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MAKERS.

Undertakers and Embalmers, Prices Lower than Ever

QUALITY THE BEST.

Write for Prices. 63-65 CANAL ST.



Galvanized Iron Cornice,

Plumbing & Heating Work.

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Weatherly & Pulte,

The Trade! PERSONAL!

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And other fine cigars.

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BROOMS!Whisks, Toy Brooms, Broom Corn, Broom Handles, and all Kinds of Broom Materials.

10 and 12 Plainfield Ave., Grand Rapids WM. M. CLARK,

Manufacturer of

Fit and Quality Guaranteed.



ROADS AND ROAD-MAKING.

Exhaustive Treatment of the Subject by a Noted Engineer. [CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

It should be borne in mind that this is not a mere paper organization, or code of forgotten statutes, but an actual working system in full operation to-day. It is the result of 120 years of thought and labor devoted to an important subject by some of the best minds in France, and the result is the most superb system of roads to be found anywhere in the world. The cost is surprisingly small, considering what is accomplished. The actual cost per mile of maintaining the national roads (all macadamized) is given in Devauve's Manual for each of the eightyseven departments. It varies from \$60 to \$500 per mile, with an average of \$150, of which about half is for labor and half for materials. For maintaining less mportant roads the average cost per mile is as follows: departmental roads, \$135; important local roads, \$92; ordinary local roads, \$57; by-roads, \$42.

It would seem as if a somewhat analogous system might be devised in America, by which the roads in each State might be placed in charge of the State Engineer, the repairs in each county to be made by the county survey, or according to the instructions of the State Engineer, a uniform road tax of say five mills to be levied throughout the State, but the amount of taxes raised in each county to be expended in that county. With an York of \$1,200,000,000 (exclusive of city property) for the census of 1890, such a tax would vield \$6,000,000 per annum for tax would yield \$0,000.000 per annum for the roads of the entire State; and this sum judiciously expended, according to well-digested plans and under competent supervision, would in a few years rebuild nearly all our important roads and maintain them in good order.* The present system of independent action or inaction by each board of county commissioners s known to be a complete failure. What costs for the entire State cannot be stated, for there are no statistics on the subject. Possibly, if the statistics were available, it would be found that the total cost is fully as great as the sum above stated, although the result is almost nothing. As for toll roads, and compulsory labor or a tax in lieu thereof, they are both out of date at the end of the

nineteenth century. In brief, then, the only system for good country roads, as shown by universal experience, is a bed of stone, broken into small angular fragments and thoroughly rolled, and maintained in good order by a small force of laborers, under proper organization and supervision, constantly at work summer and winter in cleaning off the road and repairing any defects the moment they appear; to which must be added from time to time, according to the amount of traffic and resulting wear, a general renewal of the road surface with

City streets are simply roads of very heavy traffic, and the problem of paving is road-making designed to meet certain special conditions. A vast amount of ingenuity has been expended in the effort to make pavements that would be inde-structible, but the effort is entirely futile. In the constant attrition of wheels and pavement something must be worn, and the pavement is indestructible the vehicles will soon be destroyed. That pavement is the cheapest which affords the least wear to its own surface and to the vehicles combined. A good pavement should be durable, smooth, cleanly, as nearly noiseless as possible, and afford a good foothold for horses. Every form of construction material-iron, brick, conceivable manner of application during the last fifty years. The results of this diminution in thickness after ten years, and during the last fifty years.

ment, and which is indestructible. 2. On this foundation a suitable wearing surface should be laid, and renewed from time to time. 3. The only suitable wearing surfaces are stone blocks, asphalt

In reality, these principles are only a development of the macadam road. Since

universally conceded to be the proper to say that at least one-half of this comparative tables of cost of the differfoundation for any good city pavement.

A thickness of six inches has been found smooth pavements for those now in use as accurate. It is evident at a glance by experience to be amply sufficient; in cases of exceptionally heavy traffic it 3. Cleanlin should be made of Portland cement, but in all other cases the ordinary American

cements are quite strong enough. In selecting the wearing surface, due regard should be had to the gradient, the traffic, and the climate. Stone blocks are the most durable, but they are the most expensive the most noisy, and offer the greatest resistance to traffic. Asphalt is the smoothest and cleanest, but it should not be used on grades of more than 41% Wood is the least durable, but it kinds of stone, sandstone and limestone are not sufficiently durable, and trap is so hard that it polishes and becomes very slippery under traffic. Hence, granite is considered the best stone to use. Of asphalt there are two varieties, the natural bituminous limestone of France, and the artificial bituminous sandstone, made by mixing sand with pure asphalt, which is largely used in many American cities. Of wood, many varieties both hard and soft have been used, but the best wooden pavements of London and Paris are made of Baltic fir.

Acting on these general principles. engineers have usually recommended granite blocks in streets of heavy traffic or steep grades, and asphalt or wood for residence streets. They have for many years condemned macadam as a city pave-London and Paris.

more largely than any other, an undue importance having been attributed to the element of durability regardless of all other qualities. But of late years the markable. Iron boxes are placed on the markable. Iron boxes are placed on the markable. Iron boxes are placed on the tons of traffic per year on each yard of large development of smooth-surface pavements, i. e., asphalt and wood.

of granite blocks under heavy traffic, in London, is fifteen years, during which time the wear is about two inches, and the edges become so rounded that the pavement is as rough as cobble-stones. They can then be taken up, redressed, and laid on streets of lighter traffic, where they will last for twenty years more, during which time the wear is another two inches. The blocks are then so worn that they have not sufficient depth for a pavement surface, but can be sent to the crusher and broken up for concrete.

The average life of asphalt as laid in London and Paris is seventeen years. Cheapside was paved with ashpalt in 1871, and atter sustaining the heaviest traffic for seventeen years, it had worn down about one inch when it was resurfaced in 1878. The life of asphalt as laid in America is not yet fully determined. The first good asphalt pavement was laid on Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, in 1876, and it is reported that it will be resurfaced this year, after thirteen years' stone, † and wood—has been tried in every laid in Washington in 1879 are in perfect use. On the other hand, several streets

Wood...
Best stone blocks
Inferior stone blocks...
Average cobble stone...
Macadam
Earth

Fit and Quality Guaranteed.

Our cutting is done by Chas. R. Remington.

Our cutting is done by Chas. R. Remington.

For and Rapids, - Mich.

For

blocks are sawed to exact shape. In stone as good as when first laid. Of

ommonly used, is to clean the pavements dations, and maintained at all times (preferably at night, and after being condition substantially as good as when sprinkled to lay the dust) by revolving first put down brooms attached to carts. The broom is In Law and set at an angle, and revolved by cog-wheels connecting with the main wheels. are given a great number of tables of first cost and maintenance of pavements The dirtis thus brushed into the gutter, where it is collected into piles and removed by carts. The other method concentration is sists in removing by hand every particle are given similar data in regard to French ment on account of its lack of durability, and because it cannot be kept clean, being always muddy when watered and dusty on every block, and provided with a showing the excessive cost of macadam always muddy when watered and dusty when dry. There are still large areas of macadam in the cities of Europe as well as of New England, but the expense of maintaining them is so great that they whence it is removed every few hours by constant that of pavements the great statement that of pavements the great statement in the cities of the constant and the cities of the are being replaced as raipdly as possible. Carts. Broadway between Seventeenth and Twenty-third streets, and Fourteenth asphalt, next, and wood the most expension. tion has not been pupular in America on account of its lack of durability, the and Sixth avenues, in front of the large duce these varying data to a uniform wood surface requiring renewal every five or six years; but it is largely used in private enterprise. In London, this work made by Mr. Deacon in a paper read beondon and Paris.

The granite block surface has been used

is done at public expense by large numbers of boys between ten and fourteen 1879, and since widely quoted. He had other qualities. But of late years the questions of noiselessness, cleanliness, and ease of traction have been more fully dred and fifty feet, into which they empty considered, and the result has been a large development of smooth-surface boxes are in turn emptied into carts, and duced on a street forty feet wide by pavements, i. e., asphalt and wood.

The limits of this article do not admit an exhaustive statement of the relative merits of the different kinds of road surfaces, but certain facts in relation to them may be briefly stated.

The average life the dust, and the result is only to substitute one evil for another, for the sprinkling turns the dust into mud, and renders all pavements very slippery. Pavements of all kinds should be kept dry and per-

fectly clean.
4. Noise.—The asphalt and wood pavements have a great superiority over stone in the matter of noise. Wood is probably the most noiseless of all, as the only sound is a low rumbling, due to the wheels passing over the joints of the blocks. On asphalt there is a click of the horses' feet, but no noise from the wheels; this is hardly noticeable in summer, but is observed in winter, when the pavement and the click are insignificant in comparison with the roar caused by the mingling of countless blows of iron shoes and wheel tires on stone blocks. Several follows, per square yard per annum: eminent physicians have expressed the opinion that this incessant noise is the chief cause of the nervous diseases which have come to be such a feature of modern

city life. 5. Foothold.—The opinion generally large experience—as to cost and durability, ease of traction and cleanliness, noiselessness and slipperiness—have been

The average life of wood in London and tracks after ten years careful observations show that this is not the fact. The best foothold for a horse is afforded by the soft dry soil of a raceoniselessness and slipperiness—have been carefully studied by French and English engineers, and to a certain, though much less, extent by American engineers.

While it cannot be said that the exact while it cannot be said that the exact will prove to be about fifteen years.

The average life of wood in London and brack; next to this is a gravel road, and of the contract price for Fifth avenue, would be \$3.75, from which should be are out of the question on heavily traveled streets. Exhaustive experiments, continued by the soft dry soft of a face.

The average life of wood in London and brack; next to this is a gravel road, and of the contract price for Fifth avenue, would be \$3.75, from which should be streets. Exhaustive experiments, continued by the soft dry soft of a face. While it cannot be said that the exact amount of wear in terms of the traffic has been fully determined, nor that the effect of different payements upon the effect of different payements upon the lefter of differe

> Force required to draw one ton.
>
> 10 lbs.
>
> 15 "
> three hundred and fifty days in a year, the number of accidents to horses is much to be renewed every six years.
>
> In brief, then, of the three wearing greater on stone pavements than on either asphalt or wood. In fact, the surface of asphalt or wood. In fact, the surface of granite, or of any stone sufficiently hard most destructive to vehicles, and the for use on streets, polishes under traffic and becomes very slippery. The only

that the cost of construction is only one 3. Cleanliness.—The joints of a block factor in the problem, and not the most pavement are receptacles for manure, important one. The main question to be urine, and all other street filth, and these determined is the cost of construction joints can never be perfectly cleaned. and interest on the same added to cost of The only remedy is to make the joints as maintenance during a long term of years. small as possible. This is easily accomplished in wooden pavements where the ing the surface in a condition practically pavements it is more difficult, but the dirt stone blocks are placed upon a street and spaces are reduced to a minimum by become full of ruts and depressions at filling the joints with gravel and hot tar, the end of five years (as has happened which renders them water-proof, and on Broadway between Seventeenth and fills them up flush with the surface. Twenty-third streets), these defects will is smooth and noiseless. Among different kinds of stone, sandstone and limestone when this work is carefully done with not become very much worse in another twenty or even thirty years, even if no durable, and remains in place for many repairs are made. The cost of mainten-years. It can easily be replaced when worn or broken by travel, by raking out the joints and refilling them. On asphalt from the experience of Paris, London, pavements there are no joints, the surface Manchester, or Liverpool, where the being continuous, and for this reason the surface is always kept in good order. asphalt is the cleanest of all pavements.

There are two methods of cleaning streets. The cheapest, and the most in the best manner, with concrete foun-

In Law and Clark's Treatise on Roads

For 100,000 tons annual traffic per yard of width: granite blocks, 26 ets. per

yard per year; bituminous concrete, 45 ets.; wood, 52 ets.; macadam, 71 ets. The "bituminous concrete" referred to in his tables was a mixture of coal-tar and gravel used in Liverpool. Data now available for asphalt streets would place their cost about midway between granite blocks and bituminous concrete, i. e.,

about 35 cts.

In America, owing to the absence of accurate statistics on the cost of maintaining granite, it is difficult to give exact figures, but it is believed, from present becomes harder. But both the rumbling experience, that the relative expense of the granite block pavement on Fifth avenue and the asphalt pavement on Madison avenue in fifty years will be as

'hree renewals of surface at \$2.50..... In the above statement the cost of renewing granite surface is taken at \$2.00

has been fully determined, nor that the effect of different pavements upon the wear of vehicles and the cost of transportation has been mathematically demonstrated, yet certain fundamental principles are now generally admitted by all who have given careful thought to the matter, viz.: 1. A foundation is necessary, which constitutes the real pavement, which is indestructible. 2.

Neil, Rumford, Gordon, and others, to determine the force required to draw a given load on various surfaces. The result of servations in America as follows: On asphalt, 1; on granite, 1.47; on wood, 0. Similar observations in America as follows: On asphalt, 1; on granite, 1.47; on wood, 0. Similar observations in America as follows: On asphalt, 1; on granite, 1.40; on wood, 0. In Paris the current contracts run for eighteen years, and the entire cost, both the following: On asphalt, 1; on granite, 1.40; on wood, 0. It is thus evident that under ordinary conditions, such as exist on probably year. It is stipulated that the surface is There are no statistics in America as

> In brief, then, of the three wearing most expensive for transportation.

Alfred J. Brown has handled over 15,000 baskets of New York grapes so far this season.

A. Lindsay has opened a grocery store at Milton Junction. The stock was pur chased here.

Delmore Hawkins has opened a grocery store in Paris township. The stock was purchased here.

Gleason Bros. have opened a jewelry store at 44 West Bridge street. They hail from Cedar Springs.

Samuel Lyon will open up for business at Chicago on December 1-not November 1, as stated last week.

Baer & Bolt have engaged in the grocery business at Grand Haven. Olney, Shields & Co. furnished the stock.

F. B. Richardson & Co. have engaged in the grocery business at Owosso. I. M. Clark & Son furnished a portion of the stock.

B. Schell, formerly of Spring Lake, but recently in the grocery business on Bridge street hill, has sold out to G. H.

S. W. Glover has engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Jefferson and Griggs avenues. Amos S. Musselman & Co. furnished the stock.

M. D. Weeks has purchased a half interest in the cigar business of J. K. Delbridge, at 341 South Division street. The new firm will be known as Delbridge & Weeks.

Wm. H. Tibbs bid in the Frank H Escott drug stock at chattel mortgage sale, last Saturday, and immediately re sold the stock to the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., which is now in possession.

Hyman Brown, formerly engaged in the clothing business on Canal street, but for the past year and a half at Cadillac. has removed to this city and re-engaged in the same business at 19 West Bridge on a chattel mortgage.

AROUND THE STATE.

Cadillac-Geo. Hotelling has opened restaurant.

Detroit-Karrer & Phillips, grocers have dissolved.

Sand Lake-M. Crothers will engage in the meat business. Berlin-M. Fuller has bought J. Mon

roe's meat market. Montague-Austin & Warnick, general

dealers, are closing out. Decatur-Mrs. Geo. Reiley has opened

a restaurant establishment. Dorr-M. Herp and Frank Track have

engaged in the meat business. Sault Ste. Marie-Mr. Crawford has

engaged in the meat business.

Harrisen-J. Silverstein is succeeded

by J. Lev son in general trade. Jackson-Geo. W. Watrous has

moved his shoe stock to Lansing. Charlevoix-G. W. Jefferies has bought

Carr's fruit store near the bridge. Morrice-A. B. Clark & Co. have pur

chased P. Booth's hardware stock.

Chesaning-G. M. Peet & Co. succeed Peet & Wagner in the meat business.

Albion-Graff Bros. succeed Lounsbury & Graff in the lumber business.

grocery store at 702 East Main street. . Davisburg-Howard Seeley has purchased J. O. Shepard's hardware stock.

Gooding - Wilmer Heath, of Sparta, has engaged in the hardware business. Reed City-J. M. Cadzow succeeds Cadzow & Gow in the dry goods business.

Boyne Falls-F. M. Chase will open an agricultural implement warehouse here. Sunfield — Geo. Davis contemplates

building a blacksmith shop at Woodburg. Alton - John Bergin has moved to Grand Rapids to engage in the meat busi-

Kalkaska - G. W. Wooden succeeds Kellogg & Wooden in the grocery busi-

Holland-Mrs. Bertsch succeeds Vandenberg & Bertsch in the millinery busi-

Hudson-F. N. Upton, boot, shoe and clothing dealer, has assigned to Ira Clark. Swaney.

McAdams Bros. in the book and stationery

business Hillsdale-The dry goods stock of W. G. Winans & Co. is being closed out by mortage sale.

Cedar Springs-C. J. Bradish, of Sand Lake, will engage in the harness busi- city drug store

ness here.

dealers, have dissolved. Wm. A. Bourke to Jas. R. Hosie. continues. Hart-Chas. H. Leonard has purchased Works has been incorporated, with a

an interest in Geo. H. Rhodes' grocery capital stock of \$40,000. business and the style of the firm is now Rhodes & Leonard.

Charlotte - A. D. Baughman & Co., dry goods dealers, have dissolved, C. O. Irish and C. W. Stults retiring. A. D. Baughman continues.

Gobleville-F. D. Herman has sold his The Michigan Tradesman | Gobleville—F. D. Herman has sold his bakery and grocery stock to S. R. Harris, of Allegan.

> Norway - O'Callahan Bros.' store burned Oct. 26. Loss, \$2,500; insurance, \$1,000. Howard City - Mrs. M. L. Gale, of

> Lakeview, will engage in the millinery business here. Jackson-Homer D. Fisher is succeeded

by Morrell & Smith in the grocery and bakery business.

hardware to his furniture, wagon and harness business. Rapid River-The general stock of

chattel mortgage. Charlevoix-Misses Effie Berdan and Lottie Mason have bought Byron See's begun work in their new cigar factory.

dry goods stock. Fremont-W. Harman, general dealer, contemplates moving to Lima, Ohio, on

account of his health. Ironton-J. G. Peterson, whose store and grocery stock recently burned, has ing machine in connection with it.

commenced rebuilding. Dorr-Jas. Riley has his new store

his grocery stock into it. Hastings-Townsend, Blinston & Co. succeed Smith & Blinston in the agricul-

tural implement business. Dexter-David E. Waite has opened a hardware store in the building formerly

occupied by Devine & Quish. Sparta-Shelby Field and Will Ballard have opened a new hardware store under

the firm style of Field & Ballard. Sutton's Bay-The liabilities of H. & J. Deuster, who recently assigned, aggregate \$9,000, and assets \$13,000.

