

VOL. 6.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1889.

NO. 276.

BUY
Muscatine
ROLLED
OATS
IF YOU WANT
THE BEST!

Our complete line of Stationers' and Druggists'

FANCY
GOODS
—AND—
Holiday
Novelties

are ready for inspection. Every dealer, when visiting Grand Rapids, should be sure and look through our lines.

Eaton, Lyon & Co.,
20 and 22 Monroe St.

REMOVED.

THE GRAND RAPIDS

PAPER BOX FACTORY,
W. W. HUELSTER, Proprietor,

Formerly located at 11 Pearl St., has been removed to

81 & 83 Campau St.

Cor. Louis, where I shall have more room and far better facilities for the manufacture of Paper Boxes.

All work guaranteed first class and at the lowest rates. Write or call for estimates. Telephone 551.

TWO GREAT LEADERS

The above head-line does not refer to the great leaders in the political parties, but to two of the GREATEST SELLING CIGARS on the market to-day—namely:

Warren's Speckled Havanas
AND THEIR RUNNING MATES

Warren's Silver Spots.

The "Speckled Havanas" for a Ten Cent Cigar and the "Silver Spots" for a Five Cent Cigar stand without rivals wherever introduced. Every dealer in Fine Cigars should secure these two brands, as they are TRADE WINNERS. Full particulars in regard to prices, terms, etc., can be had by addressing

GEO. T. WARREN & CO.
Mrs. High Grade Cigars,
FLINT, MICHIGAN.

F. J. DETTENTHALER,
JOBBER OF

OYSTERS
AND SALT FISH.
Mail orders receive prompt attention. See quotations in another column. GRAND RAPIDS.

EDMUND B. DIKEMAN
THE GREAT

Watch Maker
AND
Jeweler,
44 CANAL ST.,
Grand Rapids, - Mich.

RISE SUN BUCKWHEAT



Guaranteed Absolutely Pure. Orders from Retail Trade Solicited.
Newaygo Roller Mills
NEWAYGO, MICH.

Millers, Attention

We are making a Middlings Purifier and Flour Dresser that will save you their cost at least three times each year.

They are guaranteed to do more work in less space (with less power and less waste) than any other machines of their class.

Send for descriptive catalogue with testimonials.

Martin's Middlings Purifier Co.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

EDWIN FALLAS,

Proprietor of

Valley City Cold Storage.

Packer and Jobber of the Popular

Solid Brand

AND

Daisy Brand

OF OYSTERS.

Butter, Eggs, Sweet Potatoes, Cranberries, Etc.

Sole Proprietor of

Mrs. Withey's Home Made Mince Meat

Made of the best material. The finest goods in the market. Price, 7 cents per lb. in 25 lb. Pails.

Salesroom, No. 9 N. Ionia Street,
GRAND RAPIDS.

WALES - GOODYEAR
and Connecticut Rubbers.

THE PARAGON
in Ladies', Misses' and Children's, Heels and Spring Heels.

G. R. Mayhew,
86 Monroe St., Grand Rapids.

THE ACME OF UTILITY AND ECONOMY IN STORE SHELVING

IS REACHED WHEN THE SAME IS PUT ON THE KOCH PAT

ADJUSTABLE REVERSIBLE BRACKETS

Liberal discount to the trade. Special inducements to parties introducing this system of store shelving in any locality. Manufactured by

KOCH A. B. CO.,
354 Main St., PEORIA, ILL.
BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., AGTS.,
48-50 Lake St., Chicago, 114 Water St., Cleveland

WELTON'S College.
Room 8 Shepard-Hartman Bldg.

Offers the most reasonable terms, the most comfortable rooms, the best disciplined school, and the most extensive course of study in commercial branches. J. W. WELTON, Prop., for 10 years Principal of Swensberg's Business College.

ACTUAL BUSINESS PRACTICE at the Grand Rapids Business College. Educates pupils to transact and record business as it is done by our best business houses. It pays to go to the best. Short-hand and Typewriting also thoroughly taught. Send for circular. Address A. S. PARISH, successor to C. G. Swensberg.

Success
THE
Industrial School of Business
Is noted for T. ROUGHNESS. Its graduates succeed. Write
W. N. FERRIS,
Big Rapids, Mich.

Lean's Business College
AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE.

Established SEVEN YEARS.

Young men and young women taught Book-keeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence, Practical Arithmetic and other studies, by nine professional teachers of established reputation. Send for College Journal. Address
Shepard-Hartman Building, Fountain Street,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DO YOU WANT A SHOWCASE?

THE SPICE TRADE OF NEW YORK.

Probably nowhere in literature, sacred or profane, is there more eloquent reference to spices than in the wonderful Song of Solomon, where they form part of a glowing picture of the graces of the Church. "His cheeks are as a bed of spices, as sweet flowers," sings the sacred poet of the coming of Christ; and, elsewhere, "Awake, O north wind, and come thou, south; blow upon my garden, that the spices thereof may flow out. Make haste, my beloved, and be thou like to a roe or to a young hart upon the mountains of spices." The word suggests the Orient, with all the interest that attaches to that quarter of the globe.

The spice commerce has features well worthy of note. Of course, the trade in pepper is enormous. It is universally popular as a condiment. Black pepper is the cheapest, and the importations at New York last year were 3,087,390 pounds, in bags containing 110 pounds each; of white pepper, the total was 655,490 pounds, in bags holding 130 pounds each; and of Zanzibar red pepper, 414,800 pounds. The common black pepper is a native of the East Indies, but is now quite extensively cultivated in other tropical countries. It was known to the Romans, and was highly appreciated. It grows on a climbing shrub, with a smooth stem from twelve to twenty feet long; the leaves are tough and leathery, and the flowers grow in spikes; the fruit is about the size of a pea, and is bright red when ripe. In the Middle Ages this spice was so highly esteemed that a pound of it was considered a royal present. In cultivation, the common black pepper is supported either on poles or on small trees planted for the purpose; it thrives in a certain degree of shade. It is propagated by cuttings, bears fruit in three or four years after planting, and yields two crops usually for about twelve years. When the berries are gathered, they are spread on mats and separated from the spikes by rubbing with the hands or treading with the feet, and they are then cleaned by winnowing. Berries thus dried are known as the black pepper of trade; they become wrinkled and black. What is known as white pepper is prepared from the same sort of berries soaked in water and rubbed until the skin and fleshy part are removed, leaving the seed to supply the white pepper, which is of about double the value of the black. The so-called white pepper is really of a whitish-gray color, but sometimes it is bleached by the use of chlorine, though this process is detrimental to its quality. Of the two, black pepper is the strongest, since that which constitutes pepper is more abundant in the outer parts of the berry than in the seed; pepper consists, in its essential properties, chiefly of an acid resin and acrid volatile oil. The chief use of pepper in these modern times is as a spice. Hippocrates, the celebrated physician of antiquity, who flourished some 2,300 years ago, used it as a medicine, and even to-day it is used in medical practice; in a powdered form, moistened with an alcoholic spirit, it is sometimes used as an irritant or blister; it is applied in the form of an ointment to ringworm, and is also used for other purposes. In small quantities, pepper is an agreeable spice and a welcome addition to the table, but if taken in large doses it is extremely irritating, and sometimes produces great pain. Natives of hot climates use pepper, however, to an extent unknown in this country or in Europe. They use it apparently with the most reckless disregard of consequences; and yet, singular to say, the effects are beneficial rather than injurious. Singapore supplies Americans with nearly all the pepper they consume. The name means the "City of the Lion." It is the capital of one of the Straits settlements of that name, and belongs to Great Britain. It has a town-hall, a court house, a jail, a custom house, a cathedral, a college, a lunatic asylum and

D. D. COOK,
21 Scribner St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
Grand Rapids, Mich.

A. J. BOWNE, President.
GEO. C. PIERCE, Vice President.
H. W. NASH, Cashier.

CAPITAL, - - - \$300,000.

Transacts a general banking business.

Make a Specialty of Collections, Accounts of Country Merchants Solicited.

JULIUS HOLMAN, Pres.
A. L. WATSON, Treas.,
S. F. ASPINWALL, Secy
CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000.

SAFES!

Anyone in want of a first-class Fire or Burglar Proof Safe of the Cincinnati Safe and Lock Co. manufacture will find it to his advantage to write or call on us. We have light expenses, and are able to sell lower than any other house representing first-class work. Second-hand safes always on hand.

C. M. GOODRICH & CO.,
With Safety Deposit Co., Basement of Wid-domb Bldg.

CHICAGO IS THE BEST MARKET FOR BEANS

And all dealers are invited to send samples and write for prices that can be obtained in this market.

