

# Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 7.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1890.

NO. 361.

## SEEDS!

Write for jobbing prices on Mammoth, Medium, Alsylke and Alfalfa Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Blue Grass, Field Peas, Beans,

## APPLES AND POTATOES.

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Steps, etc. Posts and Stair Steps.  
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to the fact that we carry the most  
complete stock of seeds in  
Western Michigan. Send  
**E** for our wholesale price  
list and catalogue  
before buying

**E** Clover,  
Timothy,  
Red Top,  
Etc.,  
**D** Etc.  
ONION SEEDS,  
In fact, everything  
in our line at lowest  
market values.

Brown's Seed Store,  
**S**

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W. C. WILLIAMS. A. S. BROOKS. A. SHELEY.

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FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO.,  
Wholesale Druggists,  
AT THE OLD STAND.

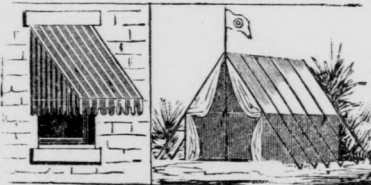
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or, in fact, Any Kind of Seed,  
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W. T. LAMOREAUX.

## A New Scale.

I will use my old scale just as long as t'will go. A new one would cost me ten dollars or so. I may lose at each weighing a cent, so to speak. 'Bout a dollar a day or six dollars a week. Twenty-six in a month, or three hundred a year. Fifteen hundred in five, bless me, isn't it queer How the totals increase—how much may be lost Just by trying to save what a new scale would cost.

## About Lead Pencils.

"What does it cost to make a lead pencil?" said the manufacturer, in reply to a New York Sun reporter's inquiry. "First, let me tell you how we make a pencil.

"See this fine black powder? That's graphite. It costs 25 cents a pound. This white substance is German clay. It comes across the ocean as ballast in sailing vessels, and all it costs us is freight. We mix this clay and this powder together and grind them in a mill, adding moisture during the process, until the two are thoroughly mixed and are reduced to a paste about the thickness of putty.

"This paste we press into these dies, each one of which is the size of a pencil lead except in length. There are four leads in one of these. After they are pressed, we cut them into proper lengths and bake them in an oven kept at a very high temperature. Then we have the lead made. Its hardness is regulated by the greater or less amount of clay we mix with the graphite—the more clay we put in the harder the lead.

"The cedar we use comes principally from Florida, and is obtained entirely from the fallen trees that lie there. The wood is delivered to us in blocks, sawed to pencil lengths, some of them thick, to receive the lead, and some thin, for the piece that is to be glued over the lead. The blocks are sawed for four pencils each. They are grooved by a saw, the groove being the place where the lead is to lie. The leads are kept in hot glue, and are placed in the grooves as the blocks are ready. When that is done, the thin piece is glued fast to a thick one. When dry, the blocks are run through a machine that cuts the pencils apart. Another machine shapes them, making them octagonal, or round, or flat, or three-cornered, as the case may be. The pencils are burnished by machinery, and are then ready to be tied in bunches, boxed and put out.

"The different grades in value of a lead pencil are made by finer manipulation of the graphite and the use of better material. The average pencil in every day use costs about one-quarter of a cent to make. We are content with 100 per cent profit on it when we sell it to the dealer. What his profit is you may figure out for yourself if you have one of the pencils about you that you paid 5 cents for. Of this grade of pencil, an operator will turn out 2,500 in a day.

"The most valuable lead pencil that I know of is owned by a lawyer in this city. It is a cheap-looking affair, but I don't believe it could be bought for \$100. The wood in this pencil came from a cedar tree that was probably centuries old before any cedar tree now standing began to grow. It was taken from the bottom of a marl bed in Orange County, at a depth of nearly 100 feet below the surface. Near it was found the remains of a mastodon. The knob on the end of the pencil was made from a piece of the mastodon's tooth. The pencil has never been sharpened, and probably never will be."

## The Condition of Trade.

From the New York Shipping List.

Although the distributive movement of trade continues fairly active for this season, as indicated by the interior demand for funds, clearing house statistics which continue to be in excess of the corresponding period last year, and

the actual demand for merchandise in all the principal distributive centers, unfavorable crop reports and the close working of the money market causes more or less hesitation in commercial circles and there is a disposition to await further developments before undertaking fresh operations of any magnitude. The crop situation must necessarily occupy a prominent position as one of the controlling features of the situation during the remainder of the current month, but the Government report issued last Saturday shows that a serious shortage is foreshadowed in wheat, corn and oats, which means of course a great loss to farmers and hence a check later on to the growth of prosperity. Fortunately, however, there is not wanting a bright side to the picture, for the cotton crop thus far maintains an excellent position and promises a heavy yield; the Louisiana sugar crop is likely to be one of the largest in several years and the Southern rice crop is in excellent condition. Then again, manufacturing industries are all in good shape, being actively employed with orders that will carry them well into the autumn months. This applies particularly to the iron industry and the boot and shoe trade, but a good many cotton mills have taken advantage of the high price of raw material and the slow marketing of the new crop to close down for the purpose of repairs and cleaning. The movement of foreign trade continues unsatisfactory, because of the increasing volume of imports and the natural falling off in exports, but gold exports are not likely to be resumed in the present condition of the money market, which is beginning to feel the interior demand for funds, and last week's heavy depletion of bank reserves points to a closer working of the money market during the remainder of the month. The speculation in produce has again been active, but while the fluctuations of prices have been irregular and at times erratic, the tendency has been upward. The stock market has been unsettled and narrow, influenced by tight money and to some extent by the strike upon the Vanderbilt roads, but bear pressure has met with resistance, which indicates a firm undertone, and while the market is sensitive a firmer feeling prevails on account of the prospect that the strike will collapse and also in view of the more settled feeling in London that has resulted from the improved condition of affairs in the Argentine Republic. Values for produce generally are tending upward, cotton fabrics being firmly held on account of the high prices of raw material, provisions and hog products are influenced by the advance in corn; crude and refined petroleum are both higher, potatoes and nearly all kinds of vegetables are feeling the effect of poor crops, raw and refined sugar is advancing both here and abroad on account of the strong position of supplies, and the same influence is operating to enhance the value of coffee. The metal markets are generally inactive but steady, and anthracite coal continues slow of sale, with an accumulation of supplies at tide water that effectually prevents any advance in prices.

## "Mishearing."

Spoken sounds often have the knack of combining so as to produce what is generally known as "mis-hearing." The following is an illustration. Read this question to a friend: "There were twenty sick sailors on board a ship; one died; how many were left?"

Your friend will answer:  
"Twenty-five."

Now write the same question and ask your friend to read it, and he will at once answer:  
"Nineteen."

## TWOMBLEY'S FOLLY.

The Widow Appleby, called Aunt Samantha by her neighbors, was tidying up a room which had been furnished for a sleeping-room, and had in it also a desk, a book-case and a little row of drawers, in which fragments precious to a geologist, had been stored. The desk and book-case Aunt Samantha regarded with reverence. The case she did not understand. Bits of stone, bits of ore; she emptied them all into her apron, and dumped them with other odds and ends out of the window upon a flower bed that had not been dug up that year. Aunt Samantha had no heart for gardening. Things had gone very wrong with her, and the death of her only boarder, a returned California miner, who had made and lost several fortunes, had put the finishing touch to her woes. His room it was that she was now putting to rights; knowing that she would never see the old white head and kindly smile again.

"I felt it more than anything else, after losing poor Peter," she sighed, as a tear rolled down her cheek. "He was always so kind to me."

As she spoke, there came a heavy step on her porch, and, looking out of the window, she saw her cousin, Jedediah Twombley, standing there. Jedediah was a rich man, lately made richer by an inheritance from his grandfather, who had lived to be one hundred and five years old, and died leaving all to his wealthy grandson and nothing to his extremely poor granddaughter. It was natural that the thought should sting the widow as she looked at him.

"Morning!" said Jedediah. "Morning, Cousin Samantha. I stepped up to get the shade. I feel the sun considerably, and my horse has lost a shoe, and I've sent Simon to get it fixed; thought I'd light here and see how you got on."

"I don't get on at all, Jedediah," said Samantha. "Not as I should if Grandpa Twombley had left me suthin, as I always reckoned he would; and now my poor old boarder is gone, I've got to that pass I've had to sell the cow."

"Too bad!" said Jedediah. "Well, come and get a pan of milk any time."

"Two miles there and back; thank ye!" said the widow. "Do you know if I was you, Jedediah, what I'd do? I'd say, 'Cousin Samantha, I'm rich and you are poor. I'll give you a little slice of the big un grandpa left me.' That's your Christian duty, seein' grandpa was a hundred and five, and weak-minded when he died. He'd hev done it himself ten years ago, and you know it."

"Pshaw!" laughed Jedediah. "But you're a woman, that's your excuse for talkin' idiotic. I'm not a mean man. I'll give you five dollars down Samantha, and property is property, and wills is wills, and not to be broken."

"Well, I don't set up for proud, and I'm so poor that this is a good deal to me," said Samantha, taking the money. "I reckon grandpa's spirit is around somewhere, prompting you to do what is right, seeing you influenced him to do wrong."

"Now, Samantha, grandfather wasn't influenced by me! That I can tell you!" said Cousin Jedediah. "He always felt you made a mistake stepping off with Peter. Peter was one of them folks that never prospers. 'What's the use,' grandfather used to say to me, 'of helping Samantha, when Peter—'"

"Poor Peter is gone," said the widow, taking her handkerchief from her apron pocket. "Don't talk against him. He was jest as kind as kind could be to me."

"No doubt," said Jedediah, hurriedly—"no doubt. I didn't mean any offense. I always thought Peter quite—quite—But what was you a-doin' when I came in—house-cleanin'?"

"I was cleanin' out the spare room," said the widow. "It's been shut up quite a spell—since the Californy gentleman died. I thought I'd let it, if I could. I might take a few boarders this summer, if they'd come."

"I'll pay for an advertisement," said Jedediah, who was worth a million and a half; "and I'll let you have lots of cucumbers off our place. You could grow things here now, if you was to seed this bed up instead of pitchin' rubbish on it;

you could grow radishes right under your window. Summer boarders generally thinks radishes hulsome."

"I jest emptied the bureau drawers out onto that bed. There was a lot of rubbish in 'em; and I meant to dig it over, only I ain't very strong."

"I'll let Simon dig it," said Jedediah; "and you seed it and it will be a comfort to you."

By this time, Simon, who had been slowly driving up hill, stopped at the gate, and Jedediah called to him sharply:

"Simon, you jest take the spade, and dig over Mrs. Appleby's garden. I'll drive home myself. Good-bye, Samantha. I think the idee about the summer boarders is a good one;" and jumping into his wagon, drove up the road, glad to be rid of his poor cousin.

Simon looked after his master with a very peculiar expression.

"Some folks is born for luck and some for children," he said, sententiously. "I've got four."

"And I've got three," said the widow. "Now, Simon, don't you do that unless you feel like it. I know you have plenty to do."

"I'd jest as lief," said Simon. "What you been throwin' out here, Mrs. Appleby?"

"Rubbish out of my Californy boarder's bureau-drawers," said Mrs. Appleby. "What he kept it there for I dunno."

Simon laughed, and, stooping, picked up one or two bits of something, and put them in his pocket.

The bed was nicely spaded when Mrs. Appleby looked out again, and Simon was gone.

As Mr. Jedediah Twombley sat on his porch that night, counting up the profits of his hay-crop, a voice behind him cried: "Mr. Twombley, I've got suthin' I want to show you!"

He turned. It was Simon who had spoken, and he held in his hand a fragment of something that looked dark and heavy.

"See here," he said, in a whisper; "I've been to the gold-mines in my time, and if this ain't gold, I'll give up and say I'm lacking."

"Why, to be sure! To be sure!" said old Jedediah, clutching the little chunk of ore in his hand. "To be sure. Where did you find it?"

"Why, in the Widder Appleby's garden. Dug it up out'n the flower-bed you told me to spade up for her," said Simon.

"Then there's gold on the place," said Jedediah. "I've always thought there was gold here. I've always said so."

"Yes, I've heerd you," said Simon, with a twinkle in his eye. "Now, what a thing that'll be for the widder. A gold-mine on her place."

"Hush," whispered Jedediah, with his eyes gleaming greenly in the twilight.

"Hush, Simon; promise me you won't tell her or anybody. I'll make it all right with you. You're kinder uncomfortable where you be, with your small family. I'll allow you to hev the frame-house on the hill, at the same rent. Don't mention anything about it. I'll make it right with Mrs. Appleby. Though, after all, this mayn't be gold."

"P'raps not; but old miners, like me, rather calculates to know," said Simon. "Ef you don't mind, I'll move up to the frame-house to-morrow. Wait a bit. Let's go over to the widder's. I'll pretend its to sow the raddish-seed, if you'll give me some; and we'll see if there's any more there."

"Good!" said Jedediah Twombley. "A bright idea!"

Accordingly, to the widow's surprise, Simon took the seed over; and the sowing done, brought back to his master, waiting in the wagon under the trees, three or four more specimens of the same ore, which Jedediah took, at once, to a celebrated mineralogist of the nearest town, who declared that where these came from there was assuredly a gold-mine. And trembling with delight, Jedediah went back to walk around the widow's house in the moonlight, where she, seeing him through the curtains, took him for a tramp, and was frightened almost out of her senses.

Several things happened to startle her that day. The first was the appearance of Simon at her door in the early dawn,

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These preparations have stood the test of public approval for more than one hundred years, and are the acknowledged standard of purity and excellence.

as she was boiling her solitary cup of coffee over some splinters of wood.

"Widder," Simon whispered, solemnly. "Tend to what I say, and don't forget it. Mister Twombly is goin' to make you an offer for your place. Don't let him have it cheap. Rise on him as bold as brass. Don't chin on anything. Don't tell him nothin'. Jest say: 'I won't sell for that,' until you get what'll keep you comfortable. Mind, do as I say; don't ask questions; don't chin; you'll give yourself away."

"I don't half understand you," said the widow; "you hev such curious expressions kinder, but if Cousin Jedediah offers much for two acres of stoned and a house like this, he's goin' crazy."

"Mebbe he's seen a ghost," said Simon; "but you mind me."

He was off. Not too soon, for the wheels of Jedediah Twombly's wagon rattled down the road the next moment, and Jedediah stood at the door in the place of his servant.

"What you said, kind o' teched me yesterday, Samantha," he said, "and I've been thinking. What you want is rest. Sell your place and go board in the village. I'll buy it. It ain't worth much, but what'll you take?"

The widow looked at him. It was not benevolence that shone in his eyes, but greed.

"Well?" she said cautiously; some of the same blood ran in her veins, and she could bargain also. "Well, what'll you give?"

"Five hundred dollars!" said the rich man. "Eh?"

Samanthy shook her head.

"Eight?"

"Lor, no," said Samantha.

"A thousand!"

Samanthy turned pale, but shook her head.

"Two thousand!" said Jedediah.

"I reckon you're calculating I'm half-witted," said Samantha.

"She knows about the gold," said Jedediah to himself; "or—yes, some one else knows and has made an offer."

The miser and the gambler sometimes mingle in one man. They had in Jedediah Twombly.

"Fifteen thousand dollars!" he cried, hurriedly. "You can live comfortably on that, eh?"

"Grandfather's ghost has appeared," thought Samantha.

"Well," she said, "if you'll drive over to the lawyer's, and pay me now, I'll do it."

Ten minutes after this, the two were sitting side by side in the wagon. Two hours more, Samantha was, in her own opinion, a rich woman, with no fear of suffering before her, and no more need to toil for her bread. She was to leave the cottage that day, and bewildered by her sudden prosperity, she was packing her few poor possessions, when again, as in the dawn, Simon stood at her door.

"Sold it?" he asked.

"Yes," said the widow, breathlessly; "for fifteen thousand dollars. I reckon grandpa appeared to him."

Simon put his hand in his pocket and drew out a bunch of something.