Big Rapids - Mrs. J. Stillwell has opened a second-hand furniture store under the management of J. Stillwell &

Hastings-O. D. Spaulding has purchased of Ike Hendershott the business block now occupied by Hams & Van Arman.

Hastings-C. D. Beebe has purchased the business lot of O. D. Spaulding and will erect a three-story brick structure thereon next spring. Big Rapids-The grocery stock of N.

been taken possession of by Darrah Bros. Cheboygan-The Reliance Milling Co.,

of Vassar, has rented the double store of

Mr. Moloney, and will open a flour and

feed store in the near future. Detroit-H. S. Robinson & Co. will suc eed the present firm of H. S. Robinson

& Burtenshaw on December 1, when the copartnership expires by limitation. Vermontville-John DeWitt has sold

his store building and general stock to Jones & Co., of Chicago. A. L. Jones assumes the management of the business. Hudson-Ham, Harlan has purchased

an interest in the boot and shoe stock of John George & Son. The business will

Edmore-Frank Dreese will close out his general stock by January 1, when he will remove to Centralia, Washington Ter., where he already has a store in successful operation.

Traverse City-M. Winnie has disposed of his crockery stock, and will go out of that branch of the business to enable him to add to and enlarge the hard

ware department of his store. Cadillac-M. O. Call has purchased the restaurant of Edwards Bros. D. A. Edwards will teach school at Hobart during Jackson-Q. Walker, Jr., has opened a the coming winter. John Edwards is undecided as to his future movements.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Lucas-John Scholten is putting up charcoal kiln.

Allendale-Jas. Phillips has started his shingle mill.

South Haven-A. M. Prouty is erecting a new stave factory. Cheshire-W. L. Torrey has begun run-

ning his shingle mill. Dexter-H. Wiltse & Son have opened a harness shop here.

Howard City-Geo. Ketchum has sold his shingle mill to Frank H. Peterson. Allendale-F. J. Fox & Co. have shut down their shingle mill for the season. Casnovia-H. C. Hutchins, of the firm of Williams & Hutchins, wagonmakers, is

Dorr-The grist mill will soon begin operations under the management of Mr.

St. Ignace-W. E. McAdams succeeds organized here, with J. F. Hammel as programme which he repeated, with manager.

mill is advertised to be sold at chattel the driver, that on one occassion the lat- 'No sir! Not a cent less!' was the reply.

Belding — Moreland & Hagreen will

Wayne-Prouty & Glass, manufactur-Detroit—Ryan & Bourke, salt and fish ers of carriage woodwork, have assigned further incident, except that the party controversy, and the caller left to hunt

Detroit — The Detroit Woodenware

Harbor Springs-E. Shav is erecting a building, 80 feet long, which he will use their clothes were wholly devoid of butas a foundry and machine shop.

Hart-M. Bosworth is putting in a new water wheel and fitting up the sawmill for operation the comming season.

Hastings-H. L. Newton will move the old carding mill to a better location and

put in machinery for a planing mill. Muskegon-The L. L. Arms Shingle and Lumber Co.'s mill started up November 4, for the remainder of the season.

Eaton Rapids-Harden, & Sweeting's hot air dry house burned Oct. 28. Loss learn it can't be done." \$1,000, with no insurance. They will rebuild at once. Hudson-Geo. H. Avis retires from the

firm of the Hudson Milling Co. John K. Coloma-E. A. Hill has added a line of and John H. Boies continue the business under the same style. Muskegon-W. J. Danforth will erect a

Hibbard & Co. is being closed out on and engage in the manufacture of screens doors, sash and blinds. Muskegon-Newcomb & Massey have They will put out a new brand to be

known as "Charley and Bob." Dorr-Brautigam Bros.' new turning week. They will run a band saw and carv

Allegan-Streeter & Son have turned their paper and sawmills over to Buyce & building nearly completed and will move Hayes, who will conduct them and receive a certain price from the owners for the output.

Gobleville-A. B. Clark and C. W. Springer have engaged in the manufacture of advertising and store signs of all kinds under the style of the Gobleville Sign Works.

Cheboygan-Aldrich & Kedzie, shingle makers, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Aldrich will engage in the lumber business and Mr. Kedzie will continue the manufacture of shingles.

Scottsville-Powers & Young, of Ferry, have purchased a site and will build and operate a blind, sash and door factory, combining with it machinery for th manufacture of other woodenware.

Owosso-Melvin & Berry, wagon mak ers, need additional factory room and will give a bond to employ fifteen men Luther-At a meeting, held one eveplace agreed to furnish a site and erect a two-story building for a manufactory that Scott, who succeeded C. F. Mynning, has will employ forty men and work up hard

> Shelby-The organization of a stock to \$20,000 to establish a novelty manufactory - making baskets, toothpicks, clothespins, Dr. Sabin's, baths, etc., is under advisement.

Big Rapids—The Big Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Co. has taken possession of the J. Stillwell & Son furniture stock on a chattel mortgage, paid the Crescent Furniture Co.'s claim and assumed the other mortgaged indebtedness.

Muskegon-The erection of a new rollbe continued under the style of John a ten acre site on Muskegon Lake, with grapple with all the questions that the P. 400 feet of water frontage, are provided.

Gripsack Brigade.

M. D. Weeks continues on the road for the new firm of Delbridge & Weeks, cigar manufacturers.

Cornelius Crawford is happy over the advent of a lusty son, who put in an appearance last Friday.

E. Bullock, city salesman for J. H. Thompson & Co., of Detroit, spent Sunday in the city, the guest of Thos. Fergu-

W. O. Montgomery, traveling repreentative for the oyster firm of H. F. Hemingway & Co., of Baltimore, is in the city this week.

Jas. B. McInnis has engaged to travel for Ricker & Co., proprietors of the Mc Cullough Soap Co., of Milwaukee. He will cover the entire State.

L. F. Delahunt, who represents Burnham, Stoepel & Co., of Detroit, in the western portion of the State, will take up his residence in Grand Rapids with the beginning of the new year. E. E. Wooley recently engaged a livery-

nan at East Jordan to take him to Boyne Falls in time to make a north-bound train. One of the horses was known by Wooley to be addicted to balking, but the driver assured him that the animal never balked when driven double. Notwithstanding the assurance of the driver. however, the horse demurred at pulling Evart—The Knapp & Baldwin shingle the route. So exasperated did he make ter drove on without him and he was arrived at Boyne Falls two hours after up some other J. P." the train had gone. Geo. Alden and a tons before the trip was half over.

satisfaction.

P. of I. Gossip.

I.'s at Mecosta. Detroit News: "The Patrons of Industry village merchants, some of whom they have made contracts with four Lansing have slightly benefited and some slightly merchants who are trying to keep the injured, but have ruined none. matter secret. The foolish fellows will

gist, whose contract with the P. of I.'s here; though not large in numbers there expires on Nov. 23, announces that he are enough of them to organize a club. will not renew it under any circum- Brother Bullock and his mate, from Mestances. Instead of being a benefit, the costa county, were here and said that all contract is a source of serious loss.

one-story factory building on Pine street

Industry here. Members of the order have the money and the club the experifactory will be ready for operation this have endeavored to make arrangements ence." with some of our merchants to sell goods A Caro correspondent writes: "Nearly to the P. of I. at 10 per cent. above cost. the first of the lodges of the Patrons of So far, they have been unsuccessful. No Industry were organized in this county,

meet.' you later."

'It is thought here that the Patrens are ly and whose trade is valuable—have de devote themselves to a higher object than the organization is downward. The betboycotting village merchants, or the ter class of our merchants, those with amount of good they do in the world will the best financial backing, have steadily and manufacture 1,000 carts before March not be perceptible. It makes an easy and firmly declined to become a party to 1. if the necessary bonus is forthcoming. life for the grand officers. The amount the combine, and a local collector for ning last week, the business men of this hurt him much, but it does the leaders a is authority for the statement that nine

great deal of good." empany with a capital of from \$10,000 not entertain any of the propositions taking in new material." made, You cannot do business successfully on their terms, and if you gave credit it would knock the profit off very organized a club at the Brown school quickly. We have a large farm trade, house, in Cheshire, and another at the and find no diminution of it since the Star school house in the same township. organization has been at work. It may They talk of starting a store at Bloom do for small places, but not for here."

in Keene township, with poor results, so we are informed. It looks to us ing mill for steel and iron, employing as though the grange, which is now seventy-five men, is in contemplation, if thoroughy inaugurated and on a suba bonus of \$10,400 cash, \$20,000 loan and stantial basis, is able to successfully to this. It seems to your correspondent of I. can deal with. The grange, howquite a difference to the originators of to the wall, competition is crushed and

W. H. Clark, the East Saginaw dry farmer at its mercy and by means of false goods dealer, writes: "The Patrons of bills can charge what it pleases, and pay Industry may do well enough for a coun- as little as it pleases for our farm and try place, but they cannot do much in a garden truck. I advise my farmer friends city. We have no time to truck with to go slow in this matter and consider them, and don't propose to spend a mo- well what they are doing. It costs \$1 to ment showing them invoices of the spe- join and \$2.40 a year dues, and a good cial line of goods they wish to buy. It is deal of this goes to enrich the getters up too picayune a way of doing business of the order. It looks to me as though and wouldn't pay. They ask too much there was very little cohesiveness about and I don't believe will gain anything by the order and as soon as these originatit. Competition between merchants does ors have lined their pockets the order

all for them that they ask.' A Minden City correspondent writes: 'There is at the present time no Patron store in this village. About a year ago, I. Springer & Co. entered into a contract with several lodges in Minden and Paris townships. The contract seemed to have no binding effect upon the members. For a time they partially patronized Springer & Co., but gradually strayed away. They next made a contract with F. O. Hetfield & Son, and the same result followed. It Coe grocery stock, at Mason, for I. M. was a new thing, and somewhat demora- Clark & Son. lized trade, but it is now flowing in its old channels, and you seldom hear of the Grand Rapids Felt Boot Co. is seriously

Patrons." Big Rapids Herald: "Yesterday a party called on a certain young Justice up the first hill, whereupon Wooley of the Peace and wanted to know what mounted a stump and proceeded to read his charge would be to go up in the Ionia—The Hammel Cigar Co. has been the riot act to both man and horse—a Fourth Ward and marry a couple. His honor replied that the regular fee was variations, at the base of every hill on two dollars. The caller wanted to know M. B. Harner, of the firm of Harner Bros., if he could not get the job done for less. clothing merchants at the same place, 'Well, I will give you \$1.75, and no compelled to trudge along in the sand more!' 'All right,' said his honor, 'you druggist, spent Sunday in the city and open a cigar factory in the rear of the several miles to the next stopping place. can get some one else to do the job—I left Monday for Lansing, where he will A treaty of peace was thereupon agreed am not a P. I. and don't propose to cut upon, and the journey was without on matrimonial prices.' This ended the

and to Congress who would put forth Hammond building.

their best efforts for the suppression of Parks Bros. have signed with the P. of trusts and monopolies, but instead of doing this, the lodges have made war on

Hilliards correspondence Allegan Tribune: "The Patrons of Industry have L. A. Gardner, the Cedar Springs drug-succeeded in establishing themselves the farmers, except a small portion, be-The first lodge of the P. of. I. was or- long to our order and they will join as ganized in September, 1886, in Greenleaf soon as they can sell their potatoes for township, Sanilac county. The lodge forty-two cents a bushel, just the same originally numbered about 100, but is now as the P. I. got for theirs. We think a thing of the past, the charter having that the gentlemen imposed on the crebeen voluntarily surrendered on Oct. 25. dulity of their audience. About the Hastings Banner: "An effort is being waning of the moon will see the collapse made to organize a lodge of Patrons of of the affair. Then the brethren will

merchant can sell goods at a profit of and for a time the merchants of this only 10 per cent. and make both ends place were fearful of the result, but like most organizations of the kind, where all A White Cloud correspondent writes: are accepted as eligible to membership. 'Am pleased with your stand regarding one gets distrustful of another, or jeolthe P. of I.'s. The dealers here all ous at the prominence or forwardness of agreed to have nothing to do with them, some neighbor over himself, and it but by some means J. C. Townsend was causes dissension and gets the discordinduced to contract with them, and, now ant elements to wrangling, which soon that they have got a dry goods store here, ruins the effectiveness of the combine. they are using every means in their That's the case here. An interview with power to get other lines to sell them, and the leading merchants of Caro develops so hold a mass meeting here to-day. What the fact that while their trade was inthe result will be I cannot say, will advise jured somewhat at first, the effect is hardly perceptible now, as many of the A Minden City correspondent writes: leading farmers—those who pay promptabout played out. Prices have not been serted the organization, or at least the cut to any extent. They will have to Patron's stores, so that the tendency of a Patron pays to the grand lodge does not one of the largest agencies in the state tenths of the failures in the State dur-Seyffeldt & Waltz, the East Saginaw ing the past year were patron stores. hardware dealers, write: "We have been | The manipulators of the scheme seem to approached by agents of the Patrons of realize that their prosperity depends Industry to get special prices, but did upon pushing it in new localities and

Lee correspondence Allegan Tribune "The so-called Patrons of Industry have ingdale. They have also organized a Saranac Local: "Organizers of the club at Bangor and appointed a com-Patrons of Industry have been at work mittee to visit the storekeepers and ask them to agree to sell their goods at a Ottawa and Pearl Sts., Ledyard Block. price not to exceed a certain per cent over cost, under the threat of their opening another store if they refuse to agree that this is a step in the very direction that the farmer has most to fear, viz: ever, having been established, affords no trusts and corporations. If the farmers fat fees for organizers, which makes all trade at one store, the others must go the monopoly thus built up has the will fall to pieces. There is chance of great harm being done while there is very little promise of good, and I, for one, am well enough satisfied that the storekeepers with whom I deal are treating me fairly and I do not see that many of them are getting so rich that I need to envy them or accuse them or over-charg-

ing me." Purely Personal.

J. D. Clark is closing out the H. C.

Spencer Arnold, Treasurer of the ill of pneumonia at his rooms at the Livingston Friedrich Bros., the hustling boot and

shoe dealers of Traverse City, will run

a line of pleasure steamers on Carp Lake

next season C. W. Caskey, the Petoskey grocer, and put in several days in the city last week. T. A. Jamison, the South Boardman participate in an examination session of

the State Board of Pharmacy. The organization of the Union Loan Dr. Hamilton, of Minden City, claims and Trust Co., with a capital of \$500,000, fleshy implement man, who were mem- to have originated the idea of the P. of I., has about been completed at Detroit. The bers of the party, laughed so much at to have consulted with F. W. Vertican as company will take charge of estates and the antics of the dry goods salesman that to its objects, to have traveled with him mortgages and transact other similar through Sanilac county and to have borne business. It is backed by all the banks the chief expenses of the first efforts in in Detroit, and its board of directors inthe association. He says that the object cludes many prominent business men. The P. & B. cough drops give great was to elect men to the State Legislature Officers have been secured in the new

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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. cabinet will be found one complete set of castors with screws.

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Order this brand from

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law still remains, however, on the No. 81—Flushing B. M. A.
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Association Notes. Chairman Conklin, of the Insurance Commitee, is arranging to send out a second appeal to

the local bodies, asking for further subscriptions Several hundred copies of the proceedings of the State convention still remain in the hands consideration of the P. of I.'s. We sold of the Secretary, who is prepared to send copies a broom to-day at the regular price, 15 to the members of every association in the State,

on receipt of a list of the members. Morley correspondence Big Rapids Current: Hon. C. L. Whitney, of Muskegon, President of the Business Men's Association, delivered an age last Friday evening. The hall was well filled with an appreciative audience, which included a number of farmers from this vicinity. The speaker was introduced by Dr. B. F. Brown, in a few well-chosen words. The subject dis-cussed was the benefits derived from the Business Men's Association, not only by the merchants who meet and exchange views relative to the best ways and means of carrying on business, but also to the communities which they serve. The speaker said that the impression which seems to prevail in some localities that the B. M. A. is a combination of men who seek to control markets and discriminate against other classes, is totally wrong—altogether for-eign to their purposes or intents. Among their aims are those of getting cheap freight rates, low rates of insurance and protection from spurious or adulterated goods. These things operate to lessen the merchants' expenses, and enable them to sell goods to their customers at lower prices than they otherwise could, besides guarding themselves and customers from dangerous imi tations. He said that not only merchants, but also farmers and others were welcome to mem bership in the B. M. A., and that by meeting together the interests of each would be advanced. The lecture was entertaining throughout, and

was listened to with marked attention. Wherein the Collection System Is Beneficial. LUDINGTON, Nov. 2, 1889.

E. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids:

DEAR SIR—Our B. M. A. having appointed a special committee to investigate the advisability of adding the collective feature to the Association. I take the liberty of asking you to, and trust you will kindly furnish me with such knowledge and opinions on the subject as you deem desirable and important. I wish to consider it under two heads:

1. Whether or not it will in any way prejudice in the rere with the main object of the society. Whether or not it is generally used by the members and its benefits.

In answering these questions, you will greatly

nanswering these questions, you will grant answering the grant and gra stions, you will greatly

would in any way interfere with the improve-ment work of the Association. It is a part of the work of an organization of business men to protect its members, the same as it is the busine of a mercantile agency to warn its subscribers in time to prevent their sustaining serious losses.
To be sure, the chronic dead-beat will not cher h the kindliest feelings toward the Associa on, but as he is usually an individual who sel om has much weight in the community, to be

The collection department is usually patre 1-the bankers, lawyers and cash merchan aving no use for it. As to its benefits, The TRADESMAN confidently refers any one skeptic on that point to the published proceedings of the Muskegon convention, a copy of which wil be sent to any business man applying for same

Good Words Unsolicited. T. W. Preston, drugs and groceries, Millbrook:

Ve cannot get along without it." C. A. Johnson & Co., general dealers, Sparta Would not be without it, if it cost double the

Conrad Bros., general dealers, St. Ignace: "W have concluded that we want The Tradesman

William Connor, clothing salesman, Marshall: Your manly courage in exposing the machine tions of the so-called Patrons of Industry, with their wild and outrageous schemes, illegitimate the extreme, ought to secure for you the sub eription of every legitimate merchant in the

Rockford Register: "E. A. Stowe, of Thi MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, was in town yesterday and made the Register quite a pleasant call. THE TRADESMAN is meeting with well-deserved success, as it should, for it should be in the nands of every business man in the State. S. reports that it is taken by every business man except two in Rockford.

