measure through the Legislature, but the opposition was so thoroughly united that the bill failed to pass.

In the Legislature of 1895, Hon. Robert Blacker, of Manistee, took up the cudgel in defense of the business public and did all that any one could have done under the circumstances to push the same measure through to a successful issue. Again the unholy profits wrung from the people were brought into play to employ lobbyists and corrupt legislators, with the same result as before. As a punishment to Mr. Blacker for the prominent part he took in the agitation, the board companies simultaneously cancelled their policies on his extensive mill-grocery and a dry, hot day in midsummer, compelling him to carry his own risk until he could arrange with mutual companies for the renewal of his insurance.

In the meantime, the triumphant attitude of the insurance companies and their board managers became nearly unbearable. Public sentiment generally condemned the unwarranted assumption of authority on the part of the underwriters, and the local agents joined with their customers in censuring the tyrannical acts of the board managers. At this juncture, a third champion came to the rescue. Hon. M. T. Cole, a farmer living near Palmyra, introduced the original bill in the House for the third time, and had the satisfaction of seeing it perpetuated in the statutes of Michigan. It did not go through without a bitter struggle, however. The insurance companies pulled every wire in their possession, whipped their recalcitrant agents back into line and threatened to withdraw from the State in case the bill passed. It would probably have been defeated a third time but for the fact that a comparatively new influence was brought to bear on the legislature—the influence of the organized business men of Michigan. How well and to what purpose that influence was used is thus acknowledged by Mr. Cole in a letter to the writer under date of June 28, 1897:

"Permit me to thank you, through THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, for your timely assistance in the passage of the Anti-compact insurance bill. But for your aid, it would probably have been destined to the same defeat it had received in two former legislatures. You came to the rescue, and by interesting others in the passage of the bill, succeeded in bringing such pressure to bear on the Senate that they could not help passing the bill. Your assistance was through-

out the tyranny of foreign insurance companies. The Governor has probably seen this signed the bill, which will, in my judgment, when it takes effect, rid the State of one of the most tyrannical compact evils ever organized in this country.

Strange as it may seem, no insurance company carried into execution the threat that it would retire from the State in the event of the bill becoming a law. Instead of doing so, a portion of the companies conformed to the law in good faith, while the others sought to evade it by operating under what was known as the "Beveridge Rating system." This plan was a virtual resumption of the obnoxious features of the old board system and was so held by the Insurance Commissioner and the Attorney General. To precipitate a test case, the Insurance Commissioner revoked the license of a company which persisted in evading the law. Ex-Judge Marston was retained to conduct the case for the company, while Attorney General Taggart looked after the interests of the people. How well he succeeded is best shown by the decision of the Supreme Court, which holds the law valid and the Beveridge plan a plain violation of the law.

While it is yet too early to predict what effect the decision will have, it is not difficult to see that it means a gradual reduction in rates until a fair basis is reached, for the simple reason that all artificial means to maintain rates are removed. Considerable reductions in rates have occurred in some localities since the law went into effect, and there is every reason for believing that still further concessions will now be made. No one wants the insurance companies to do business at a loss, neither does a man wish to pay more than insurance is actually worth. A happy mean between the two extremes is the end sought by business men, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court makes it possible to demand that condition.

WHY LAG BY THE WAYSIDE?

A recent issue of the *Evart Review* contains the following:
Evart has a Business Men's Association of thirty-three members, still a meeting has not been held for six months on account of the absence of a quorum. In union is strength, and with each and every member of the Association working together great benefits can be gained for the town and each individual member, and it seems to us bad policy to allow the organization to die, as it must if something is not done immediately.

Few Associations started out under more favorable auspices than the Evart organization. The members went to work with a will, secured good results through the collection department and accomplished lasting good for their town in the direction of improvements in wagon roads leading into the place. Having only fairly enlisted in the campaign—having accomplished but a tenth part of the advantages which the organization was created to secure—the members should not now falter by the wayside. They owe it to themselves and to their town to continue in the work without interruption until they have made Evart a city of enterprise and influence. This advice is intended for no one member of the Evart Association, but for every member.

To the many benefits secured through the medium of the B. M. A. must now be added its greatest achievement—the abolition of combination insurance. From this time on, competition in insurance will be as free as it is in the sale of tea or calico. If any one harbors any doubts as to the influence wielded by the B. M. A. in this reform, he is invited to peruse the voluntary acknowledgement of the father of the Cole law, in another column.

Having met the insurance monopoly in deadly combat and come off victorious, the B. M. A. is now confronted with another abuse quite as annoying, although not so strongly entrenched in ill-gotten gains. The new enemy which must be vanquished is the peddler, and in all probability war will be declared against him and his minions at the Cheboygan convention on August 7 and 8.

Fabulous Profits Made on Royal Baking Powder.

The trial of the suit of William Ziegler against Joseph C. and Cornelius F. Hoagland, for an injunction to restrain the payment of enormous salaries to them as President and Vice-President of the Royal Baking Powder Co. brought out some facts in relation to the internal affairs of the company which the four stockholders would probably have preferred to keep from the public. President Hoagland reluctantly gave the sales and profits, for the past seven years, as follows: 1881, gross sales, in round figures, \$1,175,000; net profits, \$308,000; 1882, sales, \$1,487,000; net profits, \$390,000; 1883, sales, \$1,895,000; profits, \$511,000; 1884, sales, \$2,119,000; profits, \$534,000; 1885, sales, \$2,313,800; profits, \$564,000; 1886, sales, \$2,426,000; profits, \$682,000; 1887, sales, \$2,657,000; profits, \$725,162.45. These figures are exclusive of the salaries paid the three Hoaglands, as follows: J. C. Hoagland, President, \$50,000; C. N. Hoagland, Vice-President, \$30,000; Raymond Hoagland, Treasurer, \$6,000. During the progress of the trial it was clearly established that some of the money which was entered up against the advertising account went into a corruption fund, which was used to influence legislation.

Imitation Leather in England.

The English Chamber of Commerce is endeavoring to secure legislation compelling all manufacturers of artificial leather to

AMONG THE TRADE.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

J. V. Moran has engaged in the grocery business at Lake city. Olney, Shields & Co. furnished the stock.

John Seven has engaged in the grocery business on West Leonard street. Ball, Barnhart & Putman furnished the stock.

John W. Ward has engaged in the grocery business at Wolcottville, Ind. Ball, Barnhart & Putman furnished the stock.

A. S. Frye has engaged in general trade at Slocum's Grove. Ball, Barnhart & Putman furnished the groceries and Foster, Stevens & Co. the hardware.

ABOUT THE STATE.

Mt. Clemens—John Kruse succeeds Kruse & Tessman in general trade.

Lansing—J. I. Mead, of the dry goods firm of Mead & Co., is dead.

Detroit—Louis Phillips succeeds Julius S. Meyer in the jewelry business.

Detroit—Chas. Klien succeeds Chas. P. Klien in the hardware business.

Ypsilanti—A. H. Goldsmith succeeds P. H. DeVoe in the feed business.

Jackson—Weber, Grimm & Co. succeed John Weber in the meat business.

East Saginaw—Wicks Bros. have bought the boiler works of Gray & Wildman.

Howell—Frank A. Burkhardt succeeds J. D. Sleight in the grocery business.

Vicksburg—Baker & Carlisle succeed R. Baker in the drug and grocery business.

Kalkaska—Orrin Beebe succeeds Note-ware & Beebe in the hardware business.

Evart—Mrs. Geo. E. Wells succeeds Mrs. M. H. Steinborn in the millinery business.

Reed City—Rupert Bros. succeed Mrs. S. L. Brown in the confectionery business.

Reed City—Mrs. S. L. Brown has sold her grocery and restaurant to E. A. & A. E. Rupert.

East Saginaw—A. Scholtke succeeds Butenschoen & Scholtke in the tailoring business.

Muskegon—H. E. Rumrill has retired from the musical merchandise firm of Wolff & Rumrill. The business will be continued by the remaining partner.

Nashville—H. W. Hawkins, who engaged in the dry goods business here about two months ago, has concluded to abandon the field and has returned to Reed City.

STRAY FACTS.

Hudson—Frank Van Epps, has engaged in the sale of electrical appliances and supplies, under the style of the Van Electric Co.

Kalamazoo—The American Cart Co. has issued a sixteen-page illustrated catalogue. The illustrations are by the Fuller & Stowe Company.