"What's that?" he asked.

The widow looked at what he held toward her.

"It's a bit of the rubbish I threw out of that case there," she said.

"It's gold ore," said Simon. "Your Californy boarder had a lot of specimens of it in that case; he often showed 'em to me. I was a miner once. I took an interest in 'em. You throwed 'em into the radish bed; I dug 'em up out of it. I jest showed 'em to Mister Twombly. His idee has always been that there's gold in these mountings. He thinks there's gold on your place."

"And he wanted to give me five hundred dollars!" said the widow.

"It's all right for you, and I didn't tell no lies," said Simon. "I did dig up them specimens in the radish bed."

The widow lives at ease in the village now, and keeps her own counsel; and there is a big hole, with a windlass near it, where her home once stood. People call it "Twombly's Folly," but Jedediah Twombly intended it for a gold-mine, and spent a little fortune also in working it several years.

ASA T. FERRY.

Rubber Cloth in Germany.

Kuhlow's, of Berlin, says that the preparation of and curing rubber for heavy clothing is similar to that employed for boots and shoes. The cloth is coated with rubber by the steam calendering machine as for boots and shoes. The same care is necessary to insure perfect dryness and evenness to the cloth. The fabric then passes to the cutting rooms. In the manufacture of gossamer clothing an altogether different process is employed. Instead of being ground up and compounded in the mixing room, the rubber is dissolved with naphtha in a churn made expressly for this purpose. These churns are iron cylinders in which a plunger works in much the same manner as the old dasher butter churn. The mixture is reduced to about the consistency of printers' ink. It is then allowed to run or drop on the cloth, which is rapidly passed under a knife machine or spreader, the rollers of which distribute the compound over the cloth as it passes through.

Thus a web of cloth, the ends being joined together and forming an endless band, is run under the knife from six to sixteen times, according to the kind of goods to be made. Each time the fabric takes a very thin coating of the compound, the naphtha being rapidly dissipated. The cloth is put on rolls and then taken to the curing tables in the open fields, which sometimes occupy acres in extent. With a favorable sun the rubber cloth will be cured in about three hours, and from that up to days, according to the state of the weather. This process of vulcanizing is known as sun-curing and is not employed for heavy clothing, which is cured in heaters. Some gossamers are also vulcanized that way. In vulcanizing boots and shoes and heavy clothing what is known as dry heat is used, but in all mechanical goods steam heat or live steam is employed.

In making mackintoshes, where the water-proof coating is between the outside of the garment and the lining, the goods are coated on a spreader in the same manner as for the other clothing, but a better quality of rubber is used than on ordinary garments. The goods are then cured by being run over a steam heated drying surface. The lining is coated with rubber cement, and the prepared surfaces of the cloth and lining are joined together by passing them under rollers. By this means they are practically one piece, and great skill and experience are required that the goods shall retain their soft, flexible nature and not be rendered stiff and tinny by the layers of rubber.

In making up the garments about 3,500 women and girls are employed by the different factories. The cutting is done by men, and they are also employed in finishing the mackintoshes and a few in other capacities, but the garments are made up by women and girls. The cutting is done in much the same manner as in the manufacture of regular clothing. Several thicknesses of the cloth are laid on a table and cut to pattern at the same time. After cutting, a strip is cemented round the arm sizes and pockets and over the button flap; pieces are also put on where the button holes are to come, and all are carefully pressed on by hand rollers. In heavy clothing the seams are cemented and not sewn. Mackintoshes and gossamers are stitched on machines, button holes made and buttons sewed on. After being stitched the gossamers are folded up in little bags and are packed in cases for shipment. Mackintoshes, after being stitched, have a strip of cloth cemented over the seams to prevent water coming through the holes made in stitching. The pocket flaps, etc., are then cemented on, and the garment is then vulcanized in the heater. This completes it. This final vulcanizing renders them much superior to English goods for standing the extremes of temperature. In finishing heavy rubber surface luster clothing the garments are sponged with varnish and vulcanized by being hung in the heaters or dry rooms for about five hours. With dull finished garments the final process consists in sponging with soap and water, after which the garments are aired and vulcanized.



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9 No. IONIA ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Mr. C. N. Rapp was for two years partner and general manager of Geo. E. Howes & Co. and for the past year has been the senior partner and general manager of the Grand Rapids Fruit and Produce Co.

## AMONG THE TRADE.

## AROUND THE STATE.

St. Louis—C. G. Littlefield, grocer, is dead.

Cadillac—J. F. Jones has opened a meat market.

Big Rapids—Tom Ward has opened a meat market.

Minden City—W. A. Saule has sold his general stock to M. A. Cass.

Manistee—Miss Emma Sembach has opened a confectionery store.

Cadillac—Miss L. J. Lacount will open a millinery store about Sept. 6.

East Thetford—A. B. Black has sold his general stock to M. L. Miller.

Morrice—J. G. Kern has purchased the jewelry stock of H. H. Tillapaugh.

Hersey—Andrew McFarlane has closed up his meat market for the present.

Battle Creek—Basso Bros., dealers in fruit, etc., have gone out of business.

Hillsdale—Smith & Barsby succeed Smith & Doty in the grocery business.

Mulliken—W. H. Davis has purchased the furniture stock of H. Putterelline.

Big Rapids—Walter Hudson has engaged in the merchant tailoring business.

Stanwood—Dodge, Metcalf & Co. are closing out their general stock at auction.

Saranac—Fred E. Cahoon has removed his stock of boots and shoes to Ishpeming.

Ann Arbor—Mellor & Martin, tobacco dealers, are succeeded by G. F. Gruber.

Leonard—De Cue Hagerman succeeds Howland & Dewey in the meat business.

Stetson—H. H. Webb & Co. succeed H. E. Humphord in the drug business.

Greenville—Deloies Roos has opened a restaurant in the "Star Bakery" building.

Applegate—Geo. R. McNish, general dealer, has removed his stock to Carsonville.

Battle Creek—Mrs. Mary E. Howe succeeds Clara Gregory in the millinery business.

Mancelona—Mary S. Haynes, dealer in second-hand goods, is succeeded by L. W. Stewart.

Detroit—Miller & Co., grocers, have dissolved, C. A. Miller continuing the business.

Hastings—J. C. Cole succeeds Dickinson & Cole in the grocery and saloon business.

Martin—Stroble & Andrews have rented their meat market to Syd. Konkle for one year.

Martin—Stoble & Andrews have sold their meat market to Fessender & Konkle, of Shelbyville.

Manton—W. H. Campbell, formerly in business at this place, will soon open a furniture store.

St. Johns—Caldwell Bros., dealers in agricultural implements, are succeeded by G. W. Oakes.

Manistee—A. F. Cottingham & Co., of New York, have opened a clothing store at 443 River street.

Hastings—Holden & Hire have engaged in the boot and shoe business. They hail from Bellevue.

Muskegon—R. S. Miner has sold his stock of groceries to F. Lowey, who will continue the business.

Shiawassee—John Phillips, of Chicago, has purchased the paper mill and is putting it in shape to run.

Walkerville—Butters & Peters general store No. 2 will be closed as soon as the present stock is exhausted.

Owosso—J. Silverstein, of Chicago, will open a line of clothing, furnishing goods and boots and shoes about Sept 1.

Grand Ledge—Daron & Smith, boot and shoe dealers at Charlotte, have opened a branch store at this place.

Springport—John Hammond has purchased the stock of groceries, crockery, etc., of Letecia (Mrs. J. L.) Murray.

Detroit—Joseph C. Robinson has embarked in the grocery business at the corner of Champlain and Leib streets.

Leslie—S. O. Russell, a pioneer merchant of this place, suffered a stroke of paralysis recently, and is still very low.

Manistee—Tom A. Hazlitt has sold his cigar stand to Donaldson Bros., who will open a restaurant in connection with the business.

Whitehall—C. W. Redfern has merged his hardware business into a stock company under the style of the Redfern Company.

Muskegon—R. W. Goucher is putting in a stock of jewelry in the building formerly occupied by Laughray & Co.'s music store.

Muskegon—Julle Bierema has sold his hardware store on Pine street to Lewis Spyk, and will probably engage in the meat business.

Stanton—Lew Sterling has purchased the interest of F. A. Hunter in the firm of Lew Sterling & Co., dealers in agricultural implements.

Belleville—Samuel W. Kingsley's general store was entered by burglars, the 11th, for the third time in three years, and a quantity of goods taken.

Charlotte—Albert Spaulding has purchased an interest in the boot and shoe business of J. Q. Thomas & Co., the new firm to be known as Spaulding & Thomas.

Eaton Rapids—H. Kositchek & Bros have purchased the clothing stock of H. Lederer & Son, at Lansing, and will run it in connection with their business here.

Seney—Louis Danto has purchased the interest of Wm. Saulson in the dry goods and clothing firm of Wm. Saulson & Co., and will continue the business at the old stand.

Muskegon—Andrew Wierengo has purchased of Brown & Friend, of Buffalo, N. Y., the Hotel Cadillac property, for \$17,500. It is generally considered that Wierengo secured a bargain.

Ionia—James W. Morton has left the employ of the Ionia Pants and Overall Co., with which he has been engaged for several years past, and contemplates embarking in the mercantile business.

Detroit—George S. McDonald, Charles F. Rich and Lucius B. West, of this city, A. W. Wright, of Alma, and J. Henry Lancashire, of Saginaw, have incorporated the firm of McDonald, Rich & Co., which will do a wholesale and retail business in grates, mantels, etc., succeeding the former firm of McDonald Bros. & Co. The capital stock is \$15,000.

## MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Mason—J. C. Cannon, Secretary of the Rogers Manufacturing Co., is dead.

Kalamazoo—The Kalamazoo Spring Co. is about to move to Harvey, a new annex to Chicago.

Pentwater—Phillips & Jensen have purchased the foundry and resumed operations.

South Sylvan—Parmenter & Dayton have sold their shingle mill and timber on the Doc and Tom creek to parties in Clare.

Grand Haven—The Grand Haven Lumber Co. is shipping 16,000,000 feet of lumber to A. M. Dodge & Co., of Towaunda.

Saginaw—Whitney & Batchelor will lumber near Arnold's lake, Clare county, the coming fall and winter, beginning operations Sept. 1.

Martin—J. M. Kelsey & Co., of Williamstown, N. Y., have bought the fruit evaporator formerly owned by Kent & Austin, and will run it this fall.

Standish—Austin & Co.'s sawmill, completed last spring, has manufactured 2,500,000 feet of lumber in sixty days. The firm is building a lath mill.

Owosso—The Owosso canning factory is starting up for the season, with good prospects. The old proprietor, W. E. Wiggins, will superintend the work.

Alpena—Up to last week there had been shipped from this port 99,158,000 feet of lumber, 4,845,000 lath, 807,000 shingles, 325,000 railway ties and 197,800 cedar posts.

Sebewaing—The Sebewaing Coal Co. has been incorporated by S. O. Fisher and Benj. Busbridge, of Bay City; W. T. Chappell, of Sebewaing, J. W. Groves and J. F. Seeler, of Caro.

Owosso—The Owosso Tool Co. is enlarging its premises, building a brick addition to the present factory, the present building being too small to meet the increasing demand for their goods.

Allegan—Arnold & Mizener have sold the balance of their stock of hoops to an Indiana firm. The sale included twenty car loads—about 400,000 hoops. The shop will be ready to begin business again Sept. 1.

Standish—Carton Bros. have purchased C. H. Rose's shingle mill and will shortly remove it to a point on the east branch of the Tittabawassee, about two miles from Summit. The mill has a capacity of 40,000 daily.

Saginaw—J. W. Howry & Sons, who have been logging in the Georgian Bay district, where they own a large body of timber, have put in several million feet of logs which will be rafted to the Saginaw river to be manufactured.

Detroit—The Detroit Heating & Lighting Co., manufacturers of hot water heater and radiators, have established a New England branch at 42 Pearl street, Boston, managed by J. A. Sargent, well known to the trade for many years.

Bay City—McKeon & Glover have started a camp in Arenac county, where they will put in 20,000,000 feet. The logs will be rafted to Pinconning and rolled into Saginaw bay, where they will be made into rafts and towed to the river.

Hastings—The Hastings Furniture Co. has begun excavating for a new building which will be 64x156, two stories high. The upper story will be used by the cabinet makers and for finishing the furniture and the lower story for storage and shipping.

Roscommon—E. P. Stone, who has been running a logging road in Roscommon county, putting logs into the Muskegon river for various parties the past five years, has nearly finished, and the road equipment will probably be sold. He has put in 200,000,000 feet.

Ishpeming—John C. Brown has started five camps near this place and will start more shortly. He will put in about 30,000,000 feet on the Dead river for the Hawley mill at the mouth of that stream, and will put in a number of million feet besides for himself and other parties.

Saginaw—The Emery Lumber Co. has let the contract to Thomas Pickard, of Mt. Pleasant, to cut 150,000,000 feet of logs on the Wahnapiat, in the Georgian

Bay district. Mr. Pickard is already on the ground starting camps, and will put in 30,000,000 feet annually. A portion of these logs will be rafted to the Saginaw river.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

Advertisements will be inserted under this head for two cents a word the first insertion and one cent a word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Advance payment.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**FOR SALE—THE BEST DRUG AND GROCERY BUSINESS** in live railroad and manufacturing town in Michigan of 1,200 inhabitants, with splendid farming country to back it up, with no large town within 20 miles; the business comprises drugs and medicines, groceries, school books, crockery, wall paper, notions, etc.; also express office and mail to carry to depot in connection; mail and express pay clerk hire; stock complete; business pays \$1,000 per year net; stock will invoice about \$4,000; business mostly cash; in brick block; rental low; best location in town; also own one-third interest in the block, which rents for \$1,500 per year; will sell one or both; reasons for selling, sickness and death, with other business to attend to. Address No. 91, care Michigan Tradesman. 91

**FOR SALE—THE MAGNIFICENT ELEVATOR AND** warehouse at Carson City, Mich., recently built by the Carson City Elevator Co. at a cost of \$10,000; having become the property of the Carson City Savings Bank now in liquidation, will to close out, be sold for \$3,000; will give time for part. Address J. E. Just, Ionia, Mich. 86

**FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SMALL** investment to secure a light manufacturing business paying large profits; correspondence solicited only from parties meaning business. Drawer No. 831, La Crosse, Wis. 90

**FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE LARGE DRY AIR RE-**frigerator, McGee patent; one coffee mill; show cases; scales; tea caddies; oil tank, etc., everything in fixtures to run a grocery store. W. C. Davis, Kalamazoo, Mich. 88

**FOR SALE OR RENT—A GOOD TWO-STORY BUILD-**ing, 24x80 feet, with basement 24x60 feet; the second story is rented for lodge hall. For particulars write to J. R. Harrison, Sparta, Mich. 88

**FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES,** either by inventory or by bulk; good trade for cash customer. No. 85, care Michigan Tradesman. 87

**FOR SALE—25 PER CENT. BELOW COST, ONLY** hardware stock in Baldwin, lively town on line of two railways; ill health compels sale; store building cheap. Joseph H. Cobb, Baldwin, Mich. 84

**FOR SALE—MACHINE SHOP PART OF OUR BUSI-**ness; a rare chance. The Castree-Mallory company, Flint, Mich. 82

**FOR SALE—STOCK OF FURNITURE AND UNDER-**taking goods in one of the best towns in Michigan; stock will invoice about \$3,000; terms cash; reason for selling, are engaged in the Manufacturing business. Address No. 81, care Michigan Tradesman. 81

**FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRUG STOCK, INVEN-**tory \$2,000; also real estate; a good chance for young physician. Address P. M. Cleveland & Son, Nunica, Mich. 75

**A JOB OF CONTRACT SAWING FOR SOME RE-**sponsible party; Michigan preferred. Address Holley & Bullen, North Aurelius, Mich. 65

**FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES AND FIXTURES,** splendid location; good reasons for selling. For particulars, address No. 58, care Tradesman. 58

**WANTED—I HAVE SPOT CASH TO PAY FOR A** general or grocery stock; must be cheap. Address No. 26, care Michigan Tradesman. 26

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED PHARMA-**cist of eight years' experience; first-class references. Address 92, care Michigan Tradesman. 92

**SITUATION WANTED—BY TRAVELING SALESMAN** of four years' experience in furnishing goods line. Address 77 care Michigan Tradesman. 87

**WANTED—SITUATION BY A REGISTERED PHARMA-**ceutist, 8 years' experience; good references given. Address No. 83, care Michigan Tradesman. 83

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ABOLISH THE PASS BOOK AND SUBSTITUTE THE** Tradesman Coupon, which is now in use by over 5,000 Michigan merchants—all of whom are warm in praise of its effectiveness. Send for sample order, which will be sent prepaid on receipt of \$1. The Tradesman Company, Grand Rapids.