Get Rid of Old Stock.

One of the most successful merchants we have known used to say that he always kept his old stock in a place were it was handy to get at. Every thing that "hung fire," as he expressed it, was brought out in plain sight, so it should not be forgotten. He worked on this principle, and taught his clerks to do the same. He said it was easy enough to sell new goods, but it required an effort to dispose of those that had been in the store for some Working on this principle his originators of the enterprise. stock was in excellent condition, and there was very little of it that could be called old. Perhaps the above should be qualified; for no wise merchant would There are, however, always enough buyers who are just as well pleased with the old as the new. The new goods are always apt to please the clerks so well that they forget the old and use all their energies on the new. The result of such a method is to be left at the end of the season with an unsalable stock. Stock decreases in value constantly. The wise merchant will have an eye on those goods that do not move lively, and he will offer every incentive for disposing of them.

Going Back on Their Agreement In 1885, it will be recalled, the so-called valued policy insurance law was adopted how in thunder this man can pay cash by the Legislature of New Hampshire for his goods? Respectfully, and so distasteful was it to the fire insurance men that all the outside companies doing business therein withdrew and entered into an agreement to write no more insurance on property in that State until the obnoxious statute should be repealed. This threat was put into execution and the New Hampshire people have since been dependent upon local companies No. 80—Bay City and W. Bay City R. M. A. President, F. L. Harrison; Secretary, Lee E. Joslyn. books and has since been adopted by other states; in fact, Wisconsin, Texas, Arkansas, Ohio, Delaware, Missouri and Nebraska have a similar valued policy law at present. The Ætna, the largest fire insurance company in the United President, L. P. Wilcox; Secretary, W. R. Mandigo.

No. 84—Standish B. M. A.

President, P. M. Angus; Secretary, D. W. Richardson.

notice that it will, within three months, resume business in New Hampshire, and the probable outcome will be that most No. 86-Millbrook and Blanchard B. M. A. the probable outcome will be that most president. T. W. Preston: Secretary, H. P. Blanchard of the old companies will soon be doing

business within the Granite State.

Percentage and Other Matters for the DUSHVILLE, Oct. 28, 1889.

Editor Michigan Tradesman: DEAR SIR-Through your paper I wish to submit a few thoughts for the the Business Men's Association, delivered an —the time since its purchase—would interesting lecture at Thurkow's hall in this vilinsurance and taxes for one year equal 131/2 per cent. of all sales, leaving us 7 per cent. out of pocket in the tran-saction. Where would our living be on a 10 per cent. P. of I. basis if the 20 per cent. on the broom does us no good?

Take another instance: Yesterday we sold a pair of ladies' kid boots for \$2.50 that cost \$2.25, which gave a little over 11 per cent. profit. But the cash that bought them would have brought the price of the kid boots now to \$2.72, if we figure 7 per cent. on the original in-

Our taxes and insurance last year were 13½ per cent. on all sales. The cash invested in store, stock and fixtures and fixtures and fixtures and fixtures and fixtures are fixed for the cash in the cash invested in store, stock and fixtures and fixed for the cash in the cash yielding no other income but the profits of merchandise would, if loaned at 7 per cent., have yielded 15 per cent. on all sales for the year.

The freight on salt from our nearest railroad station to our store is and always has been *over* 50 per cent. on its cost. Where would the P. of I. 10 per cent. leave us? The freight on kerosene from our nearest wholesale store is 23½ per cent.; it has not been less in ten years, and has sometimes been considerable even more; this with an average shrinkage of per cent. shows the impossibility of P. the retailer. The freight on fresh fruits,

o per cent.

If the average farmer, leaning to the If the average farmer, leaning to the P. of I., would abandon the false idea that it is his legitimate business to beat and break down the merchant, learn to know that the farmer, blacksmith, mechanic and merchant are all alike the victims of trusts and monopolies, and that they should give encouragement to have some one point out to us how a adoption of the Blue Letter collection system that they should give encouragement to one another instead of waging war against the very class, who by competiment work of the Association. It is a part of the true of the proved and the proved that they should give encouragement to one another instead of waging war against the very class, who by competiment work of the Association. It is a part of the true of the proved against the very class, who by competiment work of the Association. It is a part of the true of the proved against the very class, who by competiment work of the Association and the price he pleases. We would like to Competition that they should give encouragement to one another instead of waging war against the very class, who by competition that they should give encouragement to one another instead of waging war against the very class, who by competition the proved that they should give encouragement to one another instead of waging war against the very class, who by competition that they should give encouragement to one another instead of waging war against the very class, who by competition the proved that they should give encouragement to one another instead of waging war against the very class, who by competition the proved that they should give encouragement to one another instead of waging war against the very class, who by competition the proved that they should give encouragement to one another instead of waging war against the very class, who by competition the proved that they should give encouragement to one another instead of waging war against the very class, who by competition the proved that they should give encouragement to one another instead of waging war against the very class, who because the proved the pro

> more corn, wheat and oats, thus increasing the over-production of farmer's produce and lower the market price. What would the sixteenth man do, the 10 per cent. P. of I.? Naturally enough, he would say, "competition is killed and now I will strike for higher prices."
>
> Thus the evil they would cure increases. If the mercurial flyers of the day wish are competitively and the competition of the daily press. If the mercurial flyers of the day wish are competitively and the competition of the daily press. Thus the evil they would cure increases

The Hudson merchants very generally ondemn the P. of I., as will be shown by

There is no good business principle it it."

J. J. Wood, bookstore: "Bad for both the farmers and the merchants. A money making enterprise benefiting only the E. J. Southworth: "It benefits only the

GREENVILLE, Oct. 29, 1889.

for his goods? Respectfully,
W. J. Mills.

VISITING BUYERS.

S Sheldon, Pierson
S Cooper, Jamestown
L N Fisher, Dorr
DenHerder & Tanis,
C W Caskey, Petoskey
Harner Bros., Petoskey
Harner Bros., Petoskey
Harner Bros., Wayland
H E Hogan, So Boardman
B J Shrouds, Remus
J F Mann, Lisbon
Frank O Lord, Gd Ledge
Silas Loew, Burnip's Cors
B E Green, Hudsonville
F E Campau, Alaska
W H Watts, Alto
J L Tonnas, Cammonsburg
L Tonnas, Cammonsburg

Why Oysters are Scarce this Year.

supply of good oysters for the fall demand, the price of shell stock has been steadily advancing since the first of September, and if the receipts do not show a lotter daily average during the part for Because of the difficulty of getting a better daily average during the next few pound. Kangaroo hunters make large a broom to-day at the regular price, 15 cents. It cost 12½ cents, which left an apparent profit of 2½ cents, or 20 per cent. on its cost. But the money paid for the broom at 7 per cent. for two years—the time since its purchase—would be a profit of the transfer of the t have been 14 per cent. of that on a note, and that leaves an apparent 6 per cent. of profit; but that is apparent only because our incurrence and taxes for consequent of the consequence of the consequenc were overdredged, there was opportunity to rake and scrape every rod of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, and the opportunity was availed of to the injury of the beds and the demoralization of prices. As a result the dealers waged a bitter war of competion in prices, to such an extent that the bulk of the oysters shucked after January 1, were sold at a loss (for oysters must be sold and shipped rapidly, especially in a mild season), and the old experience was renewed of too many goods making a loss for all, where fewer goods would have made a profit. But now they are paying fishing, for there is a scarcity of oysters in a cold fall season, with strong demand. To avoid these errors of last season the oyster packers of all kinds came

together a couple of months ago and made business arrangements that would prevent such loss of value and destruc-tion of the oysters, but it is almost too scarcity of oysters, for it will require another season to get the beds back to even the moderate condition they were in

The daily press, however, in their de-8 per cent. shows the impossibility of P. of I. 10 per cent. without heavy loss to sire for sensation, have made it appear that the organizations of oyster packers that the organizations of oyster packers oranges, lemons, bananas, etc., from Detroit to our store is more than 10 per because it is now "the style" to call all cent., while the loss by rot is from 10 to new business moves "trusts," imply condemnation at the same time.

It would be well for the world at large against the very class, who by competition have made goods cheaper, all would be benefited and none have cause for complaint.

Suppose the P. of I. could do what they obviously aim at, annihilate the business of fifteen merchants out of sixteen, what would the fifteen do? Raise teen, what would the fifteen do? Raise more corn, wheat and oats, thus increasing the see how we could have an oyster trust." We do not doubt but the oysters in the see how we could have an oyster trust." We do not doubt but the oysters in the see how we could have an oyster trust.

them ask why the State manages her imand strengthens.

Fortunately, the elements of early decline are in the P. of I., and its certain death is but a question of a short time.

Manguage I.N.T. (not a P. of I.).

Manguage I.N.T. (not a P. of I.). to the size of his foot. Here is merri-Hudson Merchants Condemn the P. of I. ment for mercury if he wishes it, for he can tickle the public into sardonic laughter at the State that throws away from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 per year by the following interviews:
Phil Sewald, jeweler: "I think it will be detrimental to business."
Dr. Geo. Chapman: "I think it is another one of the so-called trusts."

I think it is another will be detrimental to business."

Dr. Geo. Chapman: "I think it is another will be a cargo at 45 and 48 cents per bushel, yielding so poorly that even the cove packer will not touch them, although F. H. Brown, dry goods: "Damaging over packer will not touch them, although nevery way." Oren Howes, dry goods: "If they carry est season for oysters so far for over five Oren Howes, dry goods: "If they carry out their principles, it will be very depressing to business, but I do not think it will be very long-lived."

A. C. Dunham, hardware: "They would be an injury to any community."

A. C. Dunham, hardware: "They would be an injury to any community." A. C. Dannam, naturally.

A. C. Dannam, naturally.

Take the past years, and if the Chesaber and injury to any community.

L. Frensdorf & Son. grain, wool, etc.: peake oysters do not get such management as will end the too severe catching it will not be many years until the people will have to pay double present. will not last long."

John George, boots and shoes: "A perfect robbery. To the merchants who rely entirely on the farming community for natronage, it will be very detrimental."

Have to be put up in cans and graded to the standard of "church sociable stews," patronage, it will be very detrimental."
Beardsell & Plympton, drugs and groceries: "We consider it would be detrimental to any business community."
R. A. Beach, boots and shoes: "If they follow up their object the result will be very disastrous to business."
G. J. Perkins, clothing: "It is a snide.
There is no good business principle it it."

The Kangaroo in Commerce. According to the Providence Journal 6,000 kangaroo skins are received in Newark, N. J., every week, are all tar ned in one large establishment there and are then made into fine shoes. tralia and New Zealand," the Journal It is one of the stock statements of the world." The kangaroos are killed in put something old and out of style on to a customer where it would work harm.

It is one of the stock statements of the world." The kangaroos are killed in P. of I. organizers that the members of Australia about 300 miles back from the the Patrons of Industry are placed in a coast, and are shipped from Melbourne, position to pay cash the year round, but Sidney and Newcastle, in Australia, and position to pay cash the year round, but such statements are no further from the such statements are no further from the truth than the entire fabric of the in Australia, and their hides were cut organization. As a case in point, The into shoestrings. But an Englishman named Brown in that year discovered the remarkable character of the leather and lowing: brought several thousand skins to this country. He tried to sell the hides to DEAR SIR—I have this day been informed of the death of a woman whose husband is at the head of a P. of I. lodge near Cato, and that the town had to bury his wife. I would like to know how in thunder this work how in thunder this work is the controlled t certained the good quality of the leather. It was in this way that the large leather factories were first attracted to kangaroo hide. The skin was found to be very tenacious and the compactness of grain prevents its absorbing water, while the acids in blacking meet with an almost impervious substance. It was hard work for years to get the kangaroo skins. It was not until the Newarker who now tans them sent agents to Australia three years ago that the demand could be supplied. The characteristic climate of Australia and the pugnacity of the kangaroo make hunting the hides dangerous. Eight men hunt together for kangaroos They are called a "set." * * * As the game is bagged it is skinned, and the skin is stretched on the ground and per down to prevent shrinkage. flesh furnishes meat for the camp. man places his private mark upon his booty, and when they have one hundred skins apiece they return back to civiliza-

tion. There are twenty varieties of kan-

garoos, among them the blue, red Wallaby, black, gray and Forester, the latter furnishing the best leather, as it lives

The Evil of Endorsing.

The system of endorsing is all wrong, and should be utterly abolished. It has been the financial ruin of more men than, perhaps, all other causes. Bookkeeping. a journal devoted to merchants, clerks, and business men, advises our young men especially to study the matter carefully in all its bearings, and adopt some settled policy to govern their conduct, so as to be ready to answer the man who asks them to sign his note. What responsibility does one assume when he endorses a note? Simply this: He is held for the payment of the amount in full, principal and interest, if the maker of the note through misfortune misforms. of the note, through misfortune, mismanagement, or rascality, fails to pay it. Notice, the endorser assumes all this responsibility, with no voice in the management of the business and no share in the profits of the transaction, if it prove for any of the reasons stated, the princi pal fails to pay the note.

Dry Goods.

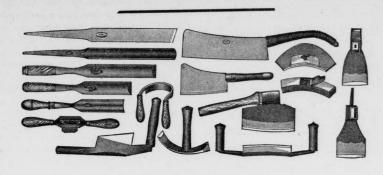
Prices Current.

Frices Odirent.	eell'sook's
UNBLEACHED COTTONS. Continue	ook's
tlantic A 6½ linegrity AA 6½ tlanta A. A 6½ King, E.F	AXES.
rchery Bunting $\frac{414}{714}$ " E C, 32 in $\frac{512}{512}$ F1	AXES. Irst Quality, S. B. Bronze
eaver Dam A A 34 Lawrence L L 574 erwick L 614 New Market B 514	" D. B. Steel
lackstone O, 32 5 Noibe R 5	BARROWS. GI
ohasset A 7½ Our Level Best 7 Riverside XX 5 Ga	BARROWS. di ailroad
difton C C C 6½ Sea Island R 6¼	BOLTS. di
onqueror XX. 5 Sharon by Star Top of the Heap. 71/2 St owight Star 71/4 Top of the Heap. 71/2 Ct	BOLTS. CI cove
'ull Yard Wide. 634 Comet, 40 in 814 SI	leigh shoe
reat Falls E 7 Carlisle 172 Ionest Width 7 New Market L, 40 in. 7½	BUCKETS.
Hartford A	Vell, plain
BLEACHED COTTONS. Wilson State	Vell, swivel. BUTTS, CAST. d ast Loose Pin, figured
Beats All	Vrought Narrow, bright 5ast joint
Sabot	Vrought Table
Owight Anchor 9 Middlesex	Vrought Brass
Edwards 6 Oak View 6 B	Blind, Parker's
Farwell 8 Sunlight	BLOCKS.
Fitchville 7½	ordinary Tackle, list April 17, '85
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.	GRADLES. dis. 5 Grain CROW BARS. Cast Steel per 1b
Cabot	Cast Steelper 1b
0.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11	CAPS. CAPS. POT IN CAPS. POT IN
Hamilton N $6^{1/2}$ $\frac{211}{312}$	Hick's C. F
Tremont N	CARTRIDGES. Rim Fire, U. M. C. & Winchester new list. Rim Fire, United Statesdis.
BLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL.	
Hamilton N	Central Fire. CHISELS. Socket Firmer Socket Framing Socket Corner Socket Slicks Parachara! Tanged Firmer
" X A 9 " 4 17½	Socket Firmer
" X F10½ " 510 S	Socket Corner
PRINTS.	Comps. Curry, Lawrence's
	Hotchkiss
Allen, staple 6 Merrin ex sintings. 8½ fancy 6½ Repp furn. 8½ robes 6½ Pacific fancy 6 6½	White Crayons, per gross
American fancy 6 American indigo 6½ Portsmouth robes 6	Copper, Planished, 14 oz cut to size per pound 14x52, 14x56, 14x60 Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60 Cold Rolled, 14x48 Bottoms
American shirtings. 5¼ Simpson mourning. 6½ Arnold " 6½ " greys 6½	Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60
" long cloth B.10½ " solid black. 6½ " Solid bla	Bottoms
" century cloth 7 " Turkey robes. 7½	Morse's Bit Stocks. Paper and straight shank. Morse's Taper Shank
" Turkey red. 101/2 " plain T'ky X 3/4 8/2	Paper and straight Shank
Cocheco fancy 6 Martha Washington	Small sizes, ser pound
" madders 6 Turkey red 34 7/2 Eddystone fancy 6 Martha Washington	ELBOWS. doz. net
Hamilton fancy 6½ Turkey red 9½ Hamilton fancy 6½ Riverpoint robes 5	Com. 4 piece, 6 in. doz. net Corrugated dis. 206 Adjustable dis.
Manchester fancy 6 Windsorfancy 6½	Adjustable
Merrimack D fancy. 6½ indigo blue10½	EXPANSIVE BITS. Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$26. Ives', 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 3, \$30
TICKINGS.	FILES—New List.
Amoskeag A C A 13½ Pearl River 12¾ Hamilton N 7½ Warren 14 DEMINS.	New American
Amoskeag13½ Everett	Nicholson's
Amoskeag 13½ Everett 12½ Amoskeag 9 oz 15 Lawrence XX 13½ Andover 11½ Lancaster 12½	Heller's Horse Rasps
	Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 2
Glenarven. 634 Renfrew Dress. 8 Lancashire. 654 Toil du Nord. 1042 Normandie. 8	
Normandie 8	
CARPET WARP. Peerless, white18½ Peerless, colored21	Stanley Rule and Level CO. S. Maydole & Co.'s. Kip's. Gis Hammers. dis Kip's. dis Yerkes & Plumb's. Mason's Solid Cast Steel. Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand. HINGES.
	Kip's
GRAIN BAGS. Stark 20 Georgia	Mason's Solid Cast Steel
Stark 20 Georgia 16 American 17 Pacific 14 Valley City 16 Burlap 11½	Gate Clark's 1, 2, 3di
THREADS.	Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3
Clark's Mile End.	longer
	Screw Hook and Lye, 75
White. Colored. White. Colored.	" " %nd
White. Colored. No. 6	Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4½ 14 an longer Screw Hook and Eye, ½
" 1035 40 " 1839 44 " 2040 45	Champion, anti-friction
CAMBRICS.	Kidder, wood track
Slater	Kidder, wood track Pots Kettles Spiders Caranameled
DED BY ANNET	Spiders Gray enameled
Fireman	Gray Chamerea.
Talbot XXX 30 J R F, XXX 35 Nameless 27½ Buckeye 32½	Stamped Tin Ware new list Japanned Tin Ware new list Granite Iron Ware new list
MIVED ELANNEL	Wonan Will a
Red & Blue, plaid . 40 Grey S R W	HORSE NAILS. Au Sable
t Windsor	Northwestern dis. 1
Union B	B KNOBS—New Libs. Door, mineral, jap, trimmings Door, porcelain, jap, trimmings. Door, porcelain, plated trimmings. Door, porcelain, trimmings. Door, porcelain, trimmings. Drawer and Shutter, porcelain.
DUCKS.	Door, porcerum, jury
Mayland, 8 oz11 West Point, 8 oz 91/2	Drawer and Shutter, porcelain
WADDINGS	Pussell & Irwin Mfg Co.'s new list
e White, doz 20 Per bale, 40 doz\$7 25	Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s
	Branford's Norwalk's LEVELS. Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s
Saler	Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s
e " Best 10½ Bedford 11 " Best AA 12½	MATTOCKS. \$16.00
CORSETS.	Hunt's \$18.50, die

SEWING SILK. Corticelli, doz......85, Corticelli knitting, per ½oz ball.....30

\$9 50 Wonderful ... 9 00 Brighton. ...