Saranac—Benson & Crawford have received orders for their cypress vine sprinkler from nearly every State in the Union. They are unable to fill their orders as fast as received.

Detroit—Assignee Wm. F. McCorkie, of George A. Shelley's estate, has filed an inventory in which he places the assets at \$19,029.58, valued at cost, and the liabilities at \$12,465.71.

J. R. Monroe, cashier of the Kalamazoo Savings Bank, and a brother of State Senator Charles J. Monroe, of South Haven, died at Kalamazoo one day last week from injuries received from over-exertion in riding horseback.

Detroit—James K. Woolley declares that the Detroit Steel and Spring Works contracted to pay him \$1 royalty on an improvement in springs and housings, and that the company now owes him \$10,000 in consequence, which it refuses to pay. He has sued in the Circuit Court to recover.

Hastings—The boot and shoe business belonging to the Augustus Rower estate has been merged into a stock company, under the style of the Rower Shoe Co. The stockholders are J. L. Wilkins, Mrs. J. L. Wilkins and Wm. H. Spence. The latter will have the management of the business.

Detroit—Arthur Loranger & Co. have merged their extract business into a stock company under the same style. The capital stock is \$20,000, of which 75 per cent. is paid in. The stockholders are as follows: M. L. Bennett, 200 shares; J. C. Merrill, 40; H. R. Loranger, 4; A. A. Loranger, 552, and A. Loranger, trustee, 4.

Manistee—The petition of creditors of the Manistee Salt and Lumber Co. amounting to over \$600,000 for the appointment of James Gamble to the position of co-receiver with Otto Kitzinger was brought up in the Circuit Court one day last week. Messrs. Ramsdell & Benedict, of Manistee, and Messrs. Miller and Kneeland, of Milwaukee, opposed the appointment, and E. F. Uhl, of Grand Rapids, advocated it. Both sides were ably presented after which Judge Judkins made the appointment.

Shelby—Eight of the business men have organized a stock company, under the style of the Shelby Improvement Co., to erect a brick block, 50x55 feet in dimensions. The capital stock is \$6,000, divided into \$100 shares, and distributed among the following persons in the amounts named: W. H. Churchill, 10 shares; Churchill, Oakes & Co., 15; D. H. Rankin, 5; Rankin & Dewey, 5; Geo. B. Getty, 5; Wheeler Bros., 5; A. R. McKinnon, 5; W. A. Thomas, 5. The ob-

jects of the organization are as follows: President, D. H. Rankin; Vice-President, Geo. B. Getty; Secretary, W. H. Churchill; Treasurer, Geo. E. Dewey. Directors, W. H. Churchill, D. H. Rankin, A. R. McKinnon, Geo. B. Getty and R. H. Wheeler.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Detroit—The Neptune Manufacturing Co. has increased its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Belding—H. H. Belding offers the Michigan Overall Co., of Ionia, factory power and a bonus to remove to this place.

Manistee—The Flyer City Manufacturing Co. has a gang of men and teams at work pulling stumps and preparing the ground for the new buildings, and expect to be ready for manufacturing cheap grades of furniture in about 60 days.

Detroit—The Illinois & Indiana Stone and Coal Manufacturing Co. has become incorporated here and will quarry, manufacture and mine stone, coal and minerals in the counties of Vermillion and Fountain, Indiana. Capital stock, \$250,000, paid in. Stockholders, O. W. Shipman, 1,320; W. C. Maybury, 1,200; F. A. Blades, 200; F. B. Stevens, 500; J. N. Dexter, 560; W. E. Avery, 460; J. B. Corliss, 300; O. W. Shipman, trustee, 2,000 shares.

Bank Notes.

Lake Odessa is now the possessor of a bank.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Second National Bank of Owosso, held last Monday, A. T. Nichols retired from the Presidency of the institution, and was succeeded by Jacob Seligman (Little Jake). Jas. Osborn succeeded Mr. Seligman as Vice-President of the Bank. Assistant Cashier Miner was placed in temporary charge of affairs, pending the appointment of a regular Cashier. It was voted to increase the capital stock from \$60,000 to \$100,000 in the fall.

The new Central Savings Bank, at Detroit, opened for business on the 14th in the Detroit opera house block, just around the corner from Woodward avenue, fitted up with all conveniences, including a ladies' waiting-room, something not provided by many banks. Gilbert Hart is President, Joseph H. Hart, for many years with Merrill & Ferguson, is Cashier, and the Directors, besides the President and Cashier, are Henry F. Lyster, A. E. Leavitt, Julius Stroh, M. H. Chamberlain, W. C. Stoepe, H. O. Walker, W. H. Irvine, Wm. Leid, Conrad Clippert, C. K. Latham, W. A. Underwood, H. C. Hart and J. K. Boies, of Hudson. The bank will be open every afternoon until 4:30, and evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock, and until 8:30 on Mondays and Saturdays.

If the great City of Glasgow Bank failure a few years back, with liabilities of thirty million dollars, marked an epoch in British finance, the manner in which its ruinous effects have largely been overcome is no less noteworthy as an example of that "standing by each other" for which the Scotch people are anciently famous. Under the stern law of unlimited liability, the stockholders of the bank had to make good to the creditors every farthing of their accounts. This they did. But the process brought utter ruin to all, except a very few who could afford to pay an assessment of \$3,000 on each \$100 of stock. Thereupon the Scottish people set to work, quietly and with no appeal to outsiders, to care for the unfortunate stockholders. A fund of \$1,925,000 was raised, and so well it has been administered that not a stockholder nor anyone dependent on him has suffered want or privation, while many have been aided by loans to regain a prosperous business standing. Up to date, 88 per cent. of such loans have been repaid by the beneficiaries. There now remains of the fund some \$500,000, the bulk of which will be devoted to purchasing annuities for widows and other helpless dependents. The entire transaction forms a notable record at once of generosity and thrift, creditable in the highest degree to the people who have thus turned disaster into honor.

Purely Personal.

John Shields, of Olney, Shields & Co., caught fifty-seven brook trout near Hart last Friday.

Dr. Chas. S. Hazeltine and family are spending the summer at their handsome residence at Spring Lake.

C. H. Wilbur, the St. Ignace druggist and grocer, was in town Monday on his way to Chicago to attend the convention.

Miss M. Alice Crookston, daughter of the veteran traveler, has returned from New York, where she has been pursuing art studies.

E. M. Slayton, dry goods dealer and manager for the Michigan Knitting Co., at Mason, pulled THE TRADESMAN'S latching string last Thursday.

Miss Elsie Kellogg succeeds Lloyd Van Etta as assistant book-keeper for Amos S. Musselman & Co. Jacob Klasse takes the position of billing clerk.

John De Boe, chemist for the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., was married last Wednesday to Miss Carrie Wagner. They are spending the honeymoon at Cleveland and Detroit.

Gripsack Brigade.

James Anderson, with W. H. B. Totten, the New York commission merchant, was in town a couple of days last week.

A. W. Peck, traveling salesman for the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., has taken up his residence at Petoskey. He was at the house a couple of days last week, re-arranging his route.

GOT AWAY ALIVE.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

"Is the proprietor in?"

"Hey?"

"Is the owner of this store in?"

"Oh! I be the boss." (Squirt of tobacco juice.)

"Do you know Jedekiah Bump?"

"Hey?"

"Do you know Jed. Bump?" (Loud.)

"Oh, yep. Lives mile north o' here on th' road that runs paralysed with this one."

(Vague sweep of the hand.)

"I am a stranger in these parts and, wanting to make a few inquiries, came to you, seeing you owned the store and would be posted."

"Ya-as." (Doubtfully.)

"Is this Jed. Bump rich?"

"Rich? Huh! Sh'd say ez much. Rich as Croesette?" (He'd need to see how classic knowledge is taken.)

"Married?"

"We-el, so to speak—be'n tied up four times."

"Wives dead or divorced?"

"Well, stranger, Jed. he's had hard luck. Fust, he married Spriggs' gal. She brung him forty acres and a cow. She died—I mean his wife. Then he married Widder Hines. She brung him nothin' and two young uns. She died. Then he married Hamner Spence."

"Well, you said he was married four times, so I suppose Hannah died."

"Ya-as, ager. Then he rested a spell and finally married old man Burd's widder."

"She is living?"

"I do' know. She up and lef' him."

"Did, eh? Well, well! What did Jed. say to that?"