**SAMPLES OF TWO KINDS OF COUPONS FOR RE-**tailers will be sent free to any dealer who will write for them to the Suttiff Coupon Pass Book Co., Albany, N. Y. 664



Bicycles,  
Tricycles  
Velocipedes,  
AND

## General Sporting Goods

Agents for A. G. Spalding & Bro.'s  
Sporting and Athletic Goods and  
American Powder Co.'s Powder.

We have on hand a complete line of Columbia, Victor and other cheaper bicycles, also a splendid assortment of Misses' Tricycles, Children's Velocipedes and small Safety Bicycles.

E. G. Studley,

4 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS

Call and see them  
or send for large,  
illustrated cata-  
logue.

**GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.**

L. M. Clark & Son have foreclosed their mortgage on the grocery stock of Snyder & Porter at 3 Stocking street.

A. M. Amberg, proprietor of the Enterprise cigar store, at 136 Monroe street, has sold out to B. J. Reynolds, late of Owosso.

Cook & Bergthold have abandoned the manufacture of show cases, having disposed of their stock on hand to Heyman & Company.

E. E. Walker has engaged in the vinegar, pickle and bottled goods business at 22 and 24 Ottawa street under the style of the Grand Rapids Pickle Co.

**Gripsack Brigade.**

Will Jones has returned from his outing at Chicago and resumed his work on the road.

A. S. Doak recently wagered \$10 that Cross Village will have a railroad inside of three years.

Will Campbell was in town Saturday on his way home from Petoskey, where he had been spending some time with D. N. White.

Joseph H. Gibbons, the Charlotte cracker salesman, must have some sinister object in view in disguising himself so completely via the barber shop.

W. H. Downs and wife and S. F. Downs were called to Union City Saturday night by a telegram announcing that the elder Downs is near death's door.

It is reported that Dave Smith has discontinued his visits to Montague, in consequence of the constant importunities of the German who imagines himself the victim of Dave's duplicity in a flower deal several years ago.

L. J. Koster is authority for the statement that the Park Place Hotel, at Benzonia, has doubled its rates, while the service remains the same as before. In other words, the traveling men are asked to pay \$2 for \$1 per day accommodations.

Shelby Herald: "Some of the boys told Uncle Dave, Monday, that By-Geecrip Jennings had one of his checks, and the old gentleman inserted the brad in his cane about an inch in the rear side of Jennings' left leg with neatness and dispatch."

Geo. F. Owen undertook to open his sample trunks at Sweet's Hotel, last Wednesday and Thursday, but the undertaking was too much for his strength and he is flat on his back again. As soon as he is able to travel, he will go to Mt. Clemens for a long rest. In the meantime his customers will be called on by Mr. Baxter.

The Board of Trustees of the Michigan Commercial Travelers' Association met August 11 and ordered advance death assessment No. 4, for 1890. Proofs of the death of L. J. Taylor, of Ann Arbor, were presented and a check for \$2,500 ordered drawn. The death occurred at Pontiac on July 29, having been caused by paralysis.

Dave Smith stole a dog, while at Woodville last week, and expressed the animal to Steve Sears, with a card reading, "With the compliments of the boys." Steve didn't care to be mixed up in any larceny case, so he turned the canine over to Arthur Gregory, who is as proud of his new possession as a boy with his first pair of boots.

The base ball nines championed by Hi. Robertson and B. S. Davenport covered themselves with glory and sand burrs at

the Fountain street park Saturday afternoon, the score at the end of six innings standing seventeen to twelve in favor of Happy Hi's nine. Another game was arranged for Saturday of this week, but on account of several of the players being absent at that time, the event has been postponed another week—until August 30—when the contest will positively take place at Alger park.

"THE TRADESMAN'S reference to the decline in the service at Moore's Hotel, at Shelby, will have a beneficial effect," said a leading grocery salesman. "The landlord spoke to me about the matter and I frankly told him that he ought not to put the traveling man who pays 50 cents for a meal on the same basis as the local customer who pays a quarter. If traveling men are charged double price, they ought to be given something extra for the money. The old fellow is popular with the boys and I think he will trim his sails so as to keep their custom."

The traveling men are having no end of fun with Walter B. Dudley over the way in which he sold cigars for Thos. Heffernan, the Baldwin druggist, last Thursday morning. Mr. Heffernan left Dudley in the store while he went to breakfast and on his return was surprised to find that the cigar trade had been something remarkable in the meantime. The occasion of the increase was soon discovered—Dudley had been selling 10-cent cigars for 5 cents and the customers of the store had improved the opportunity. The way Dudley's jaw dropped when informed of the mistake was enough to make a cat laugh.

A. L. Braisted was sitting in the store of the Osterhout & Fox Lumber Co., at Deer Lake, last Wednesday, when a boy approached him with the request, "A lady at the depot wants you to come and see her baby." The elephantine drummer was considerably perplexed, and would have undoubtedly answered the summons had not W. A. D. Rose explained that the messenger had evidently mistaken Braisted for Dr. Heckman, of Reed City, whose gross weight probably exceeds that of the representative of the Voigt flour monopoly. Mr. Braisted would do well to lay in an extra supply of cigars the next time he goes to Deer Lake—or send W. A. D. a box by first express for coming to the rescue at an embarrassing time.

"That one-legged man is a fraud," remarked a well-known traveling man, as the familiar figure of the man with one leg off at the hip passed through a G. R. & I. train between Cadillac and Reed City. THE TRADESMAN representative expressed surprise how such an unfortunate person could be a fraud, when the man of samples continued: "Of course, there is no denying the fact that he is unfortunate in the loss of a leg, but the manner in which he spends his handsome income deprives him of the sympathy of the people of Cadillac, where he and his 'acquaintance' reside. I am the last man in the world to decry a man who is striving to make the most of his opportunities, but that fellow uses the numerous nickles which are contributed by sympathetic passengers in riotous living and ought not to be given the privilege of the trains by the railway company."

Manistee—Henry Clay Ward contributes \$10,000 special capital to the firm of W. F. Baker, dealer in lumber and shingles.

**P. of I. Gossip.**

J. W. Hurd, the Clio dealer, writes as follows: "Please drop my name from your list of P. of I. dealers, as my contract is no longer in force. Keep it out of the repentance column, also, as I have nothing to repent of in relation to dealing with that faction under contract."

A Lake Odessa correspondent writes: "I see by your paper that you still class Haller & Co., E. F. Colwell & Son and Fred Miller as selling to the P. of I. I wish to say that such is not the case. These contracts ran out about July 1 and were not renewed, so that the Patrons have no store here at present."

Davison Index: "One evening last week the Duffield P. of I. enjoyed themselves in hanging in effigy one of their members belonging to the Gaines Center lodge. Next morning the effigy was found suspended over the door of their lodge and the building draped in mourning, and then they became wroth."

O'Donnell correspondence Hastings Banner: "The P. of I. stores, Edwards and Covert, have refused to renew their contracts. The people are satisfied that Hastings is and has been selling just as cheap as they can, and no merchant can sell goods on a 10 per cent. basis to the Patrons and have two-thirds of them trade at Hastings. In one of their pri-

vate meetings a short time ago, a gentleman made a resolution that 'steps be taken to have a P. of I. postoffice.'"

**The Grocer in a Fix.**

"Mr. Hopper, I find my last lot of sugar full of flies."

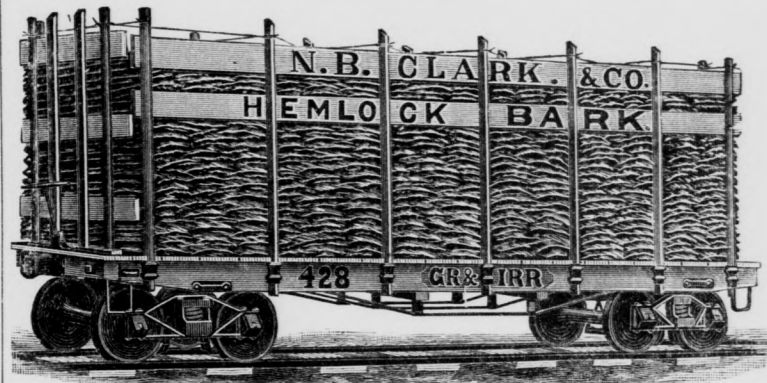
"Well, madam, at this time of the year, you know, we—"

"That doesn't account for it, Mr. Hopper. These are sand flies."

Standish—James Norris' sawmill has manufactured 3,000,000 feet, and the shingle mill has averaged 28,000 daily, but is now idle. It will resume operations next month.

**VISITING BUYERS.**

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mrs E Scott, Dunningville   | H Van Noord, Jamestown    |
| E S Botsford, Dorr          | G H Remington, Bangor     |
| S T McLellan, Denison       | Wm VerMeulen, Beaver Dam  |
| Hessler Bros., Rockford     | W D Struik, Byron Center  |
| E E Hewitt, Rockford        | Geo Hirschburg, Bailey    |
| Geo A Sarge, Rockford       | W R Lawton, Berlin        |
| G D Van Vranken, Cadillac   | Smith & Bristol, Ada      |
| Eli Rannels, Corning        | D M Skidmore, Alto        |
| J B Watson, Coopersville    | John Smith, Ada           |
| L J Law, Cadillac           | D F Watson, Ada           |
| S McNitt, Byron Center      | C S Comstock, Pierson     |
| R G Beckwith, Bradley       | Den Herder & Tanis,       |
| M Hirschberg, Bailey        | Vriesland                 |
| J F Clark, Big Rapids       | Ellen Kinney, Enley       |
| Severance & Rich,           | A C Barkley, Crosby       |
| Middleville                 | J L Thomas, Cannonsburg   |
| A P Sriver, So Grand Rapids | Dayton & Parmenter,       |
| A W Huntley, Saranac        | Crooked Lake              |
| Carrington & North, Trent   | Mathews & Chapel, W Troy  |
| John Gunstra, Lamont        | M Rookledge, Fremont      |
| S T Colson, Alaska          | Smallegan & Pickaard,     |
| B Richards, Allegan         | Forest Grove              |
| P W Travis, Otsego          | G Ten Hoop, Forest Grove  |
| A Purchase, So Blendon      | T Van Eenennaam, Zeeland  |
| Jno Farrowe, So Blendon     | J Riddering, Drenthe      |
| Frank Cornell, Sebawa       | John Damstra, Gitchell    |
| Alex Denton, Howard City    | N F Miller, Lisbon        |
| L M Wolf, Hudsonville       | H F Clark, Lowell         |
| E J Harrington, Holland     | M Heyboer & Bro., Oakland |
| John De Vries, Jamestown    | J O Nessen, Nessen City   |
| H Meijering, Jamestown      |                           |



We are now ready to make contracts for the season of 1890. Correspondence solicited. 81 SOUTH DIVISION ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

**REMOVAL** Already and within a year's time, our business has grown to such proportions as to demand larger quarters, which we have secured at 46 Ottawa St., where we shall be pleased to see our friends in the future. Net weights and fine goods tell the tale. Be sure to give them a trial.

**A. E. BROOKS & CO.**

**Putnam Candy Co.**

HEADQUARTERS FOR  
ORANGES,  
LEMONS,  
BANANAS,  
Figs, Dates, Nuts, etc.

**CURTISS & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE

**Paper Warehouse.**

FLOUR SACKS, GROCERY BAGS, TWINE AND WOODEN WARE.

Houseman Block, - Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dry Goods.

Nankeen Cotton.

From the Textile Manufacturing World. Cotton planters in the South have shown considerable interest of late in a Chinese cotton, known as Nankeen, and which is as yet but little known in this country. It has been raised to a very limited extent here, but the acreage of it promises to increase, now that the farmers have realized that it possesses a peculiar value, and that there are customers ready to purchase what may be grown of it. The cotton is described as fine in texture and fair in staple, has very long fibres; such as has been raised here has been used for druggists' cord, carpet yarn, hosiery and underwear yarn. It is of a beautiful golden color, is a good imitation of camel's hair, and has been used in many cases as a substitute for wool. It is sold at an advance of from 25 to 33 per cent. above ordinary cotton. At a recent alliance meeting a letter from an eastern manufacturer was read, desiring to contract for 10,000 pounds to be delivered next season, and a standing offer is made of \$150 for the first bale.

He Was on His First Trip.

"This is the very worst house I ever put up at," exclaimed a well-dressed commercial traveler in the lobby of a Western hotel. "What's the matter?" questioned an old-time commercial traveler standing near. "Beds bad?" "No; beds are all right." "Poor table?" "I am well enough satisfied with that, too." "Service not up to the mark, eh?" "Nothing to complain of on that score." "Overbearing clerks, no doubt." "On the contrary, all pleasant and obliging." "Rates too high for your nut?" "No; on the contrary, charges very reasonable." "For heaven's sake, of what, then, do you complain?" "Everything in general. Don't you see that this is my first trip?" The old commercial traveler saw the point, set up the cigars, and thought a deep think.

Now Guess.

What is that which we wish for and when obtained we never know we have it? Sleep. What is that which has never been felt, seen, nor heard, never existed and never will exist, and yet has a name? Nothing. What is the longest and shortest thing in the world, the swiftest and the slowest, without which nothing can be done, which devours all that is small and gives life to all that is great? Time. What is that which has three feet, but no legs, is all body, but no limbs, has no toes on its feet, no head, moves a great deal and never uses its feet for that purpose, has one foot at each end and the other in the center of its body? This is a queer creature in some respects, and is very popular among the ladies and some men. It never walks out, and goes with one foot where its head might be, dragging the other foot behind. These feet have nails, but no toes, no heels and no bones in the foot. A yard measure.

The New Coats Company.

It is announced that subscriptions to the amount of \$40,000,000 were received on the 12th for the new limited company which will assume the business formerly conducted by the J. & P. Coats Co. Only \$5,000,000 in subscriptions were received in this country, the remainder having been tendered by our English cousins. As the capitalization of the proposed company is only £5,750,000—or \$27,983,333 in our money—about one-third of the tenders will have to be rejected.

Cadmus—Mr. Shepherd has sold his interest in the firm of Bailey & Shepherd, to Mr. McLouth.

Prices Current.

Table of prices for various goods including Unbleached Cottons, Bleached Cottons, Dress Goods, Corset Jeans, Prints, Tickings, Cotton Drill, and Satines.

Table of prices for various goods including Demins, Gingham, Carpet Warp, Grain Bags, Threads, Knitting Cotton, Cambrics, Red Flannel, Mixed Flannel, Domet Flannel, Canvas and Padding, Ducks, Waddings, Silesias, Corsets, Sewing Silk, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Cotton Tape, Safety Pins, Needles, and Table Oil Cloth.

J. & P. COATS'



BEST SIX-CORD Spool Cotton

IN WHITE, BLACK AND COLORS, FOR Hand and Machine Use. FOR SALE BY P. STEKETEE & SONS

Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co.,

Importers and Jobbers of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods

Manufacturers of

Shirts, Pants, Overalls, Etc.

Complete Spring Stock now ready for inspection. Chicago and Detroit prices guaranteed.

