

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 6.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889.

NO. 294.

F. J. DEYENTHALER

JOBBER OF

Fresh and Salt

Lake Fish

Ocean Fish

Mail orders receive prompt attention.
See quotations in another column.

GRAND RAPIDS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

Grand Rapids, Mich.

A. J. BOWNE, President.

GEO. C. PIERCE, Vice President.

H. W. NASH, Cashier

CAPITAL, - - - \$300,000.

Transacts a general banking business.

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

Daniel G. Garnsey,

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

AND

Adjuster of Fire Losses.

Twenty years experience. References furnished
if desired.

24 Fountain St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Economy

Combination Heater is no experiment.
Having been on the market
five years, it now has a National
Reputation as the BEST HEATER in
the World.

WILLIAM MILLER, Agent,

24 South Ionia St.

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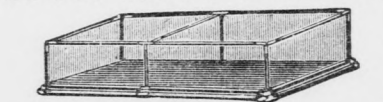
Owl, Crown Prince, White Lily,
Standard, Rye, Graham.

Bolted Meal,
Feed, Etc.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

NEWAYGO ROLLER MILLS.

DO YOU WANT A SHOWCASE?



SPECIAL OFFER—This style of oval case, best
quality, all glass, heavy double thick; panel or
sliding doors, full length mirrors and spring hinges;
solid cherry or walnut frame, with or without metal
corners, extra heavy base, silver trimmings;
6 feet long, 28 inches wide, 15 inches high. Price,
\$11, net cash.
I make the same style of case as above, 17 inches
high, from walnut, cherry, oak or ash, for \$2 per foot.
Boxing and cartage free.

D. D. COOK,

106 Kent St., - Grand Rapids, Mich.

Katon, Lyon & Co.

Base Balls,
Rubber Balls,
Marbles.

Base Ball Bats,
Fishing Tackle,
Archery.

BOXING GLOVES. STATIONERY.

Katon, Lyon & Co.,
20 and 22 Monroe St.
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICH.

"Our Leader"

The Finest 5-Cent Cigar on the
Market.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. E. Kenning & Co.,
56 CANAL ST.

Look Out

For

Geo. T.

Warren

& Co.'s

New

5

Cent

Cigar.

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.

Read! Ponder!—Then Act!

OFFICE OF
KING & COOPER,
Fancy Grocers.

St. Joseph, Mich., Feb. 23, 1889.

DANIEL LYNCH, Grand Rapids:

DEAR SIR—Permit us to con-
gratulate you upon the trade we
are working up on your Imperial
Baking Powder. We have had
it tested by the most competent
cooks in the city and they pro-
nounce it fully equal to any
powder on the market.
Yours very truly,
KING & COOPER.



"Los Doctores" is free from AR-
TIFICIAL FLAVORING, is a ci-
gar that will hold
its flavor for two or three days
after it is smoked. It is the best
cigar you can get.

FREE SMOKING, MILD AND RICH.

For Sale by 20,000 Druggists throughout the
U. S.

J. H. I. Cigar.

The Very Best Nickel Cigar in America.

Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co.,

Wholesale Agts., Grand Rapids

Millers, Attention

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

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

Send for descriptive cata-
logue with testimonials.

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

EDMUND B. DIKEMAN

THE GREAT

Watch Maker

ONLY

Jeweler,

44 CANAL ST.,

Grand Rapids, - Mich.

FINE
FRESH
AND
FRAGRANT.

Sold by Dealers Everywhere.
ASK FOR THEM.

MANUFACTURED BY
GEO. MOEBS & CO.,
92 WOODWARD AVE.,
DETROIT.

HEYMAN &
COMPANY

Show Case

MAKERS.

Prices Lower than Ever

QUALITY THE BEST.

Write for Prices.

63-65 CANAL ST.

Voigt, Herrpolsheimer & Co.

Importers and Jobbers of

Dry Goods

STAPLE and FANCY.

Overalls, Pants, Etc.,

OUR OWN MAKE.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

Fancy Crockery and

Fancy Woodenware

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Inspection Solicited. Chicago and De-
troit prices guaranteed.

ACTUAL BUSINESS

PRACTICE at the Grand Rapids
Business College. Ed-
ucates pupils to transact and record business as
it is done by our best business houses. It pays
to go to the best. Shorthand and Typewriting
also thoroughly taught. Send for circular. Ad-
dress A. S. PARISH, successor to C. G. Swens-
berg.

GRAND RAPIDS

Paper - Box - Factory,

W. W. HUELSTER, Prop.

Paper Boxes of Every Description Made to
Order on Short Notice.

We make a specialty of

Confectionery, Millinery and
Shelf Boxes.

All work guaranteed first class and at low
prices. Write or call for estimates on anything
you may want in my line. Telephone 836.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,
81 & 83 Campau St.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CHICAGO IS THE

BEANS

And all dealers are invited to send sam-
ples and write for prices that can be ob-
tained in this market.
We do a COMMISSION BUSINESS
and our aim is to obtain the highest mar-
ket price for all goods sent us. Not only
but also ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
We can sell as well as anyone.
We invite correspondence.
BARNETT BROS.,
159 So. Water St., CHICAGO.

CLOUDEDAL'S WIFE.

I held a cigar between the fingers of
one hand and a newspaper in the other,
but it could hardly be said that I was
smoking or reading. The cigar had gone
out and I had read all I cared for in the
Richmond State.

It was 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and
I was sitting in one of the very comfort-
able parlors of Mrs. West's boarding-
house, which looks out on Capitol square,
in Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. West was kind enough not to re-
prove us for smoking of a morning in
what she called the south parlor.

Mine was a lazy kind of life, but I
amused myself by thinking that it was
only the pause before the battle. Soon
I was going to begin the work of life,
really put on the harness of low business.

At thirty a man ought to have entered
his plow in the furrow. I knew I was
one of those of whom it is said, "He
could do anything he had a mind to at-
tempt." Of course I believed it, and
was pleased with such remarks. I
thought I was rather a good fellow; knew
myself to be brilliant and fond of pleas-
ure of a refined sort. Did I look with
contempt on a man who could find any
kind of amusement in getting drunk? He
must be a beast who could be tempted
in that way.

It was possibly taste and not principle
which had guided me, but to myself I
confessed it was principle. Somebody
had once told me that I was too selfish
ever to be criminal. What had the fel-
low meant? I had laughed in reply, but
I was secretly nettled.

If I always managed to have the best
of everything going, it was certainly be-
cause I was so constituted that I could
not put up with anything less. I could
accomplish more, do more good in the
world, if, first of all, I was satisfied and
comfortable. Men made of different ma-
terial needed different food.

I liked my wine in cut glass, but I
would not quarrel with any one who
could drink beer out of pewter.

There was a rustic outside the open
door; some one paused, and a woman's
voice said:

"Ah, Mr. Hesketh, you are not gone
yet. I thought it was your cigar I
smelled."

I had risen when she spoke, and placed
an easy chair temptingly near her. She
smiled and sank down in it, lightly clasp-
ing her plump white hands and looking
at them.

It was Mrs. Sublitt, who had often
made an hour pass more pleasantly to
me than it otherwise would have done.
She was a widow, and I would not have
dared to guess within ten years of her
age. But I did not care whether she
were twenty or forty; she amused me.
She knew perfectly how to dress, and she
walked as only a Spanish creole may. I
had a suspicion that her eyes were really
of that beady black which is hard in its
brightness, but she had a way with her
eyelids which subdued and seemed to
give a softness to her eyes. Any other
woman of her weight would have looked
too plump, but her graceful movements
prevented your thinking that.

"If I only dared, I would smoke one
of your cigars," she went on, still look-
ing down at her lap. Her eyelashes
were certainly long and curly, as they
lay on the dark olive cheeks.

"You are the only gentleman of my
acquaintance who knows how to select
cigars. Their odor is positively de-
licious."

"Permit me to give you a box for con-
sumption in strictest privacy," I said,
leaning on the back of a chair, and look-
ing down at her with a languid feeling of
pleasure in her presence. She was not
one of those who ask too much of a man;
one had not to breathe the air of moun-
tain tops with her.

She put out her hand deprecatingly
and flashed up a glance at me, dimpling
into a little smile as she said:

"You shall not tempt me. I may be
fast, but I am not ready to be called so.
There is no place on this earth so se-
cluded but that I should be detected, and
in twenty-four hours I should hear that
Mrs. Sublitt spends all her time when
alone in smoking tobacco. Oh, we wo-
men must be perfect slaves to the prop-
erties. I wish I might dash out once
into the freedom that men enjoy."

"You do not look particularly subdued
by this abject condition," I returned.

"Why did you not say that we women
are the queens and you men the slaves?"
and then, before I could reply, she went
on, "But I did not come in here to talk
in this idle manner. Have you heard
the news?"

"You mean that Richmond has been
evacuated?" I asked, looking rather
wistfully at my extinct cigar.

"Irreverent man! You should not
jest upon such subjects. No, indeed.
My news is a good deal later than that.
I mean that this very day, so Mrs. West
tells me, a bride is to come here; a bride
from New York."

"Of all objects upon the face of the
earth," I said, emphatically, "a bride is
the most uninteresting. Have you not
heard better than that for tell me?"

"Here is ingratitude," raising her
hand with a favorite gesture of hers.
"You do not deserve that I should tell
you why this expected guest is more in-
teresting than other girls of her class.
You really are a very trying person to
whom to retail news."

"Pray, believe that I am in a receptive
state," I remarked, now sitting down
upon the chair on which I had been
leaning.