"We-el, he cum in here right smart arter it happened, and he stood where you stand and I stood here and Tom Bunt over yon, and says Jed, says, 'Boys, I've had great trials in my life and the Lord has afflicted me sorely, but I'd rather a' buried ten wives than had one get away alive!'"

JESSE LANGE.

A Slick Trick.

Don Korker in Denver Road.

One of the slickest, as well as one of the most laughable, schemes ever perpetrated in this country was the Bartlett blacking racket. A neat, smooth talker goes into a country merchant's store and by a dint of hard, cold jaw, accompanied with a first-class shine, which the artist bestows free, he succeeds in getting the country merchant feeling favorable, and immediately whips out an iron-clad contract and proceeds to business. He usually strikes his man for about a \$100 order, and of course is assured by the merchant that he can't stand any such amount; but, after some hesitation, signs an order for \$25 or \$50, which reaches him in time stuffed to twice its original size. Nobody reads the contract; but at the head, in very fine print, like the contract on a Western Union message, is the iron-clad oath, "not to countermand, return or refuse." The merchant discovers this too late, of course, and stands the shot without a kick. Horninger & Hart, at Loveland, wrote the blacking firm on receipt of their famous product that they had enough blacking to put the whole world in mourning, and put it on four coats deep, and still have enough left to paint their agent's eye when he called again. The little town of Loveland has enough blacking to keep the whole of Colorado hustling for half a century. Everybody got a dose except Burke and Skelly & Bowd. George West owns a nice lot, while Crawford & Mills offer a box of blacking as a prize with every five cent purchase. Doc Southerland happened to be out of town and in this way accidentally escaped having a good stock of the stuff. On dull days the merchants of that town "sides" and pelting each other with it in the streets. Dunk Holliday gave away the snap, but nobody took his advice, and now Dunk has more fun than a box of monkeys talking Bartlett blacking to them. Boulder, Longmont, Ft. Collins and Greeley are all stocked up in fine shape, and there will be poor trade for shoe polish artists in that part of the country for twenty-five years to come.

Two Important Business Changes.

General surprise was occasioned last week by the announcement that M. J. Clark and Frank Jewell had retired from the wholesale grocery house of Clark, Jewell & Co., to engage in business on the Pacific Coast. The remaining members of the firm, I. M. Clark and Fred B. Clark, will continue the business under the style of I. M. Clark & Son. This recalls the name of the old firm of I. M. Clark & Co.

Before the end of the week, however, an equally unexpected change took place. D. D. Cody and Franklin Barnhart sold their interest in the firm of Cody, Ball, Barnhart & Co. to O. A. Ball, Willard Barnhart, Enos Putman and Hecman G. Barlow, who will continue the business under the style of Ball, Barnhart & Putman.

Neither house makes any change in its traveling or clerical force.

Better Buy of Regular Dealers.

An agent of the Union Supply Co., of Chicago, is soliciting the patronage of the farmers in Sparta and Alpine townships, Kent county. THE TRADESMAN has no special knowledge concerning the Union Supply Co., but, as a general rule, the goods such houses pretend to sell and the goods they send to their customers bear no resemblance, except in price.

Back-Down by the Bell Telephone Co.

The Mayor of St. Louis was one too many for the Bell Telephone Co. When he issued orders that all telephone wires and posts should be removed from the streets and set men at work chopping down the posts, the company capitulated and agreed to restore all the telephones taken out at a price not exceeding \$50 per year.

POTATOES.

We give prompt personal attention to the sale of POTATOES, APPLES, BEANS and ONIONS in car lots. We offer best facilities and watchful attention. Consignments respectfully solicited. Liberal cash advances on Car Lots when desired.

Wm. H. Thompson & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 166 South Water St., CHICAGO.

Reference: FELSETHAL, GROSS & MILLER, Bankers, Chicago.

CHAS. A. COYE

MANUFACTURER OF

Horse and Wagon Covers, Awnings and Tents, Flags and Banners, Oiled Clothing, Feed Bags, Wide Ducks, etc.

Telephone 106.

73 CANAL ST., - GRAND RAPIDS,

WANTED.

Butter, Eggs, Wool, Potatoes, Beans, Dried Fruit, Apples and all kinds of Produce.

If you have any of the above goods to ship, or anything in the Produce line let us hear from you. Liberal cash advances made when desired.

Earl Bros., Commission Merchants, 157 South Water St., CHICAGO.

Reference: FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago. MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, Grand Rapids.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR CHICAGO BRASS RULE WORK, for State of Michigan.

SEEDS

We carry a full line of Seeds of every variety, both for field and garden. Parties in want should write to or see the

Grand Rapids Seed Store, 71 CANAL Street.

JUDD & CO.,

JOBBERS OF SADDLERY HARDWARE And Full Line Summer Goods. 102 CANAL STREET.

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PATENTS

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BALL, BARNHART & PUTMAN,

(Successors to Cody, Ball, Barnhart & Co.)

Importers & Wholesale Grocers

Provision Department a Specialty. Butterine always in Stock.

Attend the Meeting To-Night.

All members of the Grand Rapids Mercantile Association should attend the regular meeting this evening, as several important matters will come up for consideration and action. The Entertainment Committee will present its report of the annual picnic. The Jumbo bottle of Heinz's pickles will be awarded to the grocer whose guess as to its contents comes nearest to the actual number.

New Teas.

The Telfer Spice Co. claims to be the first house in Grand Rapids to receive a consignment of new teas this season.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

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 advertisement taken for less than 35 cents. Advance payment.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOOSIER FENCE MACHINE FOR manufacturing combination fence, using pickets and wire. Also one Gen. City Fence Machine. These machines will be sold at a bargain. Address No. 236, care Michigan Tradesman, Grand Rapids.

FOR SALE—NO. 4 REMINGTON TYPE-WRITER. Used only one week. Call on or address H. B. Fairchild, Grand Rapids.

FOR SALE—GENERAL STOCK, GOOD TRADE, LONG or short lease of store. A bargain for some one. Must sell. Want to go South. Address Box 15, Grandville, Mich.

FOR SALE—OF INTEREST TO FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL implement or any Hardwood Manufacturer. I have a factory nicely located, in good repair, dry kiln, warehouses, yard, boom and ample power. There is no furniture factory in this vicinity and there are several hardwood sawmills. I will sell cheap and on easy terms. Will exchange for other desirable property. Will take a silent interest or, if desired, will attend to purchases of material and selling of goods. I am a non-resident of the city and the property must be disposed of. Address Box 44, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

without remedy unless this court will interfere by mandamus.

Counsel for relator claims that, "conceding all the provisions of this act to be valid, the Commissioner had no right or authority to revoke its renewal certificate for the reason that the adoption of the Beveridge plan by the relator was not a violation of the act of 1887, as it was not a contract or agreement entered into by it with any other company or association; that Beveridge recognized the opening created by this law on his own individual account and, not acting as the agent of any company, developed a plan similar in character to a mercantile or commercial agency, like Bradstreet's or Dun's, by which a trained corps of inspectors shall investigate all buildings in Michigan and report as to the 'fire risk' connected with them in much the same way that Dun's men report concerning the credit or bankruptcy risks of a tradesman. This information is sold to the persons interested in knowing it, viz., the fire insurance companies contemplating writing policies on the buildings reported. For his own protection and acting in precisely the same way that Dun or Bradstreet acts, he requires each company becoming a subscriber to agree to certain requirements, and rules, each company acting for itself, and entirely independent of other companies subscribers thereto.

Counsel for relator says further: "It is doubtless true that the effect of subscribing to this plan may, when more than one company subscribes, tend to impair competition between such companies. But this is not enough. No one can say that, should one company accept Beveridge's rates and instruct its agents not to vary therefrom, this would be a violation of the act. Why, then, should the fact of another company, acting independently of the first subscribers to the same plan, make the first liable? The first subscription is legal; can the second, although without the knowledge or consent of the first, make the first amenable to the penalties of this act?"

There can be but one answer to this question. The obvious purpose of the Beveridge prospectus is to draw together all foreign companies doing business in this State and unite them upon uniform and fixed rates of insurance, and from which no one of them might depart after becoming a subscriber thereto.

The intent of Mr. Beveridge undoubtedly is to make a place of profit for himself at the head of a Rating and Inspection Bureau.