48, 50 and 52 Ottawa St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICH

AVOID THE

Curse of Credit

BY USING

"TRADESMAN" OR "SUPERIOR" Coupon Books

Manufactured by

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY,

Grand Rapids.

See quotations in Grocery Price Current.

BEACH'S

New York Coffee Rooms.

61 Pearl Street.

Five Cents Each for all dishes served from bill of fare.

Steaks, Chops and All Kinds of Order Cooking a Specialty.

FRANK M. BEACH, Prop.

P. STEKETEE & SONS,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods and Notions.

New Line of Simpsons Prints in Satine and Delaine Finish, and Zephyrs in Blacks, Silver Gray and Fancies—All New Designs.

GRAIN BAGS—Stark, American, Amoskeag, Harmony, Park, Georgia and Valley City.

WADDINGS, BURLAP, TWINE, BATTS and COMFORTS.

83 Monroe and 10, 12, 14, 16 & 18 Fountain Sts., GRAND RAPIDS.

HARDWARE.

The Stove Trade Outlook.

From Stoves and Hardware.

A few weeks since these columns contained some observations urging upon dealers the advantages of ordering stoves in advance of the activity of the fall season.

An excellent start for the season has thus been made in the stove trade, and it is not likely that the annoyances attending shipments early in September, when manufacturers are at their busiest, will be so pronounced this year as during former seasons.

With the enterprise characteristic of the trade, the stove manufacturers have made extraordinary preparations for the fall and winter trade, and should their hopes of seasonable weather be realized, they will be able to meet the largest consumptive demand in the history of the trade.

Gasoline Stoves.

From the American Artisan.

We occasionally hear complaints from users of gasoline stoves, as well as from dealers, that some of these stoves "do not work." Instances of this kind have recently come to our notice where gasoline stoves were returned to the dealer with this same complaint.

A Novel Sign.

The following sign hangs in front of a store in a town not much over fifty miles from Grand Rapids:

HA
For Sail
by
Jim Sweet.

Stetson—A. J. Felter has purchased the interest of his partner in the hardware business of Felter & Johnson and will continue the business under his own name.

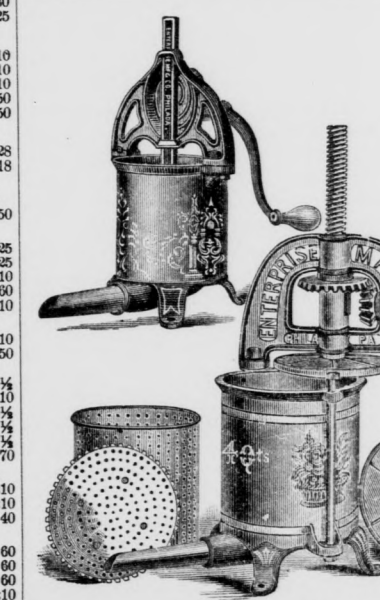
Prices Current.

These prices are for cash buyers, who pay promptly and buy in full packages.

Table listing various hardware items and their prices, categorized by type (e.g., AUGURS AND BITS, AXES, BARROWS, BOLTS, BUCKETS, etc.).

Table listing hardware items such as Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, LEVELS, MATTOCKS, MAULS, NAILS, etc., with prices and discounts.

Table listing hardware items such as SASH CORD, SASH WEIGHTS, SAWS, WRENCHES, MISCELLANEOUS, METALS, etc., with prices and discounts.



Fruit Presses!
2 Quart Japanned List--\$3.
4 Quart Japanned List--\$5.
8 Quart Japanned List--\$6.
Write for Discount.

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

## The Michigan Tradesman

Official Organ of Michigan Business Men's Association.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE

### Retail Trade of the Wolverine State.

Tradesman Company, Proprietor.

Subscription Price, One Dollar per year, payable strictly in advance.  
Advertising Rates made known on application.  
Publication Office, 100 Louis St.

Entered at the Grand Rapids Post Office.

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1890.

#### THE FARMER IN POLITICS.

The organization of any class or profession into a political party is not a desirable arrangement. It is apt to obscure to that class its interdependence of interest with all other classes, to result in enacting its least reasonable prejudices into laws, and to put a check to the normal development of legislation through the antagonism of the natural parties. For there are two natural parties in every community, one of which seeks to accelerate the development of the body politic on the lines of its historical growth, while the other retards it. No profession coincides with this natural cleavage; all contain men who belong to both. To substitute political organization on the lines of a business or a profession for political organization on the lines suggested by the general life of the State, must always work confusion and retard progress, without at all strengthening the elements of political permanence.

In this country the preponderance of the farmers above all other industrial classes very naturally suggests some such movement as the Farmers' Alliance or the Farmers' League, which at present are working for the control of politics in different parts of the country. The farmer knows he can outvote everybody else. He is more apt to cherish suspicion that he is not getting fair play in the control of the public interests than is any worker who comes into closer and more constant contact with his fellow-men. It is to the credit of our human nature that the more closely men are associated, the more they are inclined to believe in one another. Just because the farmer does his work in comparative solitude, he is tempted to be suspicious, and is more ready to listen to demagogues who assure him that he is being despoiled or neglected by those who manage the government.

For the last ten years the American farmer has not wanted advisers of this mischievous kind. He has been told that he is in debt and losing ground; that he alone is not prosperous; that he should take things into his own hands and remodel the system of taxation and the general administration of affairs. And, on the other hand, he has been outraged by the rise of a new school of economic vagarists, who propose to substitute for all other taxes a rent tax on land—the one thing on which he depends for his subsistence and his social position. He is much inclined to think that land, especially farm lands, already pay far too much of the taxes, and he is enamored of the idea that all kinds of property should be taxed equally for the support of the government. That the impossibility and the unwisdom of taxing everything has been demonstrated by the

economists does not move him. He wants to repeat an experiment which has broken down a score of times in nearly every state.

We think the political associations of farmers will not last long. Their members will not go very far in the control of state or local governments without making the discovery that the whole range of what government can accomplish is a very limited one, and that no millennium can be brought in by legislation. Some abuses and evils they probably will be able to get rid of. If they have really made up their minds to secure the adequate representation of their own class in our legislatures, there is one evil they may do away with. The American theory, that these legislatures are composed of actual specimens of the people for whom they legislate, is far from the fact. Here, as elsewhere, the business of governing has been made over to a class—to the class which has the most leisure, the most practice in speech-making, and the most technical familiarity with governmental matters. This has been because the farmer, like the city business man, has been too busy to take hold of politics. The lawyers fill the legislatures, state and national, through the default of the rest of the community, and, as a consequence, our legislation is more narrowly a reflection of the ideas and traditions of the legal profession than that of any other country of Christendom.

We see no reason to expect that these political organizations of farmers will affect national politics seriously, except, perhaps, in the South. There seems to be some hope that the breach they are making within the Democratic party there may result in obliterating the color line from politics. But in the North the existing situation is not favorable to the formation of parties which shall supersede the old. The issues which divide Democrat and Republican are more distinct and vital than at any time since the era of reconstruction. It is two decades since our politics were in so satisfactory a condition in this respect. Whatever the merits of the questions that have been occupying Congress, and that formed the basis of the last national campaign, they certainly are such as involve great principles, and appeal to the judgment and the interest of every intelligent citizen. The parties are not mere warring factions, gathered around the personal fortune of clever political adventurers. They are parties in the broadest and truest sense of the term. And to whatever issue they carry their struggle in Congress and elsewhere, this is not a time of which it will be said that, for want of genuine political interests, mere class interests succeeded in coming to the front and obliterating previous party lines.

The editor of the *Lyons Herald*, who took it upon himself to institute a boycott against certain jobbing houses for refusing to sell certain contract dealers, announces that the boycott has been abandoned. He bombastically asserts in the columns of his paper that the jobbers humbly begged him to remove the boycott, in which case they would jump out of their boots to sell Patron storekeepers. There may be a few greenies who will believe such twaddle, but any man of sense will decline to accept the statement that any wholesale house of importance

would condescend to ask a favor of a nobody who is not a stranger to prison walls and would have had an opportunity to play checkers with his nose a second time, if the boycott he endeavored to institute had been made effective.

One of the most important powers with which the Inter-state Commerce Commission was invested is also one it has been naturally the slowest to exercise. It is that of determining what is a fair compensation for any service, and compelling the railroads to reduce their charges to that figure. It first exercised was at the suggestion of the National Senate, which last February instructed the Commission to ascertain the reasons for the inability of the farther Western States to compete with others in the grain market. The Commission reported in July that it had made the investigation and found the rates charged the grain producers were not reasonable. Especially it found a much higher charge for corn than for wheat west of the Missouri, a difference amounting in some cases to 25 per cent. It now orders a reduction of rates, which will bring the cost of taking corn from those points to Chicago from 13.5 to 9.3 cents a bushel.

The experiment the Delaware & Hudson Railroad is making in the substitution of steel for wooden ties is one which will interest the whole country. The first American railroads were laid without ties of any kind, the rail being placed on the top of a wall of masonry built into the ground. It was quite a venture to replace this with cross-ties of wood laid on the ground. In some British roads heavy beams of timber laid lengthwise were tried, but abandoned as too expensive. The consumption of wood for ties has reached the point at which the demand exceeds the supply, and probably would exceed it under the most careful forestry. Some substitute must be found, and the reduction of the cost of low grade steel seems to indicate that as the best. The new ties are clamped to the rails in such a fashion as to obviate the risk of "spreading;" but, of course, they will contract and expand with changes of temperature, and must run the risk of snapping in severe freezing, just as the rails do. But the American improvements in making Bessemer steel diminish this risk very much by producing a grade much less likely to be affected by such changes than English steel is. And allowance for contraction and expansion is a matter for the wheel-makers. As it is, the flange of every wheel is much wider than the rail. The one question to be determined is that of cost. We can do almost anything, if it will pay.

#### Agitating a Cheese Factory.

Hudsonville, Aug. 19.—The farmers in this vicinity are agitating the formation of an association to engage in the manufacture of cheese and will probably come to a final decision at the meeting of Pomona Grange on Aug. 22 and 23. In the event of a factory being inaugurated, Richard Redhead will probably be installed as cheese maker.

For the finest coffees in the world, high grade teas, spices, etc., see J. P. Visner, 17 Hermitage block, Grand Rapids, Mich. Agent for E. J. Gillies & Co., New York City. 352tf

C. W. Fox, book-keeper for Daniel Lynch, is spending a week with his family at Macatawa Park.

#### LEATHER VERY HIGH.

### The Standing Armies of Europe Must Have Shoes to Stand In.

From the New York Sun.

Since the beginning of this year there has been an unprecedented rise in the price of leather—a rise which has its remote cause in the large bodies of men under arms across the Atlantic. Ten years ago the price of leather, which before that time had been comparatively low, suddenly advanced to a very high figure. Since that time the price has been falling, with an occasional advance. Last fall leather had dropped to the lowest price it has ever touched in this country. A great many fortunes were lost, and leather was regarded as a very unsafe commodity.

Early in the present year a number of causes which had been in operation for some time began to affect the leather market visibly. The chief of these causes is the change in the foreign market. Three years ago the United States annually imported from Europe from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 calf skins and many hundreds of thousands of hides. For the last two years this country not only has not imported hides but has exported them in great quantities. Armies in time of war are the greatest consumers of leather, and they consume almost as much in time of peace. These millions of men in the standing armies across the water, who are consumers but not producers, have begun to use up all the home supplies of leather and also much that has to be imported from abroad. As a result, all our surplus leather and hides have gone abroad instead of remaining at home to keep down prices. A number of rich leather dealers have seized this opportunity to restore confidence to the leather market and to raise the price. Their efforts, begun last January, were soon felt, and leather took a sudden and startling boom. In January, rough leather could be bought for 16½ cents a pound. To-day it is worth 75 cents a pound. The hides from which it is made have advanced in the same time from 4½ cents a pound to 9 cents a pound. Sole leather was then 16 cents. To-day it is 18 cents. Union crop leather was worth 27 cents and has now advanced to 31 cents. This surprising increase in cost extends to all light leathers of which shoes, harness bindings and furniture fittings are made. Patent leather has advanced in the same way.

Movements in the leather trade are slow to extend through the branches. The fact that there are large supplies of leather on hand and also the well-stocked condition of the shoe market will tend to put off the advance in the price of shoes, but not very long.

The cheaper grades of shoes will be the more naturally affected. Cheap shoes are manufactured on extremely close margins. Sometimes the manufacturer makes a profit of but two or three cents on each pair. If it costs him four of five cents more to make the shoes the advance in price by the time they are sold by the retailer will certainly be noticeable.

Said a wholesale leather dealer yesterday: "The present advance is, I think, putting the price beyond the actual value of leather. The law of supply and demand will soon come in to restore equilibrium. But leather will not go back to its low price of last year, and the price of shoes will certainly advance, although perhaps not so much as the price of raw hides in the market would indicate."

#### Slandered a Merchant's Son.

N. Justice is a merchant and postmaster at North Morenci. Last fall he was sued by L. K. Gay, of Morenci, for slandering his son, L. K., Jr. He was tried, convicted and a judgment for damages and costs entered against him, but when the officer went to take an execution he found that Justice had placed mortgages on his property and had stepped across the line into Ohio, where he found a safe retreat in the impenetrable fastnesses of the "huckleberry openings." A short time ago he quietly returned to his native heath and was escorted over to the Adrian jail, which will be his post-office address until he weakens and pays up.



**WHAT A FAMILY COSTS.**

**Statement of a Man Who Counted Expenses Twenty-Six Years.**

What does it cost to bring up a family? A gentleman whose experience will be recognized as having points in common with other householders, has preserved an account of the expense to which he has been in rearing a family of four children. To-day he entered the following statement in his diary. It may be a valuable statistical fact for the census takers:

"To-day I close my diary. Twenty-six years ago to-day I undertook to keep an accurate statement of all my earnings and expenses, so that I might know actually how much it costs to live in the married state. Then all was anticipations. I and my young wife counted our resources and our expectations. I received \$15 a week, with a promise of more. I owned a house comfortable enough for frugal young people to begin life in. We were spared house rent, therefore, and our expenses have never included this item. Retrospectively, I see that we have brought up four children in comparatively easy circumstances. My health has been good and my earnings have been constantly received. I now receive \$30 a week, and we still own the homestead without any great addition to its wealth, except in an increased amount of furniture. I have little more money than I had when first married. Perhaps, all told, I have \$3,500 now of assets; then I had perhaps \$2,500. We have never wanted for bread. Sometimes we have felt in need of more money. Three of the children are now making their own way. Next year the fourth graduates at the high school, having received the same schooling that the others have had, and will begin to look out for himself.

"I shall not necessarily be at any more expense on account of my children, and the diary properly ends now. Would I be willing to go through the same experience again of raising a family? I asked my companion, who had borne the greater part, this question, and I know that she spoke with a heart full of love, but was compelled to say: 'Not for all that money could buy would I go through again what has been necessary to rear a family.'

"Expressed in dollars, the totals are these: In twenty-six years we have received from my wages and incidental moneys that came through my wife and the children, \$40,900—or say \$40,000—besides the amount of increase in the permanent assets. Given a plant of about \$3,000 and two employes, a man and wife, it has taken, therefore, about \$10,000 to each man produced. This, of course, includes all employes' expenses. The plant is slightly enhanced in value, but the employes have seen their best days. The quality of the goods is yet to be demonstrated. Prospects happily point to cessation of labor and increase of receipts, but there is no certainty about this. The employes are proud of their work, but don't want another job.

"Some of the items of expense have been these: Doctors' bills (twenty-seven years), \$2,100 (and all paid, probably the only instance on record); groceries, average per week first five years, \$7; next three, \$9; remainder of the twenty-six years, \$13 a week. For ten years it has taken on an average one pair of shoes per week for the family, including myself and wife. The most annoying thing I have ever known is the rapidity with which children wear out shoes. Only one thing approaches it—the high price of children's shoes. I never could understand how, with all the civilization of the age, and the demand for cheaper results, children's shoes have not been reduced in price. The human shoe is a failure. No man not rich can afford to buy shoes for a family, and if I had it to do I would go to Timbuctoo, where neither horses, mules, camels nor men are shod."