"This girl has been stopping on Frank-
lin street for a fortnight past," went on
Mrs. Sublitt, "and for a year has been
engaged to Mr. Clouddale. Within a
day it has been decided that he should go
to Europe on business for his firm, and he
insists upon being married first, even
though his wife is not to go with him.
She has crossed the ocean twice, and sea-
sickness so nearly made an end of her

that physicians forbade her ever going
again.

"Mr. Clouddale is to bring his wife
here, and then go off to New York. Here
she remains until his return. I believe
she is in some degree related to Mrs.
West. Now confess, Mr. Hesketh, that
she ought to be of more than average in-
terest, as her marriage is just like an
item out of a modern novel. I think I
shall in my secret thoughts call her 'the
bride of a morning.'"

"Your remarks are positively thrill-
ing," I said.

I hesitated as to whether or not I
should say more. That name Clouddale
had stirred in my mind an old sleeping
feeling of malice. In a moment I had
decided not to question Mrs. Sublitt.

I felt that I should not like her eyes to
be upon me with too searching an in-
terrogation in them. She was not a woman
to whom I should relate any little epi-
sodes of my life.

"This fair lady who does not love well
enough to brave sea-sickness," I said,
do you know her? Will she make her
husband mourn or rejoice that he is to
go without her?"

"If you were not so cynical, and were
more gushing, I would tell you a pretty
love story," returned Mrs. Sublitt, now
leaning forward a little, and for the first
time really looking at me.

Why did she gaze at me in that way?
There was a smile on her lips, but I was
slightly uncomfortable, because I knew
that this lady, with her soft voice and
caressing smile, most dearly loved to find
out other people's business. She had a
strain of intrigue in her, and I did not
like to have her know the simplest thing
about me. At the same time, with all
my experience, I did not feel my armor
impenetrable. Had my face shown any
sign of emotion as she had talked? I
had believed it to be impassive; and how
could she see with her eyelids cast down
somehow?

"The name of the bridegroom really ir-
ritated me, and the consciousness that
such was the case made me still more
angry."

It was not my custom to endure any-
thing disagreeable longer than was neces-
sary, and now I began to think how I
should get away from Mrs. Sublitt. But
I did not intend to show this impa-
tience.

"Do consider me as not cynical, and as
gushing as—as you, Mrs. Sublitt," I
said; "and tell me this pretty love story.
There is nothing in the world so interest-
ing to me as a tale of love."

The lady laughed. When her laugh
was peculiarly soft and musical I always
wondered what was behind it.

"To begin with—now don't be uneasy,
Mr. Hesketh, I'll be brief—Mr. Ames
Clouddale is a lawyer of New York, a
very promising young man, who is
already beginning to be famous. Two
years ago he met Miss Christian, and he
became so deeply in love with her that,
really, to think of it was quite sad. Only
within two months has it been settled
that she should be his wife. When it
was found to be necessary that he should
go to England, he insisted that the mar-
riage should take place, and before he
went, although she must be left behind.
So the arrangement was made that she
should come here and stay while he is
gone. Now, confess that I have not been
very tiresome."

"Quite the contrary. Will you tell
me if Miss Christian was a coquette, or
why was her lover so afraid to leave her?
Did he think he could not trust her?"

"How can I tell you that? You know
what Pope says of all women. But I
don't think I should say Miss Christian
was a flirt. You might best judge of
that. Anyway, Ames Clouddale, clever
though he be, had a hard time to win his
bride."

"She is beautiful, doubtless?"

"Never ask a woman such a question
as that?" Mrs. Sublitt said rising. "If
she told you the truth you would not be-
lieve her. Wait and see for your-
self."

She went to the door, then turned and
said: "Perhaps you know Mr. Clouddale.
Some one said he left Harvard in
18— Did you not tell me you graduated
from there in that year?"

"Oh," I returned, carelessly, "that is
the man, then. Of course, I know him,
in a way. It is a long time since we
met, and we were never intimate."

Mrs. Sublitt now left me alone. I
closed the door, sat down and began to
smoke. I had not been so irritated for a
long time, and I hated to be irritated, it
was so very unpleasant. Every word
that the lady had said of Clouddale's
success was true. Did I feel en-
vious? Honestly, I believe not; but I
never intended to think of Clouddale,
for I could not help recalling the fact
that, the year after we left college, a
woman whom we both wooed had pre-
ferred him to me. It was a horribly bit-
tering thing to me at the time, and the bit-
terness remained long after I had ceased
to care for the girl. The affair had come
to nothing between them; it was broken
off after a while. Still I had never cared
to see Clouddale again. The mere
thought of him and the good fortune he
was conquering was sometimes almost
sufficient incentive to me to go to work
in earnest. I quite believed my friends
when they said I could do anything I
chose to do. But, after all, was it worth
the while?

Being left alone in the little parlor, I
smoked on, too busy with my thoughts to
notice how the time went. It seemed
very odd to me that it should happen to
me in Richmond, in the very house where
I was, that Clouddale should be coming
to bring his wife. I knew she would be
beautiful. He used to be a passionate
admirer of a lovely feminine face. He
was always more ardent and less facile
than I was.

There was the rattle of a carriage,
which stopped suddenly. After a mo-
ment I rose and went to the window; I

was just in time to see Clouddale com-
ing up the walk, and to catch a glimpse
of the dress of a lady who was preceding
him. Then I heard Mrs. West in the
hall greeting them. I threw my cigar
into the grate, and stepped out of a door
which led to a side hall, and so on to the
street.

I went immediately to the stable and
mounted my horse, galloping far out on
the Brook road, quite forgetting, in the
good spirits of my bay, the annoyance I
had felt when I started.

When I entered the dining-room that
night I suddenly remembered that I
should probably see Mrs. Clouddale, and
I felt a very active curiosity concerning
her. Her husband must have left on the
New-York-bound train that afternoon.

I had only been seated a short time
when Mrs. West came in, followed by a
stranger, and the two walked down the
room to a place nearly opposite to where
I sat.

"Mr. Hesketh," said Mrs. West, "if I
bring my cousin here, I shall know I am
leaving her in good company. Mrs.
Clouddale, let me introduce Mr. Hes-
keth to you."

An introduction at table is necessarily
awkward, but I did not feel anything but
surprise as I looked at Clouddale's
wife.

She acknowledged my bow by a gentle
inclination, and then was occupied with
her soup. She was positively plain.
What other epithet could be applied to
that thin and somewhat sallow face, the
not-too-well-defined chin and the slightly
projecting mouth? The forehead was
not wide, and the thick hair grew rather
low down upon it; her eyebrows were
heavily marked and straight. As she sat
there thus, with eyes upon my plate, I
knew that if there was one redeeming
quality in her face, it must be in her
eyes. I asked myself what in the world
could have made Clouddale marry her,
and I knew enough of him to believe
that he would not marry without love.

Why had he loved her, then?

"I am expected to converse, I sup-
pose," I said to myself, and I was faintly
interested to have her look up.

I made some remark, which I knew to
be very commonplace; but she must look
up to reply, and I met her glance.

Was I impressionable to any remark-
able degree? Had any man confessed to
the feeling which came to me at meeting
her eyes, I would have laughed derisively
at him.

In color Mrs. Clouddale's eyes were
gray with some tinge of brown in them,
which made them not clear. But there
was that nameless power in her glance
that made me from that first moment be-
gin distinctly to aim at making her look
at me.

There seemed a sudden warmth in life,
an indescribable charm in the knowledge
that her look had mingled with mine, and
that indomitable desire that it should do
so again. What was the attraction?

I answered myself for hours after trying
to answer that question; then I would
give it up, and not recur to it again until
I had again met her.

There was not the slightest thing in
her manner which hinted at any effort to
attract. I wondered if she did draw
others from the first she drew me. It
was a very pleasant emotion; not strong
enough now to be tyrannical, and I never
failed to yield to pleasant emotions.
They were all one could get out of life,
and I intended to have the most.

I did not say this distinctly to myself
until a few days after, when Mrs. Clouddale
was away at dinner, and the empti-
ness and dreariness of that hour quite
appalled me.

It happened that Mrs. Sublitt occupied
the place opposite me that day, owing to
some company having arrived. "That
woman," I thought, "is so much of an ep-
icure, that for quite a period that moment
would content me, and I asked for nothing
more. There was no languor in that
look—such as I had seen in other eyes. It
was a fine fire that penetrated and kin-
dled. So entirely unlike any other gaze
that I had ever met that its power over
me grew to be unlimited. For nothing is
more charming than novelty. I was pos-
sessed by an unconquerable desire to
know Mrs. Clouddale, to come really to
be acquainted with her mind and heart.
Never did any employment look so seduc-
tive to me as this of finding out the main-
springs of her action, her likes and dis-
likes. I must intimately know her."

Would it not be a satisfactory revenge
upon Clouddale could I win from his
wife so much of sweet regard as would
make his presence insipid to her? That
thought came an added spice to my
acquaintance with her, though I did not
need that incentive.

Her own individuality was enough. I
fancied I discerned certain Sybaritic ten-
dencies in her; certain odd notions
concerning people.

There was not far from us at table a
middle-aged man of delicate face and per-
fect manners.

One day she glanced at him and said,
in a low voice with a slight shudder:
"I hope it will never happen that I
ought to shake hands with that man."

"Why?"

"Because I should be rude and should
not do it. I would not touch his hand
for a fortune."

I glanced over at him.

"It is a handsome hand," I said.

"What has that to do with it? It is
like poison to think of him. I should
suffocate if I should sit alone with him
in a room for an

AMONG THE TRADE.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

The Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co. is putting up a drug stock for Dr. O. Osborn, at Fenwick.

Amos S. Musselman & Co. have fitted out G. H. Spencer, of Rockford, with a new grocery stock.

