

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 6.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1889.

NO. 278.

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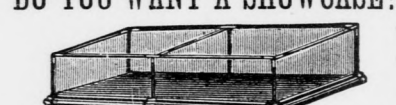
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And all dealers are invited to send samples and write for prices that can be obtained in this market.

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

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With Safety Deposit Co., Basement of Widom Bldg.

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Wherever Introduced it is a Stayer!

TO THE TRADE:

I guarantee "SILVER STARS" to be a long, straight filler, with Sumatra wrapper, made by union labor, and to give complete satisfaction.

A. S. DAVIS,

Sole Manufacturer,

70 Canal St., GRAND RAPIDS.

BUY

Muscatine

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OATS

IF YOU WANT

THE BEST!

WIDOW APPLEDORE'S ROMANCE.

"A man that thinks of nothing but peppermint oil and the price of wheat! No! Emma Jane; my life has been humdrum enough without my ending it with Deacon Bliss. I shan't have him!"

"Well, well, Rosetta, if you won't I don't know anybody's going to try and make you," chirped plump, rosy Mrs. Phlox, looking up from the stout blue woolen sock she was knitting. "I s'pose the Deacon thought he'd a right to ask you, seein' it's a free country. Caleb Apple-dore was a awful nice man, but so's the Deacon. Lone wimmen are put on. Job Whittamore neglects your garden, an' just see what work you have with your fires wint'ers an' keepin' roads broke out."

"I'm not going to marry just to have some one to tend the garden and do the chores," said Mrs. Apple-dore. "I've never found fault with them that's dead and gone, but I know what it is to live with a person who does not care two pins for the things I do, and if I ever do marry again it will be some one who can sympathize with me. I can't say I swallow all 'Lias Bradshaw says about the marryin' of souls and affinites, but there's some truth in it you may depend. Besides, I'd like a little romance in my life before I die."

"Romance is all well 'nuff," said Mrs. Phlox, "but you're thirty-nine next March, Rosetta, an' sech a man as Deacon Bliss don't grow on every bush. Bein' a good provider, an' a splendid farmer an' a deacon, an' a pillar in the church may not be romantic, but they're good recommends in a man you're thinkin' of marryin'. I hope you'll think twice."

"I have thought, and I shan't marry the Deacon," said Mrs. Apple-dore, decisively; "an' if that's being romantic, I'm not ashamed of it."

The little widow did not look romantic. Her complexion was a dull white and her hair was a dull brown. Dull, too, were her large gray eyes that blinked behind short-sighted glasses, but her form, though meager and devoid of curve, was not without grace, and she had a clear, sweet, soprano voice which, though it was untrained, she could use with taste and feeling. The Harmonicon, the Dixville musical association, made her the head of all their committees, and relied upon her to sing all the solos. Indeed, without her it could not have existed. The wheezy melodeon which was a dozen years old before it became the property of the society, had at last collapsed under the energetic fingers of Professor Jackson Jones, who did the accompanying, and they were trying to buy a piano.

They had given concerts and had had oyster suppers till Dixville was tired, when Dr. Ollapod suggested a lecture. It was whispered that the doctor had expected the committee to invite him. He read one of his papers on the Semitic tongues; but if he did, he was disappointed. They corresponded with many popular lecturers, who all declined to visit Dixville on the plea of engagements, and the committee at last invited a certain Professor St. Clair Smith, whom they knew nothing save that he had lectured in the neighboring villages with acceptance, to address them. The Professor had suddenly appeared in Dixville mounted on a fine gray horse. The next day he was seen to enter the post-office with a green bag on his arm, and the gossips immediately reported that he was wealthy and had come from Boston.

He at once accepted the invitation of the Harmonicon committee, and announced that his lecture would be on the "Philosophy of Art." The meeting-house was hired, and Mrs. Apple-dore with a select few began practicing some music for the occasion.

It was the afternoon before the lecture, and Mrs. Apple-dore had invited her sister to spend the day with her. Domestic duties seemed to be just what Mrs. Phlox was made for. Her husband and sister usually did all her thinking. In return she served them with her hands, but the few notions that did creep into her round head she clung to pertinaciously.

"The worst kind of a fool is a beetle-headed old one," she said, after a long pause, "an' puttin' this an' that together, Rosetta, I think you're preparin' with your romancin' to be just that kind of a one."

"I don't see how sisters can do so unlike," and Mrs. Apple-dore drummed a harsh accompaniment to her words on the middle C of her piano. "To be sure, you are the oldest, but age need not make one's soul a clod."

"It would be well for you to remember that all the advantages are not on your side," cried Mrs. Phlox, rising with dignity. There are bodies, yes, and dispositions, that are clods," and Mrs. Phlox jerked on her calash and went home.

The meeting-house was full, and next day the Dixville Times declared the lecture to have been a most sonful and eloquent dissertation, but Mrs. Apple-dore's attention wandered, and she only knew that the entertainment was about to be concluded by Dr. Ollapod's sonorous call for "moosic."

"I am delighted," said Professor St. Clair Smith, bowing low before her as soon as possible after the "moosic." "I never heard such a delicious voice."

Mrs. Apple-dore coughed behind her hand to conceal her flattered embarrassment and turned a questioning look on Professor Jackson Jones, who stood near.

"You always sing splendid," said that gentleman, drawing himself up, "I dare say I put you out. That flute obbligato is a deuced hard thing to do. I didn't do myself justice to-night."

"You've always dragged," said Karl Leopold, who took every opportunity to criticize the Harmonicon doings.

Professor Jackson Jones pulled at his cravat, and Mrs. Apple-dore's face was full of resentment.

"I never heard anything finer in Boston," said Professor St. Clair Smith,

coming to the rescue, "and I suppose you know what that implies."

The night after the lecture was a very stormy one, and Mrs. Apple-dore was slowly twisting her hair in crimping-pins when the door-bell rang. "I could not endure the loneliness of the hotel, dear Mrs. Apple-dore," said Professor St. Clair Smith, making a courtly bow, "and have come to beg for just one song."

The Professor was, so far as outline and coloring go, a handsome man. His head was what is commonly called dome-shaped. His wavy hair and silky beard were a bright yellow red, and his rather large eyes were blue. He sat down in a big rocking-chair, and taking a twin on each knee, "I renew my youth in children," he cried, giving them a squeeze.

"Do you know the song. The old times were the best times, when you and I were young?"

"Oh, yes," said the widow, nervously turning over her music, "but I can't say that I feel so very old."

"Dear me, what a blunderer I am," cried the Professor. "I was thinking of my boyhood. I've always hated being grown up. A man has so much to fetter his imagination. You must have lost your husband in the first flush of your youth."

"I did," murmured the widow, forgetting that she was thirty-five when the event occurred. "The twins were babes."

Song succeeded song till the Professor proposed duets, and Mrs. Apple-dore enjoyed the music so much that it was midnight before she knew it.

Two months passed away. The Professor came almost every evening. He had hired a small house a little out of town that he might be undisturbed, he explained, and a relative had come to keep house for him. He did not know how long he should remain in Dixville.

He was preparing a book for publication and writing several new lectures. When his literary labors were over he was going to take a trip somewhere and rest, though friends of his, influential at Washington, were anxious for him to accept a consulship at an important post.

The widow's neat white cottage stood by itself on the confines of the village. Deacon Bliss's fields of dark green peppermint and nodding wheat, stretching along the country road for nearly a mile, joined the garden. Before her abrupt refusal of him the deacon had been accustomed to drop in for a little visit or to bring a neighborly offering of apples or fresh vegetables. But these calls had ceased, and out of from all her sources of news and pleasure, Mrs. Apple-dore stayed closely at home, practiced her music and entertained the Professor.

But one sunny afternoon Mrs. Phlox came bustling up the prim gravel walk.

"Rosetta Apple-dore," she chirped, like an angry blue-jay, as she opened the door, "though a clod, which there are folks that think different, I've come to ask you if you know you're the town talk?"

"The town talk?" echoed her astonished sister.

"Yes, the town talk," repeated Mrs. Phlox, with wonderful emphasis. "Anybody would be who had spent two blessed months philanderin' with a married man."

"Your Professor Smith?"

"I don't believe it."

"I s'posed you wouldn't, but I've seen his wife," said Mrs. Phlox, with evident satisfaction. "Miss Merrill, she's twas Pearly Ann Truesdale, wouldn't miss a findin' out anything if she had to walk ten miles, an' she called on an' told me. That night I sez to John, 'John, sez I, 'a sister's a sister, 'specially if she's younger an' a wilder, an' if I be a clod, I'm goin' to the bottom of this; 'an', 'sez he, 'Emma Jane, I think you'd better,' an' the first thing he did the next mornin' was to hitch up and take me over on the mile-strip where that fellow lives, in Tony Allerton's cottage. He wasn't in, but she was, an' she was washin'."

"I'm Miss Phlox," sez I, 'an' I come to call.' 'Thank you,' sez she, 'I'm Miss Smith,' an' she set out the only chair there was in the room for me an' set down herself on the wash bench."

"Air you Miss St. Clair Smith, the wife of the Professor?" sez I.

"A sort of smile twinkled over her mouth an' she sez, 'Yes, Miss St. Clair Smith, though I didn't know Mr. Smith had adopted the St. Clair name. That's my family name.' An' then she went on an' spoke of her husband, an' of how ambitious he is, an' how he feels his spear in public life, an' how she is willin' to do anything to help him. An' then she inquired if I thought she could gift sewin' in Dixville when she feels a little better an' is able to do it."

Tears of shame and anger gathered in Mrs. Apple-dore's eyes as her sister spoke. "Is Mrs. Smith good-looking? Is she an interesting woman?" she asked.

"I can't say how interesting she is. She seemed kind of trod on, so to speak. As for looks, she ain't any prettier'n you'd be if you worked hard an' didn't have half enough to eat," said Mrs. Phlox, calmly.

Mrs. Apple-dore sobbed aloud. "What do people say about me? What shall I do?" she cried.

"They don't say nothin' yet o'ny that you're dreadful foolish," chirped her sister, rising and putting on her calash, for it was almost supper time. "I can't say as I know of anything for you to do except to tell Mr. Smith to stay 't home. 'Taint likely Deacon Bliss will give you a chance to say yes a second time."

been something to look forward to during the humdrum work of the day. The thought, however, of what her acquaintances were saying about her embittered her life, and when the Professor again called one glance at her face told him that she knew all.

"Dear Mrs. Apple-dore," he began, but she checked him.

"You had better go home to your wife, Mr. Smith," she said, coldly.

Tears, real tears, came into the Professor's big blue eyes. "But I love you," he cried, "and she has always been an incubus upon my soul."

"But she's your wife," persisted Mrs. Apple-dore.

"I know it," moaned the Professor, rubbing his brow distractedly. "It eats out my vitals when I think of it. She don't feel as I feel. There's no wings for me as long as I am tied to her. We've no affinity."

Mrs. Apple-dore gazed at him in dull wonder. These were almost the words she had used to her sister, but they did not sound pleasantly now.

"I love you, Rosetta," went on the little man approaching her, "and I want to ask you just one question: Were I a single man would you marry me?"

"I might," admitted the widow, smoothing down a fold in her overskirt with a trembling hand.

"Enough!" and the Professor flung his arms about her and pressed a rapturous kiss upon her forehead. "Bless you, my darling!" and before she could answer him it was gone.

The next evening when Mrs. Apple-dore was taking down her washing from the line she was suddenly clasped from behind by a pair of strong arms. "You will soon be mine," said the voice of the Professor. "I've offered my wife fifty dollars to leave me and she has accepted."