**One Type of the Dead-Beat.**  
From the American Grocer.

What a smooth, oily tongue he possesses! He is never ill at ease, never loses his poise or self-command, is fer-

tile in excuses, given to flattery, as though an adept in the art, is cunning, plausible, quick as a flash, sly as a fox, and will, in nine cases out of ten, get the best of you in spite of yourself. I recall old Mr. Goodpromise, by occupation a broker, who seemingly flourished during the era of inflation, just after the civil war. He pretended to own a valuable bit of real estate on the main avenue and to be a real estate broker. His family was large and he bought with great freedom, and before we knew it owed us \$200. His temper was difficult to ruffle. If we approached him for money, he was so suave and polite, as he told us he was just closing a large real estate deal and would, as soon as it was fixed, settle in full, that we believed him and allowed the account to be enlarged. Possibly the next time we called we were told the deal was still on, but "here is \$25 which credit on account," the payment creating the impression that Goodpromise was truthful and honest. He gained by this device the right to trade another week or two, and when we again called, he said: "All right, come into my office to-morrow at 11 o'clock, we will square the bill." At 11 a. m. the next day we were on hand and, after a long wait, informed that the gentleman was suddenly called out of town and would be back in a few days. Certainly, we would not fail to honor the orders of Mrs. Goodpromise, and so the bill grew.

At last patience was exhausted, and we decided to try a new dodge and make this plausible old sinner mad, believing that in his vexation he would pay. We, therefore, deliberately provoked a quarrel, impugned his motives and touched his seeming sense of honor. He became wrathful, and in his rage demonstrated his ability to pay by closing the account. The next day he was in good humor and sent in a liberal order, which was respectfully declined. Our neighbors were less fortunate. His property was in his wife's name, his business dwindled, he became involved in disreputable transactions and died in extreme poverty. This is a type of dead-beat found in all large cities and suburban towns. They are generated from a class of men who believe the "world owes me a living," and who trust to their "wits" to get money. They follow the profession of a curbstone broker, frequent bucket shops, serve as a go-between in questionable transactions, get up mining companies, or speculate in some patent. They are ingenious and clever, often dishonest or untrustworthy from force of circumstances. Ofttimes they are men reduced to want by some sudden misfortune, generally the failure of some speculative deal. Give them a wide berth, and if once on your books, and you can force a settlement, keep such accounts closed.

**Goods of Standard Purity and Strength.**

Hawkins, Aug. 16.—Merchants, wake up, and let your light shine through the columns of THE TRADESMAN. AS THE TRADESMAN is published for the merchants' use, why not use it? If you have any experiences in trade which will be of interest to others to know, do not be afraid to give all information to brother merchants through the columns of the paper. If you buy a genuine article which is new to the trade, let it be known, that our patrons may receive the benefit while it is new; for many articles in their infancy of manufacture are genuine in purity, but after receiving a high reputation they lose it, on account of mixing too much bogus with the good. So far as my experience goes, I am satisfied that the best is none too good and that the merchant who deals in goods of standard purity and strength, only, makes the most money in the long run, besides being at peace with all the rest of mankind. DELMORE HAWKINS.

Flushing—Wright & Ketcham are erecting a hardwood mill here, utilizing the machinery of the mill formerly at Averill, which is one of the best hardwood mills in the State. There is a good deal of hardwood timber about Flushing. They have also established a lumber yard here.

**Muskegon Cracker Co**

CRACKERS, BISCUITS AND SWEET GOODS.

**LARGEST VARIETY IN THE STATE**

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO MAIL ORDERS.

457, 459, 461, 463 W. WESTERN AVENUE,

MUSKEGON, MICH.

**No Connection with Any Cracker Trust.**

FROM

**J. HEERINGA,**  
**GENERAL MERCHANT,**

And dealer in Butter, Eggs, Seeds & Grain,  
**EAST SAUCATUCK, - MICHIGAN.**

We quote the following prices on No. 4 tags, delivered to any express office or jobbing house in this city:

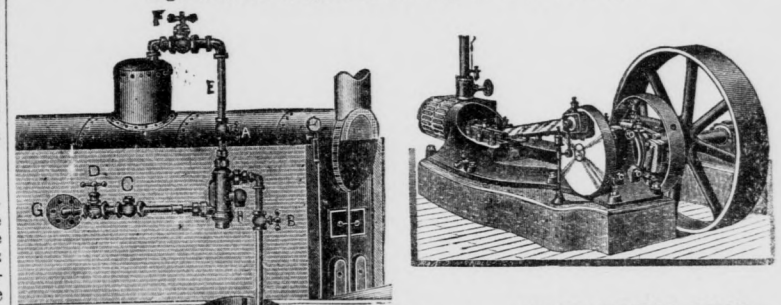
1,000	-	\$1.50
2,000	-	2.50
3,000	-	4.50

We carry all other sizes of tags and can fill orders on short notice.

**THE TRADESMAN COMPANY,**  
GRAND RAPIDS.

**BROWN & SEHLER,**

Dealers in ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL MACHINERY, Farm Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Wagons and Carriages.



Corner West Bridge and North Front Sts. - GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**HESTER & FOX,**

Manufacturers' Agents for

**SAW AND CRIST MILL MACHINERY.**

**ATLAS ENGINE WORKS**

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.**  
Carry Engines and Boilers in Stock for immediate delivery.

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 Sample Pulley and become convinced of their superiority.

Write for Prices. 44, 46 and 48 So. Division St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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

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

**Drugs & Medicines.**

**State Board of Pharmacy.**  
 One Year—Geo. McDonald, Kalamazoo.  
 Two Years—Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso.  
 Three Years—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.  
 Four Years—James Vernor, Detroit.  
 Five Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.  
 President—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.  
 Secretary—Jas. Vernor, Detroit.  
 Treasurer—Geo. McDonald, Kalamazoo.  
 Next meeting at Lansing, Nov. 5 and 6.

**Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.**  
 President—Frank Inglis, Detroit.  
 First Vice-President—F. M. Aisdorf, Lansing.  
 Sec'd Vice-President—Henry Kephart, Berrien Springs.  
 Third Vice-President—Jas. Vernor, Detroit.  
 Secretary—H. J. Brown, Ann Arbor.  
 Treasurer—Wm Dupont, Detroit.  
 Executive Committee—C. A. Bugbee, Cheboygan; E. T. Webb, Jackson; D. E. Pratt, East Saginaw; Geo. McDonald, Kalamazoo; J. J. Crowley, Detroit.  
 Next Meeting—At Saginaw, beginning third Tuesday of September, 1890.

**Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.**  
 President, J. W. Hayward, Secretary, Frank H. Escott.  
**Grand Rapids Drug Clerks' Association.**  
 President, F. D. Kipp; Secretary, W. C. Smith

**Detroit Pharmaceutical Society.**  
 President, J. W. Allen; Secretary, W. F. Jackman.  
**Muskegon Drug Clerks' Association.**  
 President, P. Van Deine; Secretary, John A. Tinholt.

**Right to Use a Trade Name.**

An important decision regarding the right to the use of a firm name in business was rendered by the New York Court of Appeals in the recently-decided case of Caswell vs. Hazard. It appears that when the firm of Caswell, Hazard & Co. was organized, all the rights, interest and reputation which the representatives of those names had acquired in the business of manufacturing drugs and medicines were merged. In 1872 the principal partner, Philip Caswell, Jr., retired from the firm, transferring, with the consent of another partner of the same name, John R. Caswell, all his interest and good will to the third partner, Rowland N. Hazard, covenanting that he would not go into the drug business, either in New York or Newport, for twenty years. A new firm, consisting of Rowland N. Hazard, John R. Caswell and John C. Hazard, was thereupon formed to carry on the business under the old firm name. In 1876 this firm was dissolved by mutual consent, John R. Caswell transferring to the other partners his interest in the property of the firm except its trademarks and a part of its retail stock in trade. Among the goods transferred were all signs, labels, bottles and bottle-molds used in the business and having the old firm name printed upon or blown into them. About ten years after his withdrawal from the firm John R. Caswell brought suit against his former copartners, claiming the exclusive right to use the name "Caswell" in connection with the business of manufacturing and selling drugs, and asking that the defendants be enjoined from using the name in any way in the prosecution of such business. The Court of Appeals denied the application for an injunction. It said, in giving judgment: "The right to a trade-mark is derived from its appropriation and continued user, and becomes the property of those who first employ it and give it a name and reputation. \* \* \* It becomes part of the assets of the firm by which it was used and established and can be owned, transferred and sold like other species of property. Upon the dissolution of a firm which has acquired its proprietorship, it must be sold and its proceeds distributed like other firm assets; and if not so disposed of, it remains the property of the individual members of the dissolved firm, and may lawfully thereafter be used by any or either of such members desiring to continue the prosecution of the business in which it has been theretofore used. \* \* \* Assuming, therefore, the correctness of plaintiff's claim, that upon the dissolution of the firm of Caswell, Hazard & Co., in 1876, there was no transfer by either party to the other of the right to use its trade-marks and firm name, yet the right thereafter to use its trade-marks then became vested in the individual members of such firm, and could be lawfully employed by either without trespassing upon the rights of the other."

**Clove Culture in Zanzibar.**

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says that "Zanzibar and the neighboring island of Pemba furnish the world with the bulk of the supply, about 13,000,000 pounds a year. Consul Pratt, in a report

just received at the State Department, says the clove tree was first introduced into Zanzibar by Sultan Seyed Said bin Sultan about the year 1830, since which time its cultivation has gradually extended, until it is now the chief industry of the islands.

"The industry received a check in 1872, the date of the great hurricane. At least nine-tenths of the trees were destroyed at that time, so the larger part of those now standing are of new growth. A peculiarity of the clove tree is that every part is aromatic, but the greatest strength is found in the bud, which is the 'clove' of commerce. The finest quality of cloves are dark brown in color, with full, perfect heads, free from moisture.

"In the cultivation of the clove the first thing to be done is the starting of the shoot. The seeds are placed in long trenches, and are well watered until after sprouting. In the course of forty days the shoots appear above ground. They are carefully watered and looked after for the space of two years, when they should be about three feet in height. They are then transplanted, being set about thirty feet apart, and are kept watered till they become well rooted. From this time on, the young trees require only ordinary care, though the best results are obtained when the ground about the trees is well watched over and kept free from weeds.

"The growth of the trees is very slow, and five or six years are required for it to come into bearing, at which time it is about the size of an ordinary pear tree, and is usually very shapely. It is a pretty sight to see a young plantation just coming into bearing. The leaves, of various shades of green tinged with red, serve to set off the clusters of dull red clove buds. As soon as the buds are fully formed and assume this reddish color the harvesting commences, and is prosecuted for fully six months at intervals, since the buds do not form simultaneously, but at odd times throughout the period. The limbs of the trees being very brittle, a peculiar four-sided ladder is brought into requisition, and the harvesting proceeds apace.

"As fast as collected the buds are spread out in the sun until they assume a brownish color, when they are put in the storehouse and are ready for market. A ten-year-old plantation should produce an average of twenty pounds of cloves to a tree. Trees of twenty years frequently produce upward of one hundred pounds each, worth 10 cents a pound. The sultan derives no inconsiderable portion of his revenue from this source, the duty levied placing to the sultan's credit for the present year nearly, if not quite, \$400,000.

"Besides the clove buds the stems are also gathered, and form an article of commerce commanding about one-fifth the price of cloves and having about the same percentage of strength. To this circumstance is due the fact that the ground clove can frequently be purchased in the home market at a lower price than whole cloves. For the past fifteen years the cultivation of cloves has been the chief occupation of the Arab planters, and has always netted good returns. It seems probable that it will continue to be a profitable crop, since the consumption of the article appears to keep pace with the inevitable increase of production."

**Success of the Linseed Oil Combine.**

The first annual meeting of the National Linseed Oil Company, a corporation which includes almost every linseed oil concern in the country, was held in Chicago last Thursday. About forty-five of the fifty-two mills in the organization were represented at the meeting, voting \$13,700,000 of the \$18,000,000 capital stock. Alexander Euston, of St. Louis, presented a statement showing that the net earnings had been almost 7 per cent. on the capital stock. In his official statement to the members, Mr. Euston said that within a short time it would be necessary to increase the capital stock to \$20,000,000 in order to take in the plants not included in the present membership. Operating expenses, he said, had been reduced \$12,000 without cutting wages.

Clark Woodman, of Omaha; August O. Hall, of Chicago, and M. Simpson were elected directors for three years, and P. C. Hanford chosen for one year to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. D. Close. Alexander Euston was re-elected President of the company and T. G. McCulloch Secretary.

**The Marquette Meeting.**

The State Board of Pharmacy held an examination at Marquette on the 13th and 14th, and licensed the following named gentlemen: Wm. D. Barnard, Manistee; Oliver C. Boynton, St. Ignace; Arthur Ellsworth, Menominee; Jas. F. Hocking, Crystal Falls; Charles Sorsen, Red Jacket; Wm. C. Royce, Sault Ste. Marie; John Rupp, West Superior; Geo. Newton, Vicksburg; Valdemar Johnson, Ironwood; Ben. H. Hocking, Iron Mountain; Calvin Hollinger, Sault Ste. Marie.

**Muskegon Drug Clerk's Association.**

Muskegon, Aug. 15.—At the last regular meeting of the Muskegon Drug Clerk's Association, the following officers were elected:

President—P. Van Deine.  
 Vice-President—C. S. Koon.  
 Secretary and Treasurer—Jno. A. Tinholt.

Our membership has been considerably increased of late and much interest is taken in the work by each one, individually.  
 JNO. A. TINHOLT, Sec'y.

**The Drug Market.**

Opium is steady. Morphia and quinine are unchanged. Alcohol is firm at the advance. Cattle bone is higher. Quicksilver is lower. Balsam peru has advanced. Jalap root is higher. Golden seal root has advanced. Oil sassafras has advanced. Glycerine has declined. Turpentine is lower.

**Repentance Column.**

The following are some of the merchants who have been under contract with the P. of I., but have found the level profit plan a delusion and a snare:

- Aurelius—John D. Swart.
- Belding—L. S. Roell.
- Bellaire—Schoolcraft & Nash.
- Big Rapids—Verity & Co.
- Blanchard—L. D. Wait.
- Bridgeton—Geo. H. Rainouard.
- Carlton Center—J. N. Covert.
- Casnovia—John E. Parcell.
- Cedar Springs—L. A. Gardiner.
- Chapin—J. I. Vanderhoof.
- Charlotte—C. P. Lock.
- Chester—B. C. Smith.
- Clam River—Andrew Anderson.
- Clio—Nixon & Hubbell.
- Cloverdale—Geo. Mosher.
- Coopersville—W. D. Reynolds & Co.
- Dimondale—Elias Underhill.
- Dushville—G. O. Adams.
- Eaton Rapids—E. F. Knapp, G. W. Webster.
- Fork Center—D. Palmer & Co.
- Fremont—J. B. Ketchum, W. Harmon, Boone & Pearson.
- Grand Ledge—A. J. Halsted & Son, F. O. Lord.
- Grand Rapids—F. W. Wurzburg, Van Driele & Kotvis, John Cordes, Huntley Russell.
- Harvard—Ward Bros.
- Hastings—J. G. Runyan.
- Hersey—John Finkbeiner.
- Hesperia—B. Cohen.
- Howard City—Henry Henkel.
- Ionia—E. S. Welch, Wm. Wing.
- Irving—J. T. Pierson.
- Kent City—R. McKinnon.
- Lake Odessa—Christian Haller & Co., E. F. Colwell & Son, Fred Miller, McCartney Bros., Fred. Miller.
- Lowell—Charles McCarty.
- Manton—A. Curtis.
- Maple Rapids—O. S. Aldrich.
- Marshall—John Fletcher, John Butler, Charles Fletcher.
- Millbrook—T. O. (or J. W.) Pattison.
- Millington—Forester & Clough.
- Minden City—W. A. Soules, F. O. Hetfield & Son.
- Mt. Morris—H. E. Lamb, J. Vermett & Son.
- Nashville—Powers & Stringham.
- Newaygo—W. Harmon.
- New Era—Peter Rankin.
- North Dorr—John Homrich.
- O'Donnell—J. E. Edwards.
- Olivet—F. H. Gage.
- Otisco—G. V. Snyder & Co.
- Pottsville—F. D. Lamb & Co.
- Ravenna—R. D. Wheeler.
- Reed City—J. M. Cadzow.
- Richmond—Knight & Cudworth.
- Rockford—H. Colby & Co.
- St. Louis—Mary A. Brice.
- Sand Lake—C. O. Cain.
- Sebewa—P. F. Knapp.
- Sparta—Woodin & Van Wickle, Dole & Haynes.
- Springport—Cortright & Griffin.
- Stanton—Fairbanks & Co., Sterling & Co.
- Sumner—J. B. Tucker.
- Wayland—Pickett Bros.
- Williamston—Michael Bowerman.