We do a COMMISSION BUSINESS and our aim is to obtain the highest market price for all goods sent us. Not only

BEANS
but also ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE. We can sell as well as anyone. We invite correspondence.
BARNETT BROS.,
159 So. Water St., CHICAGO.

THE DRUMMER'S DREAM.

"Check her through to dear old Boston, Baggage-master, let'er zip. My last stop, sir, trip is ended. Quickly to the 'Hub' I'll skip. Pork and beans next Sunday morning; You say that you once lived near Boston, Down in Chelsea—Well, I swear!"

Thunder on, the mighty train! Destination—"Boston, Mass." "Saved six dollars on the purchase of a broker's 'cut-rate' pass. But I'll charge the house full passage. All advantages of home and mother, Thus the drummer sat and pondered; "Say, Conductor, what's the time?"

"Twelve o'clock, Great Scott, I'm sleepy; Porter, make my berth up warm; Put an extra blanket on it. Outside rages quite a storm." Soon the drummer's wrapped in slumber, Dreams he's still upon the road, Rustling with his "zip" of samples, Though it is a heavy load.

Dreams that he is traveling Westward, Booking orders, day by day; Only "2B" countermanded; Perhaps before he gets away, Dreams of hotels that are crumbly; Meals quite home-like (in a horn); Then he dreams of home and mother, And the place where he was born.

Dreams of wife and little children Who for "Papa" sadly yearn, Counting every day and hour, Praying for his return; Still the drummer sleeps on soundly; Then a crash—his dream is o'er, For from out his "zip" he ailen, Heading out upon the floor."

[The Boot and Shoe Recorder thought the above poem incomplete and prevailed upon its poetry machine to grind out the following sequel:]

Then arose the maiden's screamlet Out upon the air so shrill As the drummer in his dreamlet From his berth drowsily spilt; And the porter loudly snoring, Snoring, sleeping like a rock, Heard his checkbook strike the flooring, Felt the sudden drowsy shock.

Strang and dead in deadly terror: While the passengers did quake, Thought them of the switchman's "error," Of the flagman's dread "mistake."

Then they raved and cursed profanely As they walked them through the door, Cursed they drummers all—but vainly, For that car will run no more.

Bombay is a shipping port and famous mart, from which a considerable quantity of spices is received every year at New York. It stands on the Island of Bombay, which seems to have been first occupied by the Portuguese in 1530. In 1661, it was ceded to Charles II. of England, and shortly after was transferred by royal grant to the East India Trading Company. The town was besieged in 1688 by Aurangzeb, the Emperor of Delhi, who withdrew his troops for the consideration of a large sum of money. The city now has a population of 773,000 inhabitants. It was greatly benefited by the civil war in this country, which caused a cessation of the cotton supply from the South, and the exports of this staple from Bombay ran up to unheard-of figures. The impetus then given to its commerce has been of permanent benefit. Bombay exports comprise pepper, cotton, shawls, opium, coffee, gums and ivory. The spice-ships that come to New York from further East usually stop there on their way hither. It is a fine city, with splendid public works and a large variety of prosperous industries.

Cayenne pepper, or capsicum, is another item in the New York trade in spices, generally known, however, as red pepper. The plant is a native of the warm parts of America and Asia, and is quite generally cultivated in tropical countries for its fruit, which is decidedly pungent; it is employed in sauces, pickles and in other culinary uses, and is sometimes called by its Mexican name of *chilies*. It is declared to have valuable properties. It aids digestion, improves the flavor of food and prevents flatulence. It undoubtedly relieves dyspepsia in its less irritable forms, if not used to excess. In tropical countries it is said to mitigate the enervating effects of the intense heat. There are a number of varieties of the plant, and the fruit is round, oval, conical or heart-shaped, varying from half an inch to four inches in length, and sometimes bright red, sometimes yellow. Cayenne pepper consists chiefly of the ground whitish, flattened seeds, which are the most pungent part of the fruit. It is valuable in medicine, and is taken both internally, in combination with cinchona, as a stimulant, and with an infusion of water, candy, sugar, vinegar and rosewater, as a gargle. Druggists sometimes sell the capsicum fruit as Guinea pepper.

Cayenne is a district in French Guiana, and there is, also, an island of that name. It produces pepper, cloves, cinnamon and nutmegs. The French first settled in Cayenne in 1604. The British and Portuguese captured it in 1809, but restored it to the French in 1814. It is a country of great fertility, but very unhealthy. It has an evil reputation as a place of penal banishment, and French politicians vary their abuse of one another in the National Assembly by threatening penal servitude in Cayenne. This recently provoked a duel between an adherent and an opponent of General Boulanger.

Zanzibar now furnishes a considerable portion of our supply of red pepper, however, as in the course of years the trade has shifted largely to parts of Africa and Asia. It is an empire, ruled by a Sultan, and comprises the Islands of Zanzibar, Mafia, Pemba, and many smaller islands, with a narrow strip along the coast of the mainland of East-ern Africa. Arabians are the ruling class. The mass of the population is of African or of mixed descent. Zanzibar is the capital, and is situated on an island of that name on the east coast of Africa. The soil of this far-off island is extremely rich. There is a riotous luxuriance of vegetation, atoning by its beauty for the lack of mountain scenery. The island is of coral formation, and rather low. It furnishes to the markets

of the world cloves, red pepper, ivory, cowries, hides, gum copal, cocoanuts and timbers. It produces about 7,000,000 pounds of cloves annually. The first clove-trees were introduced as late as 1840 from Mauritius, and the culture of that spice has almost superseded that of sugar and rice, which were formerly the chief products. The island has a population of 300,000, and the capital, whence the spice and other exports are made, has about 80,000. It has considerable manufacturing interests. There are goldsmiths, silversmiths, copper-smiths, and manufactories where cotton goods and trinkets are made. There are shipbuilding, stonemasonry, and other industries. It has the fine cathedral church of the Anglican bishop, and a large French hospital. The late Sultan of Zanzibar died leaving an interesting household, consisting of twenty-seven wives and 232 children, to mourn his loss.

The magnitude of the American trade in cloves is shown in the fact that the importations last year were 1,230,160 pounds, not to mention 99,000 pounds of clove-stems. The clove-tree is from fifteen to forty feet high, is a native of the Moluccas, and is now cultivated in the West Indies. The tree has a beautiful pyramidal head; the leaves are large and evergreen; the flowers are small, but are an oblong dry berry, with one or two cells and as many seeds. The ripe fruit is dark-red, and in shape resembles an olive, though a little smaller. It is the flower-buds that form the most important product of the tree, and these are what are known in commerce as cloves. In other words, cloves are simply the dried blossoms of the clove tree. They are gathered and dried by exposure to the smoke of wood fires, and afterward to the action of the sun, or to the latter alone. When first gathered they are reddish in color, but later they become deep brown. The unexpanded corolla forms a tube which is about half an inch long and thus the appearance is not unlike that of a little nail; whence the name clove, which in French is *clou*, meaning a nail. It is not altogether certain that cloves are the *karyophyllon* of the ancient Greeks, but we learn from historians that before the discovery of the Spice Islands Oriental traders brought them, in their great caravans from Arabia, Persia and Egypt, to the marts of the Mediterranean, whence they were sent by the Venetians and Genoese merchants to all parts of Europe. Cloves are used for flavoring dessert dishes and confectionery, and do not appear to be unknown to the young man who goes out between the acts at the theatre. Oil of cloves, when pure, is of a light yellow color; it is used as an antidote for nausea and griping, and is also employed in the scenting of soap and by the distiller. Cloves are received here from distant Zanzibar in bales weighing 130 pounds each, of which 9,532 bales were received last year. Formerly the trade was carried on in large sailing ships, such as were long the pride of the merchant navy. Fifteen years ago there were no steamers in the traffic, but now they have taken the place of sailing craft, as in so many other branches of ocean business. There is a regular line from Zanzibar to London, where consignments for New York are transferred to other steamers, and the entire trip to this port by way of London takes about sixty days, the steamers leaving Zanzibar about once a fortnight.

New York is associated with cloves in a curious way. In early times there was believed to be a channel across America by which the Pacific could be reached. About 1521 the King of Spain sent out Estevan Gomez to reach the Spice Islands by this route. He discovered New York harbor, but did not get across the continent. He picked up some Indians to sell as slaves and returned. On his arrival in Spain the report spread that he had a load of *clavos* (cloves) and all were in ecstasies; but when it turned out that he had only a few *esclavos* (slaves), Gomez was pronounced a fraud.