The effect of the whole plan is to evade the provisions of the act of 1887, if an insurance company is permitted to do indirectly what the statute positively prohibits. It will not do to say that when a foreign insurance company becomes a subscriber to this plan Mr. Beveridge and his deputies are not its agents. The prospectus itself provides that the plan is to be carried forward "if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained," and each subscriber by its terms is "to require its agents in the several branch districts to submit to it daily reports and the said inspectors will cause to be stamped or written on said daily reports the rate approved by the bureau," and also in the prospectus Mr. Beveridge says, "I reserve the right to adopt all existing tariffs as the rates of my bureau until they are changed by me."

In other words Mr. Beveridge says, "Here is my plan. If a sufficient number of the foreign insurance companies will subscribe to it, so that they can afford to pay my charges and expenses and agree to abide by the rates I may fix and not depart from them and pass all papers through my hands for approval, a uniform rate of insurance can be obtained by the companies in this State. No cutting of rates will be indulged in and there will be no competition between such companies in Michigan." It will at once be seen that this is but a renewal of the old compact system under a very transparent disguise, and an attempt to carry out a plan which the law was enacted to prohibit.

In fact counsel for relator admits upon the argument here that the purpose of Mr. Beveridge in his prospectus was to perfect a plan by which foreign insurance companies might arrange a uniform rate of insurance. It is claimed that this act runs counter to provisions of Art. four, Section twenty of the constitution of the State of Michigan, which declares that "No law shall embrace more than one object which shall be expressed in its title." This provision requires that the title shall fairly indicate the general object of the law.

The title of this act is "An act to regulate the manner in which insurance companies not organized under the laws of this State but doing business within it shall transact their business."

It is not very seriously contended that under the title of an act to prohibit or regulate a certain business a failure to embody in such title a statement that it is also for the purpose of punishing violators of the law renders it invalid. An act to regulate a business must of necessity visit some form of punishment or penalty for violations of its provision, as the penalty is the only lever that could give effect to the law. The title to Act 313 of the laws of 1887, known as the liquor law, came before this court in Robison vs. Miner, 13 West Rep. 471, and was held valid. There was nothing in the title of this act to indicate the penalties to follow violation of this act. Counsel for relator cites the case of People vs. Beadle, 60 Mich. 22, as in point. In that case under a title to regulate the sale of liquor it was held improper to embody a provision punishing persons for being intoxicated in public assemblies. That case has no application to the present. Here the act is to regulate and prescribe a penalty for violation of the regulation provided by the act. The object is sufficiently stated in its title.

The law regulating the manner in which foreign insurance companies may do business within this State is not new upon our statute books. In 1855 an act was passed having reference to foreign insurance companies and in 1859, by Act No. 248 of that year, amendments were added to the statute of 1855, providing for examination and approval of insurance companies by the Secretary of State, and requiring them by resolution under seal to appoint an agent in this State upon whom process might be served, and providing no company incorporated in any other state shall transact any business in this State, unless such company is possessed of \$100,000 of actual capital, invested in stocks, etc., the market value of which shall not be less than \$100,000. The act of 1859, p. 104, added to the requirements of the law of 1855 a provision for an annual report to be made by the Secretary of State to the Legislature.

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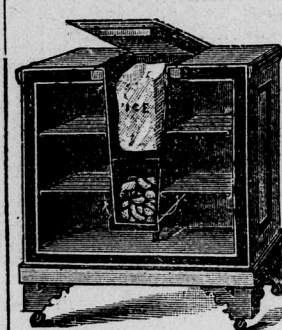
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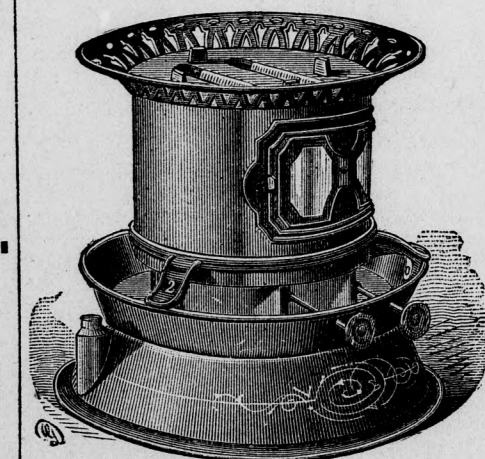
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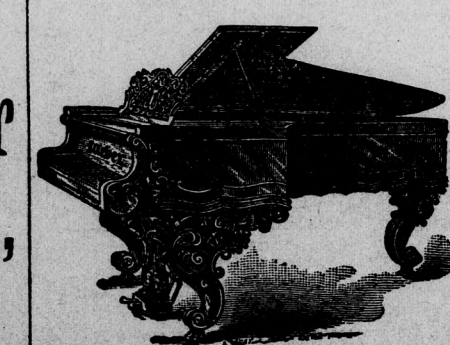
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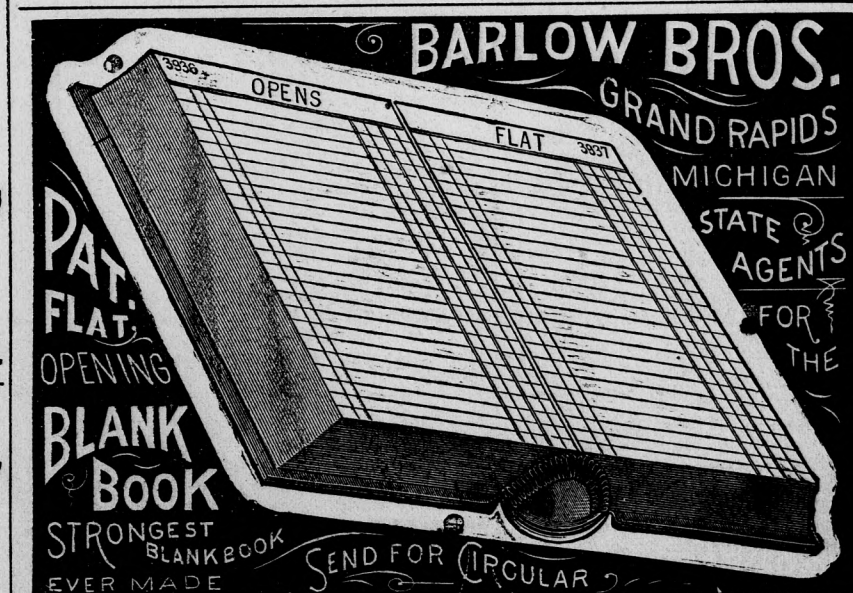
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THE LAW IS GOOD.

[CONCLUDED FROM FOURTH PAGE.]

State to such insurance company. Act 51, laws of 1871, prohibits such companies from doing business in this State until such statements as the law provides are filed and receiving from the Secretary of State the necessary certificate of authority. And it appearing to the Secretary of State that the assets of the company are not such as to justify its continuance in business and that its affairs are in an unusual condition he was required to revoke such certificate of authority. Act 108, Laws of 1871, created the Insurance Bureau and provided for the office of Commissioner of Insurance, conferring upon him all the duties and powers before vested in the Secretary of State.

The law relating to life, accident, and co-operative insurance has followed substantially in the same channel as that relating to fire and marine insurance. At the end of each year, each company is to make a statement of its business for such year, and pay a tax of three per cent. upon its gross receipts, which amount may be recovered at the suit of the State from any company neglecting to pay.

It is contended by the relator that the authority granted to foreign insurance corporations to do business in this State is a valuable right in the nature of and equivalent to a corporate franchise and within the protection of constitutional safeguards; and that the act is unconstitutional and void because it deprives the relator of these valuable rights and privileges without due process of law. Corporations organized under the laws of other states to engage in and carry on business not open to citizens generally cannot carry on business in this State except permission, either express or implied, is given them to do so. All foreign insurance companies, however formed or created, associations or corporations cannot directly or indirectly take any fire risks or transact any business within this State unless authorized so to do by the Commissioner of Insurance.

It has been repeatedly held, and there seems to be no conflict of authority, that corporations of one state have no right to exercise their franchises in another state except upon the assent of such other state, and upon such terms as may be imposed by the state where the business is to be done. The conditions imposed may be reasonable or unreasonable, they are absolutely within the discretion of the legislature.