COOPER TOOLS



We endeavor to carry a full assortment.

Foster, Stevens & Co.,

33, 35, 37, 39 and 41 Louis St., 10 and 12 Monroe St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The state of the s	
HARDWARE.	MOLASSES GATES. dls. Stebbin's Pattern
Prices Current.	NAILS Advance above 12d nails.
e prices are for cash buyers, who omptly and buy in full packages. AUGURS AND BITS. dis.	FENCE AND BRADS. 50d to 60d

Thes Ives', old style Snell's..... .\$ 7 00 . 11 00 . 8 50 . 13 00 . 8 4 to 9d . 8 4 to 9d . 8 50 dis. % inch. .50&10 iage new list. 1 35 1 15 1 00 gh shoe ... BUTTS, CAST. Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy Sciota Bench.... Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy... Bench, first quality... Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, wood... .. 20&10 70&10 Fry, Acme...... 70 Common, polished... BLOCKS. dinary Tackle, list April 17, '85. isket ... 50 25 Nos. 10 to 14 ... \$4 20 \$3 000 m Fire, Unite ntral Fire... ocket Corner.....ocket Slicksutchers' Tanged Firmer. urry, Lawrence's12@121/2 dis. 10 Silver Lake, White A CHALK.

Vhite Crayons, per gross...

COPPER.

lanished, 14 oz cut to size...

14x52, 14x56, 14x56, 14x60.

lold Rolled, 14x45, 14x60.

Cold Rolled, 14x48... Discount, 10. SASH WEIGHTS. Solid Eyes dis. mall sizes, ser pound ... arge sizes, per pound ... Cuts, per foot. | TRAPS. | Steel, Game. | Oneida Community, Newhouse's | Oneida Community, Hawley & Norton's | Oneida Commun om. 4 piece, 6 in.. djustable.. dis. .60&10 .60&10 .60&10 .60&10 .60&10 Tinned Market. Coppered Market. Coppered Market. FILES-New List. ew American. Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27 28 list 12 13 14 15 18 Pain Fence, galvanized.

Discount, 60 tanley Rule and Level Co.'s. HAMMERS. Maydole & Co.'s............

dis. 25 WRENCHES.
dis. 40&10 Baxter's Adjustable, nickeled. Kip's. dis. 40&10 | Baxter's Adjustable, nickeled. Terkes & Plumb's. 30c list 60 | Coe's Genuine | Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought, Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand. 30c 40&10 | Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought, Bird Cages #ISCELLANEOUS.

Pumps, Cistern.
Screws, New List.
Casters, Bed and Plate. 50&
7½
7½
70
8.

METATO

PIG TIN.

14x20 IC, "10x14 IX, "14x20 IX, "14x20 IX, "Each additional X on this grade, \$1.75.

Worcester....

Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s MAULS.

Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled
MILLS. dis. . 40 14x28 IX. . 40 14x31 IX. . 40 14x36 IX, . 40 14x56 IX, . 25 14x60 IX, BOILER SIZE TIN PLATE.

dis.

crew Hook and Eye, ½ . . . net

The Michigan Tradesman

Official Organ of Michigan Business Men's Asso

WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE Retail Trade of the Wolverine State.

E. A. STOWE & BRO., Proprietors.

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Entered at the Grand Rapids Post Office.

E. A. STOWE, Editor. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1889. THE PRICE OF SUCCESS. Very often the hard things said about men who have made a success and THE RESTORATION OF OUR OCEAN achieved wealth is but a very severe and unjust criticism regarding personal effort, ability, wisdom and industry. In this country wealth is accumulated Were we to consider the well-to-do we would find that the rule obtains with and beyond them through watchfulness, Yet we find them abused and maligned for achieving that in which their defamers failed. Are our successful men the professions of all kinds, thus traside of business transactions, is praised, while in business the failures are shunned and the successful are vilified. This is not all-embracing, but it is true to a great ing and even menacing. The truth of have suffered long enough the business reasons, many men fail to meet with the real cause of their failure. They look entirely beyond self, imagine that the successful have caused their misfortune, and cry out that they are oppressed. They fail to recognize that this is a progressive age; that it is a very busy one filled with new enterprises, new methods, new industrial operations and business adventures and practices. The methods applicable to business affairs a few years ago are out of date and new ones continually arise. Competition is greater trades and industries are more crowded a new condition of affairs exists, and he fully awake to the demands of the times countries. and the means through which they are and best methods, applies the principles He educates himself in the principles of and any other is unnatural. Moreover, works, he rushes. The fable of the torone race taught all hares a lesson, and the interest of the United States. they do not sleep now till the race is enough to challenge a hare for a race. are living in the last quarter of the Nine teenth Century, and not the first, second was one man pursuing certain business There can be no defense made for the which are ready to be our customers? but even that wealth once consisted of

man. Many men can now look back they desire. It is the friendly facilities always makes the most comfortable poswould willingly part with any portion of with the patriotic as well as the pecuniary his physical ability to make money, yet sense, that are demanded. These will many recklessly waste their wages which not only help to make an equal-sided comis as much a part of their financial merce, but they will increase as well the strength as their right arm is of their bulk of the whole movement. They will physical. Wasted or idle money is as not, perhaps, establish themselves at the wasted or idle strength. This problem expense of Europe so much as they will of bread-getting on up through the var- take for the United States a share to ious degrees of fortune, has its solution in the individual, and his fault and the cause of his failure lie in his seeking it elsewhere.

The hope which seems to be indulged in in some quarters, that the United States can be permanently fooled and balked oftener than inherited. Among our in the matter of its foreign trade, must wealthiest men of to-day, those who in- be set down as one of the delusions with herited what they have, as compared which people are fond of entertaining with those who have labored for and themselves. Yet it is easy to see how achieved riches, are too few to form even many interests are alarmed at the awaka notable exception to the general rule. ening interest in the subject, and the increase of intelligent knowledge as to the remedy for our present disabilities. still fewer exceptions. The wealthy and The steamship lines of Europe, which well-to-do of to-day were the poor of a now practically control the trans-Atlantic generation ago. They have come into trade of the three Americas; the owners possession of what they have by means of the "tramp" ships, which pick up a that were open alike to all men. They mean and precarious living on the edges the Patrons can crush out all competition possessed no advantage which their fel- of the legitimate commerce of the regulow-men did not, and won their way by lar lines; the foreign interests of all sorts to the farmers' millennium. which are quartered upon us in the industry and energetic perseverance. United States, for their own gain; all these, as they have voices to oppose every rational and sensible step toward re-establishing our lines of ships on the in the schools, churches, the State, in Atlantic, have also the hope that the American people will fail to apply to duced? Are they not rather extolled this subject the direct and resolute and honored? The successful man, out- methods that they have used in railroad chants, a pool or understanding would building, and the establishment and maintenance of domestic industries.

The time has come, beyond doubt, when the attention of the country may extent, so much so that it has given rise be, and will be, drawn to the subject. to peculiar social problems and created We have seen long enough the relative discontent and a schism that is perplex- decadence of our ocean shipping. We the whole matter is, that, for various disadvantages of not having friendly lines to carry to the countries south of success desired and fail to look at the us articles which experience shows we can sell there. We have endured long enough the offense of seeing a large part of the commerce between North and South America done in ships making "triangular voyages" - bringing the products of South America to us, carrying our products to Europe, and completing the three-sided operation by taking Europe's manufactures to South America. Such a commerce as this illustrates to us, if nothing else would, the folly and fatuity of our present situation. We have a large trade with South America. We are good buyers from her. who is slow to recognize this is the one In 1888 we purchased 53% millions from who fails to succeed. The successful Brazil, 10 millions from Venezuela, and as it has come to be known-warns the man of to-day is ever watchful. He is 20 millions from other South American

Yet we surrender our trade with these to be met. He is always abreast of the nations to European control, and give to age, and keeps pace with the changing Europe not simply the profit of the carrycondition of affairs. He seeks the new ing but the enormous advantage of its manipulation and direction. If it be worth is a positive detriment to the farmers, suited to the rushing, crowded, ever- while for ships to sail between our ports changing, advancing times. He catches and those of South America, one way, it farming community that the officers and the spirit of the general progress and ought to be worth while for them to sail keeps up with it, or in advance of it. both ways. This is natural commerce, his business, and becomes acquainted it is just commerce, for if we buy of tive promises and prophesies is sure to with its minutest ramifications. With South America 84 millions a year, we the change of conditions he changes his ought to sell her more than 30 millions. methods, and is quick to utilize the ad- She takes from Europe the products of vantage his alertness discloses to him. the advanced industries; she will take many of these from us, if the ships that

won. This is so true in this day that American ships are entertaining is, that suredly be a greater stability. Not only there can be found no tortoise silly the subject will not receive practical and that, but there would be a strong influ-The successful man recognizes that we will be perpetually terrified by the word ness operations; business that would in the commercial nations start and support country; business that would produce or even the third. He succeeds, not only their steamship lines with subsidies, something, and leave the country richer because he works for it, but because he open or covert? Did we not ourselves in a tangible property. What does a works in the right way. Where there build the great railways which first large industrial system profit when it opened the West, by means of subsidies methods and adventures ten years ago, gifts of valuable lands, or direct loans of basis, is unstable, and in its fluctuations there are now thousands of men in com- the public credit? Is it a crime to do for affects creative industries and hazards petition with him. Business tact grasps our ships what we did for our locomonew methods, and when the old currents tives? The railroads opened up our of commerce become crowded, cuts new domestic traffic and made our industries channels through the country, and, if pessible; they have brought materials tial, material quantity. It adds nothing necessary, into new lands. There is no for manufacture within reach of each to the general wealth; it consists of false patent on any of this. Everything is other, as they have, likewise, brought our values and fanciful commodities, and reopen to all alike, and that some do not raw products to the seaports; is it likely, succeed is no fault of those who do. then, that we shall fail to see the sense lations ever changing, but never in crea-There are instances in which wealth be- and the profit of providing correspondcomes an oppressor in certain directions. ing carriage for these to the nations to substantial gain in stocks, margins, City northward, will touch Bellaire, East

nothing found to prevent this, who are | -in range, in quality, in adaptation. Our | approach stability, and the better agents

basis of a comfortable fortune. No one United States, and directed and managed stable, progressive prosperity. which she is every way entitled.

And such ships must be fostered by the wise and adequate legislation of Congress. Let the voices of foreign interests object, but what of that?

FALSE REASONING. It is the stock threat of the P. of I. organizers that the merchants who refuse to contract with the organization will live to see "grass grow in the streets" of their towns and villages. They vividly picture a condition of affairs when every merchant who refuses to listen to the entreaties or threats of the P. of I. will during the past three months. With this be following a plow in the field, while knowledge in detail, The Tradesman is their vacant stores in the villages and the grass in the streets in front of every building but the P. of I. store will be a constant reminder of the supremacy of the new doctrine. In other words, they argue on the assumption that the nearer in merchandising, the nearer they will be

The fallacy of such reasoning is readily apparent to any man of ordinary abilities. Carried to a legitimate conclusion, such a policy would leave but one merchant in towns of ordinary size and not to exeed a dozen stores in cities as large as Grand Rapids and Detroit. Under such curtailment of the number of mernecessarily follow-the prices on merchandise would not be held to the 10 per cent. basis, while the prices paid for agricultural products of all kinds would suffer a corresponding reduction. The farmers would find themselves unable to extricate themselves from the trap into which they had unconsciously fallen. Farm property would decline in value until it would be next to worthless-all because of the absence of a home market, which is the best market the farmer eve had or ever will have. Bankruptcy and starvation would necessarily follow, as a legitimate result of the absence of competition

THE TRADESMAN wishes it to be under stood that it does not predict such a condition of affairs. The sturdy good sense of the rank and file of the farmers of this country would never permit their being led into so ruinous a pitfall as the P. of I. organizers are endeavoring to precipitate. The pitiful wail of the miners and lumbermen who suffer at the hands of the company store-or "pluck me" store, farmer against placing himself in a position where he could be made the prey of designing and unscrupulous men. The experience of those who espoused the cause of the P. of I. a year ago, and have found that, instead of being a benefit, it should also warn the thinking men of the organizers of the P. of I. are teaching a false doctrine, knowing it to be false, and that the man who listens to their seducregret it before many months have

WATERED STOCKS.

There is too much of our wealth in come hither from Rio and Buenos Ayres wind and water. Where ficticious values toise and the hare is out of date. That shall go directly back again, and go in and watered stock taken from our commercial system there would, perhaps, be The delusion which those hostile to a great shrinkage, but there would asdirect treatment. They hope that people ence felt driving men to legitimate busi-"subsidy." But did not, and do not, all crease the material prosperity of the creates nothing, when it has no material legitimate enterprises, and substantial investments? The whole system of speculation is not based on any substansults in the shifting of fortunes, accumution or production. What is there given pools and the like? They are only perabuse of the power wealth may bring, Our sales to South America, in 1868, plexing to the real creative forces which were 191/2 millions; in 1888 they were add to substantial wealth by the producthe brain and brawn of its possessor. 291/2 millions. But our purchases there tion of something tangible, something Would not this so-called problem be elim- grew in the same two decades from 40 valuable, They encourage and at the Charlevoix. Whether the route from inated of a very troublesome quantity millions to 84 millions. The balance same time menace the credit system with Boyne City will lead to Charlevoix direct were all to properly use the means about against us thus increased four fold. And its burdens of interest and rents which is or to Petoskey-running a spur line to them and within them to provide them- yet our capability of supplying return an unhappy one at best. The only sub- Charlevoix—has not yet been decided by selves with at least a competency? cargoes enormously increased. Our pro-stantial wealth is the material, and the the powers that be. What is in the way of an effort? What duction of manufactured goods developed nearer commercial interests can be based is in the way of success? If there be between 1868 and 1888 in every particular on the substantial, the nearer will they to blame for the failures if not those shops and factories are far better pre- will they become as material-producing who fail? Aside from the lack of effort, pared now than twenty years ago to forces. We want less wind and water, there is prodigality too often observable furnish the agricultural nations of South and more of a substance that we can

which is never a part of the successful America with the manufactures which take hold of. Something we can feel How Adrian Merchants Regard the P. upon their lives and discover that they for transportation alone that are want- sessions. It has a sense of security about have wasted what could have proven the ing. It is steamship lines, owned in the it that creates a stronger faith and a more

INSPIRED BY IGNORANCE.

The Detroit News and a number of other daily papers of the State have had considerable to say of late concerning the P. of I., which they very improperly term the "Farmers' Trust." The articles are, in the main, full of inaccuracies, might be good; but if I stocked in the showing the general ignorance of newspaper writers on the subject. THE TRADESMAN is the only paper which has gone to the expense of probing the movement to the bottom, having maintained a reporter in the confidence of the originators of the scheme at Port Huron several weeks. The confessions and admissions of the "Supreme" officers of the order, fortified by the account books men who are familiar with the inside workings of the plan, form the basis of THE TRADESMAN'S series of exposures able to state that the movement is losing ground faster than it is gaining, and that it is only a question of a few months when the P. of I. will cease to be an object of contention, so far as Michigan merchants are concerned.

The local management-or mismanagement, rather-of the Western Union Telegraph Co. continues to receive the condemnation of the business public. The surly treatment accorded the patrons of the office is enough to sour the sunniest of dispositions.

There is not an ill anywhere but for which some one has a remedy. There are theories and theories by which the most perplexing social and civil problems can be solved. Each evil has its specialist with his specific, but the ills do not disappear, and the problems remain unolved. The theories seem difficult to reduce to practice, and the specifics lose their virtue before they can be applied. Notwithstanding there are some evils magnified and others altogether the creations of imagination, the specialist would do a good work who could make statesmen out of politicians.

One great difficulty lying across the path of life of many struggling vainly for success is their view singly to the end desired. The almost universal greed for gain is, however worthy the object desired may be, a difficulty in the attainment of the end. Intent on attaining the object in view, the means to be employed exalted positions and fortunes before they have learned how to live. "Stepping stones" and "means to an end" are delusive, Foundation stones and ends attained pave the way to success.