A. D. Loomis has re-engaged in the grocery business at Levering. Olney, Shields & Co. furnished the stock.

A. Woltman has engaged in the cigar and tobacco business at Holland. Olney, Shields & Co. furnished the stock.

Wm. & Benj. Kievit have opened their general store at 425 Grandville avenue. Olney, Shields & Co. furnished the groceries.

E. E. Wood & Co., late of Mt. Pleasant, will open a dry goods store in the Miller block, corner of Bridge and Court streets, the latter part of the week.

H. Leonard & Sons have made material changes in the arrangement of their office, giving the book-keepers more elbow room and Buyer Stone greater privacy.

J. D. F. Pierson, formerly engaged in the drug business at Pierson, has engaged in the grocery business at Vanzile, Houghton county, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land about a year ago. The stock was furnished by I. M. Clark & Son, the purchase of the same having been entrusted to C. E. Coburn, of Pierson.

The Eaton cigar stock was sold at mortgage sale last Thursday, having been bid in by H. F. Hastings, who paid \$650 and assumed the Old National Bank mortgage of \$1,074. The stock and fixtures were worth about \$2,000 and the book accounts are estimated to be worth \$3,600. Whatever proceeds are left, after the four secured creditors are paid, will be turned over to Mrs. Eaton.

AROUND THE STATE.

Scotts—J. A. Strong will open a jewelry store.

Remus—C. V. Hane started his lumber mill last week.

Manton—Wm. Miller is building a blacksmith shop.

Plainwell—Mark F. Jones will soon open a music store.

Northport—W. Wilson has engaged in the grocery business.

Springport—Allen & Meeks will close out their grocery stock.

Manton—Miss Laura Tyler has opened a millinery establishment.

Saranac—W. C. Clark has moved his grocery stock to Clarksville.

Charlesworth—Geo. Kikendale will engage in the grocery business.

Boyne City—W. J. Lewis has sold his grocery stock to Will Pierson.

Evart—D. Redmond is closing out his stock of general merchandise.

Wixom—R. McGuire & Co. succeed Holmes & Co. in general trade.

Martin—Eugene Jacobs has sold his meat business to L. W. Hooper.

Remus—John Ariss has purchased W. A. Reynolds' meat business.

Onsted—L. D. Palmer succeeds Curtis & Kane in general merchandise.

Reno—F. M. Huntley has added a line of hardware to his grocery stock.

Jackson—W. E. Wygant succeeds A. C. Wortley in the crockery business.

Prairieville—Mrs. Chas. Smith has opened a millinery establishment.

Cheboygan—J. E. DeGowin has his new warehouse nearly completed.

Athens—A. E. Wixon has purchased the meat market of Culp & Ritter.

Owosso—Wm. Miller has sold his grocery stock and removed to Bay City.

Allegan—Frank H. Green succeeds Green Bros. in the grocery business.

Delton—F. J. Norwood has added a line of clothing to his grocery stock.

Grayling—H. C. Thatcher is successor to N. H. Traver in the drug business.

Lapeer—Wm. F. Keiser has bought R. D. Lacey's restaurant establishment.

Lansing—W. P. Yakely has opened a dry goods store. He hails from Morrice.

Harrietta—H. T. Phillips, of Cadillac, will soon open a restaurant at this place.

Morley—L. J. Whitbeck will remove his meat market to the Stewart building.

Kingsley—A blacksmith shop will soon be opened by a man from Traverse City.

West Assyria—Wm. Seiger has added a stock of dry goods to his grocery business.

Charlevoix—M. J. Stockman succeeds Stockman & Iddings in the hardware business.

Long Lake—The firm of Davis & Moles has dissolved, Mr. Davis continuing the business.

Eastport—C. L. Harris has removed his hardware stock into the McPherson building.

Battle Creek—P. H. Barnes has closed his cigar store and reading room on Jackson street.

Benton Harbor—W. H. Riceby, of Montague, will open a jewelry store in the building now occupied by the Bank of Benton Harbor, June 1.

Allegan—Geo. Robinson has purchased a half interest in the boot and shoe store of E. C. Jenner.

Dorr—Fred Ehle is erecting a building and will engage in the agricultural implement business.

Lansing—W. C. McComb has bought a store building and filled it with a grocery and provision stock.

Dorr—E. S. Botsford, dealer in general merchandise, is increasing the capacity of his store building.

Sturgis—Frank Wood & Co. is the style of the firm succeeding Evans & Kaiser in the grocery business.

Petoskey—The new building intended for the "White Swan" laundry is approaching completion.

Nashville—Fred. G. Baker has purchased T. D. Young's bazaar store and moved his stock into it.

Allegan—Oscar Danner has sold his interest in the restaurant business to his brother, Elmer Danner.

Owosso—Lewis Steadman has moved his cigar factory into the building lately vacated by Miller's grocery.

Cheboygan—All the sawmills are now running, presaging better times for merchants and people generally.

Cheboygan—It is reported that Ed Casey will quit the saloon business and embark in the grocery business.

Saranac—Mrs. E. H. Granger has opened a millinery store and will carry a line of ladies' furnishing goods.

Fremont—M. W. Stokes has bought his partner's interest in the music store and will continue the business alone.

Sears—A. Pierce & Co., general merchants, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Pierce has become sole proprietor.

Clayton—Fluke & Hawkins have purchased the hardware and agricultural implement business of E. S. Gratton.

Ionia—The Michigan Overall Co. has received an order of 3,500 dozens manufactured goods from one Chicago firm.

Kalamazoo—H. Stern will soon open a line of men's furnishing goods in the store recently vacated by J. C. Ferber.

Kent City—The report that R. McKinnon intended removing his general stock to Sparta is denied by that gentleman.

Big Rapids—F. Dodge has decided to discontinue the grocery business here. He will remove his stock to Stanwood.

Charlevoix—C. D. Smith will engage in the merchant tailoring business in the shop lately vacated by C. H. Maddaugh.

Herrington—Herrington & Sevey will carry agricultural implements in connection with their stock of general merchandise.

Tustin—Skaglin Bros. will suspend their grocery department and confine their business to the sale of meat and feed.

Coopersville—W. R. Boynton is reducing his hardware stock, preparatory to moving it to Washington Territory in June.

Shelby—Chas. Rose has removed his confectionery and notion stock into the store recently vacated by Rankin & Dewey.

Hamilton—R. Dykstra, of Holland, and E. Middaugh, of Manlius, are about to open a hardware store in the Bosman building.

Blissfield—R. G. White & Co., dealers in hardware and groceries, have dissolved, Phillips & Co. continuing the business.

Battle Creek—S. S. Guthrie will soon open a cigar and fruit store in the room formerly occupied by the Merchants' National Bank.

Battle Creek—John Rowe has purchased the coal business of Lyman & Titus and has placed Chas. White in charge of the yard.

Detroit—Louis Kuttner, wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco, has admitted August Kuttner to an interest in the business. The style of the new firm is L. Kuttner & Co.

Muskegon—C. C. Moulton, the wholesale fruit and produce dealer, has admitted a partner in the person of August Riedel, and the firm name will henceforth be C. C. Moulton & Co.

Woodland—Arthur L. Haight has sold his interest in the drug firm of Benson & Co. to Geo. D. Barden. The style of the firm remains unchanged.

Detroit—The merchant tailoring store of Jennings & Hager was entered by burglars on the night of May 1 and \$500 worth of plunder secured.

Evart—M. L. Stevens has sold the store he bought of Chas. L. Gray to O. M. Brownson. Stevens & Farrar will occupy it with their hardware stock.

Kalamazoo—A. W. Murphy has withdrawn from the firm of Webster & Murphy, grain merchants, and talks of going into the banking business in Texas.

Hopkins Station—C. E. Ritchie has refitted the old meat market and moved into it his jewelry stock. He has added a line of wall paper and window shades.

Cheboygan—Wetmore & Paddock, dealers in general merchandise, have supplanted their grocery department with a line of carpets, curtains, draperies, etc.

Eaton Rapids—The firm of Lutz & DeWitt, proprietors of the Palace restaurant and bakery, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Mr. Lutz.

Petoskey—Mrs. Smith has removed her millinery goods into her new store in the Shirk block.

Edmore—C. Johnson's furniture and undertaking stock has been foreclosed under chattel mortgage. Mr. Johnson will shortly engage in the manufacture of center tables.

Shelby—A. R. McKinnon's increasing business has necessitated the erection of a new ware-house, 20x50 feet in dimensions, in addition to one of 20x36 feet in dimensions, which he already has.

Howard City—J. B. Quick has sold his brick store building to Charley Murray, but will continue to occupy it with his drug store for an indefinite period, having leased the same from Mr. Murray.

Big Rapids—Geo. W. Warren, who recently sold an interest in his agricultural implement business to Eugene McGregor, has taken the management of the Phelps Lumber Co., in which he has an interest.

Manistee—Maurice Kahn, of Milwaukee, will open a line of lumbermen's goods in the store formerly occupied by Bidelmann & Lane. The store will be in charge of Julius Tugendreich, late of Negaunee.

Ovid—W. H. Bennett & Co. have bought the grocery and crockery stock of Gilliam, Doolittle & Co. Mr. Bennett was formerly engaged in the lumber business at Hobart. The "Co." is Elmer Granger, formerly of St. Johns.

Cedar Springs—Fred Morley has sold his interest in the dry goods and boot and shoe stock of Morley Bros. to his brother, Howard Morley, who will continue the business. Fred Morley will remove to Seattle, Washington Ter.

Manistee—Blumrosen Bros. will build a brick block at Ashland, Wis., and establish a branch store there with a stock of dry goods and clothing. The firm name will be the same of that of the Manistee establishment.