New York merchants imported 1,237,202 pounds of nutmegs last year in half-pint boxes containing sixty-six pounds each. Nutmegs are raised in the Banks, Isles, in Penang, India, Jamaica and Trinidad. Up to 1790 the Dutch, being in possession of the Banda Islands, by rigorous laws and jealous vigilance, prevented the living plant from being taken elsewhere for propagation, but when the British seized these islands care was taken to spread the culture of the nutmeg as one of the most valuable of spices. The ordinary nutmeg-tree is about twenty-five feet in height, and the fruit is of the size and appearance of a pear, golden-yellow in color when ripe; the fleshy part is not unlike candied fruit, and it is often preserved and eaten as a sweetmeat. Within is the nut, the kernel of which is the nutmeg. Nutmegs are exposed to the attacks of a particularly destructive beetle, and are therefore often coated with lime before they are exported. The Dutch or Batavian are nearly always limed, but those from Penang are not, and for this reason have a higher value in the market. Nutmegs are not only a spice, but are used in medicine. Our supply of nutmegs is brought to New York in steamers trading directly or indirectly with the East Indies.

Ceylon, last year, sent 67,300 pounds of cinnamon to this country. It came in gunny bags containing 100 pounds each. Cinnamon has been known from the remotest antiquity; it is mentioned in the Old Testament. The cinnamon-tree of Ceylon attains a height of from twenty to thirty feet, and is sometimes a foot and a half in thickness. Its rather long, oval leaves have the taste of cloves; it bears flowers of a silky gray on the inside, and a pale-yellow externally, and the fruit is in appearance somewhat like an acorn. It is the bark which makes the tree so valuable. The finest quality is taken from the young branches,

especially the shoots which spring up after a tree has been cut down. These are cut when about ten feet high and of the thickness of an ordinary cane. Usually the branches are cut down, the epidermis is scraped off, and the bark is cut lengthwise with a knife, and gradually loosened until it can be taken off. It is then exposed to the sun, and as it dries it curls up into quills, the smaller of which are inserted in the larger, and then it is packed in large bundles. There are two cinnamon crops gathered in Ceylon, the first in April and the next in November. Cinnamon is examined and assayed by persons who are obliged to taste or chew it to ascertain its quality, although this soon produces very painful effects on the mouth and tongue. The root of the cinnamon tree, by the way, contains camphor, and the fruit yields a concrete oil known as cinnamon suet, which has a rare, delicate fragrance, and in Ceylon it was formerly employed in making candles exclusively for the use of the king. Cinnamon, like other spices, is used in cooking and confectionery, and is also employed in medicine. The tree was introduced into the West Indies in 1782, and has since been cultivated to some extent. Cassia is often sold for cinnamon, though it is another species of the cinnamon family of plants.

All or most of our imports from Ceylon are by way of London. Steamers stop at Colombo, the chief port of Ceylon, and get their cargoes, and then go to London, whence most of the American supply of Ceylon products are derived. Most of the vessels in the Ceylon trade are steamers, but some American sailing-ships stop at its ports for spices, cocoanut oil, plumbago, cori yam, cinchona, and sweet-smelling essential oils; taking back to Ceylon our kerosene oil, manufactured tobacco, cotton goods, cordage and clocks, these articles also going by steamer by way of England. Over three thousand steamers and sailing-vessels stop at Ceylon in a year, mostly flying the English flag; though the Germans are greatly extending their trade in this quarter of the globe, and they are now established on a firm basis in Ceylon. The lines in Ceylon, Heber's well-known missionary hymn.

"What though the spicy breezes Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle," have linked the name of that aromatic island with charming suggestions to many generations.

There is a large trade in cassia every year. Cassia is a bark very similar to cinnamon, both in its appearance and its properties. It is not so sweet nor so delicate in flavor as cinnamon. It is more pungent. The cassia tree is extensively cultivated in China, where its produce is highly esteemed, and it is largely imported by Europe and the United States. More than 200 species of cassia have been described by botanists. They are trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, natives of Africa and the warmer parts of Asia and America. Cassia is much cheaper than true cinnamon, and is, therefore, much more generally used. It yields the oil of cassia in considerable quantities. Cassia buds are extensively imported. They resemble cloves in appearance, and are much used in confectionery. Our supply of cassia is derived principally from China and the Dutch East Indies. Last year the total importations at New York were 2,621,057 pounds, of which 12,100 bales were China Ligna, 27,167 bales were from Padang, and 2,802 bales from Saigon.

The China steamers bringing cassia to New York often come from Hong Kong, a name signifying "red harbor," an island at the mouth of the Canton River and off the southern coast of China. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1842, and, together with a narrow strip of the mainland, ceded about twenty years later, forms a flourishing colony. There is a fine harbor on the northern side of the island, deep and safe, which is frequented by steamers from Bombay, Calcutta, San Francisco, Canton and Singapore, not to mention thousands of sailing craft, including Chinese junks. The population is 122,000, of whom only 5,000 are Europeans, the remainder being mostly Chinese, of whom some 13,000 live on boats in the harbor. The city of Victoria, on the island, has a cathedral, the Governor's house, the Exchange, the bishop's palace, a hospital, a jail, large and elegant buildings of brick and stone, surrounded by fine gardens. There are beautiful public gardens, good free schools for the lower class of Chinese, and a strong police force, composed of Indian Sepoys. The exports are spices, tea, matting, and numerous other articles.

Pimento, or allspice, as the housewife generally calls it, is quite an important feature of the spice commerce, and last year New York merchants imported no less than 14,215 bags of 130 pounds each, or 1,847,950 pounds in all. It is much employed in cookery, and is also used in medicine. It is the dried fruit of a small but very beautiful West Indian tree. In July the tree is covered with panicles of white flowers, which have a rich odor. The fruit is aromatic, and so are even the leaves and the bark. The tree grows to a height of from twenty to thirty feet, and is much cultivated in some parts of the West Indies. Planters do not wait for fruit to become ripe, for by that time the aromatic property has, in a large measure, disappeared, but as soon as the berries reach their full size—that is, about the size of peppercorns—they are gathered by hand and dried in the sun on raised wooden floors, the berries changing during this process from green to reddish-brown, and great care being exercised to prevent them from being injured by moisture. The plantation hands frequently turn and winnow the valuable berries to prevent their quality being injured by the dreaded moisture, and some planters even dry them in kilns. Why is pimento called allspice? That is a question that has often puzzled the household novice. Probably thousands of

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE]

"PUT UP OR SHUT UP."

For years the business men of Michigan have groaned under the tribute levied on them by the insurance companies in the shape of exorbitant rates. Thanks to the effort of the Michigan Business Men's Association, they are now in a position where they can secure the profit on their own business—become their own insurers—providing they will advance \$100,000 to enable the proposed company to comply with the State law governing joint stock insurance companies. The business men of Michigan are every year sending a million and a half dollars out of the State more than comes back. If this money went to Michigan companies, or was used to develop and maintain Michigan enterprises, it would be different; but the great mass of it goes to enrich the capitalists of the Eastern States and foreign countries. The Tradesman holds that this money ought to be left here at home and expended in building up the material resources of the State. The organization of the Michigan Business Men's Fire Insurance Co. would be a long step in this direction. It remains to be seen whether business men will take advantage of their present opportunity.

In the language of the street, "Put up or shut up." Shell out \$100,000 or forever after hold your peace about the high rates and large profits of the fire insurance companies.

THE EVILS OF POOLING.

There is hardly a man in the country, if, indeed, there be one, whose statements concerning the railroad situation are heard with as great respect as those of Charles Francis Adams. His services in exposing the Erie corruption, his pioneer work in suggesting legislation which should deal with the transportation problem, his connection with the Government commission on the Pacific Railroad, and his present position as President of one of the most important of them, combine to produce confidence both in his ability and his integrity as a railroad man. In his recent address on the subject before the Commercial Club of Boston, he discussed the merits and demerits of the Inter-State Commerce Law in a way which already has made a profound impression throughout the country. He said very plainly that the bad condition of the railroad interest was due not so much to any legislation, good or bad, as to the utter want of moral principle in the men into whose hands the control of the roads have fallen, and the absence of any high standard of commercial honor among them. The worst effect of the Inter-State Commerce Law had been to intensify the abuses which already honey-combed the system, and its repeal would bring only a temporary alleviation.