"Accepted?" the widow cried, wrenching herself free.

"Yes, and as soon as I can sell my book she shall go. I've lived in soul isolation long enough. My heart has found its mate."

All the men that Mrs. Apple-dore knew were quaint of speech and somewhat rustic in manner, but what they considered duty controlled their lives. "You wretch!" she cried, dashing the clothespin basket at him. "Fifty dollars! You ain't worth fifty cents. Go home and never dare to speak to me again!"

"Hear me," he pleaded, catching hold of her gown.

"I can't stay out here and listen to philanderin' talk," she answered resolutely, and twitching her dress from his grasp she entered the house. But the Professor's hand was upon the latch. Like most little women, the widow was a curious mixture of timidity and courage. She flung the door open. "Don't you dare to come in," she cried. "I'll throw hot water on you! I'll—I'll kill you!" Then slamming the door in his face she bolted it securely.

All the evening the Professor paced up and down Mrs. Apple-dore's back veranda. The next evening he again appeared, and the next, and the widow thoroughly alarmed sent the bravest twin out the front way with a note to her brother-in-law.

Mr. Phlox delighted in anything that could be called proceedings, and in a few minutes he had the deputy sheriff and two constables and went marching down the principal street with them to the great delight of all the small boys of the village. It was impossible for the Professor to escape. The officers crept around the house noiselessly. The sheriff collared him, the constables pinioned his arms, Mr. Phlox grabbed him by the coat-tails and away he was walked to the village lock-up.

Mrs. Apple-dore passed a sleepless night. She imagined the whole town was wide awake and discussing her, and long before daybreak she had resolved to sell her home and Dixville bank stock and move west. "I've got my compeance," she groaned. "I've always been romantic and wanted a romance such as I've read about, an' I've had one. Oh, dear! Oh, dear!"

About eight o'clock in the morning there came a lively rap at the kitchen door, and unstrung by excitement and lack of sleep, she shrieked aloud.

"O'ny me. O'ny Deacon Bliss," cried a pleasant voice through the keyhole.

Mrs. Apple-dore slid back the bolt with trembling fingers. "How thankful I am," she said, holding out her hand, "I feel so in need of somebody."

"'Twas fortinet I come along jes' as I did then," said the Deacon, taking off his straw hat and slowly rubbing his face with his ample bandana. It was a shrewd though benevolent face, framed in waves of iron gray hair. "I see ye look kinder peaked. The weather has been tryin'. I've felt it myself an' ached in my joints the wust way."

"It's my soul, Deacon," wailed the widow, dropping into a chair and covering her face with her apron. "I've always hankered after a romance an' I've had one and I wish I was dead and laid beside Caleb."

"Oh, no ye don't, Miss Apple-dore," said the Deacon in the caressing tone in which he

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 & BRO., Proprietors.

Subscription Price, One Dollar per year.
Advertising Rates made known on application.

Entered at the Grand Rapids Post Office.

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1889.

A POOR SUBSTITUTE.

The average Muskegonite belongs to that class of individuals whom George Eliot speaks of as being "forever unsatisfied." When the Muskegon B. M. A. was re-organized, a year ago, the Blue Letter collection plan was discarded and a regularly paid collector substituted therefor. This innovation not working to the satisfaction of the members, the services of the collector were dispensed with and the Blue Letter again brought into requisition—not the Blue Letter which is doing such wonderful work in a hundred other localities in the State, but a revised form of the blank, such as would meet the requirements of the supercilious people of Muskegon.

A year ago the question of mutual insurance began to be agitated by the business men of this State. It was discussed in the offices, at the association meetings and in the columns of the official organ. The discussion was carried into the State convention, when it was decided to proceed to organize a company in such manner as might seem to be most desirable by a committee made up of men of experience in insurance matters. That committee has spent weeks of time in the investigation and consideration of the subject, as the result of which they present a plan which bears every evidence of stability and practicability. So favorably has it impressed the most of the associations of the State that resolutions endorsing the plan have been adopted by about fifty of the local bodies, while several of them offer to subscribe for stock in the company as soon as the books are opened. Not so with the Muskegon Association, however. The members of that organization would be untrue to their record if they did not reject the proposed plan and substitute in its place a scheme of their own. The situation is thus described by the Muskegon News of January 12:

The purpose of the special meeting was to discuss the proposition sent out from the State Association relative to a stock insurance company for the business men. The question was thoroughly discussed, when it was finally decided to oppose the proposition, and in its stead to favor a local mutual insurance plan. It was thought that a local mutual insurance company could be organized to embrace, say three counties, Muskegon, Ottawa and Oceana, on something of the same plan as the Kent, Allegan and Ottawa company, with better results than the plan proposed by the State Association.

County mutuals are good in their place—where the policies are small and the risks widely separated—but they will hardly do for a populous city like Muskegon, where a dozen policies would have to be written within the compass of a single block. As the Citizens' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. is taken as a model by the Muskegon brothers, it might be well to look into the financial condition of that organization, as set forth in the reports of the officers at the annual meeting held one day last week:

Number of members.....	5,650
Risks carried.....	\$8,296,754
Income in 1888.....	\$25,742.30
Losses paid.....	\$9,041.69
Cash in treasury.....	\$1,552.48

Would a company having \$1,500 in available resources inspire the same confidence in the insuring public as a strong organization with \$100,000 in sterling securities deposited with the State Treasurer at Lansing? Would the resources of an assessment company confined to three counties appeal to the sound sense of a business man as much as a strong corporation, having ramifications in every locality in the State? In the opinion of THE TRADESMAN, it would not. County mutuals are desirable for country and village insurance, so far as dwelling houses and barns are concerned, but they have never yet met with any great measure of success in competing with the regular companies in insuring mercantile risks in towns and cities.

THE TRADESMAN does not wish any of its readers to take its jocular references to Muskegon people in seriousness, but it is strongly of the opinion that in opposing a plan so generally acceptable to the business men of the State, they are making a mistake—and a serious mistake at that.

LET IT ALONE.

The head of the English Postoffice is very eager to have the United States adopt the parcels-post plan, which is now in operation throughout Europe. THE TRADESMAN thinks this is a case for going slowly. If the Government is to go into the express business, out of what other business is it to keep? Just at present the Socialists are pressing in all directions for an "extension of the sphere of government activity," with

the aid of some of our new economists. No doubt they will be shrewd enough to seek the "line of least intrusion into private business resistance" at the point of social comfort and convenience. Most people will condone any government if it can be shown that it will save them a trifle of money, or enable them to come at something in an easier way. They do not pause to ask what is the major premise in the train of reasoning required to justify the intrusion. They are quite content with its personal advantages of the moment, and look no farther. This is the kind of policy which has converted the postoffices of Europe into express companies, operated by the governments for the sake of revenue, and tolerated by the people for the sake of convenience and cheapness.

It may be remembered that the post-office is an anomalous feature of our civilization, which finds its special justification in the political necessity for maintaining close and constant communication between all parts of the body politic. But when we allow it to step outside the limits of its proper functions and use its machinery to minister to social conveniences which are not political necessities, we are adopting a principle whose logical result is the absorption of all industrial functions by the State. It is not in this age of the world that we can afford to lose sight of this distinction. The parcels-post must be mischievous in its tendency to centralize business. In England it is ruining the business of even the larger towns, and is building up London at their expense. It is the London interest which is especially strong for its maintenance, as it is London which was especially clamorous for its establishment. In America it would be harmful in cramping the growth of the smaller centers, and if the representatives of those places are awake to the interests of their constituencies, they will not consent to any further enlargement of the functions of the Postoffice.

THE FUTURE OF SILVER.

Manton Marble, who has a roving commission to Europe to look after the interests of silver, reports that the nations of the Old World probably are ready to reopen negotiations for an international agreement to restore that metal to its old place in the coinage of the world. We every much doubt the feasibility of such an agreement at the present time, much as we should desire to see it established. Great Britain still is in the way, and the Royal Commission appointed by the party which cares least for political economy stands six to six on the question. The most effectual way to quicken the sensibilities of the United Kingdom would be to get India back into the strait she was in ten years ago, when her government was selling exchange on Calcutta at 30 per cent. discount, to raise gold to pay the interest on its London debts. But to that India will not be brought so long as we go on coining such a volume of standard dollars as relieves the pressure of the silver market. And by and by when India has so developed her grain production as to deprive us of our English market for wheat, in large part if not entirely, she will not care whether we coin silver or not. She will pay her London debts by her export of wheat and care nothing about the rate of exchange and the price of silver.

Our alternative to an international agreement is to develop direct trade with the silver-using countries, and pay for our purchases in that metal. At present we buy their products largely of England, who pays for these with her manufactured goods and uses them to pay us for wheat, petroleum, and other American articles. To put a stop to this juggling arrangement, we must have ships of our own and control our own commerce. That would affect silver more directly than any other step we could take for its benefit; and, besides our purchases, we could make a good profit out of placing silver with them as capital and taking the annual interest on these investments in produce, as England does.

Instead of moving in that direction, we are going the other way. Our new Chinese Exclusion bill has not only offended and alienated the Chinese, but has impaired the confidence of our weaker neighbors generally in our friendliness and probity.

SET-BACK FOR THE TRUST.

The annulment of the charter of the North River Sugar Refining Co. by Judge Barrett, on the ground that the combination known as the Sugar Trust is illegal, will be hailed with satisfaction by people generally. Unfortunately, however, the decision will probably be appealed from, so that it may take years for the matter to run the gauntlet of the courts. In the meantime the trust will continue to pay 10 per cent. dividends on its badly watered stock.

THE TRADESMAN'S most esteemed and valued exchange, the New York Shipping and Commercial List, has made a great improvement in its make-up by changing from a ten-column quarto to a sixteen-page form. The Shipping List is the most reliable business companion in this country.

OUT OF THE RUT.

London is on the eve of an election of the city council which is to control the affairs of a city of four and three-quarters million people. Heretofore only the "city" proper—a mere fragment of the real city—and Westminster have had even the form of municipal government. The other districts have been treated as country parishes and governed by a vestry elected at the parish meetings, except that the nation has placed the police and the public works, including the opening of streets, under special boards. Now the whole city is to be "consolidated," as Philadelphia was in 1854, and the new Council will have the expenditure of a revenue larger than that of many whole nations, and the control of the affairs of a population as large as that of Portugal or Sweden, and greater than that of Holland, Switzerland, Greece or Denmark. New York is the only State of our Union which (by the 1880 census) exceeds London in population, and Canada falls considerably below it.

Of course, much importance attaches to the election of the 118 members of the first Council, as its wisdom or folly may affect the history of the city for a long time to come. The chances are heavily in favor of its acting foolishly. The long isolation of districts has thrown the control of affairs into the hands of small men, who have acquired influence enough to secure their election in a majority of cases to the Council. It will take such men some time to get rid of the parochial way of looking at things; and instead of dealing with municipal questions in a large and generous spirit, they probably will resist any measures which might tend to increase the burden of taxation or incur larger responsibilities than at present. If broader views do prevail, it will be by the alliance of the poor and the rich districts against the timidity and economy of the middle class parishes.

Birmingham, thanks largely to the good example set by Joseph Chamberlain when Mayor of the city, is the best managed municipality of England. The authorities have made free use of the power given them by recent legislation to "condemn" and tear down the old rookeries in which the working classes were housed and to replace them with decent and comfortable homes. This has resulted in establishing in Birmingham a higher standard of living than exists in any other manufacturing city of Great Britain. The result goes far to explain the popularity of the Unionist leader, which has enabled him to hold the city on the Unionist side. That London will follow this example is not immediately probable. The wealthy class of large employers, which controls Birmingham and carried out these reforms in spite of the shopkeepers, hardly exists in London, which is the first manufacturing city of the world and yet is destitute of large establishments of that kind. And the rich people of London generally have but little sense of responsibility for the condition of their poor neighbors miles away at the other end of the city.