Vestaburg—E. F. Owen has bought the drug and grocery stock of J. A. Sheffield & Son and consolidated it with his own drug stock. The elder Sheffield will join his son, who is now engaged in the drug business at Benton Harbor.

Bellaire—T. R. Dunson & Co.'s new stock of furniture has arrived and is temporarily stored in the Quick building. The permanent quarters in the new Richardi building will not be ready for some days yet, as the weather has been such as to delay the painting.

Owosso—Geo. McKenzie has erected a two-story building on the north side of Main street, which will be veneered with brick; Will McKenzie and Wm. Mason will erect a similar building adjoining Geo. McKenzie's, and John Strahl and James Shotwell each expects to build brick stores in the next block west.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Cecil Bay—Callam's mill began work April 29.

Mapleton—Emory's mill has shut down for the season.

Alanson—The sawmill will commence running May 10.

Alanson—The new planing mill has begun operations.

Bellaire—W. Warner will soon put up a portable sawmill.

Cheboygan—Pelton & Reid's sawmill has begun running.

Boyne City—Boise & Nulph will soon begin running their mill.

Remus—Shourds & Brown shut down their shingle mill last week.

Cadillac—Gardner & Haskins will soon be operating their new mill.

Eastport—John Pearl is putting in the machinery for a shingle mill.

Cloverdale—Bates & Kingsbury will soon commence making brick.

Ypsilanti—T. C. Owen has bought the plant of the Paragon Bottling Works.

Wolverine—George Crothers, of McIvor, has purchased the saw mill here.

Petoskey—Welsh & O'Neal are building a mill seven miles east of this place.

Central Lake—Wm. Ingalls, of Atwood, will put up a portable sawmill here.

Cheboygan—Thompson & Smith's Sons began the season's work at their mill May 2.

Cheboygan—Robert Robinson's sawmill has resumed operations for the season.

Owosso—Mason, Wood & Co. have built an office addition to their handle factory.

Mancelona—Jas. Campbell has rented his vacant building to the Mancelona Cigar Co.

Carpenter—Plank's saw mill and handle factory was burned recently, with no insurance.

Mecosta—M. Carman has opened a lumber yard in connection with his shingle business.

Millbrook—Mr. Farland has rented the grist mill for five years and fitted it for first-class work.

Bridgeton—David W. Squier will build a large saw and shingle mill on Brook's Creek this summer.

Little Harbor—The mill began operations April 22, but only runs half time, owing to low water.

Cheboygan—W. & A. McArthur have added a Lefell turbine wheel to their sawmill. The business will be continued by the firm name of Townsend & Brooks.

Bay City—J. J. Parmely and son, C. J. Parmely, of Owosso, will engage in the lumber business here.

Boyne City—R. R. Perkins started his shingle mill May 1, with stock on hand for the season's work.

Battle Creek—The Battle Creek Knitting Co. is running its mill on samples of fall and winter goods.

Petoskey—Mr. Geyer, of Findlay, Ohio, is arranging to open a novelty store opposite the Exchange hotel.

Eaton Rapids—Wm. Smith will soon begin the manufacture of patent camp chairs at his planing mill.

Muskegon—The Kelley Bros. Manufacturing Co. has sent out nearly 3,000 refrigerators since February.

Saranac—L. H. Cooper has devised a sawdust burner, and has one in practical operation at his oak factory.

Weston—The firm of Bauer & Lane, wagon-makers and blacksmiths, has dissolved. O. T. Lane continues.

Cheboygan—Smith & Daly have repaired the boiler in their sawmill and will begin business this week.

Muir—The old grist mill owned by Mrs. Laura Robinson was burned April 29. Loss \$1,500, with no insurance.

Muir—Stevens & Hawley will rebuild a grain elevator of 5,000 bushels capacity, to replace the structure burned in the recent fire.

Cadillac—Herkimer & Matevia have 50,000 brick on hand and their mason is building the first kiln. They will build five at once.

Owosso—The Estey Manufacturing Co. has resumed operations, a new cylinder for the engine having arrived and been put in place.

East Fork—The Thompson saw mill has started up. Thompson has let the job of stocking the mill and hauling the lumber to a Coal City party.

Wayland—H. J. Slade has purchased an interest in E. W. Pickett's washing machine factory. The style of the firm is E. W. Pickett & Co.

Woodland—The mason work on the new roller mill is nearly completed and the woodwork will be pushed to completion as fast as possible.

Cheboygan—The office and belting in H. A. Blake's machine shop were destroyed by fire April 30. The loss was \$400, with no insurance.

Hamilton—The brick-yard of Oosling, Smith & Co. has started up. The proprietors expect to manufacture 2,000,000 brick during this season.

Bay City—R. J. Briscoe's box factory business is increasing so rapidly that he will at once enlarge the factory by an addition 60 feet in length.

Bay City—R. O. Crump has contracted with the Woolson Spice Co., of Toledo, to furnish the latter \$125,000 worth of packing boxes a year for three years.

Alma—The Alma Basket and Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000, by Robert Lees, Martin Orth, W. E. Kaiser and others.

St. Louis—W. F. Glasby is putting down his sawmill just west of town, preparatory to removing the machinery to Marion, where he will build and fit up a first-class mill.

High Bridge—T. E. Stevens has purchased the Anway saw mill, near this place, and will commence cutting lumber at once. Mr. Stevens will move the mill to Tustin next fall.

Cheboygan—The Cheboygan Lumber Co.'s mill is averaging about 100,000 feet of lumber per day. One circular saw and gang cut between 130,000 and 140,000 feet one day recently.

Bay City—William Ross is extensively engaged in harvesting hardwood logs, which are rafted to the Saginaw river and dumped into the water west of the Middle ground at South Bay City.

Bay City—Mosher & Eisher have purchased of Mueller, Christy & Raber, of Chicago, 3,500,000 feet of Pine river logs for a consideration of \$25,000. They will be rafted to this place.

Owosso—The removal of the Dennis & Glover boiler and automatic engine factory from Saline to this place is in contemplation, if the necessary bonus and location are forthcoming.

Saginaw—The Tittabawassee Boom Co. is doing pretty slow work, owing to the low stage of water. The outlook is not at all flattering for the Saginaw river mills dependent thereon for logs.

South Arm—C. G. Sweet, whose mill here was recently destroyed by fire, will remove to the Beaver Islands, where he owns considerable timber land, and engage in the bark and lumber business.

Muskegon—The entire log output of Higgins and Houghton lakes is estimated at 48,000,000 feet, of which 20,000,000 are already in the river. The work is progressing favorably, and is ahead of former years.

Muskegon—The Muskegon Builders' Hardware Co. is in process of organization. It is proposed to begin business with a capital stock of \$100,000, four-fifths of which has already been subscribed.

Nashville—E. V. Smith has disposed of his interest in the elevator firm of Smith, Townsend & Co. to his partners, Richard Townsend and H. A. Brooks, who will continue the business under the firm name of Townsend & Brooks.

Climax—A stock company has been organized, with a paid up capital of \$30,000, to build and equip a roller mill, to be known as the Climax Roller Mill Co.

West Bay City—A rumor is current that the well-known and long established lumber firm of Mosher & Fisher will be dissolved as soon as the arrangements can be completed. Two firms will then take the place of one, each member doing business on his own account.

Evart—William F. Seely has sold to Charles L. Gray the shingle timber on forty-one forties of stump land in Clare county, the timber to be cut in Mr. Gray's mill, known as the Knowles mill, located on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railway, four miles east of Campbell City.

Decatur—Decatur people are not discouraged by their recent failure to induce the Dowagiac Manufacturing Co. to locate in that place. The Improvement Association is still determined to secure a desirable manufacturing plant, if perseverance and a reasonable bonus will accomplish it.

Oscoda—A change in its system of scaling logs has been made this spring by the Oscoda Boom Co. The scalers will report only to the boom company and the company will report to the mill owners. The scalers will be changed in the different mills every fortnight, and night scalers will alternate with the day men instead of working nights the season through.

Bay City—Mosher & Fisher have made some heavy sales of lumber during the past few days. All their lumber at Manistee, Cheboygan and other northern towns has been sold. They recently made a sale of 300,000 feet in this city to Eastern parties, which closes out nearly all the lumber they have on the docks of the two cities. The firm will not saw to exceed one-half the usual amount this season.

Manistee—Every mill in the port is now at work, that of Filer & Sons, which was the last to get under way, having made a start on Monday morning of last week. The reason of their delay was that they have been adding a salt block to their plant, which necessitated a great deal of changing around of the machinery, and they were also delayed somewhat by some of their steam pipes to connect with their salt block not getting around on time.

Cadillac—Dan S. Keyser has gone to Metropolitan, where he will work for the Metropolitan Lumber Co. as foreman of the mill. In Cadillac's early days Mr. Keyser owned and operated a mill at Bond's siding, a short distance north of here, and later changed his location to Hungerford, near Big Rapids. He finally retired from the mill business, and bought a good farm in this county. But farm life was not all he anticipated, and he has rented his place and returned to his first love.

STRAY FACTS.

Alpena—Thirty-two cargoes of lumber and cedar left Alpena last week, comprising 10,566,000 feet of lumber and 70,000 railway ties.

Zeeland—Mischievous boys recently changed a sign, "cats wanted," to "cats wanted," and a score of persons called upon the man who owned the sign to enquire the price of cats. One man wanted to ship him a car-load at five cents a head.

Sunfield—Sunfield boasts of six general stores, three drug stores, three millinery stores, one hardware store, one pump factory, two barber shops, post-office, one elevator, one hotel, a furniture store, one meat market, three blacksmith shops, one harness shop, one wagon shop, one large saw and planing mill; and a large full roller process flouring mill will be erected this season.