In Fire Association of Philadelphia vs. New York, 7 Supreme Court Rep., 185, Mr. Justice Blatchford quoted with approval the language of Mr. Justice Field in Paul vs. Virginia supra. Mr. Justice Field, in speaking of foreign corporations says: "Having no absolute right of recognition in other states, but depending for such recognition and the enforcement of its contracts upon their assent, it follows as a matter of course that such assent may be granted upon such terms and conditions as those states may think proper to impose. They may exclude the foreign corporations entirely, they may restrict its business to particular localities or they may exact such security for the performance of its contracts with their citizens as in their judgment will best promote the public interests. The whole matter rests in their discretion."

And in the same case Mr. Justice Blatchford, in speaking further of the principles laid down in Paul vs. Virginia supra, said: "The view announced was that corporations are not citizens within the clause of the constitution of the United States, which provides that citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states; a corporation created by a state is a mere creature of local law; even the recognition of its existence by other states and the enforcements of its contracts made therein depend purely upon the comity of these states—a comity which is never extended where the existence of the corporation or the exercise of its powers is prejudicial to their interests or repugnant to their policy." This same principle was stated by Mr. Justice Campbell in Home Ins. Co. vs. Davis, 29 Mich., 238.

It is claimed by counsel for relator that the case of Doyle vs. Continental Insurance Co. supra is overruled or explained in the case of Barron vs. Burnside, 121 U. S., 186. In this case, Mr. Justice Blatchford says: "The case of Doyle vs. Continental Insurance Co., 94 U. S., 535, is relied on by the defendant in error. In that case this court said that it had carefully reviewed its decision in Insurance Company vs. Morse, and was satisfied with it. In referring to the second conclusion in Insurance Company vs. Morse, above cited, namely that the statute of Wisconsin was repugnant to the constitution of the United States and was illegal and void, the court said in Doyle vs. Continental Insurance Co. that it referred to that portion of the statute which required a stipulation not to transfer causes to the courts of the United States. In that case, which arose under the same statutes of Wisconsin, the foreign insurance company had complied with the statute and had filed an agreement not to remove suits into the federal courts and had received a license to do business in the State. Afterward it removed to the federal courts a suit brought against it in a State court of Wisconsin. The State authorities threatening to revoke the license, the company filed a bill in the circuit court of the United States, praying for an injunction to restrain the revoking of the license. A temporary injunction was granted. The defendant demurred to the bill, demurrer was overruled, a decree was entered making the injunction perpetual and defendant appealed to this court. This court reversed the decree and dismissed the bill. The point of the decision seems to have been that, as the State had granted the license, its officers would not be restrained by injunction by a court of the United States from withdrawing. All that there is in the case beyond this, and all that is said in the opinion which appears to be in conflict with the adjudication in Insurance Company vs. Morse, must be regarded as not in judgment."

In both the cases referred to, the foreign corporation had made the agreement not to remove into the federal courts suits brought against it in the State courts. In the present case, no such agreement was made, but the locomotive engineer is arrested for acting as such, in the employ of the corporation, because it has refused to stipulate that it will not remove into the federal court suits brought against it in the State court, as a condition of obtaining a permit and, consequently, has not obtained such a per-

court in Barron vs. Burnside supra, reviewing the facts and rulings of the court in that case, says that "the Home Insurance Co., a New York corporation, filed the appointment of an agent containing the following clause: 'And said company agrees that suit commenced in the State courts of Wisconsin shall not be removed by the acts of said company into the United States circuit or federal courts.' A loss having occurred on a policy issued by the Company, it was sued in a court of the State. It filed its petition in proper form for removal of the suit into the federal court. The State court refused to allow the removal and, after a trial, gave judgment for the plaintiff, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The Company brought the case into this court which held these propositions: First. The agreement made by the Company was not one which would bind it without reference to the statute. Second. The agreement acquired no validity from the statute. The general proposition was maintained that agreements in advance to oust the courts of jurisdiction conferred by law are illegal and void and that while the right to remove a suit might be waived or its exercise omitted in each recurring case, a party could not bind himself in advance by an agreement which might be specifically enforced, thus to forfeit his rights at all times and on all occasions whenever the case might be presented.

In regard to the second question, the proposition laid down was that the jurisdiction of the federal courts under article 3, section 2 of the Constitution depends upon and is regulated by the laws of the United States; that state legislatures cannot confer jurisdiction upon the federal courts, nor limit or restrict the authority given to them by Congress in pursuance of the Constitution; and that a corporation is a citizen of the state by which it is created and in which its principal place of business is situated so far as its rights to sue and be sued in the federal courts is concerned and within the clause of the Constitution extending the jurisdiction of the federal courts to controversies between citizens of different states. The conclusions of the court were summed up thus:

1. The Constitution of the United States secures to the citizen of another state than that in which suit is brought an absolute right to remove their cases into the federal courts upon compliance with the terms of the removal statute.

2. The statute of Wisconsin is an obstruction to this right and is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof and is illegal and void.

3. The agreement of the insurance company derives no support from an unconstitutional statute and is void, as it would be had no such statute been passed. For these reasons the judgment of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin was reversed and it directed that the prayer of the petitioner should be granted.

We have thus carefully reviewed the cases cited by counsel for relator that the distinction might be seen between those cases and the present case.

Here the writ of mandamus is asked to compel the Commissioner of Insurance to set aside an order made by him in compliance and in accordance with the provisions of the statute before cited, revoking the license granted by him as such Commissioner to the relator to do business within this State.

The statute required the insurance company to enter into an agreement that "it will not directly or indirectly enter into any contract, agreement or undertaking of any nature or kind whatever with any other company, association, partnership, association or associations the object or effect of which is to prevent open and free competition between it and said company, companies, association or associations or the agent of their respective companies or associations in the business transacted in this State or in any part thereof."

This agreement, arrangement and undertaking was entered into by the relator in the form hereinbefore set forth. The Commissioner of Insurance, upon an investigation and hearing before him, and of which

the relator had due notice and actually appeared by its counsel before the Commissioner, found that the relator had adopted the Beveridge plan and that its methods of doing business within this State were in pursuance of such a plan. In fact, the relator confesses itself a subscriber thereto. From these facts appearing upon the face of the Beveridge plan, the Commissioner of Insurance found that the relator was pursuing its business in this State in violation of this statute, and in violation of its agreement entered into; and in pursuance of which the license was granted to do business within this State, and in this we think the Commissioner was correct, and properly revoked the license of the relator to do business within this State.

This agreement, which this statute provides for, is one which the Legislature has the power to prescribe, as one of the conditions upon which a foreign corporation may do business within this State, and this does not fall within the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the case of Doyle vs. Cont. Ins. Co., supra, the Supreme Court of the United States expressly refused to allow injunction to restrain the revoking of the license issued to the Continental Insurance Co. and this doctrine was applied in Barron vs. Burnside.

It is claimed, however, that the act is unconstitutional, because it attempts to confer judicial power on the Commissioner of Insurance, who is a member of the executive department of the State Government, and that the act attempts to confer summary and arbitrary power upon such Commissioner to revoke the authority to do business within this State.

The power of the Commissioner, however, under this act to grant a license or to revoke it is but ministerial in its nature, and not the exercise of judicial functions. The Commissioner, upon certain facts being made to appear to him, is authorized to issue the license and upon certain other facts being made to appear he is required to revoke it. This is a common condition of ministerial duty. As we have before seen from a long line of decisions it is for the Legislature alone to say whether or not a foreign corporation shall have license to act within this State, and if so on what terms and conditions such license shall be granted, and also to determine for what causes such license may be revoked.

In Tomlinson vs. Jessup, 15 Wall., 454, the court says: "A license to a foreign corporation to enter a state does not involve a permanent right to remain."

The principle has been expressly recognized in this court. Home Insurance Co. vs. Davis, supra, Glenns Falls Insurance Co. vs. Jackson, supra, American Insurance Co. vs. Story, 41 Mich., 385.

In the case of American Insurance Co. vs. Story supra, the court said: "Foreign and domestic corporations are created alike in this respect. Under our laws both must submit to the Commissioner's inspection and he may revoke the authority of either. We must take this record as we find it and cannot question or inquire into the Commissioner's reasons for what he did, or whether he was justified or not, nor have we the means of so doing."

It appears from the record in the case that the Commissioner of Insurance gave the relator a full and fair opportunity to be heard before making his order revoking its license, and we think the relator has no reason to complain of the action taken. It is attempting to pursue its business in this State in a manner prohibited by law, under a scheme prepared for the purpose of securing the same result as the old arrangement which was sought to be controlled and regulated by the act of 1887.

This law is valid and the revocation of relator's license for such reason obligatory and authorized.