He showed that the clause of the law which forbids pooling had operated to break down the weaker roads and force them into consolidation with the stronger. This tendency to unify the roads under single management existed before the law was passed, but it had been greatly intensified by its passage. He would have those clauses so modified as to allow of pooling contracts, whose terms should approve themselves to the Commission. He also would be glad to see the establishment of a general Clearing House for railroad traffic, so as to take its control out of the hands of the irresponsible subordinates, who employ what he called "the sneak-thief and pick-pocket methods of doing business."

So far, we go with Mr. Adams both in understanding and assent. But we neither follow nor assent to his objections to the clause which forbids a higher charge for a shorter haul. This, he says, has been crushing out the second-class business centers, by throwing the traffic "to the railroad having the longest haul to the most distant and largest center." If this be true, it is most disastrous, and contrary to the purpose of the law, which was meant to check centralization, not to accelerate it. But how is it true? We have quoted the only words in Mr. Adams' address which appear to state any reason for the effect he deprecates, but we find ourselves as much in the dark as before reading them. What the "second-class business centers" aim at is to retain the right to supply their own neighborhood. Somehow the commodities for

that supply must be brought by rail to them. If the law be fairly applied, how can it put them at a disadvantage?

PROGRESS OF FORESTRY.

The National Forestry Congress at Atlanta was a very profitable and pleasant meeting, except that it was marred by the presence of a real black man among the delegates, and by his being entertained at the same hotel with the white visitors. Even this calamity was not observed until the convention had adjourned, so that its sessions were as amicable as though they had not been held on the edge of a volcano. It was reported that thus far the standing committee on legislation had not succeeded in obtaining favorable action from Congress upon the bill to secure the preservation and management of the timber lands which constitute part of the public domain. It was reported that Arbor Day is now observed in thirty-one states and territories, an increase of ten within the year. In some states, notably South Carolina, not a day but a week was thus designated, and with better results.

The forests of the far West received especial attention, and it was stated that the establishment of Indian reservations had done much to guard the trees from one source of danger. About thirteen per cent. of the Rocky Mountain region, or about 95,000 square miles in all, is covered mostly with piniferous forests. They lie on the slopes of the ranges at from 4,500 to 12,000 feet of elevation. But in the absence of national legislation, their disappearance is only a question of time. Would it not be possible to enlist a large part of our Indians in this service under a national law? It certainly would be a mode of life more congenial to them than agriculture, and not less profitable to the country.

THE DIRECT TAX BILL.

The House has passed, with an amendment, the bill to refund the Direct Tax collected from the states under the Act of 1861, and paid in full by all the Northern and Border States and Territories, except Utah, but only in part by the states then in rebellion. The bill repays to each state exactly what it paid to the National government, and it also cancels the arrears charged on the books of the Treasury against the states which have not yet paid up. Unless the whole amount is to be collected from the other states, which would be very embarrassing to them, it is evidently fair to refund it to all. But it takes a slice out of the surplus, and it sets a sort of precedent for distributing that among the states, as was done in 1836. The Times of New York makes itself the organ of the Bourbons in this case, and declares there is no equity in the proceeding, as the people from whom the tax was taken do not now exist. In a majority of cases, the tax was paid directly out of the state treasuries, without any recourse to individuals. It is currently believed that those states are still in existence. If the Times be right, there is more to say for repudiation than we ever have heard said. If the lapse of time and change of individuals within a body politic limits corporate claims, it also must limit corporate obligations, and debts incurred by one generation can furnish no claim upon the estates of another. The new rule must work both ways.

AFTER THE AMERICAN.

A Fennville correspondent writes as follows to the Allegan Gazette: The committee sent by the fruit-growers to Grand Rapids to consult with the railroad company in regard to having cars furnished them and shipping their own fruit to Chicago, came home with a favorable report, and it looks now as though our fruit raisers would dispense with the American Express Co. next season. This is a move in the right direction. Heretofore, when peaches came in a little too fast they have been piled into the cars without shelves, as more peaches could be got into a car in that manner than if they were piled up as they should be. If the shippers get control of this matter, enough cars will be furnished, properly equipped, to carry all the fruit that comes and put it on the market in good shape. Under the old system the unloading and placing upon the market of fruit shipped to Chicago has been considerably delayed for lack of interest in the matter, or some other cause, but under the new system it is hoped this will be remedied.

THE TRADESMAN is pleased to see the Fennville fruit growers take time by the forelock and provide means of transportation more acceptable than that afforded by the American Express Co. The shortcomings of the latter are so manifest to all who have occasion to depend on the organization that patience has long ceased to be a virtue. If the Fennville shippers do not succeed in bettering themselves, they will have one satisfaction—they cannot possibly get worse service than that given by the American Express Co.

THE TRADESMAN hereby enters its subscription for \$500 stock in the proposed Michigan Business Men's Fire Insurance Co., and will raise the subscription to \$1,000, if necessary. It has confidence in the plan, confidence in the fidelity of business men, and confidence in the executive and managerial ability of the men who have been enlisted in the work of organization.

Manitoba has won its case before the Supreme Court of the Dominion against the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Court refused to sanction the arrogant claim that the grant from the general government of a monopoly of railroad construction in one direction carried with it the right to prevent the provincial government's chartering a railroad to run across it. Manitoba is recognized as possessing the right of eminent domain over its own territory after as before the action of the Dominion government, and consequently the power to bestow upon the Red River Railway the use of the ground covered by the Pacific railway at the point of intersection, since this grant does not deprive the latter of anything the Dominion had conceded. This decision is more significant than appears upon the surface. The prosperity, if not the very existence, of the Canadian Pacific must depend upon its preventing the tapping of the territory through which it runs by lines crossing the American border. It is a political railroad, built to divert commerce from its natural bent to the Southward, and this decision bestows upon commerce the right to flow in its natural channels, without reference to the political needs of the very artificial structure called the Dominion. Not only the favored corporation, but the government which conferred favors upon it, is imperilled by this decision, which however must have been foreseen to be inevitable.

King Milan of Servia is in an awkward pickle. His divorce from his Queen Natalie, although sanctioned by a commission of courtly prelates, has inspired the country with such disgust for him and his doings that it has elected a majority of opposition members to the national Skuptschina, and the king cannot get his little project of a revised constitution adopted. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the country will give Milan his dismissal. There is no lack of precedents. Since 1804, when the Serbs revolted against the Turks, there have been three forced abdications—to say nothing of two assassinations—in the series of six sovereigns representing two rival dynasties. And it is understood that the rival family of Black George, the liberator of Servia, has a representative ready to step into Milan's shoes whenever the Skuptschina thinks fit to call him to the kingship.

AMONG THE TRADE.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.
W. T. Lamoreaux has handled 30,000 bushels of beans since October 1.

Frost & Adams have opened a meat market at 781 South Division street.

The Telfer Spice Co. roasted and shipped 2,312 pounds of coffee on Saturday.

I. Gibson has engaged in the grocery business at Petoskey. I. M. Clark & Son furnished the stock.

Norton & Manning have opened a grocery store at West Troy. Olney, Shields & Co. furnished the stock.

Carpenter & Pitts have engaged in the grocery business at Shelby. Lemon, Hoops & Peters furnished the stock.

The Grand Rapids Soap Co. will probably be re-organized on the basis of \$35,000 paid-up capital during the present month.

With the beginning of the year, Daniel Lynch discards the former firm style of Fred. D. Yale & Co., doing business only in his own name.

F. G. Ryder has removed his dry goods and notion business from 13 East Leonard street to Page's new block, on the corner of Plainfield and Coit avenues.

Hester & Fox have lately sold three sawmill outfits—one to DeWitt C. Freeman & Son, at Holton; one to Anthony & Stone, of Coopersville, who will operate near Sullivan; and one to Dick English, who will operate near Kent City.

Wm. L. Freeman—better known as "Les."—who has been a leading spirit in the wholesale grocery house of Hawkins & Perry and their predecessors for the past sixteen years, has been admitted to partnership in the firm, the style having been changed to Hawkins, Perry & Co. "Les." is a hard worker and has richly earned his promotion.

Gray, Kingman & Collins foreclosed their mortgage on the fish and oyster stock of Emery & Co. Saturday night. The creditors are mostly Eastern houses. The local claims will be met personally by B. F. Emery, who has arranged to conduct an oyster department in connection with Elliott & Co., at 101 Monroe street.

The Detroit Safe Co., which established a local agency here about a year ago under the management of Ed. A. Lee, has withdrawn from the field. The failure is commonly attributed to two causes—parsimoniousness of the management and the bad reputation the safe sustained a few years ago through the use of a filling which swelled the doors—a defect the company did not make good in too many instances.

AROUND THE STATE.

Benzonia—W. B. Mott has opened a drug store here.