Harrietta—The Grand Rapids & Indiana surveyors are running a line from the present terminus of the Olga branch at Olga to the vicinity of this place. It is stated that the road will be built to open up a valuable belt of hardwood owned by the railway company, and probably be extended to the lake shore later on. The company has also about 10,000,000 feet of pine standing in Boone township, which will be accessible to the proposed line.

Bank Notes.

The Mecosta County Savings Bank is in process of organization at Big Rapids, with a capital stock of \$50,000. It will do business in conjunction with the Big Rapids National Bank.

The Manistee Bank has been organized at Manistee, with a capital stock of \$50,000. W. Harlow Smith is President of the institution and F. W. McKinney Cashier. A new building will be erected for the use of the bank before the end of the summer season.

Grand Rapids still controls the sole agency of the celebrated Amboy cheese. Lemon, Hoops & Peters are the fortunate possessors of the brand.

Morris H. Treusch & Bro. solicit a trial order on "Our Knicker" cigars.

Christian Bertsch has returned from Boston, where he selected numerous samples for fall goods.



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YOU WANT THIS CABINET
Thousands of Them

Are in use all over the land. It does away with the unsightly barrels so often seen on the floor of the average grocer. Beautifully grained and varnished and put together in the best possible manner. Inside each cabinet will be found one complete set of castors with screws.

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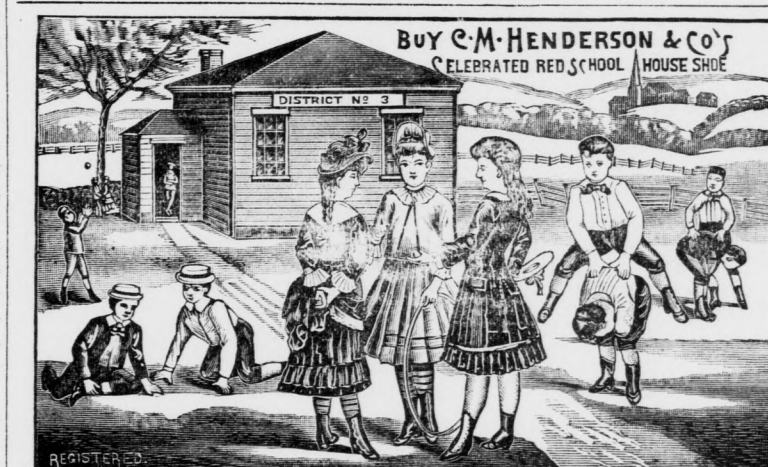
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The Michigan Tradesman

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889.

LEISURE HOUR JOTTINGS.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

BY A COUNTRY MERCHANT.

While our people have been vigorously and intelligently at work for years in endeavoring to improve the breed of horses, cattle, sheep, and other live stock, they have been so woefully negligent in attending to a matter of far more vital importance in the improvement line, that they have done themselves a great and inexcusable injury. If, once in a couple of years, men would allow their minds to wander, temporarily, from perfecting the breed of four-legged animals, and put it to work upon the great and constantly growing necessity of improving the herd of two-legged ditto, which is biennially selected to make up the legislative menagerie that exhibits periodically at the State capitol, the show could undoubtedly be made more attractive, or, at all events, less expensive to its owners—the Michigan taxpayers—and the constant growls of contempt and disgust which attend the stubborn and senseless carrying out of its worse than crankily conceived programme, would be less excusable and less monotonous.

What would be thought of the directors and managers of a great and costly live stock exposition who should select for exhibit a dozen or two of blooded and perfect animals and fill up the balance of the catalogue with spavined, ring-boned, knock-kneed and glandery horses, vicious, untamed and dangerous cattle, lank, measly and half-starved hogs, and other stock of a like nature? Yet those selected by the constitution and laws to find the material for the Lansing show persist in perpetrating, with biennial regularity, an act of almost as incredible and idiotic folly.

No man of good practical common sense ever censures another because he honestly differs with him on important public questions. Some of the most important measures for the advancement and prosperity of civilized humanity have been stubbornly antagonized by statesmen, whose personal honor, integrity and patriotism were never questioned by their contemporaries or historians, and what may seem to one earnest and conscientious individual to be the acme of political economy and far-seeing statesmanship may appear to another, equally as earnest and conscientious, as visionary, utopian and impractical. But when gross stupidity or ignorance, or still worse, personal cupidity and dishonesty, checks needful and important legislation, or loads oppressive and unnecessary burdens upon our already overloaded shoulders, some persistent and vigorous "kicking" would seem to be proper and commendable.

It is, to be sure, a fact, and an unfortunate one, too, that the press and the public seem to derive much more satisfaction in condemning what seems to them to be wrong, in legislative bodies, than in commending what they know to be right, but as every man who accepts office is well cognizant of this, and as a large majority of our misnamed solons appear to become rapidly too thick-skinned to suffer from it, to any perceptible extent, it would seem to be almost labor wasted in drawing on our wells of sympathy in their behalf.

With the examples of the last four or five Michigan Legislatures before him, any man, who has watched their proceedings with any attention, has a good right to assert that each succeeding session shows an increase in stupidity, ignorance, disregard for the welfare of the people, notorious extravagance, personal hypocrisy and double-dealing and personal dishonesty and cupidity. He has a right to assert that there is strong circumstantial evidence that no inconsiderable portion of our legislation is dictated and controlled by paid professional lobbyists. He can prove, beyond dispute, that, while dozens of members, by endorsing the platform of the convention that nominated them, pledged themselves against using free railroad passes, not a corporal's guard can be mustered who have declined the bribe. He can prove that, during the present session, more hours have been devoted to schemes for private emolument than to public business. The evidence is positive that infinitely more interest is taken in forcing recesses and in public junketing than in expediting and closing up needful business. The records show that every move for petty boodlesism had a majority of members to back it, and that the watch dogs of the State treasury have about disappeared from the State Capitol.

A person would have to strain his imagination wonderfully in persuading himself that the 132 Senators and Representatives, who are drowsing away their time at Lansing, have made, or are trying to make, anything like a concerted effort to dispose of the State's business on business principles. Sessions devoted to throwing paper wads and public docu-

ments, playing leap-frog, and getting off suppositions, excruciatingly funny speeches on burlesque bills and resolutions, are bearable and excusable among callow students or among assemblages gotten together for the amusement of the effervescent and bubbling young America, but who believes such proceedings excusable in legislative bodies? Is it "business" for members to make an excuse of every public and private convivial gathering, possible, to absent themselves from the work they contracted to perform? Is it "business" to tolerate and encourage the professional lobbyist? Is it "business" to draw party lines when no political question is involved? Is it "business" for the herd to follow a few self-appointed leaders as blindly and unthinkingly as a flock of sheep follows the bell-wether? And is it "business" to invent every scheme, device and excuse that can be thought of for unreasonable and unnecessary leaves of absence, for evading constitutional regulations regarding salaries and perquisites, and for shortening daily sessions at the expense of the general session?

For shuffling between Puritan blue laws and ultra modern extravagance and "progression," the present Legislature is a decided success. Isn't it somewhat startling to reflect that the same body of "statesmen" could pass the law regulating the sale of tobacco to minors, and vote an appropriation of \$104,000 to a so-called—mining school with three teachers and thirty-two pupils? Isn't it remarkable that the same body barely failed to enact that Michigan shall use no uninspected vinegar, and did enact that the selling of uninspected beef should be deemed a serious misdemeanor, and then sat down summarily upon bills that, in a sanitary point of view, were far more important and practicable? And isn't it worthy of note that the body in question while refusing to appropriate a few thousand to send a respectable military delegation to New York, makes almost open bids to other states to quarter their students and the deaf, blind and insane upon us at no materially greater expense than that incurred by our own taxpayers?

Look at it in any light you will, and be as tolerant in your judgment as you possibly can, you can arrive at no other conclusion than that the breed of Michigan legislators is sadly in need of improvement.

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The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles, or 56 per cent of the railroad mileage of Washington; its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the center of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other trans-continental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days' ride over the line gives you on Northern Pacific second class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points West, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 324 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

In addition to being the only rail line to Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Seattle, the Northern Pacific reaches all the principal points in Northern Minnesota and Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Bear in mind that the Northern Pacific and Shasta line is the famous scenic route to all points in California.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, maps and books giving you valuable information in reference to the country traversed by this great line from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Ashland to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington Territory, and enclose stamps for the new 1889 Rand McNally County Map of Washington Territory, printed in colors.

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No. 0 Sun.....	50
No. 1 ".....	25
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LAMP CHIMNEYS.	
6 doz. in box.....	1 00
No. 0 Sun.....	1 00
No. 1 ".....	2 00
No. 2 ".....	3 00
First quality.	
No. 0 Sun, crimp top.....	2 15
No. 1 ".....	4 25
No. 2 ".....	3 25
XXX Flint.	
No. 0 Sun, crimp top.....	2 58
No. 1 ".....	1 50
No. 2 ".....	3 80
Pearl top.	
No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled.....	3 70
No. 2 ".....	4 70
La Bastie.	
No. 1 Sun, plain bulb.....	1 25
No. 2 ".....	1 50
No. 1 crimp.....	1 40
No. 2 ".....	1 60
STONEWARE—AKRON.	
Butter Crocks, per gal.....	06 1/2
Jugs, 1/2 gal., per doz.....	65
" 1 ".....	90
" 2 ".....	80
Meat Tubs, 10 gal., each.....	75
" 12 ".....	1 00
" 15 ".....	1 25
" 20 ".....	2 25
Milk Pans, 1/2 gal., per doz. (glazed 66c).....	90
" 1 ".....	90c
" 2 ".....	75

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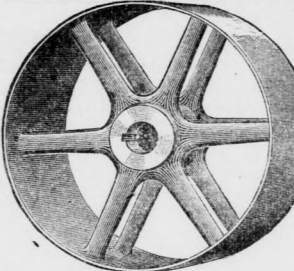
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Upholstered with plush, filled with Japanese hair, which retains its elasticity, making it easy for the rider.