WAIT AND SEE.

THE TRADESMAN notes that several members of the Legislature are ready with bills for the adoption in this State of the Australian method of secret voting. To THE TRADESMAN, it looks as though it would be well to have the plan tested in some one State before its general adoption. In Massachusetts it has been adopted but not yet tested, the recent elections having been held in the old fashion. There are objections to the plan. In Australia, as in the United Kingdom, they elect nothing but members of the legislature. It is a very simple matter, where the choice is to be made of one or at most two persons, to identify those for whom you wish to vote. But to send the average voter into a secret place with a long list, and only a couple of minutes to mark his preferences among them, is likely to be confusing. THE TRADESMAN has in mind a number of estimable and conscientious voters, who would be as helpless as children under such circumstances, and who certainly would delay the business of getting the voting done before sun-down.

THE TRADESMAN notes with pleasure that the Philadelphia Retail Grocers' Association has voted to re-affiliate with the Pennsylvania State body for the ensuing year. Four hundred dollars is a large per capita tax for one association to pay, but the investment will be like "bread cast upon the waters"—it will return fourfold.

AMONG THE TRADE.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSPEL.

Michael Steele succeeds Steele & Gardiner in the broom business.

The Strahan & Long Furniture Co. has changed its name to the Grand Rapids Parlor Furniture Co.

Wm. E. White has sold his drug stock at 126 Canal street to D. E. Watters, who will continue the business.

Bliven & Allyn will not remove to Monroe street, as previously announced, having concluded to remain on Pearl street.

J. C. Hazleton has removed to this city from Petoskey and engaged in the grocery and bakery business at 719 Wealthy avenue.

All the stock in the Grand Rapids Portable House Co. has been subscribed. The corporation will have \$50,000 capital.

Thys Stadt will shortly move his hardware stock from Spring Lake to this city, locating on the corner of West Leonard street and Alpine avenue.

showed when asked by Sir Robert to have the report contradicted in the official press, have not mended the matter. As the Germans have no reason for hating Sir Robert, and no national motive for provoking the English, it is inferred that this move is another bit of Bismarckian policy, and is intended to weaken the popular regard for the late Emperor. It is meant to be understood that he communicated to the English ambassador what his duty to his country forbade him to make known, and thus imperilled the army and endangered its operations. It is certain that the Bismarcks leave nothing undone to throw a shadow upon the late Emperor's name, and, shameful as it seems, his unworthy son permits it, if he does not actually co-operate with them. We can put no other construction upon his selecting for a much prized decoration at the Holidays Herr von Puttkammer, the very man whom his father so ignominiously dismissed from office during his brief reign. Even the dismissal of Prof. Geffcken from arrest for the publication of parts of the late Emperor's diary is made the occasion to stigmatize these extracts as injurious to Germany.

The House has passed the Nicaragua Canal charter, but with a number of unfriendly amendments. The action taken amounts to saying: "We cannot help granting what you ask, but we are determined that you shall get as little good of it as possible." The main reason for this is found not so much in a proper anxiety to guard the country against undue risks, but in the preference for other enterprises than that which has now applied for incorporation. The policy is very short-sighted, for the precedents set by the House Amendments, if followed in the incorporation of any other company, would create insuperable obstacles to its success. No company could afford to construct a canal across the territory of Nicaragua with the proviso that the Congress of the United States shall have power to fix the rate of its charges for the use of the canal. And no company could raise money in Europe for a canal in which not a single European could be a director; yet without financial support in Europe the canal is an impossibility for years to come. And these restrictions are accompanied by the requirement that every share of stock shall be stamped on the back with a statement that the United States has no sort of degree of responsibility for the financial success of the enterprise. It is hard to see how the House could have displayed a more unfriendly spirit towards an undertaking which our government ought to regard with prompt and earnest favor.

The Board of Trustees of the Ohio Retail Merchants' Association has framed two bills for legislative action—one providing that ten per cent. of the wages of men who fail to pay their bills or fail to provide for their families shall be set aside as a credit fund, to be drawn on by persons furnishing them credit, and the other providing that a direct tax shall be imposed on dealers who go into a town or city and rent a room for temporary business purposes, which class is now practically exempt from taxation of any character. THE TRADESMAN wishes the Buckeyes success in their endeavors to secure an equal footing before the law.

Grand Rapids now has six building and loan associations, a species of co-operative banking which is becoming deservedly popular in many other cities and towns in the State. Sooner or later it will be desirable to place these organizations under State control, subject to the same rigid inspection which the State banks receive under the new law.

THE TRADESMAN notes with pleasure that the Philadelphia Retail Grocers' Association has voted to re-affiliate with the Pennsylvania State body for the ensuing year. Four hundred dollars is a large per capita tax for one association to pay, but the investment will be like "bread cast upon the waters"—it will return fourfold.

Assignee Clark has filed the schedule of assets and liabilities in the Geo. A. Hall failure, showing assets of \$9,043.39 and liabilities of \$8,911.50.

A. R. Fernald, formerly manager of the general store of Dunham, Peters & Co., at Chase, has opened a boot and shoe store at 496 South Division street.

Maggie Formby will not remove her confectionery business to the new Cody block, having effected a longer lease of her present location, 103 Monroe street.

Will L. White and Wm. E. White have formed a copartnership under the style of White & White and will engage in the drug business in the corner store in the Morton House block, now occupied by M. H. Treush & Bro. They will make the store one of the handsomest in the city. The opening will occur about April 1.

AROUND THE STATE.

Middleville—F. L. Blake has assigned to Clement Smith.

Flint—J. C. Croul has sold his grocery stock to Green & Freeman.

Reed City—C. W. Rickerd will remove his cigar factory to Kalkaska.

Otisville—R. P. Alexander, of the firm of Alexander & Son, is dead.

Marshall—C. H. Cook has bought the grocery stock of H. Coleman.

Middleville—Dr. A. Hanlon has bought the drug stock of W. O. Clark.

White Cloud—M. M. Cole has sold his hardware stock to Pursell Bros.

Marshall—John Butler has sold his grocery stock of Geo. Coleman.

Glenn—L. O. Seymour succeeds Hutchins & Seymour in general trade.

Ypsilanti—Rathfon & Damon succeed Rathfon Bros. in the flour trade.

Lapeer—Mapes & Carpenter succeed Mellick & Mapes in general trade.

Marshall—Chas. Hildebrandt has bought the grocery stock of Wynne Phelps.

Allegan—Wm. Harman has removed his novelty stock to Mishawaka, Ind.

Concord—F. A. Purchase succeeds Grover Bros. in the grocery business.

Flint—Kellerman Bros. succeed Kellerman & Son in the upholstery business.

Flint—Pettibone & McCall succeed Frank E. Willett in the clothing business.

Montague—R. Herren has bought the meat market business of C. W. Johnson.

Harrison—H. S. Rausch succeeds Rausch & Hoover in the hardware business.

Muir—W. S. Terrill is considering the removal of his harness business to Sunfield.

Armada—Hibble, White & Preston succeed Wm. E. Preston & Co. in general trade.

Manistee—Hans Peterson succeeds Peterson & Nelson in the clothing business.

Marshall—Snyder & Pryor succeed Thomas Rollinson in the undertaking business.

Williamston—John Watkins succeeds Watkins & Casson in the boot and shoe business.

Sunfield—John H. Hammond succeeds Carpenter & Hammond in the hardware business.

Kalkaska—Chas. E. Ramsey succeeds Ramsey, Morgan & Jenks in the grocery business.

Irving—A receiver has been applied for for the grist mill firm of A. D. Hughes & Co.

Fowlerville—Corbet & Green succeed E. B. Gibson and Lyman Green in the grocery business.

Muskegon—Jeannot & King succeed Jeannot, King & Co. in the produce commission business.

Owosso—J. J. Van Vechten & Co.'s general stock has been closed out on chattel mortgage.

Waukeville—Geo. N. North has put in a grocery stock, to be run in connection with his meat market.

Lyons—John Bowman has sold his meat market to Barras & Gee, who will continue the business.

Plainwell—M. Bailey has purchased a drug store at Wabash, Ind., whither he has removed his family.

Overinsel—Jacob Den Herder & Son is the style of the firm which succeeds John Scholten in general trade.

Montague—John Timmer is closing out his dry goods and millinery stock and will remove to Grand Rapids.

Forest Grove—W. H. Struik has sold his general stock to Smallegan & Pikard, who will continue the business.

White Cloud—Mrs. D. A. McIntire is closing out her dry goods and millinery stock and will retire from trade.

Nashville—Albert Tungate has purchased the interest of Mrs. Burdick in the meat firm of Burdick & Ackett.

Gilbert—Andrew Carlson has sold his general stock to O. & J. G. Carlson, who will continue the business under the style of Carlson Bros.

Blissfield—A. D. Gilmore has been admitted to partnership in the general firm of F. H. Brown & Co. The firm name remains the same as before.

Traverse City—S. W. Perkins, formerly engaged in the manufacture of mince meat, has opened a grocery store and meat market in the Roland building.

Greenview—Ed. Van Wormer has retired from the grocery firm of Van Wormer Bros. The business will be con-

tinued by Leroy Van Wormer under his own name.

Ryerson—Soderberg & Donaldson have moved their boot and shoe stock into one of the new stores in the Soderberg & Parke block. The other store is occupied by the new firm of N. Anderson & Co., who handle gents' furnishing goods.

STRAY FACTS.

Charlevoix—W. P. Brown has retired from the Bank at Charlevoix.

Evart—It is reported that Allan Campbell, proprietor of the Bank of Evart, has disappeared.

Detroit—J. B. Roe has been admitted to partnership in the grain commission firm of F. J. Simmons & Co. The style remains the same.

Detroit—J. A. Roys & Co. are succeeded by the J. A. Roys Publishing Co. The capital stock is \$25,000, fully paid up, distributed among five stockholders in the following amounts: J. A. Roys, 950 shares; Eliza J. Roys, 20; Elizabeth Roys, 10; Grace Roys, 10; Sherman A. Roys, 10.

Coopersville—The Coopersville Grain and Provision Company held a meeting on Monday at the Bank, and elected the following directors: Roswell Lillie, D. O. Watson, R. D. McNaughton, Chas. Lillie, E. J. McNaughton, Thos. Hines, F. D. Smith. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: President, D. O. Watson; Vice-President, Roswell Lillie; Secretary and Treasurer, Thos. Hines. The Company declared a dividend of 12 per cent.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Sullivan—Kluse & Son have sold their sawmill to D. M. Wetman.

Milford—The Milford Cultivator Co. is succeeded by the Wells Cultivator Co.

North Adams—Arnold & Hall succeed Hall & Arnold in the lumber and coal business.

Ionia—Webber Bros. succeed Williams, Crookshank & Co. in the planing mill business.

Detroit—Wm. I. Ely has merged his dowl business into a stock company under the style of the Ely Dowl Manufacturing Co.

Wolverine—The United States Veneer Works are negotiating for the purchase of the Chandler tract of hardwood land, in which case they will remove their factory to Cheboygan.

Moline—The Nordyke & Marmon Co. has sold the Moline roller mills to Henry Sprick and Sijerk Veenstra, both of Grand Rapids, who will continue the business under the style of Sprick & Veenstra.