**FOURTH NATIONAL BANK**

Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

CAPITAL, - - - \$300,000.

Transacts a general banking business.

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

**GINSENG ROOT.**  
 We pay the highest price for it. Address  
**PECK BROS., Wholesale Druggists, GRAND RAPIDS.**

**THE MOST RELIABLE FOOD.**  
**RIDGE'S FOOD**  
 For Infants and Invalids.  
 Used everywhere, with unqualified success. Not a medicine, but a steam-cooked food, suited to the weakest stomach. Take no other. Sold by druggists. In cans, 30c. and upward. Woolrich & Co. on every label.

Embossed Cards,

Picture Advertising Cards,

Advertising Folders.

Having a lot of the above goods, consisting of several thousand of different designs, we offer the cards much less than our usual prices.

**The Tradesman Company,**  
 GRAND RAPIDS.

**SUSPENDED!**



**JETTINE.**

Warranted not to Thicken, Sour or Mold in any climate. Quality Guaranteed Against Injury by Freezing. All others worthless after freezing. See quotation. MARTELL BLACKING CO., Sole Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

**Do You Observe the Law?**

If not, send \$1 to  
**THE TRADESMAN COMPANY,**  
 For their combined  
**LIQUOR & POISON RECORD.**

"THE WEAR IS THE TRUE TEST OF VALUE."

We still have in stock the well-known brand

**Pioneer Prepared Paint.**

MIXED READY FOR USE.  
 Having sold same to our trade for over ten years, we can say it has fulfilled the manufacturer's guarantee. Write for sample card and prices before making your spring purchases.

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

SOLE AGENTS  
**POLISHINA THE FURNITURE FINISH.**

Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—Balsam Peru, Golden Seal Root, Jalap Root, Cuttle Bone. Declined—Glycerina, Quicksilver, Turpentine.

Table of Wholesale Price Current listing various goods such as Aceticum, Benzoinum, Bismuth, and others with their respective prices.

Table of Wholesale Price Current listing various goods such as Morphia, S. P. & W., Seidlitz Mixture, and others with their respective prices.

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

--- DRUGS ---

Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries

Dealers in

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, Gins, Wines, Rums.

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.

**GROCERIES.**

**Opposed to the Millers' Combine.**  
 "Why don't you take the millers of this city to task for the manner in which they hold down the price of wheat here?" enquired a leading business man the other day.

The reporter replied that the millers probably knew their own business better than outsiders and governed themselves accordingly.

"They know their business altogether too well and draw the lines altogether too tightly," responded the business man, "and I, for one, believe that they should be made to mend their ways. For instance, cash wheat closed in Detroit to-day at 99 cents. The city millers are paying 90 cents, a difference of 9 cents a bushel, while the freight from Grand Rapids to Detroit is only 5 cents a bushel. When the wheat is converted into flour and shipped East, the freight amounts to only 3 cents per bushel.

"Another thing which is manifestly unjust, as I look at it, is the placing of all the towns roundabout on the same basis as Grand Rapids. This helps the towns, to be sure, but the Grand Rapids price is held down purposely, in order to equalize the freight and commission paid on outside purchases."

"Then you do not approve of the combination the city millers maintain in buying wheat?"

"I believe in a thorough understanding between competitors, to the end that ruinous competition may be avoided, but I certainly cannot commend a combination which deprives the farmer of from 3 to 5 cents a bushel on his staple product. Such a monopoly is not only antagonistic to the trade of the city, but works injury to the producer as well, and should be abolished without further delay."

**THE OTHER SIDE.**

Not satisfied with presenting only one side of the question, to the exclusion of the other side, THE TRADESMAN solicited an interview with C. G. A. Voigt, who claimed that the difference between the Grand Rapids and Detroit markets seldom exceeded 7 cents per bushel, but amounted to 10 cents at present, due to speculative excitement at the latter market. If No. 2 red wheat continues to stand at \$1 at Detroit for any length of time, the city millers will advance their paying price to 93 cents; but as they do not go down immediately when outside speculative markets drop, they even things up by following the advances slowly and conservatively.

**Wool Unchanged--Hides Lower--Tallow Firm.**

The sales of wool the past week were much smaller than the week previous. Much of the week was given up to holidays for G. A. R. entertainment. Prices are unchanged, as the demand is limited. Cloth sales show no improvement and importations are large. For dealers to realize cost on their wools, they must hold long enough for these goods to get out of the way, in order that home manufacturers may have an advance on their productions.

Hides have received a check in advancing prices and gone back a turn. Tanners have stopped working in at 10 to 25 per cent. of capacity as they could see nothing but a loss ahead. Hides are accumulating and are offered at a 1/2c lower than the week previous. The supply is small and the demand is much less.

While the market is firm, the outlook is uncertain.

Tallow is firm, with a slight advance, which is doubtful of being maintained. There is no export demand, except from Germany and France, which take all suitable for their wants that is offered.

**The Grocery Market.**

The sugar market is active and advancing. A sharp demand all over the country and a disposition on the part of dealers to buy speculatively has caused an advance of 1/4c.

Currants are in steady demand. The new crop, which is due here about Oct. 15, is said to be smaller size than usual, on account of the very dry weather.

Rice continues very strong, with a very limited supply of all grades.

**Purely Personal.**

J. Frank Clark, the Big Rapids grocer, spent Sunday in this city.

G. Hirschberg, the Bailey general dealer, was in town Saturday.

O. F. Conklin came down from Traverse Point Monday. He will return to the resort on Thursday.

Fred H. Ball has received a two-year-old stallion he purchased in Nova Scotia a couple of years ago.

Roy Eaton, of Lowell, has taken the position of prescription clerk for A. Sanford at 148 West Fulton street.

Kryn Dykema has returned from a trip to Gladstone, Eau Clair and Minneapolis, looking over the crop prospects.

Chas. Frost, book-keeper for Lemon & Peters, who has been spending ten days at Ottawa Beach with his family, returns home Wednesday.

Heman G. Barlow, who was confined to his house last week by a threatened attack of peritonitis, has recovered sufficiently to be about again.

Lester J. Rindge, wife and daughter, who went to Boston a couple of weeks ago, have taken a sea voyage to Baltimore and are now at Norfolk, Va. They expect to return about Sept. 1.

**Hints to Grocers.**

From the American Grocer.  
 It is the exception to find the grocery store well ventilated. The majority of grocery stores are closed at night without provision for a current of air to pass through the place, and thus a musty smell pervades the room when opened in the morning. Fresh air is indispensable to the proper care of the stock, particularly tea, salt, butter, cheese and other goods which readily absorb foreign flavors. The high temperature and muggy atmosphere cause dried fruits to sweat, provisions to mould, crackers to lose their brittleness and does more or less damage to the quality or appearance of all other goods. If the shelves, bins and boxes are not tidy, the floor frequently scrubbed, corners and windows kept bright and clean, there will be a combination of bad smells which will not only depreciate the quality of goods, but disgust customers. It also operates to undermine the health of all engaged in the store, thus reducing the capacity of the force for work.

All stores should have a ventilator over the door and so fixed that it should not be closed at night. Closed shop windows should be provided with flues so as to secure the passage of a current of air through them.

The cellar needs continuous care. A coat of whitewash should be given the walls once, if not twice, a year. Barrels containing salt or brine should be removed. All accumulations of rubbish heaps, old kegs and boxes avoided. These suggestions, if followed, mean constant watchfulness and trifling expense; if neglected, constant and large losses, to say nothing of a reputation for keeping an untidy store and selling inferior goods.

During the heated term let the stock of

perishable articles be light. Renew supplies frequently, particularly coffee, butter, cheese, eggs, crackers, fruits, farinaceous goods, provisions. Have the utensils for handling butter scalded daily. Examine the condition of the brine on pork and fish. Inspect the cheese. Watch carefully the sauces, olive oil, bottled pickles, bottled goods generally and see that they are not exposed to the direct rays of the sweltering sun. Keep out the flies. Open the store early and close early, and thus avoid drawing in an army of insects at night. Buy frequently, pay promptly, credit lightly, collect systematically, keep cool and then when the fall trade opens, the retailer will be in fine trim.

**PRODUCE MARKET.**

Apples—Dried, 7 1/2@8 1/4 for sun-dried and 11@12c for evaporated. The market is strong.  
 Apples—Early harvest and Red Astrucans are coming in freely, commanding \$2.50@2.75 per bbl.  
 Beans—Dry stock continues to get firmer, being now held at \$2.25@2.50 for city hand-picked.  
 Beans—New, 50c@60c per bu.  
 Butter—Dairy begins to look up, in consequence of the extended dry weather, which is unfavorable to a large milk yield. Fair grades command 14c and fancy 16c per lb.  
 Blackberries—Wild, 6c per qt. Cultivated are about out of market.  
 Cabbages—Home grown stock, \$2.50 per two bbl crate.  
 Carrots—15c per doz.  
 Cooperage—Pork barrels, \$1.25; produce barrels 25c.  
 Cucumbers—10c per doz.  
 Eggs—The market is steady. Dealers pay 14c and hold at 16c.  
 Field Seeds—Clover, mammoth, \$4.75 per bu.; medium, \$4.60. Timothy, \$1.65 per bu.  
 Grapes—Concords, \$4 per stand; Niagaras, \$6 per stand.  
 Green Corn—9 1/2@10c per doz.  
 Maple Sugar—8@10c per lb., according to quality.  
 Maple Syrup—75@85c per gal.  
 Musk Melons—Home grown, \$1 per crate.  
 Onions—Green, 15c per doz. Home grown, \$3 per bbl.  
 Potatoes—Home grown stock is coming in more freely. Dealers pay 60@70c and hold at 60c.  
 Peas—California, \$3@3.25 per case.  
 Peaches—California, \$2 per crate.  
 Plums—California, \$2 per crate.  
 Sweet Potatoes—Baltimores, \$5 per bbl.  
 Tomatoes—Home grown are coming in freely, Acme and Fijis being held at 60@80c per bu.  
 Turnips—50@60c per bu.  
 Watermelons—Indiana stock is coming in very plentifully, being held at 16@18c apiece.  
 Whortleberries—\$2.75@3 per bu.

**PROVISIONS.**

The Grand Rapids Packing and Provision Co. quotes as follows:  
**PORK IN BARRELS.**  
 Mess, new, 11 25  
 Short cut, 11 00  
 Extra clear pig, short cut, 12 00  
 Extra clear, heavy, 12 50  
 Clear, fat back, 12 00  
 Boston clear, short cut, 12 50  
 Clear back, short cut, 12 50  
 Standard clear, short cut, best, 12 50  
**SAUSAGE—Fresh and Smoked.**  
 Pork Sausage, 7  
 Ham Sausage, 9  
 Tongue Sausage, 9  
 Frankfurt Sausage, 8  
 Blood Sausage, 5  
 Bologna, straight, 5  
 Bologna, thick, 5  
 Head Cheese, 5  
**LARD—Kettle Rendered.**  
 Tierces, 7  
 Tubs, 7 1/2  
 50 lb. Tins, 7 1/2  
**LARD—Family.**  
 Tierces, 6  
 30 and 50 lb. Tubs, 6 1/2  
 3 lb. Pails, 20 in a case, 7  
 5 lb. Pails, 12 in a case, 6 1/2  
 10 lb. Pails, 6 in a case, 6 1/2  
 20 lb. Pails, 4 in a case, 6 1/2  
 50 lb. Cans, 6 1/2  
**BEEF IN BARRELS.**  
 Extra Mess, warranted 200 lbs., 7 00  
 Extra Mess, Chicago packing, 7 00  
 Boneless, rump butts, 9 50  
**SMOKED MEATS—Canvassed or Plain.**  
 Hams, average 30 lbs, 10 1/2  
 " " 16 lbs, 10 1/2  
 " " 12 to 14 lbs, 8  
 " picnic, 8  
 " best boneless, 8  
 Shoulders, 7 1/2  
 Breakfast Bacon, boneless, 8 1/2  
 Dried beef, ham prices, 10 1/2  
 Long Clears, heavy, 6  
 Briskets, medium, 6  
 " light, 6

**FISH and OYSTERS.**

F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows:  
**FRESH FISH.**  
 Whitefish, @ 7 1/2  
 " smoked, @ 8  
 Trout, @ 7 1/2  
 Halibut, @ 8 1/2  
 Ciscoes, @ 4  
 Flounders, @ 9  
 Bluefish, @ 10  
 Mackerel, @ 25  
 Cod, @ 10  
 California salmon, @  
**OYSTERS—Cans.**  
 Fairhaven Counts, @ 35

**FRESH MEATS.**

Swift and Company quote as follows:  
 Beef, carcass, 4 1/2 @ 6  
 " hind quarters, 6 @ 6 1/2  
 " fore, 3 @ 7 1/2  
 " loins, No. 3, 8 1/2 @ 9  
 " ribs, @ 8  
 " rounds, @ 5 1/2  
 " tongues, @ 9 1/2  
 Hogs, @ 2  
 Bologna, @ 5  
 Pork loins, @ 8  
 " shoulders, @ 6  
 Sausage, blood or head, @ 5  
 " liver, @ 5  
 " Frankfort, @ 7 1/2  
 Mutton, @ 2  
 Veal, @

**CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.**

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:  
**STICK CANDY.**  
 Standard, per lb., 8 1/2 @ 9  
 " H. H., 8 1/2 @ 9  
 " Twist, 8 1/2 @ 9  
 Cut Loaf, 10  
 Assorted Cream, 12  
 Extra H. H., 11  
**MIXED CANDY.**  
 Standard, per lb., 8 1/2  
 Leader, 8 1/2  
 Royal, 9  
 Extra, 10  
 English Rock, 10  
 Conserves, 10  
 Broken, 9  
 Cut Loaf, 10  
 French Creams, 12  
 Valley Creams, 13  
**FANCY—In 5 lb. boxes.**  
 Lemon Drops, 12  
 Sour Drops, 13  
 Peppermint Drops, 14  
 Chocolate Drops, 14  
 H. M. Chocolate Drops, 18  
 Gum Drops, 10  
 Licorice Drops, 14  
 A. B. Licorice Drops, 14  
 Lozenges, plain, 14  
 " printed, 15  
 Imperials, 14  
 Mottos, 15  
 Cream Bar, 13  
 Molasses Bar, 13  
 Caramels, 16@18  
 Hand Made Creams, 18  
 Plain Creams, 16  
 Decorated Creams, 20  
 String Rock, 20  
 Burnt Almonds, 22  
 Wintergreen Berries, 14  
**FANCY—In bulk.**  
 Lozenges, plain, in pails, 12  
 " printed, in pails, 13  
 Chocolate Drops, in pails, 12  
 Gum Drops, in pails, 6  
 Moss Drops, in pails, 10  
 Sour Drops, in pails, 12  
 Imperials, in pails, 12  
**ORANGES.**  
 Rodi, choice, 300, @ 7 50  
 " 300, @  
**LEMONS.**  
 Messina, choice, 360, @ 7 50  
 " 300, @ 8 00  
 " fancy, 360, @ 8 00  
 " 300, 8 50 @ 9 00  
**OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.**  
 Figs, Smyrna, new, fancy layers, 14 @ 15  
 " choice, 7 lb, choice, @  
 Dates, frails, 50 lb, @  
 " 1/2 frails, 50 lb, @  
 " Pard, 10-lb. box, @ 10  
 " 50-lb. " @ 8  
 " Persian, 50-lb. box, 5 1/2 @  
**NUTS.**  
 Almonds, Tarragona, @ 17  
 " Ivaca, @ 16 1/2  
 " California, @  
 Brazils, @ 15  
 Walnuts, Grenoble, @ 16 1/2  
 " Marbot, @ 12 1/2  
 Pecans, Texas, H. P., 13 @ 15  
 Cocoanuts, full sacks, @ 4 25  
**PEANUTS.**  
 Fancy, H. P., Suns, @ 10  
 " Roasted, @ 12  
 Fancy, H. P., Game Cocks, @ 10  
 " Roasted, @ 12  
 Fancy, H. P., Stags, @ 9 1/2  
 " Roasted, @ 11 1/2  
 Choice, H. P., Stars, @ 9 1/2  
 " Roasted, @ 11  
 Fancy, H. P., Steamboats, @ 9 1/2  
 " Roasted, @ 11

*You can make more money  
 by using Perfection Scales -  
 Why don't you?*

For Sale by Leading Wholesale Grocers.