Ignorant legislators can weaken, cripple, or even destroy a nation. Ignorant physicians can weaken, cripple, or even destroy a human being, yet we require medical education, diplomas, certificates recommendations, etc., from our physicians, and elect our legislators with reckless disregard concerning their fit ness and qualifications to make laws. We suffer constantly in many ways from bad legislation yet never stop to consider the cause or a remedy. Political education seems never to be thought of, and many of our politicians are too ignorant in political matters to know that they are ignorant. Fewer and better legislators, both State and national, would be an im-

The question of how to get money is engaging the attention of more people than the question of how to earn money Laws that are general are the ones to be regarded. There is no general law governing scheming and speculation. The successful in such matters are the exceptions. There is a general law, however, governing the earning of money and all legitimate industry. Those who fail to receive what they earn are unfortunate exceptions to the general rule and are very few. The problem is how to earn noney, and this is no easy one. It is simple enough when rightly considered, but too many people do not comprehend that it forms the basis of all success. No one is entitled to anything he does not earn, and very few fail to get that for Findings, Shoe Store Supplies, Kic which they give an equivalent.

Route of the West Michigan. It is stated that the C. & W. M. Railway, in extending its line from Traverse Jordan and Boyne City, going east of Pine Lake. The uneven condition of the country on the west side of Pine Lake precludes the road taking that route to

It Doesn't Cost Anything to Think. Old Grouty-"I've got some splendid advice for young men who are thinking of getting married." Would-be Benedict—"What is it?"

Old Grouty-"Keep on thinking."

Adrian merchants are largely young men, and the methods and history of the Patrons of Industry have caused the expression of some decided opinions. The general feeling is that the patrons will prove to be a large and lustrous fizzle, individual expressions being as follows:

C. G. Wesley, of Wesley & Sons, hatters and clothiers: "The effect on my trade, if I put in say four times the stock the first year, and sign one of their contracts, same proportion the second year and the organization broke up the effect on me

Hoch Bros., grocers: "If the 700 families they claim to have in this country combined to buy their groceries at a certain store, the result would be bad for the others in our line; but we do not believe they can or will so concentrate their patronage."

Charles Humphrey, books and station ery: "I do not think the organization will materially affect any branch of business. of the organization and the statements of It is one of those spasmodic efforts that will be short-lived and soon forgotten."

man's dollar will always be just as good to me as a Patron's. They can get no Adrian jeweler into it, and I know it. The effect would be very disastrous to him if he were honest, and we all are, you know.

Levi Roath, of Roath & Van Doren, agricultural implements: "No merchant with a well-established trade can afford to go into the scheme. The Patrons will have some effect upon trade for a time. Our trade is with the farmers largely, and is of a class of goods they require time to pay for. One of the claims of the new organization is that they are to pay cash; two-thirds of their members cannot pay cash when buying farm tools. This is one reason I do not believe they will suc-

Miles A. Wheeler, of Johnson & Wheeler, druggists: "The object of the Patrons is to crowd out legitimate business. They will hurt trade for awhile, as they do now, but ultimately they must fail, because men's interests are counter, and cannot possibly be all in the same channel."

Geo. A. Wilcox, of the Wilcox hardware company: "If the farmers of this county think they are paying too much for hardware they are 'off.' The hardware men have to 'hustle' early and late to make ends meet. I think if merchants generally igners the exist the winter the extablished. generally ignore the order the established tradesmen would not suffer from the Patrons of Industry in the long run.'

John Mulzer, boots and shoes: not believe the movement will be lasting, or that its influence will be long felt. One result will be to compel us to do a more strictly cash business, margins are so small now that if we have any considerable loss our profits ar

J. V. DeFoe, dry goods: "The effect on trade of all branches here is apparent at present, because the trade of the Patrons is being held off until they have stores of their own. While saying nothing against the new organization, I honestly think it would be disastrous to a merchant's credit to enlist to run a are disregarded. The plain lessons of Patrons of Industry store. And I do life are not learned, and men strive for not think the Patrons will succeed. I advocated their starting an entirely new store of their own, and let the old merchants run as they have been."

F. R. Stebbins, furniture, crockery and carpets: "I wish them no harm, but goods, yet cannot make a bargain with their committe. There seems to be a general feeling among purchasers outside of the order to stop trading with a storekeeper who signs a Patron of Industry contract. However, they may very seri-ously affect trade is some branches."

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WHOLESALE STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, PERIODICALS. The largest and most complete line of above goods in the S ate, at reasonable prices. Dealers are invited to call. Send for our circulars and price lists. OUR HOLIDAY LINE IS NOW COMPLETE. Corner Larned and Wayne Sts., Detroit.



Knit Boots, 1 Stay, \$13.50 Net Wool " 1 " 12.00" Wool 2 Stays, 9.50 " 8.50 " " Boys, 2 "

LOWEST PRICES ON ALL KINDS OF

Whitcomb & Paine's Calf Boots, Rubbers etc. A Beautiful Smyrna Rug given with each gross dressing.

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E. W. HALL PLATING WORKS, Brass and Iron Polishing

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Cabot, Dwight Anchor, Fruit of Loom, Lonsdale, Vineyard, Farwell, Middlesex, Sunlight, First Prize.

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NELSON BROS. & CO., •

Wall Paper and Window Shades.

GRAND RAPIDS,

but one which she seldom avails herself of, is a right to business habits. Those one month, and that on each occasion the who have them are such a minority among the whole number as scarcely to count at all.

render no account of their expenditure, but to keep the house neat and cheerful and to provide comfortable meals. This simplifies matters very much. But such a state of things may not always last, a state of things may not always last, a state of things may not always last, a state of their expenditure, but to keep the house neat and cheerful and to provide comfortable meals. This implifies matters very much. But such a state of things may not always last, a state of the state of the state of the whole made the best and purest of the whole made the best and purest of the country to-day where a little hotter fire than usual in furnace or grate will do just the same thing. Every house holder should assure himself that no such always last, a state of things may not always last, a state of things may not always last, a state of things may not always last, a state of the whole made the best and purest of the whole made the best and purest soap stock, to carry to the toilet the perfuse of the whole made the best and purest soap stock, to carry to the toilet the perfuse of the whole made the best and purest soap stock, to carry to the toilet the perfuse of the whole made the best and purest soap stock, to carry to the toilet the perfuse of the whole made the best and purest soap stock, to carry to the toilet the perfuse of the whole made the best and purest soap stock, to carry to the toilet the perfuse of the whole made the best and purest soa and woe to the woman who has become danger menaces his own home or wareaccustomed to it when she suddenly finds house. herself a widow. Some women are inherently lazy, and nearly all women have a natural dislike for figures. These would the conditions. If a building is already herself a widow. Some women are ininstinctively avoid all keeping of accounts. Others think to take up any such system makes them appear strongminded, and that they are more attrac-tive in their normal condition of idiocy. tive in their normal condition of idiocy.

We have heard of a lady whose husband, obliged to leave the city, deposited in her hands a check-book for some five hundred dollars with which to make cerhundred dollars with which to make certain purchases. On his return he asked whose volubility exceeded their careful her if she had money enough, upon which the charming imbecile instantly answered to has still a heavy account against it that she had had an abundance, and had that she had had an abundance, and had recalled by the same writer, a dwelling that she had had an abundance and had recalled by the same writer, a dwelling that she had had an abundance and had recalled by the same writer, a dwelling that she had had an abundance and had recalled by the same writer, a dwelling that she had had an abundance and had recalled by the same writer, a dwelling that she had had an abundance and had recalled by the same writer, a dwelling that she had had an abundance and had recalled by the same writer, a dwelling that she had had an abundance and had recalled by the same writer, a dwelling that she had had an abundance and had recalled by the same writer, a dwelling that she had had an abundance and had recalled by the same writer, a dwelling that she had had an abundance and had recalled by the same writer. not expected to buy, and still had several checks left. The husband shortly repurchased a number of things she had ceived a letter from a friend in the bank, informing him that his wife had overdrawn her account by nearly double the conditions prevailed. amount deposited, but that the friend had heated rapidly from the absorption o assumed the responsibility, knowing it would be all right. In the lady's ignorance of business, she had supposed every check stood with the bank for just as ditions favorable to spontaneous commuch as she chose to write down on its face, and considered herself a model of face, and considered herself a model of economy that she had two or three specilillustrated, together with the large posmens of this invaluable and Fortunatuslike sort of check left. Every girl should be given a knowl-

edge of certain business matters. She should have a sufficient insight into banking to make her independent of the service of men not of her immediate family. She soon learns the nature of bills and receipts, and she should know as well the nature and forms of deeds, writs and leases, power of attorney, contracts and bills. She should know how to get out of business difficulties, as she very readily gets into dom of providing funds necessary for them. She should know how to maintain her rights with firmness, and without anger; she will then know more than the majority of the stronger sex! She would have gone through the ordeal of a fire, then not be left to the mercy of those disposed to try to get the best of a bargain made with "nothing but a woman." But it is not in money matters alone

that business habits are essential. The housekeeper who is destitute of them makes but a poor appearance beside one who has them. The latter has a fixed young persons are growing up with, that hour and day for every domestic duty. The one replenishes before an article is exhausted; the other runs around and borrows. The one knows just how long an article ought to last; the other is robbed before her face and eyes. The one • can see a visitor at almost any hour of is pernicious in its effects as it is culpable the day; the other has to hurry to make in character. herself presentable. The one has something from which a toothsome addition to a meal can be made if an unexpected and industrious employment will seldom guest drops in; the other has nothing but an apology to offer-a thing that is who have been suffered to pass but an apology to oner—a thing that is always unpalatable. With one all goes tude and strength of character to become smoothly, noiselessly, and with a smiling persevering, energetic, and industrious in after life. A determination of characnoticeable, and mistress and servants are forever in a snarl.

Therefore, business habits are valuable great safeguard against evil. Impulsive to a woman as a means of general com- exertions may sometimes produce magnififort during every day of her life, be she cent deeds; but without methodical and rich or poor. Without them she does habit and strength of will, but little nothing decently and in order; with permanent good or usefulness is ever acthem she is mistress of the situation; she complished. It is only in the cultivation and improvement of our faculties that unexpected, and lifts herself beyond the large number of instances show the vice kindly-contemptuous help of those who of idleness to be the result of luxurious HUM & SCHNEIDER, Grand Rapids have been wiser than she, and, by means habits, which break down the native of business habits, have made themselves all that she might be. Without them she is only a waif and a drift, cared for and enterprise necessary to undertake and kept by what may be designated as the the perseverance to carry through any business habits of the great universe, which, in its foresight, looks out for the which, in its foresight, looks out for the apparently useless atoms as much as for unable to see the utility of proper underraces and continents, while with them she might, if only infinitesimally assist a vast conception of what is to be done, Louise Phillips. in its work.

The Origin of Fires. In speaking of the origin of fires, Dr. Nichols states that present investigations show that the number of fires attributable to incendiarism is much less than is generally supposed. Spontaneous combustion is another cause which has here-tofore been brought forward on a great many occasions, when the real trouble has been in defective or careless con-

narrowly escaped destruction was directly cotton seed was a better fertilizer and a traceable to defective construction. In In many cases this is due to the fact that their male relations take all the care of their money matters, asking them to the their cases sufficient heat reached the case sufficient heat reached the chimneys when the house was built. In these cases sufficient heat reached the chimneys when the house was built. In these cases sufficient heat reached the chimneys when the house was built. In the fact of the fact o

Continued contact of wood with hot brickwork or heated currents of ai stroyed the "plant" of a well-established

industry.
But while spontaneous combustion, sawdust alone was safe enough, when it became saturated with oil from the polishing of the floor above, new conditions prevailed. The sawdust oxygen by the oil. The temperature speedily rose to such a point that igni tion occurred, and flame burst throughinto the room. For many years the conbustion were so imperfectly known that no precautions were taken to avoid them. sibilities of defectiveness in flues and chimneys, by a very complete list of catastrophes, that an intelligent builder—by which we mean not only the man who builds a house, but the man who has it built as well—must keep this experience in mind, and see that none of these fatal conditions is repeated in his own structure.

With twenty-seven recognized causes of fire, and any number besides, not clas sified, there are not a few otherwise careful persons who despair of the value of precautions, and trust the whole matter to fate and a heavy insurance. The wis rebuilding is certainly commendable; but aside from any economic reasons why valuables should not be permitted at either home or place of business, know that there are many things for the loss with whom she deals, and who may be of which insurance is but a poor compensation.

The Methods of Success.

There is no modern notion that more completely strikes at the root of whole sale sentiment and of national and individual prosperity than the idea that many industry, especially manual industry, is not quite respectable.

Whether idleness takes the form of ounging and street gossip that begets all kinds of vices, or of dreamy sentimentalism that wastes life in vague fancies, or the busy idleness that occupies itself in attending to other people's business, all The want of method and habit in early

life is answerable for many evils to manhood. The youth accustomed to regular lose such habit in after life, while those ter, a firmness of principle, which tries to do that which is right instead of that which is temporarily agreeable is the steady resolutions, without system and energy of character. The person who regards momentary gratification as the chief good will soon lose the vigor and scheme requiring industry and self-com mand. Some, from a paucity of ideas, sit down in the inaction of despair. Others begin with earnestness and hope, but, lacking perseverance, are intimi-dated by the first difficulty, and accomplish nothing because they have not the courage to face obstacles. Still others

Cotton Seed.

others from succeeding, and have none left with which to secure their own suc-

Was there ever such a history as that or struction. While dwelling houses in the United States are burning at about the products? For seventy years despised as rate of one every hour, and mills, hotels, stores and barns are vanishing in proportion, it is worth the consideration of food for which the soil was hungering, every householder to know whether his own premises are inviting destruction utilities, shortly afterward found to be from fire, or whether they are reasonably nutritious food for beasts, and thereupon secure from the ruin brought by that ele-

The Michigan Tradesman

| Medicing an Tradesman | ment. In the fire tables of 1884, incendiarism is placed at the top of a list of some twenty-seven causes. Next in this fatal list comes defective flues, but it is questionable whether they have been given the rank they deserve. Dr. Nichols mentions, as a notable example of the complete carelessness possible in this direction, that the handsome residence of the put one which she seldom avails herself a peighbor got on fire three times within the horean breath of the Alps. And the first instance, fire was due to wood thirty-five gallons of oil than before, that placed in connection with a steam boiler, the hulls of the seed made the best of

1	LAMP BURNERS.
r	No. 0 Sun 45
e l	No 1 " 48
e	No. 2 " 70
-	Tubular 75
y	LAMP CHIMNEYS.—Per box.
y	
t l	6 doz. in box. No. 0 Sun
s	No. 0 Sun
S	Diest anality
S	No 0 Sup orimp top 2 15
-	No. 0 Sun, crimp top. 2 15 No. 1 " 2 25 No. 2 " 3 25
1	No 2 " " " 3 25
	No. 0 Sun, crimp top
,	No. 1 " "
t	No. 2 " " "3 80
t	
	Pearl top. No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled
s	No. 2 " " " 4 70
-	No. 2 Hinge, " "4 70
-	La Bastic.
t	No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz
-	No. 2
,	No. 1 crimp, per doz
g	La Bastic. No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz. 1 25 No. 2 " " 1 50 No. 1 crimp, per doz 1 40 No. 2 " 1 60
S	STONEWARE-AKRON.
n	Butter Crocks, per gal 061/2
	Jugs, ½ gal., per doz
e	Jugs, ½ gal., per doz. 65 "1"" 90 "2"" 180
t	" 2 " "1 80
n	Milk Pans, ½ gal., per doz. (glazed 66c) 60 " " 1 " (" 90c) 78
V	
	FRUIT JARS-Per gro.
t	Mason's, pints \$ 9 50
f	" quarts 10 00
e	" 14-gallon
i-	Lightning, quarts
	" ½-gallon 16 00
h	
1-	

A.D. Spangler & Co WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRUITS AND PRODUCE

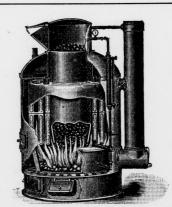
And General Commission Merchants. EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

We buy and sell all kinds of fruit and produce and solicit correspondence with both buyers and sellers.

SEEDS!

If in want of Clover or Timothy, Orchard, Blue Grass, or Red Top, or, in fact, Any Kind of Seed, send or write to the

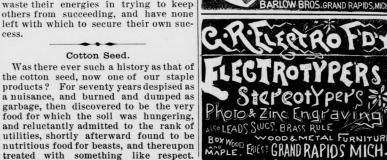
Seed Store, 71 Canal St., GRAND RAPIDS. W.T.LAMOREAUX.



"COLUMBIA"

Steam and Hot Water Boiler for warming dwellings, etc.





DEATH

. To the Pass Book.

Such is the fate of the Pass Book System wherever it comes in H. M. BLIVEN, Manager.

Which is now used by over 2,600 Michigan merchants.

The Tradesman Coupon is the cheapest and most modern in the market, being sold as follows:

2 Coupons, per hundred........\$2.50 Subject to the following discounts 3.00 Orders for 200 or over... 5 per cent
4.00 "500" 10 "
5.00 "1000" 20 "

SEND IN SAMPLE ORDER AND PUT YOUR BUSINESS ON A CASH BASIS.

E. A. SYOWE & BRO., Grand Rapids.

H. Leonard & Sons

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cor. Spring and Fulton Sts.

If we have not sent you our new Holiday Catalogue No. 100, we shall be pleased to send one on request. The largest line of Staple and Fancy Goods in this line ever shown in promptly attended to.

The largest line of Staple and the City.

Do not forget that we are agents for Rueckheim Bros.' Penny Goods, which are the best goods made, although sold at the same price as other makes. Mail orders promptly attended to. one on request. The largest line of Staple and Western Michigan.

Terms on Holiday Goods--Due Jan. 1. Buy early while assortment is complete.

ALSO SEND FOR OUR GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY CATALOGUE NO. 98 AND LAMP AND LAMP GOODS CATALOGUE NO. 101, IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED THEM.

H. Leonard & Sons

HESTER & FOX,

SAW AND CRIST MILL MACHINERY



Planers, Matchers, Moulders and all kinds of Wood-Working Machinery, Saws, Belting and Oils.