Cheboygan—A. A. Aldrich has bought twenty acres of land on the lake front, on which he will build a shingle mill and box factory. The former will have a capacity of 150,000 shingles per day.

Bay City—Bousfield & Co. have built eight new dry kilns, eighty feet long and ten feet high, to hold ninety cords of staves on cars. The firm has thirty kilns in all, which will hold over 2,500 cords of staves.

Detroit—The Detroit Radiator Co. capital stock \$100,000, one-quarter paid in, has been incorporated. Edward A. Sumner holds 400 shares; Charles Stinchfield, 200; Charles H. Hodge, 200, and Walter S. and George H. Russel, 100 each.

Muskegon—The Island Lumber Co. has been organized with a paid-up capital stock of \$50,000, to engage in the lumber business at Sturgeon Bay, Wis. The stockholders are James M. Cook, of

this place, Arend Vander Veen, of Grand Haven, and Wm. T. Addis, of East Saginaw. The latter holds 364 shares and the other two 518 apiece.

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—STOCK OF DRUGS AND FIXTURES FINE enough for any city. Invoice \$150 to \$200. Will trade for Grand Rapids city or farm property. Address, "Druggist," care Tradesman.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY establishment, including oven and all necessary fixtures. Seven years in trade. Good run of custom. Correspondence solicited. Address No. 350, care Michigan Tradesman.

FOR SALE—HOTEL IN GOOD RESORT TOWN, WITH 19 rooms. House furnished completely. Price \$3,500. \$2,000 down, balance on time to suit. Poor health, reason for selling. Barn, 3x50. Sample room and living office. Rent, good living. Address and stage line in barn. House paying \$100 per month now. For particulars, address "Hotel," care Tradesman.

FOR SALE—NEWS DEPOT, NOVELTY STORE and ice cream parlor, cheap for cash. Also city bill posting. Stock \$25,000. Sickiness, cause of sale. M. E. Higgins, Mendota, Ill.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY. ONE eight inch four-side Smith moulder; one Joslin saw; one Smith saw; one excelsior saw; one mangle; etc. Cheap for cash. F. B. Wiggins & Co., machinery depot, East Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHEAP SET OF TINNERS TOOLS and machinery. E. A. Hill, Coloma, Mich.

FOR SALE—MILL SUPPLIES. LARGE STOCK of belting, packing and hose, glue, sand paper, oil, tannin, etc. Cheap for cash. F. B. Wiggins & Co., machinery depot, East Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE—OUR RETAIL STOCK OF GROCERIES at 110 Monroe street, Grand Rapids. Goods are all new. The stand is in the best location in town and can be leased. Jones Bros.

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

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

WANTS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH CAPITAL TO INVEST in the business of Wholesale Manufacturing of Baking Powder and Flavoring Extracts, with one who has had five years' experience in the business. Address Chemist, care Michigan Tradesman.

WANTED—A position as bookkeeper. Four years' experience. Best of references given. Address K. G. Monroe St.

WANTED—SITUATION IN GENERAL STORE by young man of 19. Two years experience and good references. Lock Box 19, Leroy, Mich.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE 100 ACRES of timber land in Southern Illinois for horses or hardwood timber lands in Michigan or stock merchandise. Address G. W. Michigan street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN 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 nice living rooms above. Other store, 20 x 40 (adjacent to one story. Large lots with garden spot, barn, ice house, etc. Title perfect. No incumbrance. The occupant is now carrying on a general store and doing a good business, but is anxious to make a change. Satisfactory reasons given. Will sell or exchange for a good business property in some lively railroad town in this State. Correspondence solicited. Address 338, care Michigan Tradesman.

WANTED—SITUATION AS CLERK BY PHARMACIST who is registered by examination. Address Robert W. Hazeltine, 12 Henry St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

WANTED—EVERY STORE-KEEPER who reads this paper to give the Subscribers a special 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 trouble that usually go with the book system. Start the 1st of the month with the new system and you will never regret it. Having two kinds, both paper and sent by addressing (mentioning this paper) J. H. Stoff, Albany, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

\$1,200 CASH BUYS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS paying 10 per cent. Best of reasons for selling. Address Chas. Krynock, St. Ignace, Mich.

The Hammond Type Writer.

The latest production and highest achievement yet reached in writing machines.

Noted for speed, perfect alignment, uniform impression, beauty of work and changeable type. Its work is always in sight of the operator.

The Michigan Tradesman

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1889.

LEISURE HOUR JOTTINGS.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

BY A COUNTRY MERCHANT.

I claim it to be the duty of every thinking individual to carefully guard himself from degenerating into any degree of boredom, but how nearly all of us persistently neglect that duty, and how seldom we pause to reflect on how easily and unthinkingly, and unsuspectingly, any person can annoy and weary people with whom he comes in contact. From the little, petty affairs of life are probably derived nine-tenths of all that goes to make existence enjoyable, endurable or undesirable, yet it is an exceptionally exceptional number of the human tribe that ever asks himself, while suffering from bores of lesser or greater calibre, whether he couldn't often, justly and reasonably, be classed as a bore himself. (But I want to observe right here in parenthesis that, nothing will induce me to plead guilty to boredom in filling my allotted space in THE TRADESMAN. If I take one of these papers, and, after cornering my victim, proceed to inflict it upon him, he has a perfectly moral right to label me as he pleases, but if he voluntarily reads it himself, I am exonerated from any depressing effect it may have upon him.) And, unparenthetically, if a single accidental reader of this article is induced to read himself, and reform himself, because of its calling attention to unsuspected failing, I shall regard myself as a benefactor to that individual, and those with whom he associates.

An attempt to describe the various grades of bores would be nearly as exhaustive a subject as an article on "The Dead-beat; his versatility, ingenuity and inventiveness; from the comparative to the superlative." And then again the party who bores one person may produce an almost opposite effect upon another. For instance, the music cranks who may rasp my feelings to a raw edge with his unceasing "toot, toot, toot" or her unending "bang, zip, crash," are undoubtedly viewed with approval and admiration by those who have the right and responsive kind of "music in their souls," but there are other people, and people who are not given to "treason, stratagem and spoils," either, who cannot, by any effort of the imagination, regard them as anything but unexcusable and intolerable nuisances. So too the party who delights in the chronic indulgence of retailing loud and obscene anecdotes undoubtedly finds numbers of eager and enthusiastic listeners, but his language and habits are disgusting and sickening to others. The man whose hobby is politics or religion, to be discussed on every possible occasion, may be deemed a profound and wise man by one portion of his neighbors, and an annoying and conceited ass by another. Scoop, who pastures a huge flock of chickens on my garden every summer, has caused me to violate a certain commandment a great many times, but his neighbor on the other side regards Scoop as a capital good fellow, because he doesn't make a garden. Probably no jury could ever be got together that would convict a man of boredom, because what half of them considered offensive and unendurable the other half might think justifiable or commendable. Perhaps, after all, the only way to avoid being classed with the bores, in any quarter, is to make a somewhat comprehensive study of human nature.

But the stupid, and ignorant, and incurable, and exasperatingly persistent bore is offensive to nearly everybody of ordinary susceptibilities. The other morning, as the old man Brown was posting books in the rear end of the store, one of them came in and stopped, as if waiting to purchase something, near the cigar case. Brown, whose horns were troubling him badly, hobbled around the counter, and, after a journey of seventy or eighty feet, announced himself ready for business.

"Got any this year's almanacs?" inquired the "customer."

"Plenty of 'em on the counter right afore you," replied the old man with a little disgust.

"How much they cost?"

"Don't cost anything."

"Can I have one?"

"Take all you want!" and Brown hobbled back towards his books.

"Say, which is the best kind?"

"Dunno!"

"Which kind your folks use?"

"Dunno!"

"S'posin' I take one of each?"

"Take all you want!" growled the old man resuming his figures.

"Say, Jinkins' folks are great hands to read. S'posin' I take 'em some?"

"Take all you want! two an' nine are 'leven, an' seven's—"

"Say! How much are these receipt books?"

"Take all you WANT! an' seven's eighteen, and four's—"

"S'posin' I take some to Jinkins' Say! 'Aint some of these 'ere Dutch? Las' year—"

Luckily something approaching an attack of apoplexy, which was making an appearance in the old man's face, was obviated by an outside voice which informed the bore that the team wasn't going to wait for him all day.

As soon as the door closed behind him Brown limped to the counter and viciously dumped the advertising matter under it.

"That's the fourth or fifth time I've chucked the cursed things out of sight," he gasped, "an' now I'll use 'em for firewood! Blamed 'f I don't go out of the almanac trade fur good. The business is mighty lively an' excitin', but there's only one place where they kin be handled without seras danger of bustin' a blood vessel! Where's that? In a deaf an' dumb asylum!"

Almost anyone who has traveled to any extent has met something like the counterpart of the almanac bore, but his offensiveness is still more marked. He is still more stupid, ignorant, vulgar and impudent. It is perhaps a little before train time, and the ticket window in the station is suddenly raised. Elbowing his way through a dozen prospective passengers he reaches the opening, before business of any moment is transacted, and inquires:

"What time's the 11:30 train due? Is it on time? Prob'ly could know if you wanted to! 11:30 slow time, hey? Is your clock slow or fast time? Is it right? Train gin'rally on time? Always stops 'ere don't it? Stop crowdin' there! Some feller think nobody's got any business but them! What's that? Git my ticket and git out the way! Mighty cranky, ain't you? I ain't after a ticket; you see my wife's aunt is coming here some day this week an'—"

At this point the bore is probably shoved aside by the exasperated applicants for tickets, and goes off; threatening, loudly, to report the "uncivil" agent to the company.

But I suspect my allotted space is exhausted after hardly having written a preface to the subject.

Fraudulent Patents.

From the St. Louis Druggist.

Patent medicines are among us and seem to be here to remain. But few, if any, druggists, either retail or wholesale, can carry on business without handling this class of goods. There are some preparations classed as patent medicines that very likely are beneficial to humanity and many that are in no way fraudulently represented. Very unfortunately, however, we have business men who attempt to defraud the public and impose upon the innocent by downright humbugging. Many of our readers must be acquainted with Wilson's Consumption Cure, or Bloodgetti, as it is called, and the manner in which it is advertised. But one of the worst frauds is Professor J. A. Lawrence's Arabian receipt for the cure of catarrh. Numerous druggists have met with this, as the free receipt sent out gratuitously by the benevolent (?) old rascal, who claims that he received it through divine agency. One druggist of this city informs us that the receipt is presented at his store about once a week. The receipt calls for fictitious drugs, which the Brooklyn fiend is willing to furnish at his own price. The formulas have been published in various journals, so that we do not care to give it space again, but our readers should take pains to explain the nature of the fraud to all customers who call with the so-called "free receipts."

This also reminds us of the class of remedies for immoral and illegitimate purposes that flood the drug trade. Fortunately, the majority of them have no medicinal effect on the system, but handling such goods does have a tendency to corrupt the moral principles of all who have anything to do with them.

Upon the recent death of a Hindoo, the coroner's verdict read as follows: "Paudoo died of the tiger eating him; there was no other cause of death. Nothing was left except some fingers, which probably belonged to the right or left hand."

HARDWOOD LUMBER.