Detroit—W. G. Kernaghan has assigned his hat and cap stock.

Holton—J. A. Slater has sold his grocery stock to Murphy Bros.

Allen—L. E. Ransom's grocery store has been closed by creditors.

Otsego—C. Benson has removed his grocery stock to Silver Creek.

Sparta—C. E. Manley succeeds W. Buck in the billiard business.

Detroit—Meyer Rodstein has assigned his clothing stock to E. H. Sloman.

St. Johns—J. H. Graham succeeds Alex W. Morrison in the grocery business.

Quincy—Jas. H. Haynes succeeds Barber & Berry in the grocery and bakery business.

Detroit—Bacon & Clapp succeed A. C. Bacon & Co. in the wholesale hat and cap business.

Stanton—Pratt & Knight have closed out their dry goods and grocery stock and quit business.

Muir—Town & Settle have decided to dissolve their copartnership and retire from business.

Battle Creek—J. Howard Green has purchased the "Health Home" property and drug store.

Sheridan—M. Gray has given three chattel mortgages on his grocery stock, aggregating \$800.

Otsego—L. Strochaugast succeeds M. S. Temple & Co. in the bakery and confectionery business.

Jamestown—J. B. Horton has sold his general stock to H. Van Noord, who will continue the business.

Vicksburg—J. F. Young & Co. succeed C. H. Haines in the hardware and agricultural implement business.

Charlotte—Geo. E. Woodbury has purchased Geo. S. Perry's interest in the plumbing firm of Perry Bros.

Belding—Henry J. Leonard has sold his hardware stock to T. Frank Ireland. He continues in general trade.

Allendale—Sidney Stark will remove his general stock to Solon township, five miles northwest of Cedar Springs.

McBrides—Boice & McLennan is the style of the firm which has bought the general stock of C. H. La Flamboy.

Charlotte—C. E. K. Baxter and R. H. Babcock have formed a copartnership and engaged in the plumbing business.

Kingsley—J. E. Winchcomb has removed his general stock from Wexford to this place and has engaged in that business here.

Manton—Chas. S. Dewitt, until lately with LaBar & Cornwell, has purchased a half interest in the furniture stock of J. H. Kennedy.

Hudson—John H. Briggs was admitted to partnership in the dry goods firm of F. H. Brown & Co. on January 1. The firm name remains the same as before.

Mason—E. M. Slayton has sold his dry goods stock to Reynolds Bros., who already conduct similar establishments at Charlotte, Eaton Rapids and Albion.

Reed City—Mr. Richards has retired from the firm of Paine & Richards, hardware dealers, to go on the road for an Eastern house. The business will be continued by the remaining partner under his own name.

Orange—P. H. Kilmartin has retired from the firm of Tew, Kilmartin & Tew, dealers in general merchandise. The business will be continued by E. C. Tew and Chas. E. Tew, under the style of E. C. Tew & Son.

Elk Rapids—Hill & Campbell have sold their meat market to the Farmers' Market Co., Limited. The latter is officered as follows: President, John Carns; Secretary, Neil Munro; Treasurer and General Manager, Lowell Sours.

Sparta—J. R. Harrison has closed out his stock and removed to Grand Rapids. The fixtures and a part of the stock were purchased by his brother, who will open a store at Harrisonville, a new station on the T. S. & M. Railway, west of Lisbon.

FLINT—Chas. M. Wagar, of the hardware firm of Hubbard & Wagar, is dead.

Paw Paw—The Phelps, Dodge & Palmer Co. replenished about \$350 worth of goods from the Harris Oppenheim stock, which were re-replenished by Oppenheim Bros., of Bangor, who held a chattel mortgage on the stock for \$4,500.

Ann Arbor—Toofang Bros. started a restaurant, fruit and candy store here several months ago. They went in debt for a big stock. Both partners disappeared one day last week, leaving creditors innumerable, and also a chattel mortgage to Detroiters.

Onota—Chas. H. Schaffer has sold out his store and kilns at Onota to Fred Ballard, who has been acting as his clerk there, and Mr. Ballard's father is here to take hold with him. Mr. Schaffer still retains an interest in the property to a certain degree and will continue to operate the kilns at Whitefish, besides his C. & N. W. kilns.

Glenn—E. R. Hutchins' house burned a few nights ago, together with all its contents. The house was only ten feet from the store of Hutchins & Seymour, and severest labor saved the latter building. There was no insurance on house

or contents, and none can be collected for injury to the goods in the store, which were all hastily taken out and necessarily damaged several hundred dollars' worth. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Sheridan—Fire started in the office of the News last Friday, completely destroying that building and also the buildings owned and occupied by A. M. Stebbins, Stone & Hemingway and Stearns & Gallagher. Stebbins had \$700 insurance on his building and general stock, saving about half of the latter. Stone & Hemingway had \$4,600 insurance on a \$7,000 hardware stock, saving about a third of the stock. Stearns & Gallagher saved their meat stock.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Holton—DeWitt C. Freeman & Son have put in a sawmill, to cut oak timber principally.

Menominee—Knapp, Stout & Co. have established twenty camps and will cut 100,000,000 feet of lumber this year.

Reed City—W. A. Higby has retired from the cigar manufacturing firm of H. H. Freedman & Co. The business will be continued by H. H. Freedman under his own name.

South Boardman—Perkins & Sons have purchased the water power here incident to Boardman River, which has never been utilized except to run a shingle mill, and will move their roller mill from Martin to this place.

Purely Personal.

P. H. Hoonan, the Reed City druggist, was in town Monday.

Sidney Stark, the Allendale general dealer, was in town Monday.

Geo. W. Albrecht, late of the Bank of Bellaire, was in town Monday.

H. H. Freedman, the Reed City cigar manufacturer, was in town Monday.

H. E. Hogan, the South Boardman general dealer, was in town last Friday.

L. E. Hawkins started to Colorado Springs last Wednesday, where he will spend a month with his family.

A. F. Bliss, the Rockford produce dealer, was in town Monday. He had just shipped three carloads of potatoes to Texas.

Chas. E. Olney leaves about the 10th for Los Angeles, where he will spend several weeks inspecting his several investments.

"Les." Freeman assumes the additional responsibility incident to his assumption of the mantle of proprietorship with becoming modesty.

Chas. W. Armstrong, the Bowen's Mills general dealer, has gone to Hastings to assume the office of Judge of Probate, to which he was elected last fall.

It is reported that Will Lamoreaux has in course of preparation a one-act comedy entitled, "Beauty in the Bean Bin," the scene of which is laid in the vicinity of his bean factory on Canal street.

Ira L. Cotton, formerly billing clerk for Arthur Meigs & Co., but more recently bookkeeper for the West Michigan Printing Co., has taken the position of shipping clerk for the Grand Rapids Refrigerator Co.

Scott Fisher, of the grocery firm of A. Fisher & Co., at Lowell, died Christmas day of typhoid fever and complications. He was a genial fellow, possessing exceptionally good business qualifications. The business will be continued by the brother, Ara D. Fisher.

Gripsack Brigade.

Mrs. Duff Jennings spent Sunday in the city with her husband.

Foster, Stevens & Co.'s road force will remain without change another year.

All of Hawkins, Perry & Co.'s traveling men have been engaged for the ensuing year.

Frank H. Church, formerly of this city, but now Illinois representative of the Drummond Tobacco Works, with headquarters at Peoria, is in town for a few days.

A. W. Peck, traveling representative for the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., spent Sunday at Ionia, the guest of his brother, H. L. Peck, who travels for Fletcher, Jenks & Co., of Detroit.

THE TRADESMAN acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to the wedding of Herbert T. Chase and Miss Lillian Marie Coburn, which will occur at the Revere House, Boston, on Thursday evening of this week. The happy couple will take up their residence in Michigan, probably in the western portion of the State.

Owosso Correspondence.

The Stever Car Oiler Manufacturing Co. is not running at present, but expects to start up again in a week or so.

The Estey Furniture Manufacturing Co. is putting in new boilers.

Our manufacturing industries in general seem to be taking advantage of the holidays to make repairs.

L. E. Woodard's planing mill and furniture factory have been shut down for about a week for repairs. The casket factory is running at full blast, employing about 100 men. Mr. Woodard has brick on the ground to finish rebuilding that portion of the casket factory which was burned last summer.

J. H. McMurtrie & Son, druggists, Three Rivers: "We find your paper indispensable to our business."

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 25 cents. Advance payment.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEWS DEPOT, NOVELTY STORE AND SLIPPER PARLOR, cheap for cash. Also city property. Stock, about \$2,000. Sickiness, cause of sale. W. E. Higgins, Detroit, Mich. 347.