And Dodge's Patent Wood Split Pulley. Large stock kept on hand. Send for Sampl Pulley and become convinced of their superiority. 44, 46 and 48 So. Division St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Write for Prices.





AND **PULLEYS** A SPECIALTY

FIRST-CLASS <u>in Every respect.</u> Send Specifications for Estimates before Contracting

THE LANE & BODLEY CO.

BLIVEN & ALLYN,

"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.

63 Pearl St.

Lemon & Peters.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Lautz Bros. & Co.'s Soaps, Niagara Starch, Amboy Cheese.

GRAND RAPIDS.

WM. R. KEELER & CO., Wholesale Confectioners,

We wish to announce to the trade that we are prepared to meet all competition in our line, which comprises a full line of confectionery, fruit and nuts.

We also carry the Finest Line of Christmas Goods in the City.

EDWIN FALLAS,

Butter, Eggs, Fairfield Cheese, Foreign Fruits, Mince Meat, Nuts, Etc.

Oyster and Mince Meat Business Running Full Blast. Butter and Sweet Potatoes Going Like Hot Cakes. Let your orders come

Office and Salesroom, No. 9 Ionia St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Headquarters for C. WILKINSON & SON'S

Fancy Jersey

Sweet Potatoes.

3 NORTH IONIA ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

MOSELEY BROS.,

---WHOLESALE---

Fruits, Seeds, Oysters & 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.

Alfred J. Brown,

A. HIMES,

Lehigh Valley Goal Go.'s

SHIPMENT. CIGAR MICHIGAN

THE ABOVE COMPANY'S COAL IN CAR LOTS ALWAYS ON TRACK READY FOR

Big Rapids, Mich. MANUFACTURERS OF THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

SEND FOR TRIAL ORDER.

SHAFTING, HANGERS, DETROIT SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers of the following well-known brands:

MOTTLED GERMAN, ROYAL BAR, CZAR, SUPERIOR, MASCOTTE, CAMEO OTHERS,

For quotations in single box lots, see Price Current. For quotations in larger quantities, address,

2 to 48 JOHN ST., CINCINNATI, O. W. G. HAWKINS, LOCK BOX 173, GRAND RAPIDS.

GROCERIES.

To Increase Tea and Coffee Sales.

During the last few years the grocers of this State have complained greatly in regard to their decreasing sales and profits on tea and coffee, which they attribute to the encroachments of the tea companies, so-called; who, they claim, sell their teas and coffees below what dealers are able to do, and also give to purchasers gifts of china, glass, tinware, Now, the question is, do these tea companies or stores sell their goods for less than the grocers do? To answer this query, it will be necessary to explain of the methods by which these tea companies carry on their business with

The average grocer seldom buys a tea that costs him less than 23 cents per pound. This tea he sells for from 35 to 50 cents a pound, but the tea companies, instead of buying the same quality of tea at the same price to sell at the above prices, buy cheaper grades; teas left over from the last or previous seasons, and also what is known as tea dust, at per-haps from one-quarter to one-half the price the grocer pays for his. By a system of blending the cheap old teas and tea dust with new teas of a higher grade, the gift concerns are enabled to sell them at the same or even at a considerably less price than the grocer can afford to do, besides giving away their so-called gifts and making enormous profits.

In coffee they have a wider range. being a partly manufactured commodity, they are at no loss to be able to supply an article which in the pure condition as it comes from the roaster sells at 25 cents a pound and upward, that by a series of manipulations they can sell at from 123 to 30 and 40 cents a pound. In fact, in a good many instances this mixture contains no coffee whatever.
"How is it," the grocer asks, "if, as

you say, the tea companies resort to the above practices, that we have been unable to hold our trade, when we, in fact, sell a better article." That is where the sell a better article." That is where the started, your customers came to you demanding the gifts and prices that the tea company were giving. You told them that you were unable to give them, and You told them that the tea company could not afford to do so, either, and would therefore be unable to exist only for a short time. You also ran down the quality of the tea company's goods and told your customers that if they bought them once they would never buy them again. Your customers at last being unable to induce you to reduce prices and give away presents, took their patronage to the tea store. where they obtained teas and coffees sim ilar to yours, and in some instances for a less price. You are astonished, dismayed declare it incredible, but your customers don't return and you ask the reason It is very simple: The tea companies follow the example of the cook. "first she catches her rabbit, then she skins him, and lastly she cooks him." When the tea company cooks their rab bit, then is the time for you to try to I would advise all grocers to make their

tea and coffee a separate department from their other goods, and to add a tea tasting heating water for preparing the tea or coffee to be tested. The apparatus will grades. give your customers the opportunity to suit their different palates, and enable you to introduce any particular grade of tea or coffee that is of especial value to you and also to an immediate demonstration, if necessary, of the superiority of your goods over that of your competitor.

Wool, Hides, Tallow and Furs

Wools are steady in price and held somewhat firmer, with fair transactions. The market shows no weakness, as wool paper maturing in November has been paid or renewed, holders feeling confident that prices will be higher in the near future. In fact, houses that have made sales claim the market is in better shape and stronger. Sales up to this time are some 33 million pounds less than one year ago. Manufacturers are in the something they can use and for bargain goods and are only waiting for prices to be established on those goods. It looks favorable for an advance in price.

Hides remain quiet and unchanged, with a good demand. The leather market is in good condition, with prices lower in both hides and leather than ever before. Tallow is in full supply at the lov

Furs open at about last year's prices. having lost the increase of value gained last spring. London sales of October showed no advance in any grades sold, but a decline in opossum, bear and coon.

The Grocery Market.

Sugar is weak and declining. Low grade coffees are weak, and package coffees have gone off 1/2 c. Teas are about the same. California raisins are a little stronger. Fine grades have been considerably damaged by the rain, but low grades are plenty. Fish is without change. New Orleans molasses is a little cheaper. Rice is a little firmer, both foreign and domestic. Canned goods are firm. California prunes and dried fruits

are very strong. The crop of Florida oranges is a fair one in point of quantity, and the quality is said to be very fine. The first shipments will be due here in a day or two. Lemons are more plenty and the price is still lower. Chestnuts are a very light crop and are advancing. New figs will be plenty soon and cheap. Oysters hold firm and unchanged.

It pays to handle the P. & B. cough

A Possible Corner in Tea The Financial News of London appear to think that there is a prospect of a corner in tea. It says, editorially:

Cups that cheer but not inebriate have become so essential to our daily life that tea consumers generally, especially those who use the lower-priced qualities (unfortunately representing the majority), a. F. Peake, President, and L. M. Mills, may take alarm when they hear that there is every reason to expect a general rise in the values of their favorite bever-The position of the tea trade at the present is unique, or nearly so. China teas have for several years been deteriorating in quality, most of the really choice tea produced being immediately choice tea produced being immediately the latest of the real type of the real bought at the opening of the Hankow season for Russia, at prices which are

prohibitive to English buyers. The Chinese, in allowing this deterioration of their crops, permitting their tea to be represented in our markets by thin and indifferent qualities, have till now loftily ignored the weighty competition which on Rooms—E. A. Gilkey, W. E. French, lon. The visible stock of China tea, W. J. Lee.

including that announced by telegraph to received about 2,000,000 pounds less than last year, instead of about 5,000,000 (On Carr pounds more, as was estimated, and of W. S. Sullivan. Ceylon tea the deliveries were last month absolutely double the imports, while very small further shipments are coming for-Last year it was calculated that Chas. Gilky. ward. 7,000,000 pounds less tea of all kinds was imported into this country than was actually consumed, and if no alteration takes place—and it seems hardly likely there will be any—in the outputs from China, it is probable that this year the imports of tea will be some 25,000,000 pounds short of the quantity actually required night at the council rooms at 7:30 p. m. for consumption.

In spite of this shortness of supplies, common China Congou is almost as low in price as it has ever been known, and, had it not been for the terminal market values, would probably have fallen further. This deficiency in the supply of common tea, at all events for some months to come, has lately attracted attention, and prices are steadily tending upward. The wholesale trade, the grocers and the packet firms, have long been accustomed to replenish their stocks whenever they needed, and to find plenty of any kind of tea just for the asking; but now that the shortcoming of common tea is apparent (the grades they mostly depend on to enable them to keep the quotations they are accustomed to 95,000 boxes. advertise), they must lay in stock, even at the advance. We are under the impression, from all that can be gathered, that some people who are always on the anywise improbable by parties who are have already commenced operations in mate. These, if the signs of the times are to be depended upon, may shortly place this market in a similar condition to that of the cotton market in Liverpool, only sounder grounds, and will be justified by the existing conditions of supply.

California Dried Fruits.

The demand for California dried fruits this season has been exceptionally ac-The supply of apricots in tive. has been exhausted, and it is saucers, a tea strainer, a tea kettle, and doubtful if a carload order could be filled either a gas, alcohol or coal oil stove for in the State. The primary market is The demand for prunes has not being large enough to meet require-ments to date. Peaches are firm and commanding full figures. This is evidently what Armsby, of Chicago, calls an "eating year."

The unusually heavy rains on the Pacific coast have wrought serious injury to the raisin crop. Grapes on the trays for two weeks prior to the downwere in the same condition as when The largest growers and put there. packers cannot any more than fill their contracts. Heavy losses must be met by some packers, a number of whom have bought in their contracts. Later we shall have a plentiful supply of cheap lomestic raisins.

Influence of Pure Air.

A dairy at Frankfort-on-the-Main made the following valuable observations. They kept in a standard stable eighty market early and often, looking for Swiss cows, extraordinarily well fed and In the years 1878 to They must soon buy for heavy weight to the introduction of a ventilation system, the same yielded, on an average per ow, 3,700 liters in 1877, same amount in ment to the introduced ventilation the amount of milk yielded, the food being the same, was as follows: In 1880, 4,050 iters milk per head; in 1881, 4,152; in 1882, 4,354 liters.

Meeting of Lansing Traveling Men.

LANSING, Nov. 2, 1889. Pursuant of a notice for a meeting of all traveling and ex-traveling men of Lansing, at the council rooms on Nov. 2, for the purpose of making arrangements to entertain the Michigan Knights of the

Secretary of the organization, were present and invited to speak on the subject before the meeting, which they did

in their usual pleasing manner. The meeting was called to order by

Secretary-W. K. Walker.

Treasurer-Geo. C. Cooper. The following committees were appointed:

General Arrangements-S. H. Row, Jas. G. Derby, W. K. Walker. On Finance-Geo. C. Cooper, E. J. Evans, C. F. Ballard, J. N. Alexander.

On Reception-E. K. Bennett, F. G. be afloat, is about 17,000,000 pounds short Row, H. S. Seage, W. S. Jones, Ford. J. of the estimate. From India we have North, Jos. Urquhart, C. F. Marple, B.

On Carriages-J. A. Smith. H. Lieb, On Press and Printing-W. S. Cooper,

V. B. Jones, Hon. Wm. Van Buren. On Banquet—A. L. Field, J. J. Bush, On Music-L. A. Baker, J. J. Frost, H. Marple, J. H. Temmick.

It was moved and carried that both officers and committees serve until Jan. It was moved and carried that there e a regular meeting every Saturday

until further notice. It was moved and carried that the Secretary furnish the press with reports of the meetings; also invite all traveling men of Lansing to attend these meetings. Adjourned to meet Nov. 9.

M. K. WALKER, Sec'y

California Raisins. The first special raisin train ever dispatched from San Diego left that point on Friday, Oct. 11, for Chicago and other points, the train consisting of ten cars, with an aggregate of 10,000 boxes. These were from the Cajon Valley, where it is 95,000 boxes. Fresno's yield is now placed at not less than 550,000 boxes. exceed 900,000 boxes is not considered in Call on or address

The following are the P. of I. dealers who had not cancelled their contracts at

Altona-Eli Lyons. Assyria-J. W. Abbey. Bellevue-John Evans. Big Rapids-C. A. Verity, A. V. Young, E. P. Shankweiler & Co., Mrs. Turk.

Capac-H. C. Sigel. Carson City-A. B. Loomis, A. Y. Ses Cedar Springs-John Beucus, B. A. Fish, L. A. Gardiner.
Charlotte—John J. Richardson, Daron

Burdside-Jno. G. Bruce & Son.

Brice-J. B. Gardner.

& Smith, J. Andrews, C. P. Lock. Chester-P. C. Smith. Coral—J. S. Newell & Co. East Saginaw—John P. Derby.

Flint-John B. Wilson. Flushing-Sweet Bros. & Clark. Fremont-Boone & Pearson, J. B Ketchum. Grand Ledge—A. J. Halsted & Son. Grand Rapids—John Cordes, Joseph

Berles, A. Wilzinski. Harvard-Ward Bros. Hersey-John Finkbeiner. Howard City—Henry Henkel. Hoytville—Mrs. A. E. Combs. Hubbardston—M. Cahalen. Imlay City—Cohn Bros.

Kent City-R. McKinnon, M. L. Whit Lapeer-C. Tuttle & Son, W. H. Jen-Maple Rapids-L. S. Aldrich.

Mecosta-Parks Bros. Millington—Chas. H. Valentine. Morley—Henry Strope. Nashville-Powers & Stringham, H. M.

Ogden—A. J. Pence. Olivet—F. H. Gage. Remus—Geo. Blank. Riverdale—J. B. Adams. Rockford-B. A. Fish. Sand Lake—Brayman & Blanchard. Shepherd-H. O. Bigelow. Sparta-Dole & Haynes, Woodin & Van Winkle.

Stanwood-F. M. Carpenter. Sumner-J. B. Tucker. Wheeler-Louise (Mrs. A.) Johnson H. C. Breckenridge, M. H. Bowerman, White Cloud-J. C. Townsend

estimated the yield this season will be PRESS FOR SALE. A 7x11 Prouty press, with steam fix-

That the product of the entire State will tures, good as new, for sale at a bargain. FULLER & STOWE COMPANY,

ookout for opportunities of this sort, in a position to give an intelligent esti-

PERKINS & HESS Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow

NOS. 122 and 124 LOUIS STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN. WE CARRY A STOCK OF CAKE TALLOW FOR MILL USE.

Buy a Case of

TIGER



COFFEE.

Sold Under Our Personal Guarantee. I. M. CLARK & SON.

make more money?
Then use Perfection Deales

For Sale by Leading Wholesale Grocers.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Beans—Dealers pay \$1.25 for unpicked and \$1.50 for picked, holding at \$1.75@\$2 per bu. Beets—40c per bu. Butter—Dairy is held steady at 18@20c. Cream-

ery is firm at 24@25c.

Buckwheat Flour—\$5 per bbl. for New York

ock. Cabbages—\$3 per 100. Cheese—Jobbers hold September and October make at 11½@12½c. Cider—10c per gal. Cooperage—Pork barrels,\$1.25; produce barrels

Cranberries—Cape Cod readily command \$9.25 ©89.75 per bbl.
Dried apples—New evaporated are held at 8c and new sundried at 5½c.
Eggs—Jobbers pay 19c for fresh and hold at 21c. Pickled and cold storage stock commands.

21c. Pickled and cold storage stock commands about 19c.
Field Seeds—Clover, mammoth, \$4.35 per bu; medium, \$3.50. Timothy, \$1.50 per bu
Grapes—New York Concords are the only variety now in market, commanding 45c per basket.
Honey—In small demand. Clean comb commands 15c per lb.
Onions—Dealers pay 35@4Cc for clean stock, holding at 50@5c.
Pop Corn—4c per lb.
Potatoes—The market is a good deal of a conundrum and is likely to be weak until after a spell of eyere weather.

connutural manus history to be weak that a spell of evere weather.

Squash—Hubbard, 2c per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—Fancy Jersey stock cor
\$4 per bbl. Muscatines, \$3.50 per bbl.

Turnips—30c per bu.

PROVISIONS. The Grand Rapids Packing and Provision Co quotes as follows: PORK IN BARRELS.

Mess.	new		1	1 '
Short	cut Mon	rgan	1	0
Extra	clear p	ig, short cut	1	2
Extra	clear,	heavy	1	21
Clear.	fat bac	ek	1	2 (
Bosto	n clear.	short cut	1	2
Clear	back, sl	hort cut	1	2
Stand	ard clea	ar, short cut, best	1	2
	SMOKE	D MEATS-Canvassed or Plain	1.	
Hams	. averas	ge 20 lbs		10
66	"	16 lbs		10
66	"	12 to 14 lbs		11
66	pienie			6
66	best be	oneless		9
Shoul	ders			5
61	b	oneless		8
Break	fast Ba	con, boneless		9
Dried	beef. h	nam prices		9

Long Clears, heavy. Briskets, medium. light LARD-Kettle Rendered Tubs...... 50 lb. Tins. LARD-Refined.

REEF IN BARRELS.

n half barrels In quarter barrels. FRESH MEATS.

Swift and Company quote as follows:

sausage, blood or head. Frankfort.

OYSTERS and FISH. F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows: Whitefish. F. J. D.'s

Standards CANDIES. FRUITS and NUTS.

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows

STICK. Standard, 25 lb. boxes..... Twist, 25 Cut Loaf, 25 Royal, 25 lb. pails . 200 lb. bbls. " 200 lb. bbls..... Extra, 25 lb. pails..... " 200 lb. bbls.... French Cream, 25 lb. pails.

Sour DropPeppermint Drops.
Chocolate Drops.
H. M. Chocolate Drops.
Gum Drops
Licorice Drops.
A. B. Licorice Drops.
Lozenges, plain.
"printed." Imperials. Mottoes...

Cream Bar... Molasses Bar FANCY—In bulk.
Lozenges, plain, in pails......
" in bbls.......

rin bbls...
printed, in pail Chocolate Drops, in pails Gum Drops, in pails.... " " in bbls..... Moss Drops, in pails.