Wholesale Price Current.

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

APPLE BUTTER. E. J. Mason & Co.'s goods. 6	CHOCOLATE-BAKER'S. German Sweet. 23 Premium. 35 Pure. 38 Breakfast Cocoa. 40 Broma. 37	Trout, 1/2 bbls. @5 25 " 10 lb. kits. 75 White, No. 1, 1/2 bbls. @5 50 " 12 lb. kits. 1 00 " 10 lb. kits. 80 " Family, 1/2 bbls. 3 00 " kits. 65
AXLE GREASE. Frazier's. \$2 40 Aurora. 1 75 Diamond. 1 80	COFFEE EXTRACT. Valley City. 80 Felix. 1 10 COFFEE-Green. Rio, fair. @21 " good. 21 " prime. @23 " fancy, washed. @24 " golden. 23 Santos. 22 Mexican & Guatemala. 23 Java, Interior. 24 Mandheling. 27 Peaberry. 22 Mocha, genuine. 26 To ascertain cost of roasted coffee, add 1/2c. per lb. for roasting and 15 per cent. for shrinkage.	HERBS. Sage. 9 Hops. 14 JELLIES. E. J. Mason & Co.'s goods. 6 Chicago goods. 5 LAMP WICKS. No. 1. 30 No. 2. 40 No. 3. 50 LICORICE. Pure. 30 Calabria. 25 Sicily. 18 LIME. Condensed, 2 doz. 1 25 MATCHES. No. 9 sulphur. 2 00 Anchor parlor. 1 70 No. 2 home. 1 10 Export parlor. 4 00 MOLASSES. Black Strap. 30 Cuba Baking. 24 Porto Rico. 30 New Orleans good. 24 " choice. 30 " fancy. 42 One-half barrels, 3c extra
BAKING POWDER. Thepure, 10c packages. \$1 20 " 4 lb. " 1 56 " 6 oz. " 2 28 " 1/2 lb. " 2 76 " 12 oz. " 4 20 " 1 lb. " 5 40 " 5 lb. " 26 00 Less 20 per cent. to retailers.	COFFEES-Package. Bunola. 24 1/2 " in cabinets. 25 1/2 McLaughlin's XXXX. 25 1/2 Lion. 25 1/2 " in cabinets. 26 1/2 Durham. 25 CLOTHES LINES. Cotton, 40 ft. per doz. 1 35 " 50 ft. " 1 50 " 60 ft. " 1 75 " 70 ft. " 2 00 " 80 ft. " 2 25 Jute 60 ft. " 90 " 72 ft. " 1 10 Eagle. 7 50 Anglo-Swiss. 6 00 @ 7 60 " Coupons. " Superior. \$ 1 per hundred. 2 50 " " " 3 00 " " " 4 00 " " " 5 00 " " " 6 00 " Tradesman. \$ 1 per hundred. 2 00 " " " 2 50 " " " 3 00 " " " 4 00 " " " 5 00 " " " 6 00 Subject to the following discounts: 200 or over. 5 per cent. 500 " " 10 1000 " " 20	CRACKERS. Kenosha Butter. 7 1/2 Seymour " 5 1/2 Butter. 5 1/2 " biscuit. 6 1/2 Boston. 7 1/2 City Soda. 7 1/2 Soda. 7 1/2 S. Oyster. 5 1/2 City Oyster, XXX. 5 1/2 Shell. 6 CREAM TARTAR. Strictly pure. 38 Grocers'. 25 DRIED FRUITS-Domestic. Apples, sun-dried. @ 8 " evaporated. @ 14 Apricots. @ Blackberries " @ Nectarines " @ Peaches " @ Plums " @ Raspberries " @ DRIED FRUITS-Prunes. Turkey. @ 6 1/2 Bosnia. @ 8 California. @ DRIED FRUITS-Peel. Lemon. 18 Orange. 18 DRIED FRUITS-Citron. In drum. @ 18 In boxes. @ 20 DRIED FRUITS-Currants. Zante, in barrels. @ 6 1/2 " in less quantity. @ 6 1/2 DRIED FRUITS-Raisins. Valencias. @ 9 Ondaras. @ 11 1/2 Sultanas. @ 10 London Layers, California. 2 75 @ 3 00 London Layers, for n. @ Muscatels, California. 2 00 @ 2 35 GUN POWDER. Kegs. 5 50 Half kegs. 3 00 FARINACEOUS GOODS. Farina, 100 lb. kegs. 04 Hominy, per bbl. 3 00 Macaroni, dom 12 lb box. 60 " imported. @ 10 1/2 Pearl Barley. @ 3 Peas, green. @ 1 10 " split. @ 3 Sago, German. @ 6 Tapioca, fl'k or p'rl. @ 7 Wheat, cracked. @ 5 Vermicelli, import. @ 10 1/2 " domestic. @ 60 FISH-SALT. Cod, whole. 5 @ 6 " boneless. 6 1/2 @ 8 Halibut. @ 3 Herring, round, 1/2 bbl. 2 90 " gibbed. 2 75 " Holland, bbls. 12 00 " kegs. @ 60 " Scaled. @ 20 Mack, sh's, No. 2, 1/2 bbl. 12 00 " 12 lb kit. 1 30 " 10 " 1 20

Mixed bird. 4 1/2 @ 6 Caraway. 9 Canary. 3 1/2 Hemp. 4 Anise. 8 Rape. 6 Mustard. 7 1/2	SODA. Boxes. 5 1/2 Kegs, English. 4 1/2 TOBACCOS-Fine Cut. D. Scotten & Co.'s Brands. Hiawatha. 62 Sweet Cuba. 36 Our Leader. 35 TOBACCOS-Plug. Jas. G. Butler & Co.'s Brands. Something Good. 38 Double Pedro. 35 Peach Pie. 36 Wedding Cake, blk. 35 " Tobacco. 37 TOBACCOS-Shorts. Our Leader. 15 TOBACCOS-Smoking. Hector. 16 Plow Boy, 2 oz. 17 " 4 oz. 31 " 16 oz. 32 VINEGAR. 40 gr. 6 1/2 50 gr. 7 1/2	FLOUR. Straight, in sacks. 5 00 " barrels. 5 20 Patent " sacks. 6 00 " barrels. 6 20 No. 1. 58 @ 65 MILLSTUFFS. Bran. 16 00 Ships. 16 50 Screenings. 15 00 Middlings. 17 50 Mixed Feed. 22 00 Coarse meal. 21 50 Small lots. CORN. 58 Car. 55 1/2 Small lots. OATS. 42 Car. 39 BARLEY. No. 1. 1 15 No. 2. 1 10 HAY. No. 1. 9 50 No. 2. 9 00
Common Fine per bbl. 90 @ 95 Solar Rock, 56 lb. sacks. 27 28 pocket. 1 90 60 " 2 00 100 " 2 25 Ashton bu. bags. 75 Higgins " 75 Warsaw " 35 " 1/2 bu. 20 Diamond Crystal, cases. 1 50 " 28-lb sacks. 25 " 56-lb " 50 " 60 pocket. 2 25 " 28 " 2 10 " barrels. 1 75	SALERATUS. Church's, Arm & Hammer. 5 1/2 Dwight's Com. 5 1/2 Taylor's. 5 1/2 Deland's Cap Sheaf. 5 1/2 " pure. 5 1/2 Our Leader. 5 STRUPS. Corn, barrels. @ 30 " one-half barrels. @ 32 Pure Sugar, bbl. 26 @ 35 " half barrel. 28 @ 37 SWEET GOODS. Ginger Snaps. 8 Sugar Creams. 8 1/2 Frosted Creams. 8 Graham Crackers. 8 Oatmeal Crackers. 8 SHOE POLISH. Jettine, 1 doz. in box. 75	HIDES, PELTS and FURS Perkins & Hess pay as follows: HIDES. 5 @ 6 1/2 Green. 6 1/2 @ 7 Part Cured. 6 1/2 @ 7 Full " 7 @ 8 Dry. 7 @ 8 Kips, green. 6 @ 6 " cured. 7 @ 7 1/2 Calfskins, green. 5 @ 7 " cured. 6 @ 8 1/2 Deacon skins. 10 @ 25 No. 2 hides 1/2 off. PELTS. Shearlings. 10 @ 25 Estimated wool, per lb. 20 @ 28 WOOL. Washed. 20 @ 28 Unwashed. 10 @ 30 MISCELLANEOUS. Tallow. 3 @ 4 Grease butter. 1 @ 2 Switches. 1 1/2 @ 2 Ginseng. 2 00 @ 3 00
HERBS. E. J. Mason & Co.'s goods. 6 Chicago goods. 5 No. 1. 30 No. 2. 40 No. 3. 50 LICORICE. Pure. 30 Calabria. 25 Sicily. 18 LIME. Condensed, 2 doz. 1 25 MATCHES. No. 9 sulphur. 2 00 Anchor parlor. 1 70 No. 2 home. 1 10 Export parlor. 4 00 MOLASSES. Black Strap. 30 Cuba Baking. 24 Porto Rico. 30 New Orleans good. 24 " choice. 30 " fancy. 42 One-half barrels, 3c extra	PAPER & WOODENWARE PAPER. Curtiss & Co. quote as follows: LUMBER. Tubs, No. 1. 8 00 " No. 2. 7 00 " No. 3. 6 00 Pails, No. 1, three-hoop. 1 50 " No. 1, three-hoop. 1 75 Clothesplus, 5 gr. boxes. 55 Bowls, 11 inch. 1 00 " 13 " 1 25 " 15 " 2 00 " 17 " 2 75 " assorted, 17s and 19s 2 50 " 15s, 17s and 19s 2 75 Baskets, market. 40 " bushel. 1 50 " with covers 1 90 " willow cl'ths, No. 1 5 75 " No. 2 2 25 " No. 3 2 50 " splint " No. 1 3 50 " " No. 2 2 25 " " No. 3 5 00 WOODENWARE. Tubs, No. 1. 8 00 " No. 2. 7 00 " No. 3. 6 00 Pails, No. 1, three-hoop. 1 50 " No. 1, three-hoop. 1 75 Clothesplus, 5 gr. boxes. 55 Bowls, 11 inch. 1 00 " 13 " 1 25 " 15 " 2 00 " 17 " 2 75 " assorted, 17s and 19s 2 50 " 15s, 17s and 19s 2 75 Baskets, market. 40 " bushel. 1 50 " with covers 1 90 " willow cl'ths, No. 1 5 75 " No. 2 2 25 " No. 3 2 50 " splint " No. 1 3 50 " " No. 2 2 25 " " No. 3 5 00	TEAS. JAPAN-Regular. Fair. 14 @ 16 Good. 18 @ 22 Choice. 24 @ 28 Choicest. 32 @ 38 SUN CURED. Fair. 14 @ 15 Good. 16 @ 20 Choice. 24 @ 28 Choicest. 30 @ 33 BASKET FIRED. Fair. 25 @ 28 Good. 30 @ 35 Choice. 35 @ 40 Choicest. 40 @ 45 EXTRA CHOICE, WIRELEAF. @ 40 GUNPOWDER. Common to fair. 25 @ 35 Extra fine to finest. 50 @ 65 Choicest fancy. 75 @ 85 IMPERIAL. Common to fair. 20 @ 35 Superior to fine. 40 @ 50 YOUNG HYSON. Common to fair. 18 @ 26 Superior to fine. 30 @ 40 ENGLISH BREAKFAST. Fair. 25 @ 30 Superior. 30 @ 35 Choice. 35 @ 40 Best. 40 @ 45 Tea Dust. 8 @ 10 OOLONG. Common to fair. 25 @ 30 Superior to fine. 30 @ 50 Fine to choicest. 55 @ 65

**NO REMOVAL.** We manufacture all of our goods, occupy space of eighteen floors, employ a large force of help, buy our material in car-load lots, and pay spot cash. We are at the old stand, 13, 15 and 17 So. Ionia St., with an immense stock, and "don't have to move." Our output is something wonderful. Call when in town and see for yourself, you will have no trouble in finding us. We are near the big Union Depot.

**PUTNAM CANDY CO., Grand Rapids.**

# REMEMBER THAT BUNOLA COFFEE.

Is better and costs less than most package coffees.

100-POUND CASES, 24 3-4; 100-CABINETS, 25 1-4.

FOR SALE BY ALL GRAND RAPIDS JOBBERS

## ALICE'S ADVENTURE.

"Some people's lives are all so full of color," said Alice Adams, sadly. "But mine is all gray."

She was leaning on the old stone stile in the woods, where the pink leaflets of the wild roses drifted down around her at every breeze, and the tall ferns drifted softly to and fro, like a miniature army, with banners of emerald grasses. The sultry summer day had burned itself to a close; the fiery ashes of the sunset were piled up in the glowing west under columns of rose and gold and deepening violet.

Alice Adams, the tired little district school-teacher, on her weary way home from the one-story, red building, where she had ruled her small kingdom all day long, had paused in the cool shadow of the woods to stop and think.

She was an orphan, but, ever since she could remember, Uncle Jabez Adams had given her a home and a father's affectionate—though unsympathetic—care.

Aunt Abby had scolded her and fondled her, by turns, and she had alternately romped in the fields and dreamed over "Thaddeus of Warsaw," and "Charlotte Temple," until Uncle Jabez pronounced her "old enough to earn her own living," and she was promoted to the full-fledged dignity of a "school-ma'am."

But it was a drudging and monotonous life, after all, and there was many a time when little Alice sighed for a wider experience—a more comprehensive view of existence.

"I feel like a bird shut into a cage," thought Alice. "I do so want to stretch my wings."

As she stood there, her bright cheeks flushed with exercise, and the evening wind blowing her flaxen hair into a not unpicturesque confusion, a heavy foot-step crushed the dead boughs under foot, and a human shadow crossed the wild ferns at her feet.

"I beg your pardon," said a tall, young man, dressed in a rough suit of gray tweed, as he lifted a coarsely-braided hat from his luxuriant brown locks, "but is this the way to Wild Glen?"

Under his arm he carried a portfolio, in one hand was balanced a light fishing-rod and satchel, and, as she looked at him, Miss Adams decided upon his identity at once.

"You have taken the wrong road," said she. "The foot-path to Wild Glen branches off to the right as you pass by the windmill with both its arms broken. You have taken the path which led to the left—and here you are?"