FOR SALE—GOOD GROCERY AND CROCKERY store for sale; will invoice about \$3,000; sales average \$15 per day cash; good reasons given for selling. For further particulars address S. E. Farnish, Ithaca, Mich. 348.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY. One eight-horse, four-side Smith mill; one John reaw; one Smith reaw; exhaust fan; shafting; pulleys, etc. Cheap for cash. F. B. Wiggins & Co., machinery depot, East Saginaw, Mich. 349.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SET OF TINNERS TOOLS AND MACHINES. E. A. Hill, Coloma, Mich. 350.

FOR SALE—ONE CHANDLER & TAYLOR STANDARD saw mill, with saw, etc. Entire outfit new. A bargain. Look Grand Rapids, Mich. 351.

FOR SALE—THE ENVIDIOUS ONE-HALF INTEREST in a hardware business in a lively town of six thousand inhabitants, situated in Northern Michigan. Now doing a yearly business of over sixty thousand dollars. Address J. B. Frost, Jackson, Mich. 352.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A YOKER OF OXEN, medium weight, quick action, for retail business. Write for prices. F. B. Wiggins & Co., East Saginaw, Mich. 353.

FOR SALE—THE ONLY DRUG STORE IN A LIVE Railway. In good farming country. Stock, about \$1,000. Rent low, with long lease. Prefer cash, but will give time on note with good security for retail business. For wishing to sell, address "Good Luck," care The Tradesman, Grand Rapids, Mich. 354.

FOR SALE—A CASHIERS DESK ADAPTED FOR OFFICE or store use. Will sell for \$10, cost \$25, new. W. H. Heister, 1 and 83 Company St., Cor. Louis, 355.

FOR SALE—STOCK FOR SALE—IN CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. Population, 50,000. Good location, good trade. A bargain for someone. For full particulars, those who mean business, address to Box 335, Chattanooga, Tenn. 356.

FOR SALE—OUR RETAIL STOCK OF GROCERIES at 1119 Monroe street, Grand Rapids. Goods are all new. The stand is in the best location in town and will do a large business. Address J. B. D. Box 622, Chicago. 357.

FOR SALE—A CLEAN, WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF general hardware, stoves and tinware. Tin shop in city. Will inventory about \$6,000. Located centrally and one of the best points for retail business in the city. Good reasons for selling. Address Hardware, care Michigan Tradesman. 358.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—IS HORSE POWER ENGINE. Good as new. Address 298, this office. 359.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCE LOT ON ONE OF the most pleasant streets in the city. Will exchange for stock in any good institution. Address 286, care Michigan Tradesman. 360.

WANTS.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE 100 ACRES OF TIMBERED land in Southern Illinois for horses or stock. Address J. B. D. Box 622, Chicago. 361.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN and stock keeper in general store. Address W. C. B. Box 124, Chicago. 362.

WANTED—TO AN ENERGETIC MAN OVER 22, not afraid of work and able to give security, we will give permanent position, good salary and rapid promotion. Address J. B. D. Box 622, Chicago. 363.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE OR SELL A GOOD BUSINESS property and stock of drugs. Real estate consists of two frame stores well located for business on corner. One store, 24 x 30, with nine living rooms above. Other store, 20 x 24 (adjoining) one story. Large lots with garden spot, barn, ice house, etc. Title perfect. Incubation. The occupant is not carrying on a general store and doing a good business. Will sell or exchange for a good business property in some lively railroad town in this state. Correspondence solicited. Address, 288, care Michigan Tradesman. 364.

WANTED—SITUATION AS CLERK BY PHARMACIST Robert W. Hazeltine, 22 Henry St., Grand Rapids. 365.

WANTED—A REGISTERED PHARMACIST, general dealer, must be willing to work in general stock. Bert M. Brown, Stevensville, Mich. 366.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER to open for engagement. Large acquaintance with grocery trade in Michigan. Address Jackson, care Michigan Tradesman. 367.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRUG CLERK, German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at once giving usual particulars. F. D. Paquette, Ludington. 368.

WANTED—EVERY STORE-KEEPER WHO READS this paper to give the Sutfill coupon system a trial. It will abolish your pass books, do away with all your book-keeping, in many instances save you the expense of one clerk, will bring your business down to a cash basis and save you all the worry and anxiety that usually go with the pass-book plan. Start the first of the month with the new system and you will never regret it. Having two kinds, both kinds will be sent by addressing (mentioning this paper) J. H. Sutfill, Albany, N. Y. 369.

WANTED—1,000 MORE MERCHANTS TO ADOPT OUR Improved Coupon Pass Book System. Send for samples. E. A. Stowe & Bro., Grand Rapids. 370.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO. CHICAGO

SIZES
GIRLS & BOYS
5 to 7 1/2
8 to 9 1/2
10 to 11 1/2
12 to 13 1/2
14 to 15 1/2
16 to 17 1/2
18 to 19 1/2
20 to 21 1/2
22 to 23 1/2
24 to 25 1/2
26 to 27 1/2
28 to 29 1/2
30 to 31 1/2
32 to 33 1/2
34 to 35 1/2
36 to 37 1/2
38 to 39 1/2
40 to 41 1/2
42 to 43 1/2
44 to 45 1/2
46 to 47 1/2
48 to 49 1/2
50 to 51 1/2
52 to 53 1/2
54 to 55 1/2
56 to 57 1/2
58 to 59 1/2
60 to 61 1/2
62 to 63 1/2
64 to 65 1/2
66 to 67 1/2
68 to 69 1/2
70 to 71 1/2
72 to 73 1/2
74 to 75 1/2
76 to 77 1/2
78 to 79 1/2
80 to 81 1/2
82 to 83 1/2
84 to 85 1/2
86 to 87 1/2
88 to 89 1/2
90 to 91 1/2
92 to 93 1/2
94 to 95 1/2
96 to 97 1/2
98 to 99 1/2
100 to 101 1/2
102 to 103 1/2
104 to 105 1/2
106 to 107 1/2
108 to 109 1/2
110 to 111 1/2
1

The Michigan Tradesman

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1889.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

TELEPHONE CHARGES—POWER TO REGULATE.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has just rendered a decision holding that the city of St. Louis has no power or authority to regulate telephone charges.

AGENT—PRINCIPAL—VOLUNTEER—EQUITABLE.

Where an agent pays money out of his own pocket to protect the estate of a principal that is in his charge, he cannot be regarded as a volunteer, and he is entitled to all the equities that his principal would be entitled to had he paid his demand himself. So held by the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

BIKE HELD TO BE A VEHICLE.

A bicycle is a vehicle and entitled to all the protection afforded to other vehicles, according to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. The case was one in which an expressman named Collins was convicted of a violation of the law requiring him to drive reasonably to the right of the traveled center of the highway, he having run into and injured a bicyclist using the road.

PARTNERSHIP—LAND—EJECTMENT.

The Supreme Court of Georgia held, in the case of Baker vs. Middlebrooks, that land conveyed to a firm but never used in the partnership business could not, as a whole, be recovered in ejectment by the surviving partner where the partnership was dissolved before the death of his partner, but that the most that the survivor could recover would be his due share as a tenant in common.

BILL OF EXCHANGE—ACCEPTANCE.

A written order by one person to another to pay the bearer of the order a certain sum, but without specifying the time of payment, was held by the Supreme Court of Georgia to be a bill of exchange and due as soon as presented and accepted. The court held, however, that an apparent acceptance thereof, written upon the bill by the party directed to pay, but not signed, was not binding as an acceptance.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION—INABILITY TO LABOR.

The phrase "total inability to labor" in the constitution of a relief association was construed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Baltimore & Ohio Employees' Relief Association vs. Post. The court held that the phrase did not mean simply incapacity to perform the specific kind of work in which the member had been employed at the time of his accident, but an inability to earn money in any other employment, and that where a member was able to earn as much or more money in another employment he was not entitled to benefits from the association.

Your Best at All Times.

It was an early resolution of Dr. Johnson to "do his best on every occasion and in every company," and no one can do more than this. But most are content to do much less. They save their best efforts for rare occasions, when they feel that it will tell most for their interests. Such habits never fit easy when so rarely used. Good speech for one thing must be habitual, or it will never seem like one's native tongue. Mortifying slips of the tongue will come in at unsuitable places, revealing a great deal about one's history and associates. An elegantly dressed woman was once watched by a clerk who was waiting upon her from the simple pronunciation of "walenuseum lace." He knew that if she was the lady she personated, she would have known better. His watchfulness was rewarded by detecting her in secreting a valuable piece of lace in her mantle; just a word placed him on his guard.