... 04 00

..16½@17.@15 ...13 @15

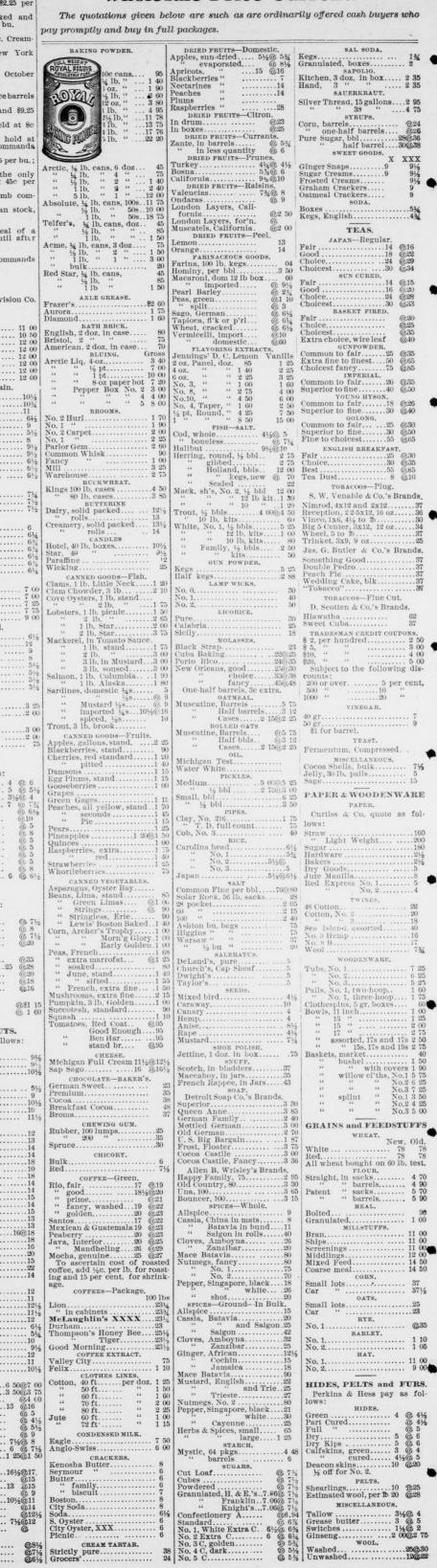
CREAM TARTAR.

Lemons, choice
fancy, large case.
Figs, layers, new.
Bags, 50 lb.
Dates, frails, 50 lb.
Lifter fard, 10-lb, box.
Fard, 10-lb, box.
Persian, 50-lb, box. Almonds, Tarragona.

Ivaca..... California. "California.
Brazils...
Filberts, Sicily...
Walnuts, Grenoble.
"California.
Pecans, Texas, H. P.
Cocoanuts, per 100...

Game Cocks.....

Wholesale Price Current.



Drugs Medicines.

State Board of Pharmacy. One Year—Ottmar Eberbach, An Arbor.
Two Years—Geo, McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Three Years—Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso.
Four Years—James Vernor, Detroit.
President—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.
Becretary—Jas. Vernor, Detroit.
Treasurer—Geo. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Next Meeting—At Lansing November 5 and 6.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

MICHIGAN State I Mellis, Detroit, President-Frank Inglis, Detroit, First Vice-President-F. M. Alsdorf, Lansing. See'd Vice-President-Henry Kephart, Berrien Springs. Third Vice-President-Jas. Vernor, Detroit. Secretary-H. J. Brown, Ann Arbor. Treasurer-Wm Dupont, Detroit. Beechten Committee Lexentive Committee Lexentive Committee Lexentive Chemography. Prof. Lexentive Committee Lexentive Chemography. Prof. Lexentive Committee Lexenting-At Saginaw, Beginning third Tuesday of September, 1890.

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

Grand Rapids Drug Clerks' Association. Detroit Pharmaceutical Society ent, J. W. Allen; Secretary, W. F. Jackman

Muskegon Drug Clerks' Association, sident C. S. Koon: Secretary, J. W. Hoyt. New Way of Making Sugar of Lead.

well, yet there is a corresponding loss of acid due to evaporation which renders the price of the acetate thus produced no lower than that by the employment of

Herr J. Lowe, however, has recently taken out a patent by means of which excellent results can be obtained by working in a manner which is briefly thus:

The lead in the form of thin plates is exposed to the attacking influence of acetic acid containing 40 per cent. of nitric acid added to it. The decomposition is effected rapidly and with a slight evolution of heat; the vapors which rise From the Minneapolis Tribune from the vat in which the oxidation is being carried on are collected and led into a condenser—thus nothing is lost.

Although nitric acid is employed, the

solution obtained when the lead is all dissolved contains no nitrate of lead. On evaporating slowly the crystals of lead acetate are gradually thrown down. The expense of producing sugar of lead by this new method is asserted to be much less than by any other.

Lemons and Their Uses.

Lemons are cultivated in the south of France, Portugal, Italy, but their origin is in Asia, and therefore it is in that country the largest growths are to be found, as in its native state it grows to a height of sixty feet, whilst in European countries it is not of very high growth. In medicine, lemons are most valuable, and it is the best anti-scorbutic remedy take the juice constantly when at sea. It is also very good in neuralgia; the best way of applying it is to rub the afflicted part with a slice of cut lemon, and those persons who desire to keep in good health and be free from billiousness should take the juice of a lemon in a glass of water, without sugar, before going to bed and before rising in the morning. Taking lemons without water irritates the stomach, and eventually would cause inflammation. The uses of lemon juice are so numerous that it is impossible to define them all; but there is no doubt the more it is employed, both externally and inter-

nally, the better people's health will be.

The use of lemons is good for seasickness, billiousness and jaundice, and most beneficial in fevers. It is good also to eure warts, and to destroy scurf on the

Commercial glycerine, which is usually Commercial glycerine, which is usually from 1·16 to 1·25 specific gravity, is much used in the dyeing industry as a solvent for many aniline dyes; also as an antiseptic in solutions which contain albumen, caseine, and other substances, for many account and other substances, for many account of the day of Carmencita could have meny of Carmencita could have account the contain albument of Carmencita could have a count of the house he leaped out of bed and gleefully danced around the contain albument of Carmencita could have a count of the house he leaped out of bed and gleefully danced around the count of the house he leaped out of bed and gleefully danced around the count of the house he leaped out of bed and gleefully danced around the count of the coun terials to prevent the penetrating odor, and bleaching can then be performed in

cinnabar (quicksilver ore) was discovered

The Drug Market.

Quinine was lower last week, but has moss is extremely high and very scarce.

Castor oil has advanced ½c per pound.

Chlorate potash is higher.

Thes, a pound and a quarter of grapes, a pound and a half of russet apples, two pounds of gooseberries, and four pounds of pears.

The by a neighbor's dog. It was a small enough matter, but see what happened: First, he had the neighbor's dog killed; then he raised the cry that the dog had been mad and had bitten other dogs.

The brown and pound and a duarter of grapes, a pound and a half of russet apples, two pounds of gooseberries, and four pounds of pears.

HE GOT THE BILL.

How a Tailor Caught His Man in the

From the Detroit Free Press.

that little bill."

"Thirteen dollars or a row."

The Conscientious Broker.

I heard a very clever story on a prominent broker a few days ago—a man whose name I am not at liberty to discuss, though I may say that he is well known as a picture buyer. This broker had some as worthless, and one day when he found they can express their deepest purpose an opportunity to get rid of it at a pretty fair consideration, he was very happy. That very night, however, after he went home, he received a telegram announcing that this mine, of which he had sold the stock, had developed a lead of extraordinary richness. An hour afterward the purchaser of the stock received a tele-

for by him not half an hour ago." known. It prevents the disease, and goes a long way in curing it. Sailors back word that the visitor might go up.

The broker was in bed, moaning with pain. The lights were turned low. When the visitor entered the broker began:
"My dear Jones, I have had to-day

another of the dreadful attacks I am subject to, and I am afraid this last one is going to 'do me up.' I sent for you to confess that I have taken advantage of those marked symptoms of poisoning which sometimes occur from eating fish preserved on ice. On the other hand,

sorrowing family of the rapidly sinking and cure of fish poisoning.

Proper Care for Shoes.

object of proving their value. This is the first cinnabar located and worked in this way will last twice as long as when this way will last twice as long as when worn constantly.

Nutritive Value of an Egg.

report. Gum opium is steady. Morphia that an egg contains as much nourish- of the selectmen runs a hardware store, is unchanged. Balsam copaiba has ment as a pound and an ounce of cher- and two weeks previous his dog was bitadvanced and is likely to go higher. Irish ries, a pound and a quarter of grapes, a ten by a neighbor's dog. It was a small

Drudging and Working

always a large contingent of drudges; always a large contingent of always a large contingent of pass and always a large contingent of their own and always a leather thongs around their jaws, which never closed on anything more human than a beef bone. I saw one big mastiff that had worked his must always a leather thongs around their jaws, which never closed on anything more human than a beef bone. I saw one big mastiff they are successful workers; but it is doubtful if they are ever great workers; it is do "So you are going west?" he asked.
"Only to Chicago. I'll be back in three which finds in work the real expression. natural outflow and overflow of a nature "You've Chicago. I'm be back in three who have looked at the immense and almost countless pieces of itself. Those who have looked at the immense and almost countless pieces of "Yes. Going to Chicago on a visit?" | canvas on which Rubens stamped himself "Something of a visit, going to get must have been conscious of the tremen dous current of the man's nature; mak-ing all deductions for work which he did "Fact. The ceremony takes place at by proxy, enough remains to testify to the love, no less than the fixed purpose, "And you want to be there, of course." the love, no less than the hade at executive force, who are the centers of immense tive force, who are the centers of immense are invariably lovers of In the Deutsche Industrie Zeitung for the current year, page 6, there is a description of a new method of preparing sugar of lead or plumbic acetate.

Up to the present time the usual method in vogue consisted in treating litharge or or plumbic oxide (PbO), which is obtained in 'the cupellation of lead at high temperature, with acetic acid (CH3COOH).

Many have tried to devise other plans in which the preparation of the lead acetate should be made to depend upon the use of metallic lead, but although the oxidation of lead in the presence of acetic acid exposed to the air goes very well, yet there is a corresponding loss of cold due to exposation with a cold and provided in the control of the lead acetic acid exposed to the air goes very well, yet there is a corresponding loss of cold due to exposation with a cold and the convergence of acetic acid was pecling off his vest when the other asked him what was up. The collector took off his hat, removed his coat, and was pecling off his vest when the other asked him what was up. The collector took off his hat, removed his coat, and was pecling off his vest when the other asked him what was up. The collector took off his hat, removed his coat, and was pecling off his vest when the other asked him what was up. The collector took off his hat, removed his coat, and was pecling off his vest when the other asked him what was up. The collector took off his hat, removed his coat, and was pecling off his vest when the other asked him what was up. The collector took off his hat, removed his coat, and was pecling off his vest when the other asked him what was up. The collector took off his hat, removed his coat, and was pecling off his vest when the other asked him what was up. The coat, and may popround the second, when the other asked him what was up. The coat, and may popround the coat, a

joy of the divine nature finding adequate expression. Man's work, if it is to be "The whole or nothing. It's my first, ter, must partake of this same element of joyousness. We have not done our whole joyousness. We have not done our whole duty when we have finished the day and The young man took out his boodle and counted out the amount of the bill, while he skipped for the train the other calmly donned his garment and left the depot whistling, "I Wonder What My Ma Would Say?"

The young man took out his boodle and left no part of our task undone; there is something in the complete doing of a work which is more than the mechanical element; something which gives that mechanical element its moral quality; and this something is our personality. If our work is to tell, we must put ourselves in it. It must be to us a language Recommendation of the bill, while the same than the mechanical element; something is our personality. If our work is to tell, we must put ourselves in it. It must be to us a language. If our work is to tell, we must put ourselves in it. It must be to us a language
through which we speak to the world,
and in which our souls express themselves. Work comes hard always to those
who do it from a sense of duty or under
the lash of necessity: work is always a
joy to those who do it, because it gives
them the one great means through which
the selves. them the one great means through which and their truest self.

Iced Fish Dangerous. According to Mr. J. Lawrence-Hamilton, M. R. C. S., in the *Lancet*, ice spoils the freshness, firmness and flavor of fish by rendering it, prior to putrefaction, in-sipid, soft and flabby. Experience seems gram from the broker, who desired to see him immediately upon a subject of great importance. The buyer called and was told by the servant that the broker was to show that the gravest cases of this poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than from eating fish kept naturally cool. Where fish is preserved on ice, it appears to show that the gravest cases of this poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poisoning arise more commonly from eating fish which has been kept on ice than the poison are the poison are the poison are the to show that the gravest cases of fish poisoning arise more commonly from eatwery ill and could not be seen.
"But I must see him; I have been sent that the ice only favors putrefaction by the first in the ice only favors putrefaction by the first in the ice only favors putrefaction by the first in the ice only favors putrefaction by the first in the ice only favors putrefaction by the first in the ice only favors putrefaction by the first in the ice only favors putrefaction by the first in the ice only favors putrefaction by the first in the ice only favors putrefaction by the ice of the ice only favors putrefaction by the ice of the ice only favors putrefaction by the ice of the ice only favors putrefaction by the ice of the ice only favors putrefaction by the ice of t furnishing a constant supply of moisture, carrying with it the putrefactive bacteria derived from its foul and filthy surroundings, so that this iced fish remains cov-ered with fresh solutions of filth pregnant with putrefactive bacteria. Thus large quantities of those subtile, complex bodies, the animal alkaloids or ptomaines, are probably elaborated, and give rise to confess that I have taken advantage of you in a business transaction, and I want to make reparation before I die. That mining stock I sold you to-day was really worthless, and it troubles me that I took advantage of you."

"Oh, nonsense; that is all right. I didn't pay you much for it and I can easily sell it to somebody else."

"No, that will not do. I want to take it back and pay you back your money. I can't rest until I have made this right."

"Oh, well if you feel that way, of confess that I have taken advantage of you."

which sometimes occur from eating fish preserved on ice. On the other hand, keeping fish dry and cool can in no way favor putrefaction. And although here cases of poisoning may happen, yet the symptoms are much less marked, and pays of sooner, the toxic effects being usually confined to a passing attack of vomiting and diarrhea, while in the case of fish preserved on ice, the vomiting and diarrhea may be less marked, though the other hand, keeping fish dry and cool can in no way favor putrefaction. And although here cases of poisoning may happen, yet the symptoms are much less marked, and pass off sooner, the toxic effects being usually confined to a passing attack of vomiting and diarrhea, while in the case of fish preserved on ice, the vomiting and diarrhea may be less marked, though the other hand, keeping fish dry and cool can in no way favor putrefaction. And although here cases of poisoning may happen, yet the symptoms are much less marked, and symptoms at much less marked, and grade of you."

"Oh, nonsense; that is all right. I didn't pay you much for it and I can easily sell it to somebody else."

"No, that will not do. I want to take it back and pay you back your money. I can't rest until I have made this right."

"Oh, well if you feel that way, of "Oh, well if you feel that way, of course I will give you it back." telest symptoms may be made more pro-found and lasting, and even sometimes fatal. There are various poisons derivhead by rubbing it into the roots of the hair.

The Dietetic Reformer says: "A new method of prolonging life is announced in a German work, where we are told that long life will be reached by the daily and increasing use of lemons. Count Waldeek, it is said, attained the age of 120 years because of his having resorted to this antidote to the sluggishness of the liver."

Commercial glycerine, which is usually

course I will give you it back."

"Very well, and while I am able to sign a check I will prepare one, and, in the meanwhile, you can bring back the stock, and returning it, received the check which the now utterly exhausted broker had filled out for him. He went away musing upon the vicissitudes of human life and filled with profound sympathy for the sorrowing family of the rapidly sinking

Commercial glycerine, which is usually

which purposes it is not necessary to use she have seen it. But the customer, next easy way to make money in such a busishe have seen it. But the customer, next the white glycerine except for delicate colors, when it must be absolutely free from mineral matter. Its application in many other ways will no doubt follow. It can also be used with bleaching many other ways the proposition of the stock, metaphorically kicked himself for his stupidity in being taken in by a broker's "conscience."

she have seen it. But the customer, next easy way to make money in such a business, and, consequently, everybody is not rushing into it. Competition may be himself for his stupidity in being taken in by a broker's "conscience."

some will succeed and others must go to the wail, and surely the balance is met. Good business knowledge, with perserv-Proper Care for Shoes.

It used to be thought that one got the will accomplish wonders. The merchant the driest weather with open windows, without the goods becoming stiff or brit-best service out of a shoe by putting on that goes to business at 10 o'clock, in his tle. It also acts as a preventive of "stock stains" in goods which are warehoused a long time. A mixture for such use is the following: Dextrine, 10 lb.; glycerine, 24 lb.; sulphate of alumina at 15 specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most extravagant way of dressing the feet. It louse at 8 o'clock, and remains until the leather gave way somewhere, but it is the most other respects, walks down to his warehoused a lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most other respects, walks down to his warehoused a lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most other respects, walks down to his warehoused a lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most other respects, walks down to his warehoused a lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most other respects, walks down to his warehoused a lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the control of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the control of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought specific gave way somewhere, but it is the most of the lought gravity, 2 lb.; and water, 51 pints.

Under date of September 10, 1889,
Consul Willard, of Guaymas, reports that

wear the same pair two days in successally sees that all his employes do their within the past six months a deposit of cinnabar (quicksilver ore) was discovered each pair with a brush dipped in vaseeach pair with a brush dipped in vase-line. By giving each pair one day of district. The deposits are being worked and are reported to be extensive—one yielding 30 per cent., while as high as 50 per cent. has been found. Twenty flasks of quicksilver have been extracted. The compars of the five claims or mines logated. or quicksilver have been extracted. The commercial of the five claims or mines located are developing their grounds with the worn. Vaseline is better than any oil and merchants should be close students.

An Eye to Business. A correspondent who has recently taken Ricini Olive Picis Liquida, (gal..35)

a run through Vermont writes:

The natives of Vermont have lost none of their cuteness. One town where I Se again advanced to the price of our last Prof. Fresenius, of Wiesbaden, declares stopped has about 4,500 inhabitants. One stopped has about 4,500 inhabitants. One stopped has about 4,500 inhabitants.

The selectmen met and ordered that every dog should be muzzled for forty How a Tailor Caught His Man in the Nick of Time.