Prices quoted without fenders:

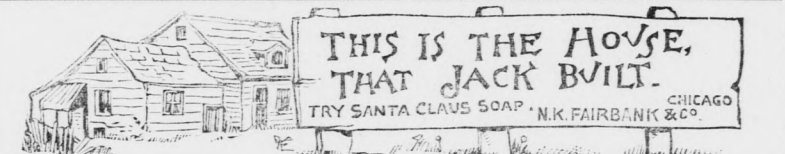
No. 1—20 inch Rear Wheels, for 3 to 7 years of age, \$6.67 Each.
No. 2—24 " " " " " 7 to 11 " " " 8.00 "
No. 3—28 " " " " " 11 to 14 " " " 9.34 "
No. 4—32 " " " " " 14 to 18 " " " 12.00 "

Same with rubber tires:

No. 7—20 inch Rear Wheels for 3 to 7 years, \$11.34 Each.
No. 8—24 " " " " " 7 to 11 " " " 12.67 "
No. 9—28 " " " " " 11 to 14 " " " 14.00 "
No. 10—32 " " " " " 14 to 18 " " " 15.00 "

We also carry Boy's Bicycles and Tricycles. ASK FOR QUOTATIONS.

H. Leonard & Sons,



This is the House, that Jack built. These are the parties, that lived In the house, that Jack built.

These are the Clothes, that were Worn by the parties, that lived In the house, that Jack built.

These are the Machines, that washed The clothes, that were worn by The parties, that lived in the house, that Jack built.

This is the Soap, that was used In the Machine, that washed the Clothes, that were worn by the parties, That lived in the house, that Jack built.



Grand Rapids Fruit and Produce Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO GEO. E. HOWES & CO.)

Jobbers of

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Oranges, Lemons and Bananas a Specialty. 3 NORTH IONIA ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

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.

COLBY, CRAIG & CO.

MANUFACTURE



THE BEST DELIVERY WAGON ON EARTH.

We Manufacture to Order Hose and Police Patrol Wagons, Peddlers, Bakers, Creamery, Dairy, Furniture, Builders, Dry Goods, Laundry, and Undertakers Wagons.

Repairing in all its Branches.

COLBY, CRAIG & CO.,

West End Fulton St Bridge. Telephone No. 867.

Buy the Best.

It Is the Cheapest.

And you can always find the BEST Belting, Hose, Packings, Saws, Files, Emery Wheels, Shingle Bands, Band Nails, Oils and Greases, Lath Yarn, Cotton Waste, Oil and Grease Cups, Lubricators, and Anything Else in Mill Supplies that you may desire at the

LOWEST PRICES

For the Quality.

Samuel Lyon,

Corner Waterloo and Louis Sts.

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICH.

Amboy Cheese.

We have the pleasure to advise the trade that we have received the agency and sole control in this State of the "Amboy" Cheese, handled for many years by Messrs. Wm. Sears & Co. The quality of this brand has always been kept uniform and in every sense "Strictly Full Cream," making it so well and favorably known and appreciated by the trade that no further recommendation or guarantee is necessary.

Acme Cheese.

We are also the Sole Agents for the "Acme" Cheese, made in Herkimer Co., N. Y. This brand is a Strictly Full Cream Cheese and cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Please send us your orders.

Lemon, Hoops & Peters.

Grand Rapids, April 24, 1889.

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.

33 OTTAWA STREET, Telephone 269.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Moline Cheese

GROCERIES.

The Condition of Trade.

The first half of the week has been given over entirely in this city to Centennial festivities, our review covers only the operations of Thursday and yesterday in the local markets. Advances from nearly all the principal interior cities report fair progress in the distributive movement of trade, which, although conducted in a conservative way, reflects a confident tone and a promising outlook. It is rather early as yet to find definite and reliable indications respecting the harvest, which will now be the deciding factor as to the prosperity of the current year, but nevertheless the favorable features that have already characterized the developing season are accepted as very encouraging at the outset, and hence the cheerful undertone that generally prevails. In addition to the favorable position of the agricultural situation, there are also other elements which must not be lost sight of, including the easy condition of the money market, the favorable comparison made with last year in the matter of the foreign trade movement of the port, the exports and imports having expanded in volume, with an excess of exports that is most gratifying, while, lastly, the industrial situation presents no disturbing feature, although there is scarcely an instance where it has not been found necessary to reduce wages since January 1. The bank statement last Saturday exhibited a further expansion of the surplus reserve, and the operations of the past week have not in any sense altered the easy feeling resulting from the abundance of loanable funds. These conditions are likely to prevail for some time to come, while the increasing volume of exports promises a larger supply of commercial bills, which may result in lower rates of exchange, but yesterday's export of gold, which was no surprise, produced no uneasiness in financial circles. The speculative situation has undergone no important change since our last issue. The several exchanges opened rather higher after the holiday and the trading has been without special significance. Breadstuffs and provisions fluctuated within narrow limits, with the tendency rather easier as compared with the closing prices of a week ago.

The Grocery Market.

Sugar has remained nearly stationary, the condition of the market being thus described by the *Shipping List*:

The market has presented a very quiet appearance throughout the past week, no fresh business of any description having transpired, but the situation presents the same strong features that have been conspicuous for some time past, and thus far the bull has no effect in modifying holders' views, or bringing to the surface any anxiety to sell. Notwithstanding that the meetings of the refineries have been heavy, they have also been in the receipt of liberal supplies by direct importation, which in connection with their purchases now on the way higher places them temporarily in a more independent position than they have been in for some time. Hence, with the London market exhibiting rather an unsettled feeling, with wide and erratic fluctuations, local refiners would seem to have resolved to hold for a while in order to test the situation, and afford an opportunity for developing any weakness that may exist. With the chance of gaining some advantage, buyers therefore have been quite indifferent, and have made no response whatever to offerings based upon present prices. On the other hand, holders have shown the same confidence that previously prevailed, the bulk of the available supply in all positions being held considerably higher than buyers have been willing to bid.

Canned goods continue flat. There is still no demand for domestic dried fruits. Cheese is on the down track, and will probably touch 10c before the end of the week.

Wool, Hides and Tallow.

The wool market is quiet and without change. What little is required goes to the manufacturer at a concession in price.

The hide market still drags at the decline. While all concede that bottom has been struck, there is no demand, as tanners have so curtailed their operations that it will be some time to wait before we have a trade of consequence. In the meantime, hides will be getting better.

Tallow is quiet.

Don't Sell the Patrons of Industry.

DETROIT, May 6, 1889.

E. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids:

DEAR SIR—It having come to our ears that a report is in circulation to the effect that we sell merchants catering to the Patrons of Industry, we wish to state through the medium of your paper that such is not a fact. We have never filled orders from such merchants and our traveling men have always been instructed to keep away from them.

Yours truly,

J. H. THOMPSON & CO.

Lost His Only Feather.

Drummer at second-rate hotel. Time, 1:30 a. m.

"Clerk, will you please come up to my room and help me a moment?"

"What to do?"

"Why I've lost the feather out of my pillow, and I'm blowed if I can find it anywhere. I'm afraid I blew it out of the window. How much do feathers cost apiece, anyway?"

A Knit Goods Combination.

A press dispatch from Chicago notes the formation, by twenty-six Western concerns, of a combination or trust to regulate trade in knit goods. This number is said to include nearly all the Western producers of this class of goods.

The trade should not forget that "Amboy" cheese, the favorite brand so long sold by Wm. Sears & Co., is now exclusively handled by Lemon, Hoops & Peters.

Purely Personal.

L. A. Caro has gone into the country to recruit his shattered health.

H. B. Fairchild went to Toledo Monday on business for the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co.

H. M. Patrick, of the H. M. Patrick Co., at Leroy, was in town Saturday on important business.

Edwin Fallas is spending a couple of weeks at Bay View, building cottages on both of his lots at that resort.

Fred L. Fallas and wife are happy over the advent of a bouncing boy, who put in an appearance on April 30.

A. A. Weeks, who recently failed in general trade at Grattan, has arranged to engage in the drug business at Sault Ste. Marie.

C. E. Olney has returned from California and will spend a month in Grand Rapids before turning his steps toward Connecticut.

The wife of Geo. S. Brown died last Thursday and was buried on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had been married only six months.

W. T. Lamoreaux leaves Sunday night for Boston, where he will spend a week or ten days ascertaining the temper of the wool market.

Arthur Haight, who has sold his interest in the drug stock of L. E. Benson & Co., at Woodland, contemplates making Grand Rapids his home hereafter.

L. K. Ware, the Sand Lake general dealer, has signed an agreement to sell the Patrons of Industry. L. K. is a pretty shrewd fellow, but he has slipped a cog this time.

D. B. Galentine has leased the Neff Hotel, at Casnovia, for a period of three years, and is refitting the same throughout. He has changed the name of the hotel to the Casnovia Hotel.

John J. Sours, formerly book-keeper for Ball, Barnhart & Putnam, but more recently engaged in the grocery business on East Bridge street, has engaged in the real estate business, officing with W. H. Anderson, under the Fourth National Bank.