The furniture factories here pay as follows for dry stock, measured merchantable, mill cuts out:

Basswood, log-run	13 00/15 00
Birch, log-run	15 00/16 00
Birch, Nos. 1 and 2	16 00/17 00
Black Ash, log-run	14 00/15 00
Cherry, log-run	25 00/35 00
Cherry, Nos. 1 and 2	30 00/40 00
Cherry, Cull	12 00/14 00
Maple, soft, log-run	11 00/13 00
Maple, Nos. 1 and 2	12 00/13 00
Maple, clear, flooring	12 00/13 00
Maple, white, selected	12 00/13 00
Red Oak, log-run	18 00/20 00
Red Oak, Nos. 1 and 2	24 00/25 00
Red Oak, 1/4 sawed, 8 inch and up w'd	40 00/45 00
Red Oak, 1/4 sawed, regular	30 00/35 00
Red Oak, No. 1, step plank	30 00/35 00
Walnut, log-run	15 00/16 00
Walnut, Nos. 1 and 2	16 00/17 00
Walnut, Cull	12 00/14 00
Grey Elm, log-run	12 00/13 00
White Ash, log-run	14 00/15 00
White Oak, log-run	20 00/22 00
White Oak, log-run	17 00/18 00

WARRANTED TO BE THE FINEST AND LARGEST SMOKE

For the money in the U. S. Put up 50 in a box. Ask your dealer for them. Manufactured only by JOHN E. KENNING & CO., Grand Rapids.

C. R. F. D. Y.
ELECTROTYPERS
Stereotypers
Photo & Zinc Engraving
Box Wood
LEADS, SUGGS, BRASS, RULE
WOOD & METAL FURNITURE
MAPLE
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



The BEST CRACKER MADE.

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

Jackson Cracker Co., JACKSON, MICH.



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.

Why you should send us your orders. We handle nothing but BEST and CHOICEST BRANDS. Sell at Manufacturers' and Importers' Prices. Ship ONE DAY'S NOTICE, enabling you to receive goods day following. Full orders for A. L. H. & Co. 312 N. 1st St. Grand Rapids, Mich.

WM. REID, 73 & 75 Larned Street West, DETROIT, MICH. Grand Rapids Store, 61 Waterloo Street.

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

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.

WHIPS Try sample order in 1/2 dozen packages. Prices, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$6 to \$24 per doz. For terms address Graham Roys, Grand Rapids, Mich.

TIME TABLES.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH.
Traverse City & Mackinac..... Arrives. Leaves.
Traverse City & Mackinac..... 9:45 a.m. 11:30 a.m.
From Cincinnati..... 7:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m.
For Petoskey & Mackinac City..... 7:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m.
Saginaw Express..... 11:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m.
Saginaw Express runs through solid.
7:30 a.m. train has chair car to Traverse City.
11:30 a.m. train has chair car for Petoskey and Mackinac City.
5:00 p.m. train has sleeping car for Petoskey and Mackinac 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.
From Traverse City..... 3:15 p.m. 4:40 p.m.
7:15 a.m. train has parlor chair car for Cincinnati.
5:00 p.m. train has Woodruff sleepers for Cincinnati.
5:00 p.m. train connects with M. C. R. R. at Kalamazoo for Battle Creek, Jackson, Detroit and Canadian cities, arriving in Detroit at 10:45 p.m.
Sleeping car rates—\$1.50 to Petoskey or Mackinac City; \$2 to Cincinnati.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.
Leave. Arrive.
7:15 a.m. 10:45 a.m.
11:15 a.m. 1:45 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.
Detroit Express..... 6:45 a.m.
Day Express..... 1:10 p.m.
New York Express..... 5:40 p.m.
Atlantic Express..... 10:45 p.m.
Mixed..... 6:50 a.m.
Pacific Express..... 6:00 a.m.
Local Passenger..... 10:00 a.m.
Mail..... 3:15 p.m.
Grand Rapids Express..... 10:15 p.m.
Mixed..... 6:30 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. ROGERS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago.
F. M. B. STANTON, Gen'l Agent.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Kalamazoo Division.

Arrive. Leave.
10 3 1 2 4
p.m. a.m. a.m. p.m.
1:10 3:00 7:45 Grand Rapids..... 9:45 6:10
5:25 4:12 9:00 "..... 9:45 6:10
Frt 5:05 10:00 A. Kalamazoo..... 7:10 3:52
6:35 11:35 "..... White Pigeon..... 2:25
8:00 12:30 "..... Elkhart..... 4:45 1:00
7:50 7:10 "..... Chicago..... 11:30 8:50
p.m. a.m.
10:25 5:05 "..... Toledo..... 11:25 0:00
a.m. p.m.
1:35 9:40 "..... Cleveland..... 7:15 5:45
a.m. p.m.
6:30 3:30 "..... Buffalo..... 1:00 11:40
Tickets for sale to all principal points in the U. S., Mexico and Canada at Union Ticket Office, Geo. W. LANSBURY, Agent, Depot Office, N. Booth, Agt., A. J. SMITH, Gen'l Trav. and Pass. Agt., Cleveland, Ohio.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

GOING WEST.

Arrives. Leaves.
Morning Express..... 1:05 p.m. 1:10 p.m.
Through Mail..... 4:05 p.m. 5:10 p.m.
Grand Rapids Express..... 10:40 p.m. 11:30 p.m.
Night Express..... 6:40 a.m. 7:00 a.m.
Mixed..... 7:00 a.m. 7:45 a.m.
GOING EAST.
Detroit Express..... 6:50 a.m. 6:55 a.m.
Through Mail..... 10:20 a.m. 10:25 a.m.
Evening Express..... 3:40 p.m. 3:50 p.m.
Limited Express..... 10:30 p.m. 10:35 p.m.
"Daily." Sundays excepted. "Daily." Detroit Express has parlor car to Detroit, making direct connections for all points East, arriving in New York 10-12 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, 25 Monroe St., and at the depot. J. A. CAMPBELL, City Passenger Agent.



All Grocers sell SANTA CLAUS SOAP. Made by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO.



A Common Sense Idea. "CANDEE" Double Thick Ball.

Two Years TEST. "CANDEE" Double Wear on the Sole. Double Thick Ball.

E. G. STUDLEY, Wholesale Dealer in RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

Manufactured by Candee Rubber Co.

Send for Large Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Telephone 864.

No. 4 Monroe Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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 PENBERTHY IMPROVED Automatic Injector

—AS A—

IT CAN'T BOILER FEEDER BE BEAT! 16,000 in 18 Months Tells the Story.

WHY THEY EXCEL

1 They cost less than other Injectors.

2 You don't have to watch them. If they break they will RE-START automatically.

3 By sending the number to factory on the Injector you can have parts renewed at any time.

4 They are lifting and non-lifting.

5 Hot pipes don't bother them and the parts drop out by removing one plug nut.

6 Every man is made satisfied, or he don't have to keep the Injector and we don't want him to.

Agents, HESTER & FOX, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PENBERTHY INJECTOR CO., Manufacturers, DETROIT, Mich.

TRY JAXON SOAP. SAVES WOMEN'S CLOTHES. JAXON SOAP. THE BEST THE NICEST. THE CHEAPEST. USE JAXON SOAP. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR JAXON SOAP. INSIST ON TRYING IT ONCE.

REQUIRES NO COOKING.

MYSTIC STARCH

MANUFACTURED BY THE MYSTIC STARCH CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Best Laundry Starch in the World! No Sticking to the Iron!

Good Seller! Good Profit! For Sale by all Wholesale Grocers.

BLIVEN & ALLYN,

The devil, Jack! We've got a Shark. He'll do for Bliven & Allyn.



Celebrated "BIG F." Brand of Oysters. In Cans and Bulk, and Large Handlers of OCEAN FISH, SHELL CLAMS and OYSTERS.

We make a specialty of fine goods in our line and are prepared to quote prices at any time.

We solicit consignments of all kinds of Wild Game, such as Partridges, Quail, Ducks, Bear, etc.

H. M. BLIVEN, Manager. 63 PEARL STREET.

RECOMMENDED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS

The "Best Tonic" A CONCENTRATED LIQUID EXTRACT OF MALT & HOPS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

78 Congress St., West, Detroit, Mich., April 9, 1888.

Specialty Dept. Ph. Best Brewing Co.

GENTLEMEN—I have given your "Malt Tonic" a trial in several cases of Enfeebled Digestion and General Debility, especially in the aged, where the whole system seems completely prostrated, with very satisfactory results.

I have used your "Best Tonic" a splendid medicine for all forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. It is giving me great satisfaction.

Very respectfully, J. M. JOHNSON, M. D.

I write this thinking you might like to have my opinion on its merits. I certainly shall prescribe it in future, where the system requires building up, either from constitutional weakness or otherwise.

Yours truly, WM. GRAY, M. D. Medical Sup't.

Midville, Geo., Feb. 24, 1888.

Specialty Dept. Ph. Best Brewing Co.

GENTLEMEN—I have tested the sample of "Concentrated Liquid Extract of Malt and Hops" you sent me, and find in my humble judgment that it is a very pure and safe article. I will not hesitate to recommend it in every case of debility where a Tonic of that kind is indicated.

Respectfully, E. H. BELL, M. D.

East Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1888.

Specialty Dept. Ph. Best Brewing Co.

GENTLEMEN—I have used the "Best Tonic" with most gratifying results in my case of dyspepsia. My case was a bad one, I had no appetite; headache in the morning; sour stomach; looking as though I had consumption, and after taking this tonic I never felt better in my life. I think it will cure a bad case of dyspepsia. You may recommend it for that case.

Yours truly, WM. O. JAEGER.

329 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1888.

Ph. Best Brewing Co.

DEAR SIRS—I have given your "Malt Tonic" a trial in several cases of Enfeebled Digestion and General Debility, especially in the aged, where the whole system seems completely prostrated, with very satisfactory results.

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Yours truly, WM. O. JAEGER.

329 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., March

Drugs & Medicines.

State Board of Pharmacy.
One Year—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Two Years—Gee McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Three Years—Stanley E. Parkhill, Orono.
Four Years—Jacob Jensen, Muskegon.
Five Years—James Verner, Detroit.
President—Gee McDonald.
Secretary—Jacob Jensen.
Treasurer—James Verner.
Next Meeting—At the lecture room of Hartman's Hall, Grand Rapids, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 5 and 6.
Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.
President—Geo. Gundrich, Ann Arbor.
First Vice-President—F. M. Aldorf, Lansing.
Second Vice-President—M. M. Dean, Niles.
Third Vice-President—O. Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Secretary—H. J. Brown, Ann Arbor.
Treasurer—Wm. Buppert, Detroit.
Executive Committee—A. H. Lyman, Manistee; A. Bassett, Detroit; F. J. Wheeler, Grand Rapids; W. A. Hall, Greenville; R. T. Webb, Jackson.
Local Secretary—A. Bassett, Detroit.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.
President, J. W. Hayward, Secretary, Frank H. Escott.

Detroit Pharmaceutical Society.
President, J. W. Caldwell, Secretary, B. W. Patterson.

Muskegon Drug Clerks' Association.
President, Geo. L. LeFevre, Secretary, Jno. A. Tinkoff.

The Handling of Acids.

From the American Druggist.

A correspondent informs us that he has met with a serious accident, caused by the spattering of some drops of muriatic acid into his eyes, while loosening the glass stopper of a five pint bottle containing it. He suggests that we caution our readers against similar mishaps, and he thinks that it would be a useful thing to repeat such cautions occasionally, even without waiting for the occurrence of an accident. We think this suggestion deserves attention, and, in compliance, will append here some cautionary remarks, which do not claim to embrace all that could be written upon the subject, but which may afford some practical hints at least for the younger and less experienced members of the profession.