There is no greater difference between men than that which exists in the spirit in which they do their work. There is no damaged for forty days, and the thrifty hardware man sold men than that which exists in the spirit in which they do their work. There is always a large contingent of drudges; leather thongs around their jaws, which always are delivered to the property of the

CINSENC ROOT.

PECK BROS., Wholesale Druggists GRAND RAPIDS.

LIQUOR & POISON RECORD

COMBINED.

Acknowledged to be the Best on the Market. E. A. STOWE & BRO. GRAND BARING

"THE OLD ORIGINAL." RE-PAINT eal's Your Buggy 75 cts. arriage ACME Color Works, DETROIT, MICH.



Who	214	26	sale Price	. (711	rrent.		
			Copaiba, Irish Moss, C					_
214,444		1	-		- 1			
ACIDUM.			Carb	12@		Antipyrin1	35@1	40
ceticum 8	300	10		18@		Argenti Nitras, ounce Arsenicum	6	7
enzoicum, German 80	0@1	00	Cyanide	80/@2	90	Ralm Gilead Rud	5@. 38@.	40
oracic			Potassa, Bitart, pure	2700	29	Balm Gilead Bud Bismuth S. N2	10@2	20
arbolicum 40	00	45	Potassa, Bitart, com	(e)	15	Calcium Chlor, 1s. (1/8		
itricum 50	260	5	Potass Nitras, opt	80	10	11; ¼s, 12) Cantharides Russian,	@	9
ydrochlor 10	000	12	Dotage Vitrae			Cantharides Russian,	@1	**
ydrochlor	30	14	Prussiate	25(0)	28	Capsici Fructus, af	@1	
hosphorium dil		20	Sulphate po	130	10	Capsici Fructus, af " po B po.	@	16
	0@1	80	RADIX.		1	" " В ро.	0	14
alleyficum 1 annicum 14	3400	60	Aconitum	20@	25	Caryophymus, (po. 28)	23@	25
annicum4	1000	43	Althae	25@	30	Carmine, No. 40	@3	75
artaricum 4	009	-	Anchusa	1500	20	Cera Alba, S. & F	50@	55
AMMONIA.			Arum, po	200	50	Cera Flava	28@	40
qua, 16 deg	3@	5	Calamus Gentiana, (po. 15)		12	Coccus	0	
18 deg	4@	6	Glychrrhiza (pv. 15)	160		Centraria	0	10
arbonas 1	100	13 14	Hydrastis Canaden,			Cetaceum	@	35
hloridum 1	200	1.4	(po. 50)	@		Chloroform	32@	35
ANILINE.			Hellebore, Ala, po	15@	20	Chlorel Hyd Cret	@1	UL
Black2 0	0@2	25	Inula, po	10@	50	Chloral Hyd Crst1 Chondrus	2000	25
	0@1	00	Iris plox (po. 20@22)	180	20	Cinchonidine, P. & W	15@	20
ted 4	500	50	Jalapa, pr		30	German		10
ellow2 5	ww.	00	Maranta, 48	@	35	Corks, list, dis. per		
BACCAE.			Podophyllum, po	15@	18	cent	@	60
1 hans (no 160 18	35@2	00	Rhei	75@1 @1	75	Creasotum Creta, (bbl. 75)	@	
uniperus	8@	10	" cut	75@1	35	" prep	5@	2
uniperus	25@	30	Spigelia	48@	53	" precip	800	10
DATGAMITM			Sanguinaria, (po 25)	(66	20	" prep " precip	0	8
BALSAMUM.	000	65	Serpentaria	4000		Crocus	35@	38
Peru	@1	30	Senega	60@		Cudbear	80	2
erabin, Canada 4	5@	50	Similax, Officinalis, H	@	40 20	Dextrine	100	1
Peru	DO	30	Scillae, (po. 35)	100		Dextrine Ether Sulph	68@	7
CORTEX.			Symplocarpus, Fœti-				0	1
Abies, Canadian		18	dus, po	0	35	" po Ergota, (po.) 45 Flake White Galla	@	
		11	Valeriana, Eng. (po.30)	@	25	Ergota, (po.) 45	40@	4
thohone Flava		18	Остщан	15@ 10@		Galla	12@	9
PHONEMUS STRODULD		30 20	Zingiber aZingiber j			Gambier		2
Myrica Cerifera, po Prunus Virgini		12		2200		Gelatin, Cooper	0	9
runus Virgini		12	SEMEN.			" French	40@	6
Quillaia, grd		12	Anisum, (po. 20)		15	Gambier. Gelatin, Cooper. "French. Glassware flint, 75 & 1 cent. by box 70 less Glue, Brown. "White.	0 per	
Ilmus Po (Ground 12)		10	Apium (graveleons)	100	6	Glue Brown	9@	1
EXTRACTUM.			Bird, 18			" White	1300	2
	240%	25	Carui, (po. 18) Cardamon Corlandrum	1 00@1	25		13@ 22@ @	2
	330	35	Corlandrum	10@	12	Grana Paradisi	@	1
Haematox, 15 lb. box	1100	12	Cannahie Sativa	31/0((1)	4	Humulus	250	4
" 18	13@	14	Cydonium Chenopodium	7500	19	Hydraag Chlor Mite "Cor "Ox Rubrum	0	9
" 1/oS	14@	15	Chenopodium	1 7500	1 85	" Ox Rubrum	@1	0
" ½s	1600	17	Dipterix Odorate Foeniculum	((7)	19	" Ammoniati	@1	1
FERRUM.			Foenugreek, po Lini. Lini, grd, (bbl. 4) Lobelia Pharlaris Canarian	6@	8	" Unguentum.	45@	5
Carbonate Precip	@	15	Lini	4 @	41/2	Hydrargyrum1	@	8
citrate and Quinia	@3	80	Lini, grd, (bbl. 4)	41/4/0	41/2	Ichthyobolla, Am1	25(0)1	. 5
Citrate Soluble	@	50	Lobelia	30(0)	414	Indigo	75@3	8 8
Sarbonate Freedy Sitrate and Quinia Sitrate Soluble Ferrocyanidum Sol Solut Chloride	0	15			7	Iodoform	@4	7
Solut Chioride 1	1/200	2	Sinanis, Albu	800	9	Lupulin	85@1	0
Sulphate, com'l 1	0	7	" Nigra	11@	12	Lycopodium	55@	6
•			SPIRITUS.			Macis	80@	8
FLORA.	140	16	BrikiTUS.	9 000	50	Liquor Arsen et Hy- drarg Iod	@	9
Arnica						Liquor Potass Arsinitis		
Anthemis	300	35	" D. F. R	1 1000	1 50	Magnesia, Sulph (bbl	-	ĺ

2 00@2 1. 175@2 00 1. 175@1 75 1. 175@3 50 1. 175@3 50 1. 175@3 50 1. 175@2 00

SYRUPS.

MAGNESIA.

Cajiputi Caryophylli .. Cedar Chenopodii .. Cinnamonii .

forrhuae, gal. Tyrcia, ounce.

marini..

Sinapis, ess, ounce.... Tiglii..... Thyme

POTASSIUM.

Accacia ... Zingiber . Ipecac Ferri Iod . Auranti Cortes..... Rhei Arom...... Similax Officinalis. Senega

Tolutan Prunus virg.... HERBA-In ounce packages. Absinthium Eupatorium Aconitum Napellis R..... Aloes.....and myrrh... 25 and myrrh...
Arnica ...
24 Asafœtida ...
25 Atrope Belladonna ...
Benzoin ...
Co.
60 Sanguinaria ...
28 Barosma ...
29 Barosma ...
29 Scritheridae

50 Cab.
2567 50 Cinche.
1 9062 00
2 8063 00 Columba
2 8063 00 Columba
9061 00 Cubeba
9061 50 Digito'
6 65
1 75

white 64/674
Whiting, white Span 670
Whiting, Gilders 690
White, Paris American 1 00
Whiting, Paris Eng.
cliff 140
Pioneer Prepared Paint 20@1 4
Swiss Villa Prepared
Paints 1 00/61 20



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Liver and Kidney Troubles Blood Diseases Constipation

Female Complaints

Being composed entirely of HERBS, is the only perfectly harmless remedy or the market and is recommended by al who use it.

Retail Druggists will find it to their interest to keep the DIA-MOND TEA, as it fulfills all that is claimed, making it one of the very best selling articles handled.

Place your order with our Wholesai House.

Diamond Medicine Co.,

Polishina is the Best Furniture Finish in the furniture look fresh and new.

Polishina is for sale by all Druggists, Furniture Dealers, Grocery and Hardward Furniture Dealers Furniture Dealers Furniture Dealers Furniture Dealers Furniture Dealers Furniture Dea DETROIT, - MICH.

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Playing Gards

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

19 So. Ionia St., Grand Rapids.

@2 00

11@ 30@ 2@ 2 4@ 3@ 4 @ 2 50@ 55 @2 00 @2 50

Seidlitz Mixture... Sinapis.....

opt..... Snuff, Maccaboy, De

Soda, Si-Carb...
Soda, Ash...
Soda, Sulphas...
Spts. Ether Co...
"Myrcia Imp....
"Vini Rect. bbl.

"Vini Rect. 554. @2 15
2 05)... @2 15
Less 5c gal., cash ten days.
Strychnia Crystal @1 10
Sulphur, Subl. 224@ 33½
"Roll 224@ 34½
"Roll 224@ 3
Tamarinds 8@ 10
Terebenth Venice 28@ 30
Theobromae 50@ 55
Vanilla 900@16 00
Zinci Sulph 7@ 8

OILS. Whale, winter.....

Lard, extra...
Lard, No. 1
Linseed, pure raw...
Lindseed, boiled ...
Neat's Foot, winter
strained ...
Spirits Turpentine ...
PAINTS.

Vermilion, English...
Vermilion, English...
Green, Peninsular...
Lead, red...
" white



POLISHINA

The Best Furniture Finish in the Market. Specially adapted for Pionos, Organs and Hard Woods.

Polishina will remove grease and dirt, and will add a lustre which for beauty Polishina is clean and easy to use, as full directions accompany each bottle.

Polishina is put up in LARGE BOTTLES, and is sold at the moderate price of

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FOR SALE WHOLESALE | HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

War Glaims a Specialty.

PENSIONS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, their widows and children.
INCREASE PENSIONS for those whose disabilities have increased, and for those who have become entitled to a higher rate by a departmental ruling, or by act of Congress.
VETERAN BOUNTIES to all soldiers who reenlisted on or before April 1, 1884, during the war of the rebellion, having previously served in the army at any time for a period of (or periods aggregating) nine months.
OFFICERS TRAVEL PAY now collectable in every instance where a discharge or resignation was based upon a disability incurred in service. ALL KINDS OF CLAIMS diligently and per stently prosecuted.

Sixteen years experience. My fees and other harges are moderate and in accordance with he law. ADVICE FREE and CHEERFULLY GIVEN. REFERENCES in every County in Michigan

F. I. DARLING, Attorney, Late Special Examiner U.S. Bureau of Pen 16 Old Houseman Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

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Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries.

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Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes. Sole Agents for the Celebrated Pioneer Prepared Paints.

We are Sole Proprietors of

WEATHERLY'S MICHIGAN CATARRH REMEDY.

We have in stock and offer a full line of

Whiskies, Brandies, Cins, Wines, Rums.

Bbl. Gai 70 70 50 We are Sole Agents in Michigan for W. D. & Co., Henderson County, Hand Made Sour Mash Whisky and Druggists' Favorite Rye Whisky.

> We sell Liquors for Medicinal Purposes only. We give our Personal Attention to Mail Orders and Guarantee Satisfaction. All orders are Shipped and Invoiced the same day we receive them. Send in a trial order.

Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

I heard a footstep behind me,
And the sound of a merry laugh,
And I knew the heart it came from
Would be like a comforting staff
In the time and the hour of trouble,
Hopeful and brave and strong—
One of the hearts to lean on.
When we think all things go wrong.

I turned at the click of the gate latch,
And met his manly look;
A face like this gives me pleasure,
Like the page of a pleasant book.
It told of a steadfast purpose,
Of a brave and daring will,
A country to the country in the coun

A face with a promise in it That God grant the years fulfill.

He went up the pathway singing,
I saw the woman's eyes
Grow bright with a wordless welcome,
As sunshine warms the skies.
"Back again, sweetheart mother,"
He cried and ben to kiss
The loving face that was lifted
For what some mothers miss.

That boy will do to d-pend on:
I hold that this is true—
From lads in love with their mothers
Our bravest heroes grew.
Barth's grandest hearts have been loving hearts
Since time and earth began:
And the boy who kisses his moth r
Is every inch a man.

How Wooley Met His Match.

I started out from the hotel at Kal- ou amazoo a few weeks ago in company wit Wooley. He had eaten a pretty hear dinner, and, as soon as we were clear the town, he observed:

"You never saw me fight, of cours but I will soon give you an exhibition what I can do. I feel in the mood to-da and I'm going to lick the first man I ca pick a fuss with."

"I wouldn't get into any trouble," suggested.

"Oh, there won't be any trouble abo it. I'll bring it around so as to have th other man begin it, and then I'll polis him off and drive on."

About two miles out we met a young farmer driving into town with a wagon box full of corn. He gave more than half the road, but Wooley pulled up, gave me a nudge, and exclaimed:

"Young man, do you want to run over

"No, sir." "You act as if you did. It is evident that you think yourself very smart, but

you'll meet a man some day who'll teach you a lesson." "How ?"

"By giving you a licking."

"Perhaps you want to try it?" "What! Don't you talk that way to

me!" shouted Wooley, as he nudged me to signify that the leaven was working. "If you do, just come down here," com

tinued the young man, as he climbed over the wheel.

"I think I will," replied Wooley. "I'm a peaceful man, and I don't believe in force, but in this case I regard it as my duty to teach you a great moral lesson."

He handed me the lines, jumped down and squared off, and I don't believe it was two minutes before he lay in the May weeds in the ditch licked to insensibility. The young fellow knocked him out with the very first blow, and then sat down and hammered him blind. When he let up he nodded to me, climbed upon the corn, and as far back as I could see him he never looked back. I worked over Wooley a quarter of an hour to revive him, and another quarter to get him into the buggy, and it was only as I drove on that he rallied enough to dreamily in-

"Will you please tell me whether I am selling lightning-rods or wind-mills, and what my name is?

The Drummer Never Gets Left.

"I want to observe," said a drummer last week, "that while railroad conduc tors are gentlemanly and right good fel lows every way, there are some in this country who never should have been promoted from running a cattle train. worst case I ever struck was out in Ohio. I got on a train at Tiffin some years ago and discovered almost immediately that I had lost my ticket. I hated to give up the three-fifty that it would cost to reach my destination, and, as I was searching my pockets for the fifth time, I saw the conductor coming along with fire in his eye. He singled me out and pounced on 'Here,' he said, holding out a lead dollar, 'I want you to give another for

"'What for?' I asked.

" 'Cause it's bad,' he said. "'But I have nothing to do with it,' I

said, 'I haven't given you any money

yet.'
"'Yes, you did,' he said, angrily.
"'But, I tell you I didn't. I got on at
Tiffin,' I replied.

""See here, now. You can't play me for no sucker. You got on at Watson's and paid me five dollars, and this here is one of them. Hanged if I don't believe you knew it, too. Now, if you don't settle quick, I'll have you locked up.' He was talking loudly and the whole car load was attracted to us. I was going to fight it out with him, when I thought that the best thing I could do was to give him another dollar and ride out the five dollar's worth that somebody else had paid. I still protested that I did not give him the dollar, but finally took it and gave him a good one for it. Then I tackled him for a hat slip, and he said he had given me one. I denied it, and he finally given me one. I denied it, and ne many gave me the yellow slip, which shows on Western roads that a man has paid his fare or had his ticket taken up or punched. Then I felt that I was in two or three dollars. I explained the situation or three drummers; and after

"Finally, a man who did not look a bit like me came to me and said that he guessed that he was the man that the conductor was after, as he had occupied my seat and had a bad dollar in his clothes. It was missing, and he supposed he might have given it to the conductor. He offered to keep quiet about the matter, and gave me a good dollar for the bad one. When the conductor came scowling through the car again, he got the grand laugh, but he did not know what it was about. Somebody gave the snap away later on, and as I got off the train at my destination, the conductor approached me on the platform and wanted me to pay my fare. I laughed at him, and told him that he wouldn't get a cent, because he had called me a liar and made a hog of himself generally. threatened to have me arrested, but couldn't find an officer. Finally he shook his fist in my face and jumped on the train, amid the jeers of the drummers, who had their heads out of the windows of the car."

Fires resulting from burning oil are inextinguishable with water, but may readily be smothered by throwing flour upon the burning oil. If clothing is set on fire by spilling oil or by the bursting of a lamp, a handful of flour thrown immediately may be the means of quenching the flames and saving life.

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th	Basswood, log-run	00@15	(
	Birch, log-run 15		
ty	Birch, Nos. 1 and 2	@22	(
	Black Ash, log-run14	00@16	0
of	Cherry, log-run25	000040	6
	Cherry, Nos. 1 and 260	000065	-
	Cherry, Cull	@12	o
se.	Maple, log-run	000013	6
	Maple, soft, log-run11	000013	6
of	Maple, Nos. 1 and 2	@20	0
	Manle clear flooring	@25	6
ıy,	Maple, clear, flooring	@25	0
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1	Red Oak, 1/4 sawed, regular30	00032	0
	Red Oak, No. 1, step plank	@25	0
	Walnut, log run	(0.55	0
ut	Walnut, Nos. 1 and 2	@75	0
	Walnuts, cull	(0,25	0
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-1.	White Aso, log-run14	000016	U
sh		00@22	0
	White Oak, log-run17	00018	0
	White Oak, 1/4 sawed, Nos. 1 and 2 42	00@43	0
200		-	-

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Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana

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Leaving time at Bridge street depot 7 minutes le
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10:40 p m

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*Night Express.
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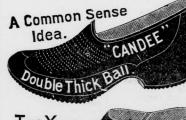
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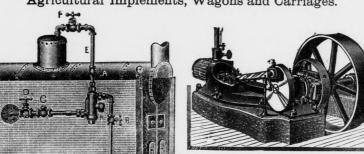
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