Wellington Hibbard, Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the Rheumatic Syrup Co., of Jackson, was in the city for a few hours on Monday. He doesn't look a whit older than he did a dozen years ago, when his face was more familiar to Grand Rapids people.

John C. Bonnell has severed his connection with the West Michigan Oil Co., and will leave May 10 to accept the position of manager of the domestic trade department of the Atlantic Refining Co., at Philadelphia. J. H. Bonnell will succeed his father in the management of the West Michigan Oil Co.

Gripeack Brigade.

The family of the late Jas. A. Crookston have removed to Rahjah, N. J.

A. J. Gruver, of Harbor Springs, is on the road in the interest of Hankey & Rigg, the Petoskey millers.

Byron Davenport is disconsolate these days over the absence of his wife, who is visiting her friends at Big Rapids.

Jay Gould may be a great financier, but a traveling man's expense account is an example of the finest financing in the world.

The Michigan Knights of the Grip now number 430 members, showing a remarkable growth for an organization only four months old.

Will Campbell, who has been confined to his home at Kalamazoo by illness for the past three weeks, started out on the warpath again Monday.

John J. Ver Venna, formerly with Eaton & Co., is now covering a portion of the city trade for Putnam & Brooks—dividing the territory with John Miller.

L. L. Loomis has returned from Eureka Springs, with health completely restored. He will resume road life, probably identifying himself with some Grand Rapids house.

Geo. Owens' story about breaking a corn in one leg while walking along on level ground is altogether too gauzy—the boys can see clear through such a flimsy pretense.

Chicago Shoe and Leather Review: In one of the large wholesale shoe houses of Chicago, there hangs a large map of the United States. Recently it underwent a curious transformation. The traveling men had replaced the names of the states with their own names. For instance, the State of Illinois was printed over with the name of Jones. Kansas was designated by Smith, who evidently considered it as his private property, and so on, all the salesmen had placed their names on the different states. The only exception was the married state, which was solemnly abjured by the bachelors.

She Was an Old Resident.

A six-year-old of the female persuasion was recently talking with the servant of the household about her former home. On being asked if she had always lived there, she replied: "Always, 'ceptin' once when I wasn't born."

Both Blew.

They went to see the city. Two of the rural class. And one blew in his money. And one blew out the gas.

The one who blew the gas out was buried yesterday. Dead was the other, also. Dead broke, that is to say.

TIME MEASUREMENT.

Why the Hours and Minutes Are Divided Into Sixtieths.

Why is our hour divided into sixty minutes, each minute into sixty seconds, etc.? Simply and solely because in Babylon there existed, by the side of the decimal system of notation, another system, the sexagesimal, which counted by sixties. Why that number should have been chosen is clear enough, and it speaks well for the practical sense of those ancient Babylonian merchants. There is no number which has so many divisors as 60. The Babylonians divided the sun's daily journey into 24 parasangs, or 720 stadia. Each parasang or hour was subdivided into 60 minutes. A parasang is about a German mile, and Babylonian astronomers compared the progress made by the sun during one hour, at the time of the equinox to the progress made by a good walker during the same time, both accomplishing one parasang. The whole course of the sun during the 14 equinoctial hours was fixed at 24 parasangs, or 720 stadia, or 360 degrees. The system was handed on to the Greeks, and Hipparchus, the great Greek philosopher, who lived about 150 B. C., introduced the Babylonian hour into Europe. Ptolemy, who wrote about 150 A. D., and whose name still lives in that of Ptolemaic system of astronomy, gave still wider currency to the Babylonian way of reckoning time. It was carried along on the quiet stream of traditional knowledge through the Middle Ages, and, strange to say, it sailed down safely over the Niagara of the French Revolution. For the French, when revolutionizing weights, measures, coins and dates, and subjecting all to the decimal system of reckoning, were induced by some unexplained motive to respect our clocks and watches, and allowed our dials to remain sexagesimal—that is, Babylonian—each hour consisting of sixty minutes. Here we see the wonderful coherence of the world, and how what we call knowledge is the result of an unbroken tradition of a teaching descending from father to son.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND BAZAAR STOCK, and brick store to rent, good location. Inquire of F. Gardner, St. Johns, Mich.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE in a thriving town in Michigan. For information address Lock Box 324, Hillsdale, Mich.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRAL MICHIGAN—STOCK of drugs, medicines and fixtures, valued at \$12,000; daily cash sales, \$15; also store building, storehouse and residence combined, valued at \$2,000; reasons, other business. Address, No. 420, care Michigan Tradesman.

FOR SALE—DRUG STOCK AND PRACTICE IN WEST Michigan, an unusual bargain for a physician and druggist; reason for selling, change of climate; terms reasonable. Address No. 425, care Michigan Tradesman.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER—Must come well recommended, as first class reference will be required. Henry Storer, Morley, Mich.

WANTED—REGISTERED PHARMACIST FOR COUN- try town. Address No. 424, care Michigan Tradesman.

WANTED—SITUATION AS CLERK OR MANAGER in hardware store by man of experience; references furnished. Address No. 425, care Michigan Tradesman.

WANTED—SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER BY MAN of eight years' experience, who is familiar with general merchandise. Address A. E. Chambers, 35 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—FRESH LIGHT, BANKRUPT STOCK of general merchandise; terms cash; correspondence confidential. Address, O. Cleveland, Stanton, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE A NEW, BRIGHT, WELL selected little stock of hardware to exchange for farm or city real estate. Address No. 401, care Michigan Tradesman.

I HAVE SOME FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY, WELL improved and nicely located, "on the hill." Will exchange for stock in any good institution. Address 286, care Michigan Tradesman.

WANTED—100 MORE MERCHANTS TO ADOPT OUR Improved Coupon Pass Book System. Send for samples. E. A. Stowe & Bro., Grand Rapids.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCE LOT ON ONE of the most pleasant streets "on the hill." Will exchange for stock in any good institution. Address 286, care Michigan Tradesman.

FOR RENT—A TWO STORY 24x30 BRICK STORE centrally located on Main St. in a lively manufacturing town in Northern Michigan, upper story fitted for living rooms; good opening for boot & shoe, clothing, hats and caps and general furnishing goods, or for grocery business. Campbell & Underwood, 286, Monroe St. Grand Rapids, Mich. or N. C. Water, Mancelona, Mich.

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

If in want of Clover, Timothy, Hungarian, Millet, Orchard or Blue, Grass, Seed Corn—Early Yellow or Dent, Turnip or Ruta Baga, or, in fact, Any Kind of Seed, send to the

Seed Store,

71 Canal St., GRAND RAPIDS.

W. T. LAMOREAUX.

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.

POTATOES, APPLES, DRIED FRUIT, BEANS

and all kinds of Produce.

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

EARL BROS.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

157 South Water St., CHICAGO.

Reference: FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, Grand Rapids.

C. H. CORNELL,

(Successor to CORNELL & KERRY.)

Wholesale and Commission

Fruits and Produce.

Agent for the Wayland Cheese.

30 NORTH IONIA STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

NELSON BROS. & CO.,

Wall Paper and Window Shades,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

We Are Headquarters

Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar.

Consult your own interests by getting our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Telfer Spice Company

Peacocks, 60¢

Yacht, 60¢

Almonds, Tarragona, 10¢

Ivaca, 10¢

Brazils, 7¢

Filberts, Sicily, 10¢

Walnuts, French, 10¢

Pecans, Texas, H. P., 10¢

Chestnuts, per 100, 10¢

PEANUTS.

Peacocks, 60¢

Yacht, 60¢

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—Choice stock is hard to get; fair stock common, \$2.50 per bbl.

Beans—Handlers are paying about \$1.25 for unpicked and getting \$1.00 for hand-picked.

Butter—Creamery is in plentiful supply at 20¢.

Dairy is in plentiful supply at 10¢ per lb.

Bermuda Apples—In fair demand at \$3.50 per crate.

Cabbages—Southern stock is in fair demand at \$3.50 per crate.

Celery—Out of market at present.

Corn—10¢ per gal.

Coupage—Pork barrels, \$1.25; produce barrels 25¢.

Cranberries—Bell and Cherry in fair demand.

Cucumbers—9¢ per doz.

Dried Apples—Commission men hold sun-dried at 2¢/4 and evaporated at 5¢/6 per lb.

Field Seeds—Clover, \$5 per bu.; timothy, \$1.60 per bu.

Grain—Onions—15¢ per doz. bunches.

Hay—More plenty, being easy at 15¢/17¢ per lb.

Lettuce—12¢ per lb.

Onions—12¢ per lb.

Onions—Dry, \$1 per bbl.

Peas—12¢ per lb.

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The Michigan Tradesman

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

How Such Institutions are Conducted in England.

The joint stock banks of London may be divided into two classes, those whose business is restricted to that city, and those which have branch establishments in the provinces. Of the former, the London and Westminster Bank, the London Joint Stock Bank, and the Union Bank of London are the most conspicuous examples. They are mammoth concerns, with assets aggregating \$350,000,000. Of those which operate in the provinces as well, the National Provincial Bank, and the London and County Bank are (omitting, of course, the Bank of England, which has a special charter) the most important, and their assets aggregate in the neighborhood of \$300,000,000.

A consideration of the latter type of bank would not be unprofitable to American financiers; more especially as this country is fast approaching a condition similar to that which first originated the system in Great Britain. The two last named banks have, in round numbers, 300 branch establishments in the London suburbs and English provinces. Each branch is under the command of a manager aided by an adequate staff, and this manager is subject to the control of the general manager and board of directors presiding at the central office in London. In his own office he is supreme. These branches are in daily correspondence with their chief office, and the information contained in their letters and advice sheets, together with the voluminous records of the week's transactions and existing state of affairs in detail sent up in their "return sheets" each Monday enable the management at the central office to keep reliable track of the business of each branch.