Mandamus is not a writ of right and this court does not feel inclined to aid a wrongdoer in setting at defiance the laws of the State.

The writ must be denied. Sherwood, Ch. J., and Champlin and Morse, J. J., concurred. Campbell, J., did not sit. [A true copy. CHAS. C. HOPKINS, Clerk.]

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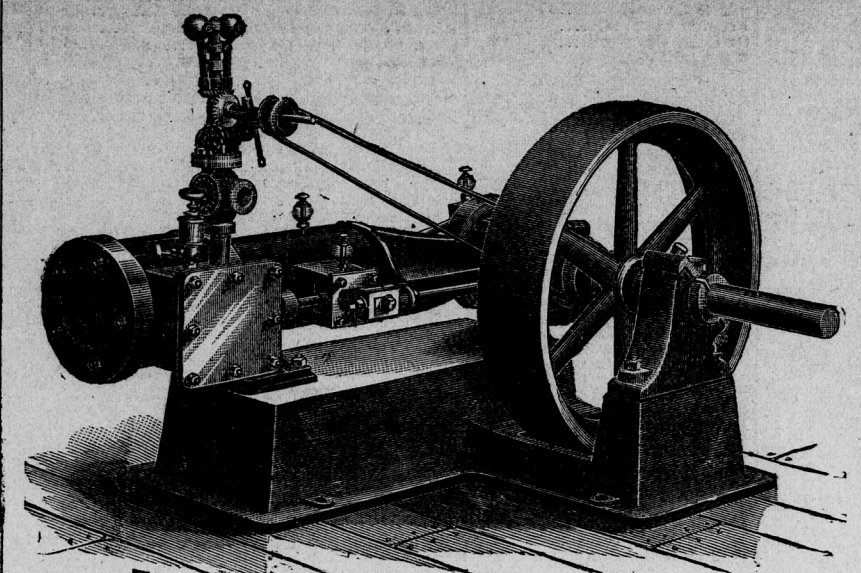
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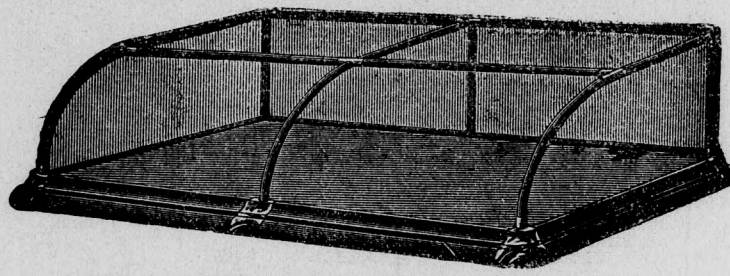
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A Successful Event, in Spite of Some-what Adverse Circumstances.

Notwithstanding the fact that the street railway did not run to the Lake on Monday; that the lack of transportation facilities seriously interfered with many merchants getting to that resort; that the withering weather deterred many from leaving their homes; that a sudden shower of rain seriously interfered with the games, delaying the programme and necessitating the abandonment of several sports—in spite of all these apparently discouraging circumstances, the second annual picnic of the Grand Rapids Mercantile Association proved to be much more of a success than the first event of the kind, held on May 28 of last year. While the first picnic was attended by less than a thousand persons, this year's festivities were participated in by fully 2,000 people—all bent on having a good time and enjoying themselves to the fullest extent. That such a consummation was secured in most cases, goes without saying. A jollier party never assembled at any resort and from the beginning to the end of the picnic all seemed to be bent on securing as much fun to the square inch as possible.

The match game of base ball between the clerks of the wholesale and retail houses was called at two o'clock, continuing over two hours, and resulting in a signal victory for the wholesalers. Five innings were played on both sides, when the score stood as follows:

THE WHOLESALE.		R.	B.	H.	P.	O.	E.
Wilson, S. B.	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
P. Fox, 3d b.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Parmenter, C. F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aldrich, P.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Wickom, C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Fox, 2d b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freeman, 1st b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A. Wickom, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gregory, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	20	13	15	5			

At the conclusion of the ball game, the sports set forth on the programme were inaugurated, continuing until a refreshing shower drove all indoors. The time meanwhile was improved in luncheon and visiting, so that when the storm ceased about 7 o'clock all were in readiness to take in the boat rides provided for by the Entertainment Committee. This and other species of amusement occupied the time of the party until about 8 o'clock, when the prizes won by the contestants were presented and the dancing began. This continued until about 11 o'clock, when the party broke up in the best of spirits, well satisfied with the afternoon's enjoyment.

But for the incidental drawbacks alluded to at the beginning of this article, it is estimated that the picnic would have been attended by fully 5,000 people.

Looking for Defects in Eggs at Gotham.

A man busily engaged in holding eggs before a candle attracted the attention of a Sun reporter in Third avenue, the other evening. An interview was the result, and here it is:

"What are you doing?"
"Candling eggs. You see I pick up each egg and hold it before the candle. The light shines through it. I can see at a glance whether it is cracked or specked or spoiled. If it is cracked I set it aside to be sold at a low price. Bakers and confectioners and some prudent families buy cracked eggs, and they are as good as any eggs not cracked, but they must be used within twenty-four hours."
"Is not that an old-fashioned way of testing eggs?"
"Yes, but experience proves it to be the best, and it is quick. An expert can candle 30,000 eggs a day. It has been tried to test eggs by water. A good egg will sink and a bad egg will float, but you can't find out a specked egg that way."
"What makes specked eggs?"
"Lying in one position. An egg should not be left many days in one position. If an egg is turned every day it will keep a long time. An experiment was tried by the President of the Dutchess County Creamery, as to how long an egg could be kept good. He kept one on his desk nine months, and turned it every day, and it kept good."
"How long are the best eggs kept before they get upon the tables of the best hotels?"
"It takes about four days, because they are bought in bulk in the country and must be carefully assorted before being placed on the market."
"How are imported eggs kept from spoiling on the voyage?"
"They are carefully watched and turned. They come in cases easy to handle, and an expert soon learns to handle them quickly. It adds about a quarter of a cent a dozen to the cost, but we can pay that and the freight and yet sell eggs that come from France and Germany cheaper than we can sell Western eggs, and some think they are better. We can get them here in about twelve days from France. England also gets many eggs from Germany and France."
"How about desiccated eggs, or canned eggs?"
"Some use them and say they are good and cheap. The process is now brought to perfection in this country. It has been tried on a large scale, but it would not pay. There is, in fact, no need of it, so long as people know how to keep their eggs good by turning them. The present mode of packing each egg in a separate paper compartment facilitates turning and insures a constant supply of good eggs. True, they must be handled carefully in transporting, but that soon gets to be an easy habit. Of course, the baggage-smashers do not go near the egg-cases."

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

The quotations given below are such as are ordinarily offered cash buyers, who pay promptly and buy in full packages:

BAKING POWDER.		CHEESE.		SWEET GOODS.	
Acme, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Michigan full cream, 9 @ 3/4	Ginger Snaps, 1/2 XXX	Ginger Snaps, 1/2 XXX	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Dried Fruits—Foreign.	Citron, 1/2 doz.	Citron, 1/2 doz.	
" Bulk	1.90	Citron, in drum, 22	Curran's, 7 @ 2 1/4	Curran's, 7 @ 2 1/4	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	" in boxes, 2 1/2	Orange Peel, 14	Orange Peel, 14	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Curran's, 7 @ 2 1/4	Lemon Peel, 14	Lemon Peel, 14	
" Bulk	1.90	Lemon Peel, 14	Prune Head, 40 @ 45	Prune Head, 40 @ 45	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Prunes, French, 30s.	Plank Road, 42	Plank Road, 42	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	" French, 30s.	Holy Moses, 42	Holy Moses, 42	
" Bulk	1.90	" Turkey, 43	Blue Blazes, 42	Blue Blazes, 42	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Dehesa, 2.00	Eye Opener, 42	Eye Opener, 42	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, London Layers, 2.65	Clippers, 42	Clippers, 42	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Star, 42	Star, 42	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Whoppers, 42	Whoppers, 42	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Peach Pie, 42	Peach Pie, 42	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Wedding Cake, blk., 40	Wedding Cake, blk., 40	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Red Fox, 42	Red Fox, 42	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Sweet Russet, 30 @ 32	Sweet Russet, 30 @ 32	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	TOBACCO—FINE CUT.	TOBACCO—FINE CUT.	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Sweet Pippin, 50	Sweet Pippin, 50	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Five and Seven, 50	Five and Seven, 50	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Hiawatha, 50	Hiawatha, 50	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Pottery Chief, 45	Pottery Chief, 45	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Sweet Russet, 40 @ 42	Sweet Russet, 40 @ 42	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Florida, 42	Florida, 42	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Young Hyson, 20 @ 25	Young Hyson, 20 @ 25	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Gunpowder, 30 @ 35	Gunpowder, 30 @ 35	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Oolong, 30 @ 35	Oolong, 30 @ 35	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Congo, 25 @ 30	Congo, 25 @ 30	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	VINEGAR.	VINEGAR.	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	30 gr. 40 gr. 50 gr.	30 gr. 40 gr. 50 gr.	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	9% 11% 15%	9% 11% 15%	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Above are the prices fixed by the pool. Manufacturers outside the pool usually sell 5 cr. stronger goods at same prices. \$1 for barrel.	Above are the prices fixed by the pool. Manufacturers outside the pool usually sell 5 cr. stronger goods at same prices. \$1 for barrel.	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	MISCELLANEOUS.	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Bath Brick imported, 90	Bath Brick imported, 90	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do American, 75	do American, 75	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Burners, No. 0, 45	Burners, No. 0, 45	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 1, 75	do No. 1, 75	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	Chimneys, No. 0, 38	Chimneys, No. 0, 38	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 1, 40	do No. 1, 40	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 2, 42	do No. 2, 42	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 3, 45	do No. 3, 45	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 4, 48	do No. 4, 48	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 5, 50	do No. 5, 50	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 6, 52	do No. 6, 52	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 7, 55	do No. 7, 55	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 8, 58	do No. 8, 58	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 9, 60	do No. 9, 60	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 10, 62	do No. 10, 62	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 11, 65	do No. 11, 65	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 12, 68	do No. 12, 68	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 13, 70	do No. 13, 70	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 14, 72	do No. 14, 72	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 15, 75	do No. 15, 75	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 16, 78	do No. 16, 78	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 17, 80	do No. 17, 80	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 18, 82	do No. 18, 82	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 19, 85	do No. 19, 85	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 20, 88	do No. 20, 88	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 21, 90	do No. 21, 90	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 22, 92	do No. 22, 92	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 23, 95	do No. 23, 95	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 24, 98	do No. 24, 98	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 25, 100	do No. 25, 100	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 26, 102	do No. 26, 102	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 27, 105	do No. 27, 105	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 28, 108	do No. 28, 108	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 29, 110	do No. 29, 110	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 30, 112	do No. 30, 112	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 31, 115	do No. 31, 115	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 32, 118	do No. 32, 118	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 33, 120	do No. 33, 120	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 34, 122	do No. 34, 122	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 35, 125	do No. 35, 125	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 36, 128	do No. 36, 128	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 37, 130	do No. 37, 130	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 38, 132	do No. 38, 132	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 39, 135	do No. 39, 135	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 40, 138	do No. 40, 138	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 41, 140	do No. 41, 140	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 42, 142	do No. 42, 142	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 43, 145	do No. 43, 145	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 44, 148	do No. 44, 148	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 45, 150	do No. 45, 150	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 46, 152	do No. 46, 152	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 47, 155	do No. 47, 155	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 48, 158	do No. 48, 158	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 49, 160	do No. 49, 160	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 50, 162	do No. 50, 162	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 51, 165	do No. 51, 165	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 52, 168	do No. 52, 168	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 53, 170	do No. 53, 170	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 54, 172	do No. 54, 172	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 55, 175	do No. 55, 175	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 56, 178	do No. 56, 178	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 57, 180	do No. 57, 180	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 58, 182	do No. 58, 182	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 59, 185	do No. 59, 185	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 60, 188	do No. 60, 188	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 61, 190	do No. 61, 190	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 62, 192	do No. 62, 192	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 63, 195	do No. 63, 195	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 64, 198	do No. 64, 198	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 65, 200	do No. 65, 200	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 66, 202	do No. 66, 202	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 67, 205	do No. 67, 205	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 68, 208	do No. 68, 208	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 69, 210	do No. 69, 210	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 70, 212	do No. 70, 212	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 71, 215	do No. 71, 215	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 72, 218	do No. 72, 218	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 73, 220	do No. 73, 220	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 74, 222	do No. 74, 222	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 75, 225	do No. 75, 225	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 76, 228	do No. 76, 228	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 77, 230	do No. 77, 230	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 78, 232	do No. 78, 232	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 79, 235	do No. 79, 235	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 80, 238	do No. 80, 238	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 81, 240	do No. 81, 240	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 82, 242	do No. 82, 242	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 83, 245	do No. 83, 245	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 84, 248	do No. 84, 248	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 85, 250	do No. 85, 250	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 86, 252	do No. 86, 252	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 87, 255	do No. 87, 255	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 88, 258	do No. 88, 258	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 89, 260	do No. 89, 260	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 90, 262	do No. 90, 262	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 91, 265	do No. 91, 265	
Princess, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 92, 268	do No. 92, 268	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 93, 270	do No. 93, 270	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 94, 272	do No. 94, 272	
Arctic, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 95, 275	do No. 95, 275	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 96, 278	do No. 96, 278	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 97, 280	do No. 97, 280	
Victorian, 10c cans, 3 doz.	75	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 98, 282	do No. 98, 282	
" 1/2 d. 2	1.40	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 99, 285	do No. 99, 285	
" Bulk	1.90	Raisins, Loose Muscatels, 2.10	do No. 100, 288	do No. 100, 288	

The Michigan Tradesman.

LEISURE HOUR JOTTINGS.

BY A COUNTRY MERCHANT.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

If I should ask your opinion of a depressing business day you would probably picture out one with a sombre, leaden sky, a ceaselessly dripping rain, an entire absence of customers, and even visitors, and streets deserted alike by teams and pedestrians. And such a day is certainly depressing enough, but aren't there other days, when the sky is blue; when nature is arrayed in her most fascinating garb; when the streets and stores are filled, and when everything presents the appearance of activity and mercantile prosperity, that are, notwithstanding, far more exasperating and depressing than the exceptionally stormy one? Are there not days when almost every transaction, from the time you open your doors until you lock them at night, seems calculated to arouse all the latent gloom of your nature; when every caller or customer seems actuated by a deliberate desire to ruffle your feelings; when even your mail matter makes you misanthropic; when a multitude of petty annoyances, which singly would be scarcely noticeable, concentrate themselves upon you, and when by no effort of your own can you keep the tide of trade in anything like a straight channel? I don't doubt but that you have experienced such days; I know I have myself.

"Yes," said Mr. Slimmer, the other day, after I had made a remark similar in purport to the above, "yes, I had exactly such a day last Saturday. In the first place, I was very anxious to see some quotations in the morning paper, but the train carried the papers by. Then, while William was filling the lamps he broke one, and spilled oil all over the floor, and in sweeping out he ran the handle of the broom through a show-case. About this time, old Deacon Crossgrain came in to settle up and disputed the account and said he'd start a suit if I didn't throw off two dollars. Then two or three lots of goods were brought back as unsatisfactory, and one old woman almost created a riot because a piece of calico wouldn't wash. While I was showing a couple of ladies (who didn't want anything—merely out shopping) my line of dress goods, a number of customers came in and went away disgusted because I couldn't wait on them. And while I was absent a few minutes Slinker came in and beat William out of a dollar or so, and some one stole a couple of silk handkerchiefs. Nobody seemed to find anything to suit, and everybody grumbled at prices, and while I was talking with Sister Simson my wife came in the backdoor, and—"

If Mr. Slimmer hadn't apparently discovered, about this period, that he was on the point of revealing a state secret and hadn't he hurriedly crossed the street "to see a man," his catalogue of afflictions would have, undoubtedly, been much larger.

And the conduct of some of those people who help make depressing days for you and me is a subject for considerable study and analysis. Custom has, very unreasonably, made the merchant the subject for more impertinences and aggressions than almost any other trade or avocation. If Farmer Robinson tells you that it costs a certain amount to raise and fatten the hog which he sells you, you never think of trying to convince him that you think he lies; but Farmer R. doesn't try to conceal his disbelief when you assert that you are selling Coffee A sugar at cost. If you owe Farmer R. for a load of wheat and he requests his pay, you accept his demand as a simple matter of business; but if Farmer R. owes you for a barrel of sugar and the bill is long past due, it would hardly surprise you to receive considerable abuse—with a very small payment on account. If you ask Farmer R. the price of his load of potatoes and the amount specified doesn't suit you, you quietly walk away without any expostulation; but if Farmer R. wants to know what you'll put him up ten pounds of a certain grade of coffee for and you name your price, you almost expect to hear him say, "I don't see why the devil you can't sell as cheap as they do at Bubbleville," and then have him aver that the article can be bought at that metropolis at about two-thirds of the jobber's prices.