As one has well said, "many a clerk in his first interview with a shrewd employer has evinced business capacity by his clearness of experience, his thoughtful hesitation, or his accurate readiness in responding." No person is likely to make this good business impression who is not in the habit of doing his best in conversation at all times. If he has a loose-jointed way of expressing himself when he is off duty, and among the boys; if he falls into the dime novel style of slang, or even worse, it will tell strongly against his chances of rising up in the world.

Clear expressions must have their seat in clear, deliberate methods of thinking, and these are the bricks out of which fortunes are built up. So call over your language and choose simple, forcible words to express your meaning, and try the effect on the boys when you are by yourself. It may incite others to do the same, and there is really margin for improvement among our very best boys. Good language does not necessarily mean long, high-sounding words. Dean Alford says, "Where a short word will do, you always lose by using a long one. You lose in clearness; you lose in honest expression of your meaning; and in the opinion of men qualified to judge, you lose in reputation for ability." The man who reserves his coarse speech for inferiors is not a true gentleman, however he may put on polish in other positions, and venering is always in danger of being clipped off.

But we may make our words more than a means of securing advantage for ourselves. They are the chief method by which we act upon other minds. Surely there is a great responsibility attending the many volumes we send out from our lips every year. They are more imperishable than if they had been sent through the printing press. They are cut deep in the hearts and minds of those who hear us, and their influence is imperishable.

Buy flour manufactured by the Crescent Roller Mills. Every sack warranted. Voigt Milling Co.

WHIPS

Rapids, Mich.

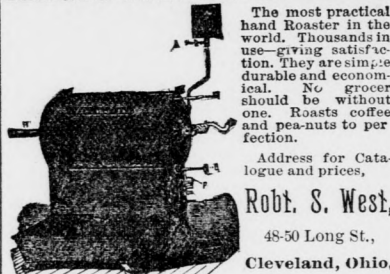
G. M. MUNGER & CO., GRAND RAPIDS.

Successors to Allen's Laundry.

Mail and Express orders attended to with promptness. Nice Work, Quick Time Satisfaction Guaranteed.

W. E. HALL, Jr., Manager.

MAGIC COFFEE ROASTER



Why you should send us your orders. We handle nothing but BEST and CHOICEST BRANDS; Select Manufacturers and Importers; Prices at ONE DAY'S NOTICE, enabling you to receive goods day following. Full orders for ALL KINDS of goods.

Address for Catalogue and prices, Robt. S. West, 48-50 Long St., Cleveland, Ohio.

W. M. REID, 73 & 75 Larned Street West, DETROIT, MICH.

Grand Rapids Store, 61 Waterloo Street.



Every garment bearing the above ticket is WARRANTED NOT TO RIP, and, if not as represented, you are requested to return it to the Merchant of whom it was purchased and receive a new garment.

STANTON, SAMPSON & CO., Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.



We also manufacture a full line of Sweet Goods. Write for quotations and samples.

Jackson Cracker Co., JACKSON, MICH.

TIME TABLES.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING SOUTH.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Traverse City & Mackinaw.....	7:05 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
From Cincinnati.....	7:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
For Potosky & Mackinaw.....	5:00 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Saginaw Express.....	11:30 a.m.	7:30 a.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 Potosky and Mackinaw City.		
5:00 p.m. train has sleeping car for Potosky and Mackinaw City.		
GOING NORTH.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Cincinnati Express.....	7:15 a.m.	11:45 a.m.
Fort Wayne Express.....	10:30 a.m.	4:45 p.m.
Cincinnati Express.....	3:15 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
From Traverse City.....	10:10 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. R. at Kalamazoo for Battle Creek, Jackson, Detroit and Canadian points, arriving in Detroit at 10:45 a.m.		
Sleeping car rates—\$1.50 to Potosky or Mackinaw City; \$2 to Cincinnati.		
All trains daily except Sunday.		

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Arrives.	Leaves.
7:05 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
11:30 a.m.	4:45 p.m.
4:20 p.m.	7:45 p.m.

Leaving time at Bridge street depot 7 minutes later. C. L. Lockwood, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Niagara Falls Route.

DEPART.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Detroit Express.....	6:45 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Day Express.....	1:10 p.m.	5:40 p.m.
New York Express.....	5:40 p.m.	10:45 p.m.
Atlantic Express.....	10:45 p.m.	6:50 a.m.
Mixed.....	6:50 a.m.	
*Pacific Express.....	6:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Local Passenger.....	10:00 a.m.	10:15 p.m.
Mail Express.....	3:15 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Grand Rapids Express.....	10:15 p.m.	
Mixed.....	10:15 p.m.	
*Daily. All other days except Sunday. Sleeping cars run on Pacific and Pacific Express trains to and from Detroit. Parlor cars run on Day Express and Saginaw Express to and from Detroit. Direct connections at Detroit with all through trains except over M. C. R. R. (Canada Southern Div.).		
O. W. Richards, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago.		
Fans M. Briggs, Gen'l Agent.		

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Kalamazoo Division.

p m	p m				
1-10	3-30	7-45	Dep.	Grand Rapids.	8-15
3-30	4-15	5-30	Allegan.		8-28
Frt	5-30	10-00	Ar.	Kalamazoo.	7-10
	6-35	11-35	"	White Pigeon.	
	8-00	9-30	"	Elkhart.	4-45
ke					p m
u	7-50	7-10	"	Chicago.	11-30
	8-25	9-05	"	Toledo.	11-25
	10-25	5-05	"	Cleveland.	7-15
	1-35	9-40	"	Buffalo.	1-00
er	6-20	3-30	"		
of	Tickets for sale to all principal points in the U				
	Mexican and Canada at Union Ticket Office, Geo. V				
	Hiamson, C. J. Depot Office, M. Boortz, Agt.				
	A. J. Smith, Gen'l Trav. and Pass. Agt.,				

The Michigan Tradesman

THE SPICE TRADE OF NEW YORK.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

housewives really suppose that it is a mixture of all spices, as the name would seem to imply, but it owes its puzzling designation to a supposed resemblance in flavor to a mixture of nutmegs, cloves and cinnamon. In other words, it has the fragrance of a number of spices. It is brought to New York by the vessels which also bring the fruits of the West Indies. It is largely used in the berry in fashionable restaurants as a perfume for the breath after drinking liquor.

The trade in ginger is very large. The importations here last year were 18,855 bags of Calcutta, 8,880 bags of African, 6,246 bags of white Cochon and 3,535 barrels of Jamaica. These figures are given in detail because they are not generally known, even among importers. The total was 4,280,100 pounds. The ginger plant is a native of India and Southern China, but is extensively cultivated in tropical America and West Africa, as well as in its native soil. Most of the ginger of commerce comes from Calcutta, but considerable is also exported from Jamaica. There are like-wise large exports of preserved ginger from China and the East and West Indies. This consists of the young roots preserved in sugar after being boiled. What is known as black ginger is first scalded and then dried; it is scalded to prevent sprouting, since it is only the root of the plant which is used as a spice. White ginger is the root scraped and washed, and sometimes bleached with chloride of lime. White and black ginger are merely relative terms; the white is not perfectly so, nor is the black perfectly black. The ginger plant either lasts two years or else considerably longer, according to the particular species. It is herbaceous, with creeping and somewhat tuberous roots, and is generally three or four feet high, with smooth, arrow-shaped leaves, and flowers about the size of a man's thumb, of a whitish color, with the tip streaked with purple. In a suitable climate it is an easy plant to cultivate, and is seen at an altitude of 5,000 feet in moist soil on the Himalaya Mountains of India. Ginger is used as a flavoring for food and medicines; it has valuable medicinal properties. It generally reaches the consumer in a powdered state, and is said to be considerably adulterated. Various compounds are prepared from it. For example, essence of ginger, much used for flavoring; syrup of ginger is used chiefly by druggists; ginger tea, an infusion of ginger in boiling water, a domestic remedy for flatulence; ginger beer, a far-famed beverage, which, like another famous plant of Asia, "cheers but not inebriates;" lastly, there is ginger wine, a cheap liquor, to which alcohol is often added. Ginger comes to New York in bags holding from 110 to 120 pounds, and in barrels containing 130 pounds. Vessels regularly engaged in the West India trade bring Jamaica ginger to New York. English steamers bring the other kinds.