The known sources of possible loss or fraud are very carefully guarded. No loans are made without security, and even secured loans must first be submitted to the board of directors. Bills of exchange are passed on the responsibility of the local manager, who alone can know their value, but the bills themselves are sent to the chief office weekly, for safer custody and for inspection. And it is wonderful what a fine memory for names, and what a keen nose for a "kite," or accommodation bill, the officials of the central discount department have. It has, indeed, been said that the discount clerk of the Bank of England can scent out a bad bill from a heap of good ones. It is quite certain that long experience engenders a skill in judging such paper almost amounting to an intuition. Overdrafts are discouraged; they are simply debts and are not readily recoverable like a bill of exchange or note of hand, upon which summary action can be taken; they have been found to be sources of frequent irregularity.

For upward of half a century such London banks have been perfecting and amplifying these returns for the prevention of error and fraud, and it is wonderful in the extreme how closely they keep within touch of the facts, and how useful their routine is to all honest managers. At irregular intervals, but not less than once in six months—in some cases, indeed, every quarter—the bank's own inspector, with a brace of assistants, descends upon the branch without any notice whatever. In his black "brief" bag he carries the branch's last returns, which he will presently verify. He presents a letter from the general manager to the effect that Mr. Jones will inspect the branch. After first checking the teller's cash, the inspector investigates every item in the bank as thoroughly as a corps of scavenger ants would explore a Southern larder. At the close of the third day, probably, the inspector will intimate to the manager that, if convenient, he would like to go through the branch's securities—and that closes the inspection.

No whisper of his own opinion of matters escapes the inspector, whose returns are gorged with notes. There is politeness, but no "bon-comraderie" between him and the manager. They have very little to say to each other. The manager consults his own dignity best by not proffering any information. He simply answers questions. There is, as a rule, no love lost between even the most perfect of managers and the sweetest of inspectors; there probably never was an inspector who failed to recognize the fact that the gentlest of managers felt a longing to kick him down the bank steps. On tabulating his information at the chief office, and after tracing names, items and amounts, through all the ramifications of past and present accounts, the inspector digests his own garnered harvest, and submits his report to the board of directors; and these in their turn study all the points and authorize the issue of minutes to the branch. Minutes of inquiry, minutes of counsel, minutes of reproach, minutes of courteous command; and sometimes even minutes of appreciation. All, however, dignified and courteously in expression. The results of the system roughly outlined here are

very remarkable. The discipline is of more than military thoroughness and the outcome justifies the old adage, "Safe bind, safe find."

Such an inspection is incomparably superior to the intermittent scrutiny which any government could enforce. It is a system which goes on from year's end to year's end in the daily and weekly returns, as well as in the actual examination itself, with the result that when the inspectors examine the books they do not see rows of names which convey no meaning to them, but, on the contrary, they recognize names with whose history they are already intimately acquainted, and armed with this knowledge the current account of each client is as intelligible to the inspector as if set forth in the plainest letter press. The American process of government inspection is possibly the best which could be devised for the examination of the banks which come under its supervision, but, in the result, it is to a very large extent a useless ceremony. It will, it is true, instruct well-intentioned but inexperienced cashiers in the sound principles of banking, and it will probably—or at least ought to—prevent sustained fraud, but against the official who fully intends to embezzle it affords no protection whatever.

Judge the two systems by their fruits! In this country bank frauds are the very bane of commerce and the latest instance is not yet two months old. In England, among the recognized establishments, there has been no appreciable loss for a quarter of a century through the defalcation of banking officials. In quoting England, Scotland is not included, the system adopted there being somewhat different. Naturally the question will arise—but who inspects the inspectors?—or in other words, the chief office. No one; but the system which so efficiently checks the branches, is doing the same all the time with the chief office, and the directors, through its operations, become cognizant of a false step the moment they make it. Beyond this, too, there is the safeguard of certain fixed rules of business which long experience has made very efficient, and behind all there remains a firm determination not to go beyond the lines of strict conservative banking. In London a banker is a banker "et preterea nihil," he is not a broker, he is not a speculator. He must be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. In the strictness of his business principles. The fact that a London bank failure is almost unknown excepting during the unreasoning rush of a panic illustrates the general soundness of these principles. But their methods of inspection are not the only merits of English Joint Stock banking companies, although these are so perfect that there is probably no known form of fraud on the part of the officials which they would not unearth and expose at once, a state of efficiency, it is but proper to add, achieved only after a somewhat severe experience gained in the early days of joint stock enterprise.

Among the advantages of parent banking institutions located in the metropolis with outlying branches throughout the provinces may be mentioned the following. A bank having a chain of branches penetrating every seat of industry, agricultural or manufacturing, as well as the principal residential centers, can adjust its funds so as to meet the requirements of all, and utilize to the best advantage its surplus cash while, at the same time, meeting the legitimate demands of every section. To use a London parallel, the five millions of surplus deposits of the West End Branch could be profitably employed in discount at Shoreditch, in the East End. In addition to this beneficial process of equalizing the supply of hard cash throughout the land, there is the knowledge of the country's trade gained by an all-around business. This is of inestimable value to the central bank, handling, as some of them do, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of assets. Then there is again the question of security—that tremendous factor in all banking considerations.

It is perfectly safe to say that either of the English banks named could afford to lose the entire assets of ten of their ordinary provincial branches without being obliged to write off one cent from their capital or to pass a single dividend. They would simply write off the loss from their reserves. There are occasions when disaster overtakes an entire community when values are utterly demoralized by reason of the absence of one strong hand. This happens again and again. Can any one estimate the value of a branch bank establishment, such as has been outlined, to a community of the kind suggested—an institution where a sense of absolute security reigned, and where the conviction also maintained that the vast resources of a gigantic establishment were available for all the reasonable necessities of the place? Is this picture overdrawn? Surely not! On the contrary, even in staid old England, where antiquity has so many claims, the old, private, local banks have given place to branches of the great joint stock establishments of London. The two in-

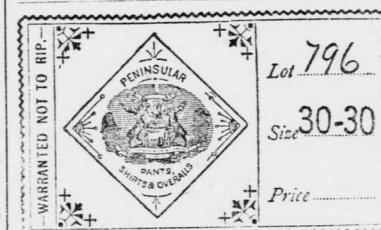
stitutions named have literally absorbed hundreds of them, notwithstanding the fact that large numbers of them had been established for the great part of a century, and were, in every way, without reproach.

While thus affording a feeling of comfortable security to the provinces these, London joint stock banks will be found to have made London their chief consideration and care. English panics originate and die in the City of London; if the strain is well met there, then all is well everywhere. The two banks named have more hard cash at their command than all their London tellers could pay away in three days working from 9 till 4. No London panic has ever outlived the second day. If any bank stood firm after one day's run there was generally found to be a violent reaction in its favor the next. How the different State laws of America would operate in the case of a joint stock bank desiring to extend its branches all over the country the writer is not prepared to say, but if it is possible to establish in this country organizations such as those named as existing in England, there can be no doubt that if established on a sound basis and with a sufficiency of capital they would grow up with the country and become in time the most gigantic as well as the most useful monetary institutions the world has ever seen. The writer opines that the future bank of this country will be a joint stock establishment founded on the lines of similar organizations in England.

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Lies down to sleep with nothing of regret;
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The fame he sought be just as fleeting yet.
Folding at last his hands upon his breast,
Happy is he, if hoary and far spent,
He sinks into the last, eternal rest,
Breathing these only words: "I am content."



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TIME TABLES.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH.

Traverse City & Mackinaw.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Traverse City & Mackinaw.	9:05 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
From Cincinnati.	9:30 p.m.	
For Potoskey & Mackinaw City.	5:55 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Saginaw Express.	11:30 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Saginaw Express runs through solid.		4:10 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Cincinnati Express.	7:15 a.m.	11:45 a.m.
Port Wayne Express.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Cincinnati Express.	4:40 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
From Traverse City.	10:40 p.m.	
7:15 a.m. train has parlor chair car for Cincinnati.		
5:00 p.m. train has Woodruff sleeper for Cincinnati.		
5:00 p.m. train connects with M. C. R. R. at Kalamazoo for Battle Creek, Jackson, Detroit and Canadian points, arriving in Detroit at 10:45 p.m.		
Sleeping car rates—\$1.50 to Potoskey or Mackinaw City; \$2 to Cincinnati.		
All trains daily except Sunday.		

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Leave.		
7:05 a.m.	10:45 a.m.	
11:15 a.m.	4:45 p.m.	
4:20 p.m.	7:45 p.m.	
Leaving time at Bridge street depot 7 minutes later.		
C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.		

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.	Arrives.	Leaves.
GOING WEST.		
Morning Express.	1:05 p.m.	1:10 p.m.
Through Mail.	5:00 p.m.	5:10 p.m.
Stamford Express.	10:40 p.m.	10:45 p.m.
Night Express.	6:50 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
Mixed.		7:45 a.m.

GOING EAST.	Arrives.	Leaves.
Detroit Express.	6:45 a.m.	6:50 a.m.
Through Mail.	10:20 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Evening Express.	3:40 p.m.	3:50 p.m.
Limited Express.	6:55 p.m.	6:50 p.m.

Daily, Sundays excepted. Daily.
Detroit Express has parlor car to Detroit, making direct connections for all points East, arriving in New York 10:10 a.m. next day. Limited Express, East, has through sleeper to Detroit connecting at Milwaukee Junction with through sleeper to Toronto, and at Detroit for through sleeper to Niagara Falls.
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