Farmer Robinson's goods and chattels are his own and you know that you haven't any moral right whatever to object to his doing a strict C. O. D. business, but what would be Farmer R.'s language if you refused his application for credit? If you should buy a ham of him which rapidly became demoralized on your hands, you would throw it away and call the loss your own; but if he should, through his own neglect or carelessness, allow a package of your white fish to spoil, wouldn't you prepare yourself for a volley of abuse if you refused to "make it right?" And hasn't Farmer R. numerous able and active coadjutors in other fields of labor?

And the analysis is to ascertain the motives of Farmer Robinson and his ilk for his and their actions, and the study is to know exactly your duty to him and to them and to yourself. If he is a man of intelligence, with a capacity for comprehending the rights of his fellow-men, the only question regarding the resenting of his impertinences is the one of your financial interests.

rights. If his offensiveness is the result of ignorance you can readily afford to accept it in the same spirit as that of the Irishman who was kicked by the mule; but in either case there are, perhaps, ways and means to be devised by which you can avoid the unpleasantness of a financial loss and the other unpleasantness of a loss of your natural rights as a man and a reputable citizen.

Within a radius of two or three miles from the place of the present writing, there are four or five individuals whose combined onslaught on a dealer, in one day—supposing him not abnormally calloused—would evaporate all the good nature he has stored up after a profitable week's business. Take old Microbe, for instance; his total expenditure during the year will not exceed \$200, and he spends one-fourth of his waking hours trying to find where to put it out to the best advantage. During the past week, he used up two and a half hours of Skimmer's time in negotiating the purchase of a six-cent calico dress for his wife and come back the next day and spent a couple hours over the question of the trimming. On the third day, he brought back the calico and, after an hour and a half's debate, succeeded in inducing Skimmer to exchange a ten-cent pattern for it at an advance of two cents a yard; and on the fourth day he returned and demanded a rebate because his wife's sister had bought the same thing in another town for nine cents. On one of the coldest days last winter, Microbe brought a two-gallon jug into Smith's and ordered it filled with the best syrup. The operation took nearly an hour, and, when completed, the old man laid down a silver dollar and turned to depart, when he was informed that the bill was \$1.50. Microbe then spent about ninety minutes in denouncing the extortion of dealers in general and of Smith in particular, at the end of which time Smith declared that he couldn't have the goods at any price, and after nearly another hour's work succeeded in returning the old fellow his empty jug.

These are but average instances of the Microbe habits of what may be termed the counter irritants of the country merchant. Luckily, the Microbes are not numerous, but there is, undoubtedly, in every community a sufficient number of the tribe to make many dealers of a theological turn of mind strong believers in the theory that the ordained punishments for all sins and transgressions are inflicted here on earth.

MAGIC COFFEE ROASTER.

The most practical hand roaster in the world. Thousands in use—giving satisfaction. They are simple, durable and economical. No grocer should be without one. Roasts coffee and pea-nuts to perfection. Send for circulars.

Robt. S. West,
150 Long St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

TROPHY SUGAR CORN

DIRECTIONS: We have cooked the corn in this can sufficiently. Should be thoroughly warmed (not cooked) adding piece of Good Butter (size of hen's egg) and gill of fresh milk (preferable to water.) Season to suit when on the table. None genuine unless bearing the signature of Davenport Canning Co.

JAXON SOAP

ASK your Grocer for JAXON SOAP. Insist on trying it once.

REEDER, PALMER & CO.,
Wholesale Boots and Shoes.
STATE AGENTS FOR LYCOMING RUBBER CO.,
24 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich., TELEPHONE NO. 928.

PERKINS & HESS
DEALERS IN
Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

TIME TABLES.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.			
All Trains daily except Sunday.			
GOING NORTH.			
Trains	Arrives	Leaves	
Traverse City & Mackinaw Ex.	5:05 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	
Traverse City Ex.	7:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	
From Cincinnati.	7:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	
Pt. Wayne and Mackinaw Ex.	3:40 p.m.	5:05 p.m.	
Saginaw Express.	11:25 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	
	10:30 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	
Saginaw express runs through solid.			
7:00 a. m. train has chair car to Traverse City.			
11:30 a. m. train has chair car for Petoskey and Mackinaw City.			
5:05 p. m. train has sleeping cars for Petoskey and Mackinaw City.			
GOING SOUTH.			
Cincinnati Express.	7:15 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	
Fort Wayne Express.	10:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	
Cincinnati Express.	4:40 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	
Traverse City and Mackinaw Ex.	11:00 p.m.		
7:15 a.m. train has parlor chair car for Cincinnati.			
5:00 p.m. train has Woodruff sleeper for Cincinnati.			
5:00 p. m. train connects with M. C. R. at Kalamazoo for Battle Creek, Jackson, Detroit and Canadian points, arriving in Detroit at 10:45 a. m.			
Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.			
Trains	Arrives	Leaves	
4:45 a.m.	10:10 a.m.		
11:00 a.m.	4:30 p.m.		
4:40 p.m.	8:50 p.m.		
Leaving time at C. L. Lockwood, Gen'l Pass. Agent.			

Michigan Central.			
Grand Rapids Division.			
Trains	Arrives	Leaves	
Detroit Express.	6:45 a.m.	3:15 p.m.	
Day Express.	10:45 p.m.	6:50 a.m.	
Atlantic Express.	10:45 p.m.	6:50 a.m.	
Mixed.	6:50 a.m.		
ASBIE.			
Pacific Express.	6:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	
Grand Rapids Express.	10:15 p.m.		
Mixed.	5:30 p.m.		
Daily. All other days except Sunday. Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express trains to and from Detroit. Parlor cars run on Day Express and Grand Rapids Express to and from Detroit. Direct connections made at Detroit with all through trains East over M. C. R. R. (Canada Southern Div.)			
O. W. RICHARDS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.			
CHAR. H. MORRIS, Gen'l Agent.			

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.			
Kalamazoo Division.			
Trains	Arrives	Leaves	
19 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	2:45	
3 p.m.	7:45 p.m.	6:10	
3:25 p.m.	9:05	8:28	
4:13 p.m.	9:05	8:28	
5:03 p.m.	10:00	7:10	
6:35 p.m.	11:35	2:25	
p.m.			
8:00 p.m.	12:20	4:45	
8:00 p.m.	12:20	4:45	
7:50 p.m.	7:10	11:30	
10:25 p.m.	5:05	11:35	
1:35 p.m.	9:40	7:15	
6:30 p.m.	3:30	1:00	
6:30 p.m.	3:30	1:00	
Tickets for sale to all principal points in the U. S., Mexico and Canada at Union Ticket Office, Geo. WILKINSON, Agt., Depot Office, M. BOOTH, Agt., A. J. SMITH, Gen'l Trav. and Ticket Agt., Cleveland, Ohio.			

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.			
GOING WEST.			
Trains	Arrives	Leaves	
Morning Express.	1:00 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	
Through Mail.	5:05 p.m.	5:10 p.m.	
Grand Rapids Express.	10:40 p.m.	10:45 p.m.	
Night Express.	3:25 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	
Mixed.	5:25 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	
GOING EAST.			
Detroit Express.	6:45 a.m.	6:50 a.m.	
Through Mail.	10:20 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	
Evening Express.	3:25 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	
Limited Express.	6:25 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	
Daily, Sundays excepted. Daily Detroit Express has parlor car to Detroit, making direct connections for all points East, arriving in New York 10-10 a. m. next day. Limited Express, East, has through sleeper Grand Rapids to Niagara Falls, connecting at Milwaukee Junction with through sleeper to Toronto.			
Through tickets and sleeping car berths secured at D. G. H. & M. R. Y. offices, 22 Monroe St., and at the depot. JAS. CAMPBELL, City Passenger Agent.			

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1/2 lb Cans	85 per dozen;	- - - - -	Retail 10 cents
1 lb Cans	1.50 per dozen;	- - - - -	Retail 20 cents

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