Many of the spice-vessels stop at Calcutta on the way to New York, and there they take on what is termed in the trade "Calcutta" ginger. It is a great city of the East Indies, with a population of nearly 900,000. In a single year 658 sailing-vessels and 301 steamers have arrived in its harbor. Its exports are numerous and large, and the city is the headquarters of the Governor-general of India. The name is derived from two words, Kali-Ghatta, signifying the landing place of the Goddess Kali. It has an eventful history, and is identified with the rise of the British East India Trading Company and the establishment of British supremacy over a wide tract of India. It is sometimes called the "City of Palaces" because it has so many fine buildings. The Government edifices are especially imposing. The dwellings of the English residents are spacious and attractive, but most of the large native population live in houses built of mud or bamboo. In a cyclone in November of 1867 no less than 30,000 of these miserable dwellings were destroyed. There is a fine town-hall, a Jesuit college, a medical college, various churches, mosques, Hindoo temples, a university, a theatre, and many other resources of Occidental civilization. Calcutta will always be known, however, as the scene of one of the most horrible occurrences that disfigure the pages of history. It was in the "Black Hole of Calcutta," on the night of June 18, 1756, that the garrison of the fort connected with the English factory at Calcutta, who had been captured by the Nabob Suraja Dowlah, were confined. The unfortunate English prisoners numbered 146, and the apartment in which they were confined was only twenty feet square. The cell had only two windows, and these were obstructed by a veranda. A more diabolical act could not have been committed. The prisoners, in their struggles to get to the windows, trampled each other under foot in a horrible fight for life. After a night of fearful agony from fierce pressure in a terrible human hive, heat, thirst and suffocation, 123 of the total 146 persons thrust in the night before were found dead, and the 23 survivors were described as "the ghastliest forms ever seen on earth."

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

How to Forget Sorrow.
A druggist recently received a visit from a lantern-jawed, hollow-eyed man, who asked in cadaverous tones if he could give him any remedy that would drive away a nightmare-like care that was preying upon his health. The man of drugs nodded, and compounded a mixture of quinine, wormwood, rhubarb and epsom salts, with a dash of castor oil, and offered it to the despairing patient, who apathetically gulped it down. History avers that for six months he could not think of anything except new schemes for getting the taste out of his mouth.

The Fatal Letters.
"I say, Jones, that was a shabby trick you played me about those trousers."
"What's the matter; didn't they reach you all O. K.?"
"No; they came C. O. D."

An Hour in a Pawnshop.

"No, it hasn't been a good winter for overcoats," said a pawnbroker the other day. "If a man gets along until Christmas without an overcoat, he generally manages to get along in the same way the remainder of the winter."

The money lender stopped talking as a tall, gaunt man, with unkempt hair and a seedy appearance generally, stalked into the store and handed his ticket across the counter with as much composure as if he had called for a glass of ale.

"Three dollars," said the proprietor, "and six months' interest—54 cents—\$3.54."

The seedy-looking man dived into his pocket and counted out the cash, seized a rusty overcoat which the pawnbroker pushed toward him and left the store with a look on his face as if he had met a long-lost friend.

Then an old weather-beaten creature, who ekes out a scant living by peddling spectacles, offered a bunch of his stock in trade and requested the loan of \$2 for a week.

"I'll let you have \$1," said the pawnbroker.

"Can't you make it \$1.50?"

"One," was the metallic response.

The forlorn old man departed with his dollar.

A buxom Irishwoman, whose good humor shone all over her Celtic face, stepped up to the counter and spread out a parcel containing faded coats, saques, etc. "The ould mon is under the weather," said the woman, cheerily, "and says plaze sind 'im phwat ye can spare on th' pile." She got \$1.50 and went away, her face beaming with smiles.

A dried-up, dark-visaged Italian limped into the place as the door closed behind the Irishwoman and asked the proprietor how much she could get on a wooden leg.

"No," said the pawnbroker, shaking his head, "we draw the line at wooden legs."

A woman of fragile form and respect-

able appearance laid some bracelets, rings, etc., on the counter and asked for \$30. The money was handed to her without a word.

"When women begin to pawn their jewelry," said the pawnbroker, when she had closed the door behind her, "it is only after all other expedients have failed, and nine times out of ten they eventually lose it."

A young man of quiet mien took his place before the money lender and handed him a ticket and four \$10 notes. The pawnbroker handed him in return a handsome gold watch. He fastened it in his waistcoat and went out whistling.

"I have tried for years to get that watch," said the man behind the counter, "but he comes in at the last minute always and redeems it."

Next on this list of impecunious visitors was a little girl hardly ten years of age. There was an air of cleanliness about her thin clothes that bespoke respectable parents. She unrolled two children's dresses, a woman's dress and a cloak.

"Please, sir, mother says send her \$1," said the child. "She's too sick to come to-day."

"Fifty cents is all she can get on these."

A look of disappointment clouded the innocent young face, and after wrapping up the miserable pittance several times in the folds of her apron the child walked out.

And so the scene kept constantly changing. Surely one-half the world does not know how the other half manages to maintain an existence.

Bad Streak of Luck.

Doctor (despondently)—Just my luck. I have only recently succeeded in becoming the regular family physician of the Westends, and now they have taken steps to render further employment of a doctor unnecessary, or nearly so.

Wife—Why, my dear, what have they done?

"They have bought a filter."

OYSTERS Buy the GREAT P. & B. PUTNAM & BROOKS, Packers.

CURTISS & Co.,

Successors to CURTISS & DUNTON.

WHOLESALE

Paper Warehouse,

Houseman Building, Cor. Pearl & Ottawa Sts.,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

LEMON, HOOPS & PETERS,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

- T E A -

IMPORTERS.

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICH.

Nuts We carry a large stock of all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Nuts and are prepared to sell in any quantity.
PUTNAM & BROOKS.

NOVELTIES IN

—IN—

PERFUMERY.

A LARGE VARIETY IN

China and Glass Stands, Jugs and Vases.

Also a full line of Fine Colognes and Handkerchief Perfumes, All sizes, 1/2 oz. to 10 oz. bottles, in large variety. Send for sample lot of Ten to Twenty-five Dollars, and increase your trade for the Holiday Season.

JENNINGS - & - SMITH,
PERFUMERS,
38 and 40 Louis-st., Grand Rapids.

SWIFT'S

Choice Chicago

Dressed Beef

-- AND MUTTON --

Can be found at all times in full supply and at popular prices at the branch houses in all the larger cities and is retailed by all first-class butchers.

The trade of all marketmen and meat dealers is solicited. Our Wholesale Branch House, L. F. Swift & Co., located at Grand Rapids, always has on hand a full supply of our Beef, Mutton and Provisions, and the public may rest assured that in purchasing our meats from dealers they will always receive the best.

Swift and Company,

Union Stock Yards,

CHICAGO.

P. STEKETEE & SONS,
JOBBER IN
Dry Goods & Notions,
88 Monroe St. & 10, 12, 14, 16 & 18 Fountain St.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Peerless Carpet Warps and Geese Feathers
American and Stark A Bags

A Specialty.

Our "P. & B." Brand and SOLID FILL Cans take the Cake. Nothing sold in Michigan that equals them. Send in your orders.
Putnam & Brooks.

THE DOG AND THE SHADOW



A Dog, crossing a bridge over a stream with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw his own shadow in the water, and took it for that of another Dog, with a piece of meat double his own size. He therefore let go his own, and fiercely attacked the other Dog, to get his larger piece from him. He thus lost both. —Aesop's Fables.

IT ALWAYS PAYS to hold on to a good thing. People who have tried Santa Claus Soap hold on to it because it is good. Some may think that because there are other Soaps that give more in bulk for the money, that they are cheaper; but such bulk is made up with rosin. When quality is sacrificed for quantity, such soap is not cheap at any price. Santa Claus Soap is the best, and is sold by all grocers. It is made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

GRAND RAPIDS TANK LINE CO.,

Distributing Agents for

Water White and Prim White Illuminating Oil,

GASOLINE and NAPHTHA.

Works, G. R. & I. and D. & M. June. Office, No. 4 Bledgett Bldg.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

KING'S Quick Rising **BUCKWHEAT** IS THE BEST! For Sale by all Wholesale Grocers.

ATTENTION, RETAIL MERCHANTS!

Increase your Cigar Trade by selling the

B BMA A B. M. A. B BMA A

Named in Compliment to the

Michigan Business Men's Association,

And especially adapted, both in Quality and Price, to the requirements of the
RETAIL GROCERY TRADE.

Absolutely THE BEST 5 Cent Cigar on Earth!
PRICE, \$30 PER THOUSAND.

The Telfer Spice Company,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, GRAND RAPIDS.