When emptying carboys of acid, see that they are securely held. Do not tilt them over with one hand, while holding a receiving vessel in the other, unless they are so hung or placed that you have absolute control over them. A good way is to put the carboy on an elevated place, say about 18 or 24 inches high, so that when it lies on its side, its upper edge will be about three inches within the edge of the platform. If the carboy has a wooden strip or side rail, instead of a handle, it is best to tilt it on the side where this is situated, as this assists in keeping command over the carboy while it is tilted. If you have a carboy swing, be sure you see that the carboy is securely fastened, and that allowance be made for the change in center of gravity as it becomes more empty.

Never stand in front of a carboy while emptying it, but sideways, and use a receiving vessel with a substantial handle. Do not hold a bottle with a funnel under the mouth of the carboy, nor hold any vessel so that if it should overflow, the acid would run over your hands.

Choose such a place for emptying carboys, or any other containers of acid, as will suffer the least injury should the vessel be broken, or any of the acid be spilled.

Remember that the larger or the flimsier the container is, the more care and circumspection must be exercised. A person may have emptied a hundred or more carboys without any mishap, when unexpectedly an accident will happen, and in nine cases out of ten this is due to carelessness.

Never carry large containers of acid in contact with your body. Should they accidentally break, a most painful burn (sometimes turning out fatally) may be the result.

When opening acid bottles, for instance, the usual five pint sizes, first remove the cap from around the stopper, and wash and wipe the neck carefully to remove every trace of foreign matter. Then, if the stopper cannot be easily loosened by hand, place a coarse towel over the stopper and bottle, and while bearing with the thumb of one hand against the edge of one side of the stopper, tap the other side gently with the wooden (not metallic) handle of a spatula, when it usually will become loose. Should it be very obstinate, and the bottle at the same time appear to be of rather thin glass, place the bottle into a sufficiently deep and large acid-proof jar to receive the contents in case the bottle should break. The reason why a towel should be put over the stopper is almost self evident. Our correspondent would have had no occasion to write to us had he used one. If a bottle of acid is exposed to a warm temperature, evidently some pressure will be developed within the bottle. By moving the bottle about, the neck and bottom of the stopper will be wetted with the acid, and if afterward the stopper is suddenly loosened, the compressed air or gases will throw out any particles of liquid which are between the neck and stopper.

All acids are not equally dangerous. Hydrochloric or muriatic is perhaps the least risky. Sulphuric acid comes next, as it does not evolve any gases. The greatest care, however, must be exercised with nitric acid, and still more so with aqua regia.

When compelled to work for any length of time with acids, it is well to have a vessel of fresh water close at hand, to wash off any drops that may have come in contact with the hands or face. Sometimes it may be advantageous to wear India rubber gloves, though these are sold for this purpose at a rather clumsy price.

In packing acids, it should be made a rule to put them in a box by themselves, if at all possible. It would certainly be dangerous to pack sulphuric acid promiscuously with such articles as chlorate of potassium and organic substances.

In storing acids, equal care must be exercised. As a rule, they should be kept in a place, so arranged that, if the containers should be broken, the acid would be unable to reach other substances.

When diluting acids with water, remember always to pour the acid, gradually and under stirring, into the water, and not the water in the acid. In the case of sulphuric acid, for instance, the latter method may develop such an amount of steam at once that the whole liquid may be scattered about and do much damage. The last time we saw this happen was about a year ago, when several carboys of acid accidentally fell from the rear end of a truck in front of a factory of mineral waters. The acid collected in a pool in the gutter, and one

of the workmen connected with the establishment, waiting to wash it into the sewer, turned a small stream of water upon it by means of a hose. The consequence was, a violent evolution of steam, almost resembling an explosion, and a number of the bystanders received more or less of the spray, to the damage of their skin and clothes.

The Condition of Trade.

From the New York Shipping List.

Both trade and speculation have continued more or less of a halting character since the close of last week and the volume of business in progress has been of moderate proportions, partly in consequence of seasonal influences and partly because of the feeling of hesitation that seems to prevail respecting the immediate future and a disposition to await further developments before undertaking fresh operations. Business men are generally unanimous regarding the favorable commercial outlook in this country as well as abroad, the general prosperity of industrial enterprise and the renewed feeling of confidence that has been recently established, but, notwithstanding these facts, speculative values have shown an easier tendency since the commencement of the new year, the distributive volume of trade has failed to expand, buyers appear to be holding back in making contracts for forward delivery, and for the moment the business situation is in a waiting attitude. The unseasonable and mild weather that has been experienced thus far during the winter is now beginning to be reflected in the condition of affairs, retarding as it has the marketing of agricultural products in the Northwest, interfering with the consumption of seasonal goods and restricting the consumption of all kinds of fuel for domestic purposes. Then, again, there is an unsettled feeling respecting the improvement in railroad affairs and the permanency of the agreements recently made by competing lines for re-rating rates. Scarcely had the first day of the new regime elapsed before the cutting of passenger rates was reported, and although Mr. Gould, upon whose road the cut was made, came promptly to the rescue, the effect of the incident was demoralizing to the stock market and caused investors to hold off. The fact that vast quantities of grain and merchandise are awaiting transportation in all parts of the country is of little consequence unless the railroads have definitely abandoned the ruinous competition that proved so disastrous last year. The financial situation causes no uneasiness, although the money market has worked rather close during the past fortnight and the bank statement does not make a very favorable exhibit, compared with last year, but the tendency is easier, and as the large disbursements that have been in progress become available the market is likely to resume normal conditions, especially as the money market in London and on the Continent has reflected easier conditions, which lessens the probability of further gold exports at present. The produce markets have developed no new feature, and with the exception of cotton, values have displayed an easier tendency. Wheat still maintains a speculative value that retards the export movement and prevents free buying for domestic use. Speculators continue to predict higher prices and the holding back of supplies by those who believe these predictions assists the maintaining of artificial values, but in spite of these influences there has been quite a sharp decline since our last issue, but yesterday a rally just about recovered the lost ground. The exports of wheat from Atlantic ports thus far are about 28,500,000 bushels less than for the corresponding period last year, but the exports of corn have largely increased, stimulated to some extent by the lower tendency of values.

Decline of Standard Oil Trust Stock.

From the Oil, Paint and Drug Review.

If the signs do not mislead, the colossus of capital, which has for so long a time hung upon the neck of competitive enterprise in every approachable field in the oil business, has about reached the zenith of its career. With a grasp tighter than that of the "old man by the sea" of Arabian Nights' history, this monopoly has enfolded itself about every undertaking which offered a legitimate field for healthy competition. By its grasping, and often unscrupulous methods, it has never hesitated to secure the end in view, though at the price of ruin to a weaker competitor. That these tactics have been profitable of success from its own standpoint needs no confirmation. Commercial history as well as contemporary Congressional reports of investigation committees may be relied upon in this respect. That sooner or later the downward grade must be reached in a system founded on such a basis, none who believe in the doctrine of the "eternal fitness of things" is also apparent. The concern promises to go to pieces upon the rock of unbridled greed—it endeavors to forestall the markets having led to unremunerative speculation. Its purchases in the Ohio oil fields, too, threaten to be a barren and fruitless result, its shares having declined steadily in value from \$177 on July 25, 1888, to \$162 on January 2, 1889, with indications of further decline. Twelve per cent. dividends are not so attractive when the question of their continuance is a concurrent element of doubt.

They Never Attended a College of Pharmacy.

A correspondent of one of our contemporaries writes to ask what caused the explosion in a prescription containing alcoholic ingredients, when the cork was tied down and the mixture heated on a water-bath. "What reaction," he asks, "took place to produce the explosion?" he experienced when he shook the heated bottle and contents? The editor, of course, has no difficulty in seeing the problem. This experiment reminds us of one tried by a junior clerk who, wishing to ascertain if the alcohol barrel was nearly empty, lighted a taper, and, after fastening it to a piece of wire, put it inside the bung to give him sufficient light to see the surface of the liquid. The result was a somewhat similar reaction to the one referred to, only the consequences were somewhat more disastrous, as the cellar was shortly in a condition which, in a very short time, attracted the attention of the fire department.

Adulterations of Drugs in England.

From the *Chemist and Druggist* we learn that at a monthly meeting of the Salford Town Council, J. Carter Bell, the public analyst, reported that during the quarter ended September 30 he had analyzed 303 samples, including seven lards, twenty-nine drugs and eight aerated waters. Of the samples examined, twenty-four were adulterated, including nine drugs. The nine drugs were bitartrate of potash, or what was commonly known as cream of tartar. These were adulterated with about ten per cent. of sulphate of potash, and the analyst stated that as cream of tartar was worth more than £100 a ton, and sulphate of potash only about £10 a ton, the addition of ten per cent. of this latter salt made a very respectable profit. Not one of these drugs, he added, was bought at a druggist's shop. The lard was adulterated with twenty per cent. of cotton-seed oil. All the samples of lemonade, soda water, etc., contained lead, in some cases only a mere trace. The analyst suggested that as such beverages are manufactured by first-class firms without containing a trace of this poisonous metal, it is not too much to ask of the smaller makers that they should sell their aerated waters of the same high degree of purity. The report was received and adopted.

Rabbit Skins.

When the Acclimatization Societies of Australia introduced the rabbit some years ago, they thought they were accomplishing a good work, and little anticipated what a serious injury these rabbits would effect in less than ten years, and that their extermination would be a costly and impossible work. Rabbits have so increased now in Australia and New Zealand that the colonists are at their wits' end how to repair the evil. The extent of the injury done to the pasturage required for sheep may be inferred in some measure from the enormous number of rabbit skins exported, which, however, prove a blessing to the cheap furriers of Europe and America. A local industry has also sprung up in the colonies in making soft felt hats from their fur. Coney wool was encouraged and valued in England a hundred and fifty years ago, and is now worth 7s. a pound. The damage done to the crops in the Australian colonies by the little animals that furnish the skins for export has become of such magnitude as to furnish the subject of parliamentary legislation there.

Minor Drug Notes.

Nitroglycerin, in ten per cent. alcoholic solution, is free from danger as an explosive.

Jay Gould has engaged a doctor for twenty years, or until his death, at \$2,000 per year. The doctor is to devote his entire time to Mr. Gould.

Opium, containing less than nine per cent. of morphine, cannot be imported into this country.

The rubber stoppers of pop bottles have been found to contain a high percentage of lead. This is an unlooked for source of lead poisoning.

Fifty thousand dollars was the fee paid a physician in India by a man who had been suffering from malarial fever.

The doctor who told his patient that the druggist substituted iodide of potassium for iodide of sodium, because the former is the cheaper of the two, is sorry that he ever said it. The druggist made him retract the statement, which was very proper, but an unpleasant thing to do.

Two new vegetable perfumes have lately become articles of commerce and are thus described in the *Popular Science News*: "One is a kind of *xylopia* from the province of Chiriqui in Costa Rica. The odor closely resembles that of *Canna odorata* and the flowers are now used like those of that plant in the manufacture of ylang-ylang. The other is named *oxy*, and is the highly odiferous blossom of a kind of acacia-tree which is found in Central Africa and which Serpa Pinto was the first to describe. The *oxy* flowers are brought down the Cubang river for sale. They cover the trees on which they grow with such profusion that they fill the atmosphere with the overpowering richness of their scent."

The Drug Market.

Opium is firm. German quinine is lower. Oxalic acid has advanced. Morphine is steady. Cream tartar, 99 per cent., is lower. The makers' combination expired December 31 and they are at war, so that lower prices are probable. American saffron is higher. Alcohol is lower. Turpentine is higher.

Pharmacy Prosecutions.

Jas. A. Kimbarn, attorney for the State Board of Pharmacy, has caused the arrest of Adam Bryan, Chas. Bryan and Chas. E. Bleakley, all of Detroit, charged with violation of the Pharmacy Law by selling drugs without having the requisite authority from the Board.

Bank Notes.

The First National Bank of Eaton Rapids paid dividends to the amount of 13 1/2 per cent. during the past year.

The Belding Savings Bank has opened its doors for business. D. E. Wilson is President of the institution and C. E. Hills, Cashier.

Going with the Times.

A nice young man stood at the corner of two streets. He had just had his boots polished to the highest degree of glossiness, and it was a serious question with him how to make the crossing without getting his boots soiled. A couple of fashionably dressed ladies were approaching, and the mind of our young man was made up in an instant; he quietly waited until those ladies had swept up the mud with their trailing skirts, and then crossed in perfect safety.

The Magnitude to which the production of cotton seed oil has grown in the South may be judged by the fact that while in 1880 there were but forty cotton seed oil mills in operation in that section, there are now one hundred and sixty with an invested capital of about \$12,000,000.

Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—Oxalic Acid, Bichrom Potass, Saffron, Turpentine, Declined—Alcohol, Cream Tartar pure, German Quinine, P. & W. Quinine.

ACIDUM.		Carb.	120 1/2	15	Antipyrin	1 35 1/2	40	
Aceticum	80 1/2	10	Chlorate, (po. 20)	180 1/2	20	Argemone Nitras, ounce	68	
Benzoinum, German	80 1/2	10	Cyde	50 1/2	20	Argemone	68	
Carbolicum	40 1/2	40	Iodine	2 85 1/2	40	Balm Gilead Bud.	38 1/2	
Carbolium	40 1/2	40	Potassa, Bitar, pure	20 1/2	32	Bismuth S. N.	2 10 1/2	
Citricum	35 1/2	60	Potassa, Bitar, com.	15 1/2	32	Calcium Chloride, 18, (5s)	11 1/2	
Hydrochloric	35 1/2	60	Potass Nitras, opt.	8 1/2	10	Cantharides Russian,	6 1/2	
Nitricum	10 1/2	12	Potass Nitras	25 1/2	28	Cantharides Russian,	6 1/2	
Oxalicum	13 1/2	14	Sulphate po.	19 1/2	18	Capel Fructus, at.	6 1/2	
Phosphoricum dil.	1 40 1/2	10				Caryophyllus, (po. 30)	25 1/2	
Salicylicum	14 1/2	5				Carmine, No. 40	30 1/2	
Sulphuricum	14 1/2	5				Cera Alba, S. & F.	30 1/2	
Tannicum	14 1/2	5				Cera Flava	28 1/2	
Tartaricum	30 1/2	33				Cocculus	30 1/2	
AMMONIA.						Cassia Fructus	6 1/2	
Aqua, 16 deg.	30 1/2	33				Centauria	6 1/2	
Carbonas	11 1/2	13				Celastrum	6 1/2	
Chloridum	12 1/2	14				Chloroform	50 1/2	
ANILINE.						Emery, all numbers	6 1/2	
Black	2 00 1/2	25				Ergota, (po. 45)	40 1/2	
Brown	2 00 1/2	25				Flake White	12 1/2	
Red	2 00 1/2	25				Galla S. German	28 1/2	
Yellow	2 00 1/2	25				Gambier	70 1/2	
BACCAR.						Gelatine, Cooper	90 1/2	
Cubae (po. 1 60)	1 80 1/2	20				Glassware Flint, 75 per cent	60 1/2	
Juniperus	80 1/2	10				by box 66 1/2, less	90 1/2	
Xanthoxylum	25 1/2	30				Glue, Brown	13 1/2	
BALSAMUM.						White	13 1/2	
Copaiba	70 1/2	75				Glycerina	32 1/2	
Peru	61 3/4	30				Grana Paradisi	15 1/2	
Terabin, Canada	50 1/2	30				Humulus	25 1/2	
Tolutan	45 1/2	30				Hydrang. Por Mide	40 1/2	
CORTEX.						Ox Rubrum	60 1/2	
Abies, Canadian	18 1/2	18				Unguentum	45 1/2	
Anthemidi	11 1/2	11				Hydrargyrum	75 1/2	
Cinchona Flava	11 1/2	11				Icthyothollosa, Am.	25 1/2	
Eunymus atropurp.	30 1/2	30				Indigo	10 1/2	
Myrica Cerifera, po.	12 1/2	12				Iodine, Resub.	4 00 1/2	
Pterocarpus sol.	12 1/2	12				Iodine	6 1/2	
Quilla, grd.	12 1/2	12				Lupulin	55 1/2	
Sassafras	12 1/2	12				Lycopodium	55 1/2	
Ulmus po. (ground 12)	10 1/2	10				Mads	80 1/2	
EXTRACTUM.						Liquor Aesci, et Hy	27 1/2	
Glycerizilla Glabra	24 1/2	25				Liquor Potass Arsenitis	10 1/2	
" po.	32 1/2	35				Magnesia, Sulph (bbl)	3 1/2	
Haematox, 15 lb. box	11 1/2	12				Manna, S. F.	90 1/2	
" 18	13 1/2	14				Morphia, S. F. & W.	25 1/2	
" 24	16 1/2	17				" C. Co.	25 1/2	
Carbonate Precip.	15 1/2	15				Moschus Canton	40 1/2	
Citrate and Quilla	60 1/2	60				Myristica, No. 1	60 1/2	
Citrate Solubile	60 1/2	60				Nux Vomica, (po. 30)	10 1/2	
Colloidal Iodine	60 1/2	60				Os. Sepia	27 1/2	
Solut Chloride	15 1/2	15				Pepsin Saec, H. & P. D.	62 1/2	
Sulphate, com'l.	15 1/2	15				Picea Liq. N. C. 1/2 gal	2 1/2	
" pure	7 1/2	7				Picea Liq. quart	2 1/2	
FLORA.						Pil Hydragr. (po. 80)	60 1/2	
Arnica	14 1/2	16				Pil Nigra, (po. 80)	60 1/2	
Matricaria	30 1/2	35				Pil Alaba, (po. 55)	35 1/2	
FOLIA.						Pil Burgun.	7 1/2	
Barosma	10 1/2	12				Plumbi Acet	14 1/2	
Cassia Acutifol, Tin	25 1/2	28				Pulvis Ipecac et opii, 1	10 1/2	
nitell.	30 1/2	35				Pyrethrum, boxes H	6 1/2	
Salvia officinalis, 1/2	10 1/2	12				Pyrethrum, pv.	55 1/2	
and 1/2	8 1/2	10				Quassia	80 1/2	
Urtica	8 1/2	10				Quilla, S. F. & W.	45 1/2	
GUMMI.						Racemata, German	38 1/2	
Acacia, 1st picked	6 1/2	6				Rubia Tinctorum	12 1/2	
" 2d	6 1/2	6				Saccharum Lactis pv.	35 1/2	
" sifted sorts	6 1/2	6				Salicin	2 00 1/2	
Aloe, Barb. (po. 60)	12 1/2	12				Sanguis Draconis	60 1/2	
Cape, (po. 20)	12 1/2	12				Santonine	60 1/2	
" Socotri, (po. 60)	12 1/2	12				Sapo, W.	12 1/2	
Catechu, 18, (1/2 1/2)	13 1/2	13				" M. 100	15 1/2	
" 16, (1/2 1/2)	13 1/2	13				" G.	15 1/2	
Ammonia	25 1/2	30				Seidlitz Mixture	6 1/2	
Assafoetida, (po. 30)	15 1/2	15				Sinapis	30 1/2	
Benzoinum	35 1/2	40				Snuff, Maccaboy, De	35 1/2	
Camphora	35 1/2	40				Snuff, Scott, De Voe	35 1/2	
Euphorbium, po.	35 1/2	40				Soda Boras, (po. 12)	11 1/2	
Galbanum	35 1/2	40				Soda et Potass Tart.	33 1/2	
Gamboge, po.	35 1/2	40				Soda Carb. 32	3 1/2	
Guaiaicum, (po. 45)	40 1/2	40				Soda, Bi-Carb.	46 1/2	
Kino, (po. 25)	40 1/2	40				Soda, Ash	36 1/2	
Mastic, (po. 45)	40 1/2	40				Soda Sulphas.	7 1/2	
Myrrh, (po. 45)	40 1/2	40				Spts. Ether Co.	50 1/2	
Opil, (po. 4 7/2)	30 1/2	35				" Myrica Dom.	62 1/2	
Shellac	25 1/2	30				" Myrica Imp.	62 1/2	
Tragacanth	30 1/2	35				Vini Recti, bbl	62 1/2	
HERBA—In ounce packages.						Less 56 gal, cash ten days	62 1/2	
Abiesinthus	25 1/2	28				Sulphur, Subl.	24 1/2	
Eupatorium	25 1/2	28				" Roll	24 1/2	
Lobelia	25 1/2	28				Tamarindus	80 1/2	
Majorum	25 1/2	28				Terebenth Venice	28 1/2	
Mentha Piperita	25 1/2	28				Theobromae	50 1/2	
Rue	25 1/2	28				Vanilla	9 00 1/2	
Tanaecium, V.	25 1/2	28				Zinci Sulph.	70 1/2	
Thymus, V.	25 1/2	28						
MAGNESIA.								
Caleined, Pat.	20 1/2	22						
Carbonate, Pat.	20 1/2	22						
Carbonate, K. & M.	20 1/2	22						
Carbonate, Jennings	35 1/2	36						
OLEUM.								
Absinthium	5 00 1/2	50						
Amygdalae, Dule.	4 50 1/2	50						
Amygdalae, Amarae.	5 00 1/2	50						
Anisi	2 00 1/2	19						
Aurantii Cortex.	6 25 1/2	50						
Cerazumil	9 00 1/2	10						
Cajuputi	9 00 1/2	10						
Caryophylli	6 25 1/2	50						
Cedar	6 1/2	75						
Chenopodii	6 1/2	75						
Cinnamon	9 00 1/2	10						
Citronella	6 1/2	75						
Conium Mac.	9 00 1/2	10						
Copaiba	9 00 1/2	10						
Cubebae	13 50 1/2	16						
Exechtholus	1 30 1/2	30						
Erigeron	1 30 1/2	30						
Gaultheria	2 25 1/2	25						
Geranium, ounce	5 75 1/2	75						
Gossypii, Sem. sat.	2 25 1/2	25						
Hedeoma	1 15 1/2	25						
Juniperi	5 00 1/2	50						
Lavandula	9 00 1/2	10						
Mentha Piper	2 25 1/2	25						
Mentha Verid	2 25 1/2	25						
Morruhu, sat.	8 00 1/2	10						
Myrica, ounce	6 25 1/2	75						
Olive	1 00 1/2	25						
Ononidis, Sem. sat.	9 00 1/2	10						
Ricini	9 00 1/2	10						
Rosmarini	9 00 1/2	10						
Rosae, ounce	2 00 1/2	25						
Ruciculi	9 00 1/2	10						
Sabina	9 00 1/2	10						
Santal	9 00 1/2	10						
Sassafras	9 00 1/2	10						
Sinapis, ess. ounce	6 25 1/2	75						
Tigli	6 25 1/2	75						
Thyme	6 25 1/2	75						
Thymus opt	6 25 1/2	75						
Theobromas	15 25 1/2	20						
POTASSIUM.								
Bi Carb.	15 1/2	18						
Bichromate	15 1/2	18						
ACIDUM.								
Chlorate, (po. 20)	180 1/2	20						
Cyde	50 1/2	20						
Iodine	2 85 1/2	40						
Potassa, Bitar, pure	20 1/2	32						
Potassa, Bitar, com.	15 1/2	32						
Potass Nitras, opt.	8 1/2	10						
Potass Nitras	25 1/2	28						
Sulphate po.	19 1/2	18						
RADIX.								
Aconitum	20 1/2	25						
Althae	15 1/2	30						
Anchusa	15 1/2	30						
Calamus	15 1/2	30						
Centauria, (po. 15)	10 1/2	12						
Clychthiza, (po. 15)	10 1/2	12						
Clychthiza (Canada), (po. 65)	0 60	60						
Hellebore, Ala, po.	15 1/2	30						
Hydula, po.	15 1/2	30						
Ipecac, po. 18, com.	15 1/2	30						
Iris plox (po. 20 22)	1 25 1/2	20						
Jalapa, pr.	1 25 1/2	20						
Maranta	0 35	35						
Podophyllum, po.	15 1/2	18						
Rhei	15 1/2	18						
" pv	75 1/2	35						
Spigelia (po. 25)	45 1/2	53						
Serpetaria	35 1/2	35						
Senega	75 1/2	80						
Similax, Officialis, H	10 1/2	12						
Seillae, (po. 35)	10 1/2	12						
Symplocarpus, Fecti	0 35	35						
Valeriana, Eng. (po. 35)	0 35	35						
Zingiber a. German.	15 1/2	20						
Zingiber J	25 1/2	25						
SEMEN.								
Anisum, (po. 15)	0 15	15						
Apium (graveleous)	10 1/2	12						
Bird, is.	4 6 1/2	6						
Cardamom	1 00 1/2	125						
Coriandrum	10 1/2	12						
Cannabis Sativa	3 1/2	4						
Chenopodium	10 1/2	12						
Dipteris Odorata	1 75 1/2	85						
Euphorbium	1 60 1/2	60						
Foenugreek, po.	1 60 1/2	60						
Lini	4 4 1/2	4 1/2						
Lini, grd. (bbl. 4)	4 4 1/2	4 1/2						
Peabellia	10 1/2	12						
Phalaris Canarian.	3 1/2	4						
Rapa	5 6 1/2	6						
Sinapis, Alba	11 1/2	12						
Nigra	11 1/2	12						
SPIRITUS.								
Frumenti, W. D. Co.	2 00 1/2	50						
" D. F. R.	1 75 1/2	60						
Magnesia, Sulph (bbl)	3 1/2	4						
Juniperi Co. O. T.	1 75 1/2	30						
Saccharum N. E.	1 75 1/2	30						
Vini Oporto	2 25 1/2							

The Michigan Tradesman

The Hindoo's Search for Truth.

All the world over I wander, in lands that I never have srod.
Are the people eternally seeking for the signs and steps of a God?
Westward across the ocean, and northward about the snow.
Do they all stand gazing, as ever, and what do the wisest know?

Here, in this mystical India, the deities hover and swirl.
Like the wild bees heard in the tree-tops, or the gusts of a gathering storm:
In the air men hear their voices, their feet on the rocks are seen.
Yet we all say, "Whence is the message, and what may the wonders mean?"

A million shrines stand open, and ever the center swings.
As they bow to mystical symbols or the figures of ancient kings:
And the incense rises ever, and rises the endless cry.
Of those who are heavy laden, and of cowards loth to die.

For the destiny drives us together, like deer in a pass of hills.
Above is the sky, and around us the sound and the shot that kills.
Pushed by a power we see not and struck by a hand unknown.
We pray to the trees for shelter and press our lips to a stone.

Here are the tombs of my kinsfolk, the first of an ancient name.
Chiefs who were slain on the warfield, and women who died in flame:
They are gods, these kings of the foretime, they are spirits who guide our race—
Ever I watch and worship; they sit with a marble face.

And the myriad idols around me, and the legion of muttering priests,
The revets and rites unlovely, the dark, unspeakable feasts:
What have they wrung from the silence? Hath even a whisper come
Of the secret—whence and whither? Alas! for the gods are dumb.

Shall I list the words of the English, who come from the uppermost sea?
"The secret, hath it been told you, and what is your message to me?"
It is naught but the world-wide story, how the earth and the heavens began,
How the gods are glad and angry, and a Deity once was a man.

I had thought, "Perchance in the cities, where the rulers of India dwell,
"Whose orders flash from the far land, who guide the earth with a spell."
"They have fathomed the depth we float on, or measured the unknown main—"
Sadly they turn from the venture, and say that the quest is vain.

Is life, then, a dream and delusion, and where shall the dreamer lie?
Is the world seen like shadows on water, and what if the mirror break?
Shall it pass as a camp that is struck, as a tent that is gathered and gone
From the sands that were lamp-lit at eve, and at morning are level and lone?

Is there naught in the heavens above, whence the hail and the levin are hurled,
But the wind that is swept around by the rush of the rolling world?
The wind that shall scatter my ashes and bear me to silence and sleep
With the dirge and the sounds of lamenting, and voices of women who weep?

Put Your Heart in Your Work.

A manufacturer in Philadelphia lately told to a friend the story of one of his superintendents.

"Twelve years ago a boy applied to me for work. He was employed at low wages. Two days later the awards of premiums were made to manufacturers at the Centennial Exhibition.

"Passing down Chestnut street early in the morning I saw Bob poring over a bulletin board in front of a newspaper office. Suddenly he jerked off his cap with a shout.

"What's the matter?" some one asked.

"We have taken a medal for sheetings!" he exclaimed.

"I said nothing but kept my eye on Bob. The boy who could identify himself in two days with my interests would be of use to me hereafter.

"His work was to deliver packages. I found that he took a real pride in it. His wagon must be cleaner, his horse better fed, his orders filled more promptly than those of the men belonging to any other firm. He was as zealous for the house as though he had been a partner in it. I have advanced him step by step. His fortune is made, and the firm have added to their capital so much energy and force."

In line with the above is the old saw: "Never buy a draught horse which needs the whip to make him pull."

A Southern newspaper illustrates the same truth in another way:

"A Northern man with a small capital settled ten years ago in a town in Georgia. He established a thriving business, started a library, a lyceum, street cars and a hospital, and became one of the most popular men in the town.

"When he died, last summer, the leading journal said: 'The secret of the powerful influence which this stranger acquired among us was that he never said "I and mine" but "We and ours." And he meant it.'"

The men who succeed most in life are those who throw into their work, whether in the store, or factory, or railway, or mine, as much zeal and enthusiasm as the crusaders carried under their banners. Even if they are only hod carriers, they identify themselves with the architect and take pride in the building. Such men are happy in their work and cannot fail to succeed in it.

Georgie comes down to breakfast with a swollen visage, whereupon mamma says to the four-year-old: "Georgie, don't you feel well?" "Tell mamma what the matter is," Georgie, full of influenza, replies: "No, I don't feel well. Bofe my eyes is leakin', and one of my noses don't go."

An Irishman on being admonished by his physician, who had just looked at his tongue and felt his pulse, that he should bathe regularly, replied: "I do, doctor. I go in swimming every Fourth of July."

Merchants should remember that the celebrated "Crescent," "White Rose" and "Royal Patent" brands of flour are manufactured and sold only by the Voigt Milling Co.

WANTED!

We want stocks of goods in exchange for \$100,000 worth of productive real estate in Lansing city property and improved farms.

R. A. CLARK & CO.
Real Estate Brokers Lansing Mich.

W. STEELE Packing and Provision Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fresh and Salt Beef, Fresh and Salt Pork, Pork Loins, Dry Salt Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Bacon, Boneless Ham, Sausage

of all Kinds, Dried Beef for Slicing.

LARD

Strictly Pure and Warranted, in tierces, barrels, half-bbls., 50 lb. cans, 20 lb. cans, 3, 5 and 10 lb. pails

Pickled Pigs' Feet, Tripe, Etc.

Our prices for first-class goods are very low and all goods are warranted first-class in every instance. When in Grand Rapids, give us a call and look over our establishment. Write us for prices.

COLBY, CRAIG & CO.

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THE BEST DELIVERY WAGON ON EARTH.

Repairing in all its Branches.

COLBY, CRAIG & CO.,

West End Fulton St Bridge. Telephone No. 867.

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JOBBER IN

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88 Monroe St. & 10, 12, 14, 16 & 18 Fountain St.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

LEMON, HOOPS & PETERS,

Wholesale

Grocers

AND

-TEA-

IMPORTERS.

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICH.

Florida

FANCY FRUIT--The Celebrated Alligator Brand, direct from Florida in car lots by

GEO. E. HOWES & CO.,
Grand Rapids.

Stovewood
Shingles

THEO. B. GOOSSEN,

WHOLESALE

Produce Commission Merchant,

BROKER IN LUMBER.

Orders for Potatoes, Cabbage and Apples, in Car Lots, solicited.
Butter and Eggs, Oranges Lemons and Bananas a specialty.

331 OTTAWA STREET,
Telephone 269.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Moine
Cheese

We are agents for the Celebrated

--STAG--

Brand FANCY Oranges

grown and packed

by W. R. Hillyer

Orange L'ke

Florida.

We are also agents for the sale of J. G. Lamoreaux's Orange Crop. This fruit will be carefully packed by Mr. L. and will be sold in lots to suit and at lowest possible prices. Ask for quotations before buying.

PUTNAM & BROOKS

CHANGE OF FIRM

We have this day admitted as a partner in the firm of Hawkins & Perry, Mr. W. L. Freeman, who has been in the employ of the firm and its predecessors for the past sixteen years. The new firm of

Hawkins, Perry & Co.

will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Provision business at the old stand in the Hawkins Block, corner of Ionia and Fulton Streets.

HAWKINS, PERRY & CO.

LEWIS E. HAWKINS
GEO. R. PERRY
WM. L. FREEMAN
Grand Rapids, Dec. 24, '88.

J. H. THOMPSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

TEAS,
COFFEES
SPICES

Honey Bee Coffee
Our Bunkum Coffee
Princess Bkg. Powder
Early Riser Bkg. Pdr.

SPICE E MILLS

SPICE GRINDERS

and manufacturers of

BAKING POWDERS.

BEE Mills Gd. Spices
BEE Mills Extracts.
BEE Mills Bird Seed.
BEE Mills Starch.
BEE Chop Japan Tea.

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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.

MICHIGAN CIGAR CO.,

Big Rapids, Mich.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

"M. C. C." "Yum Yum"

The Most Popular Cigar.

The Best Selling Cigar on the Market.

SEND FOR TRIAL ORDER.

RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES

AGENTS FOR THE

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—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.

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Merchant Millers



Brown's Patent
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Our Leading Brands.

Our Baker's
Vienna Straight

Every Barrel and Sack guaranteed.
Correspondence Solicited.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

CURTISS & Co.,

Successors to CURTISS & DUNTON.

WHOLESALE

Paper Warehouse,

Houseman Building, Cor. Pearl & Ottawa Sts.,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

I. M. CLARK & SON,

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

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Teas
Syrups
Molasses

If our Travelers do not see you regularly, send for our Samples and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. We will surprise you.

Mail Orders always receive prompt attention and lowest possible prices.

Wholesale Grocers

MOSELEY BROS.,

—WHOLESALE—

Fruits, Seeds, Oysters and Produce.

All kinds of Field Seeds a Specialty.

If you are in market to buy or sell Clover Seed, Beans or Potatoes, will be pleased to hear from you.

26, 28, 30 and 32 Ottawa St., - - GRAND RAPIDS.

WM. SEARS & CO., Cracker Manufacturers,

AGENTS FOR AMBOY CHEESE.

37, 39 and 41 Kent St., Grand Rapids.