"Is it far from the Glen?" he asked, irresolutely.

"You are at least six miles distant from it," Alice answered, with quiet authority.

"And how far is the nearest house of entertainment?" he questioned, in evident perplexity.

"Oh, we don't have any around here," said Alice, "unless you call old Uncle Aaron Hodges' beer-shop one—and that has been closed for a month. But if you want a night's shelter, I dare say, my uncle would let you sleep in the barn-chamber. It's quite comfortable there, if you don't mind the chanting of the whip-poor-wills at night and the horses' stamping in their stalls underneath?"

"I shall be delighted to obtain any sort of a haven of refuge," said the stranger, with great fervency, "for I think, by the looks of the clouds, that we are going to have a storm, and I must confess that I do not relish the idea of camping out in these woods without so much as an umbrella to shelter me!"

"I suppose not," said Miss Adams, calmly leading the way. "Gentlemen of your profession seldom are injured to the hardships of an open-air life."

He looked quickly at her.

"Of my profession?" he repeated, with something of a puzzled air.

"Ah?" said Alice, demurely; "you think I don't penetrate your disguise. But I do."

"I am sure," said the young man, looking somewhat discomfited, "I had no idea—"

"I know all about you," pronounced Alice, with an air of calm superiority. "But you're a deal younger than I expected to see!"

"Well, who am I?" laughingly demanded the stranger.

"You are the book-writer," said Alice. "The author who is going to write a novel about the old ruined house in Wild Glen, where the ghost used to walk, and the pretty girl drowned herself in the days of the Revolution. Oh, we've heard all about you," with an exultant little nod of the head. "You came down to old Owen Hardy's to make inquiries, last week, and an artist from Belhampton is coming to sketch the ruins, and make the illustrations for the book. Lulu Hardy saw you, but she declared you were a stuffy, middle-aged old fog. Now I should say you were under thirty."

And she stopped short, and surveyed him with a critical air, which appeared to amuse him not a little.

"I am six-and-twenty," said he.

"Lulu Hardy never was a judge of character," said Alice, loftily. "But Mrs. Hardy said you were quite a dissipated man."

"Did she?"

"Yes," nodded Alice. "You called for a bottle of brandy, and drank a glass of it raw—yes, absolutely raw! And then you smoked three cigars afterward, and sat up writing in a little portfolio—probably the very one you have under your arm—half the night. Now, I must say, you don't look like that sort of thing!"

"Don't I?"

"I never saw a drunkard," said Alice, still eying her companion in the same intent, abstracted sort of way. "But I've always supposed they had red noses and dim, bleared eyes. Your nose isn't red—a little sun-burned, perhaps, across the bridge, but not to signify—and your eyes are as bright and clear as mine. But, if I were you—"

"Well?" (Still with the same amused look.)

"I would leave off brandy and cigars. They must affect your nose in time, to say nothing of your nerves. And it's quite ridiculous for a young man like you to fall into such horrid habits as that!"

"Thank you," said the stranger. "I'll bear your advice in mind."

So they walked on together, Alice catechising her companion on the ways and customs of literary men, and sighing that she, too, could not write a novel!

"Because my life here is so uneventful," said she frankly. "I'm nothing on earth but a country schoolma'am. I have no outlook, no opportunities, like other girls. If Mr. Meredith, who owns The Towers—you can just see the turrets of the fine old stone mansion peeping out of those trees, across the river—were to come back from India, or China, or Japan, or wherever else he is burying himself alive, he might, perhaps, fall in love with me. Or I might possibly strike out a career for myself, if only I had a chance to get beyond the stone fences and sheep pastures of The Glen. But," with a deep sigh, "it's no use wishing. Here we are. Uncle Jabez!" to a leather-complexioned old individual who sat shelling Lima beans on a wooden bench outside the farm house door, "this is Mr. Layard, the author."

"Sarvant, sir, sarvant!" said the old man, looking with reverent eye upon this embodiment of his idea of the literary world.

"He has lost his way," went on Alice. "I suppose he can sleep in the barn chamber?"

"And welcome," said Uncle Jabez. "Supper's most ready. Just sit down and make yourself to home, sir. Go in and help your aunt dish up the cold pork and beans, Allie, that's a good girl! Squire Seeley, he's in there waitin' for a bit of supper before he goes on to Meredith Towers."

At this moment, Squire Seeley himself came out, a bent and wrinkled old man, with gold spectacles and a shining bald head. The instant he saw Alice Adams' young companion, his face lighted up with recognition, and he bowed low.

"Mr. Meredith!" he exclaimed. "This is indeed an unexpected pleasure, sir. I was hoping to meet you at The Towers to-morrow, but—"

"Mr. Meredith!"

## Have Some Style About You!

The dealer who has no printed letter heads on which to ask for circulars, catalogues and prices, and conduct his general correspondence with, suffers more every month for want of them than a five years' supply would cost. He economizes by using postal cards, or cheap, and, to his shame, often dirty scraps of paper, and whether he states so or not he expects the lowest prices, the best trade. He may be ever so good for his purchases, may even offer to pay cash, but there is something so careless, shiftless and slovenly about his letter that it excites suspicion, because not in keeping with well recognized, good business principles. When such an enquiry comes to a manufacturer or a jobber, it goes through a most searching examination as to character, means and credibility, half condemned to begin with. It would be examined anyhow, even if handsomely printed, but the difference to begin with, would be about equal to that of introducing a tramp and a gentleman on a witness stand in court. Besides, the printed heading would answer the question as to whether the enquirer was a dealer and at the same time indicate his special line of trade. Bad penmanship, bad spelling and bad grammar are pardonable, because many uneducated men have been and are now very successful in business. But even those are less objectionable when appearing with evidences of care, neatness and prosperity.

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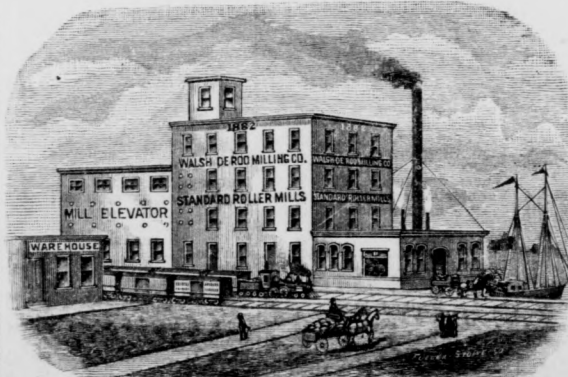
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Buckwheat Grits,  
Pearl Barley,  
Oat Meal,  
Rolled Oats.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Alice's dimpled face had turned scarlet with surprise and mortification. "Then you—you are not the book-writer, after all? You have let me believe—"

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Meredith, with a quiet smile; "but is it fair to hold me responsible for the inferences you yourself chose to deduce? I never told you I was a book-writer."

Alice covered her burning face with both hands.

"And I dared to lecture you on temperance!" she cried. "I told you— Oh! what—what must you think of me?"

She was turning to hurry away, when Mr. Meredith gently detained her. "I think," said he, "that you are frank and noble-natured beyond the generality of women; and I beg to assure you that you have spoken no word which you need wish to recall."

But it was long before Alice could recover her mental balance.

"What must he think of me?" she kept repeating to herself. "Oh! why couldn't I have held my prating tongue? Well, I've had an adventure, at last!"

In a week or two, however, Mr. Meredith, of The Towers, came back to Jacob Adams' cottage—to sketch some choice bits of scenery in the neighborhood, he said; and Alice had to go with him to show him the way, and, almost before she knew it, all the old awkwardness had disappeared, and she was chatting away as lively as ever; and it happened that he kept coming until one day he asked her to be wife.

"You cannot mean it!" said Alice. "But I do," said he. "I am only a silly little school teacher." "You are my ideal of the truest, purest womanhood, dear Alice."

And so our little heroine teaches school no longer, and Meredith Towers has a mistress at last. CORA A. TUFTS.

Civility in Trade.

A gentleman bought some machine tools of a certain firm, and, not receiving them when promised, wrote, requesting to know why they were not delivered. To this he received no reply. Waiting for three days longer than it would take for an answer, he telegraphed briefly: "Send tools at once, or let us know why; in great need of them." This brought a reply from the superintendent, who fancied that this called for what he thought was a dignified rebuke. So he answered: "Tools will be sent when we are ready, not before." The customer took the next train to the works—only one hour's ride—and brought the telegram with him. He ignored the superintendent, and went to the president with his grievance, who, being a sensible man, soon arranged matters to the buyer's satisfaction. Then the president interviewed the superintendent, and gave him some good advice on the subject of politeness in trade, which it is to be hoped he profited by.

Human nature is weak, and the best of us are liable to err, but it is a bad thing to err on the side of incivility. No matter how large or small an order may be—five cents or fifty thousand dollars—the buyer is entitled to courteous treatment and prompt attention. The mouse gnawed the lion free of the net, and the five cent order man may know a fifty thousand dollar order man, whom he will take where he will be well treated. Civility pays every time. It is a cardinal point in business, and bores should remember that rudeness always recoils upon those who exhibit it.

A Stumper.

"Why do they call these blackberries?" asked the small boy of the grocer. "Because they are black," was the prompt reply. "Then why do they call those other black ones raspberries?" "Because—because—you move on! What are you hanging around here for, anyhow?"

A Reason.

"Why did you marry a man who is eighty years of age?" "Because I couldn't find one equally rich who was ninety."

The P. of I. Dealers.

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

- Ada—L. Burns.
Adrian—Powers & Burnham, Anton Wehle
L. T. Lochner, Burleigh Bros.
Allegan—Chas. Spear.
Allendale—Henry Dolman.
Almira—J. J. Gray.
Almont—Colerick & Martin.
Altona—Eli Lyons.
Armada—C. J. Cudworth.
Assyria—J. W. Abbey.
Banfield—Andrew Brezee.
Bay City—Frank Rosman & Co.
Belding—Lightstone Bros., Weter & Wise.
Bellevue—John Evans.
Big Rapids—A. V. Young, E. P. Shankweiler & Co., Mrs. Turk, J. K. Sharp, A. Markson.
Blissfield—Jas. Gaundlett, Jr.
Bowen's Mills—Chas. W. Armstrong.
Brice—J. B. Gardner.
Burnside—John G. Bruce & Son.
Caldwell—C. Moses.
Capac—H. C. Sigel.
Carson City—A. B. Loomis, A. Y. Sessions, Cedar Springs—John Beucus, B. A. Fish, B. ripp.
Charlotte—John J. Richardson, Daron & Smith, F. H. Goodby.
Chippewa Lake—G. A. Goodsell & Co.
Coldwater—J. D. Benjamin.
Conklin—Wilson McWilliams.
Cook's Corner—W. H. Hanks.
Coral—J. S. Newell & Co.
Dansville—Levi Geer.
Deerfield—Henry W. Burghardt.
Dorr—Frank Sommer.
Dowling—Rice & Webster.
Eaton Rapids—H. Kositchek & Bro.
Ewart—Mark Ardis, E. F. Shaw, John C. Devitt, Fenwick—Thompson Bros., S. H. Rinker.
Flint—John B. Wilson, Geo. Stuart & son, Barney Granite and Marble Works.
Flushing—Sweet Bros. & Clark.
Foster—E. Smith.
Freeport—C. V. Riegler.
Gladwin—John Graham, J. D. Sanford, Jas. Croskery.
Gowan—Rasmus Neilson.
Grand Haven—N. J. Braudry & Co.
Grand Junction—Adam Crouse.
Grand Ledge—Geo. Coryell.
Grand Rapids—Joseph Berles, A. Wilzinski, Brown & Schler, Housman, Donally & Jones, Ed Struensee, Wasson & Lamb, Chas. Petersch, Morse & Co., Famous Shoe Store, Harvey & Heystek, Mrs. E. J. Reynolds, E. Burkhardt.
Greenville—Jacobson & Netzorg.
Hart—Rhodes & Leonard, W. Weidman, Mrs. E. Covell.
Howard City—O. J. Knapp, Herold Bros., C. E. Pelton.
Hubbardston—M. H. Cahalan.
Hudson—H. C. Hall.
Inlay City—Cohr Bros., Wyckoff & Co., C. J. Buck, E. R. Palmer.
Ionia—H. Silver.
Jackson—Hall & Rowan.
Jenisonville—L. & L. Jenison (mill only).
Jones—R. C. Sloan.
Kalama—L. R. Cessna.
Kent City—M. L. Whitney.
Kewadin—A. Anderson.
Kingsley—J. E. Winchoomb.
Lacey—Wm. Thompson.
Laingsburg—D. Lebar.
Lake City—Sam. B. Ardis.
Lakeview—H. C. Thompson, Andrew All & Bro.
Langston—F. D. Briggs.
Lansing—R. A. Bailey, Etta (Mrs. Israel) Glicman.
Lapeer—C. Tuttle & Son, W. H. Jennings.
Lowell—Patrick Kelly.
McBain—Sam. Ardis.
McBride's—J. McCrae.
Mancelona—J. L. Farnham.
Manton—Mrs. E. Liddle.
Maple City—A. & O. Brow.
Marshall—W. E. Bosley, S. V. R. Lepper & Son.
Mason—Marcus Gregory.
Mecosta—J. Netzorg.
Mecosta—Robert D. Parks.
Milan—C. C. (Mrs. H. S.) Knight, Chas. Gauntlett, James Gauntlett, Jr.
Millbrook—Bendelson.
Millington—Chas. H. Valentine.
Minden City—J. Springer & Co.
Monroe Center—Geo. H. Wightman.
Morley—Henry Stroppe.
Mt. Morris—F. H. Cowies.
Mt. Pleasant—Thos. McNamara.
Nashville—H. M. Lee.
Nottawa—Dudley Cutler.
Ogden—A. J. Pence.
Olivet—F. H. Gage.
Onondaga—John Siliik.
Orange—Tew & Son.
Orono—C. A. Warren.
Oviatt—H. C. Pettinfill.
Pearle—Geo. H. Smith.
Remus—C. V. Hane.
Richmond—A. W. Reed.
Riverdale—J. B. Adams.
Rockford—B. A. Fish.
Sand Lake—Frank E. Shattuck, Brame & Blanchard.
Sebewa—John Bradley.
Shelbyville—Samuel Wolcott.
Shepherd—H. O. Bigelow.
Sheridan—M. Gray.
Shultz—Fred Otis.
Spencer Creek—M. S. Elder.
Spring Lake—Geo. Schwab, A. Bitz.
Springport—Powers & Johnson, Wellington & Hammond, Elmer Peters.
Stanwood—F. M. Carpenter.
Traverse City—John Wilhelm, S. C. Darrow, D. D. Paine.
Vassar—McHose & Gage.
Wheeler—Louise (Mrs. A.) Johnson, H. C. Breckenridge.
White Cloud—J. C. Townsend, N. W. Wiley.
Whitehall—Geo. Nelson, John Haverkate.
Williamsburg—Mrs. Dr. White.
Woodbury—Henry Van Houten, Chas. Lapo.
Williamston—Thos. Horton.
Woodland—Carpenter & Son.
Yankee Springs—T. Thurston.

TIME TABLES.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

In effect June 22, 1890.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Table with columns: Train Name, Depart, Arrive, Leave. Includes Big Rapids & Saginaw, Traverse City & Mackinaw, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: Train Name, Depart, Arrive, Leave. Includes Cincinnati Express, Fort Wayne & Chicago, etc.

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Table with columns: Train Name, Depart, Arrive, Leave. Includes Morning Express, Through Mail, etc.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

Table with columns: Train Name, Depart, Arrive, Leave. Includes Morning Express, Through Mail, etc.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern.

For Toledo and all points South and East, take the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway from Owosso Junction.

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN.

Table with columns: Train Name, Depart, Arrive, Leave. Includes Mail and Express for Big Rapids, Ludington, etc.

Through sleeper for Chicago on 9:00 a m train; no extra charge for seats. Trains leaving Grand Rapids at 1:00 p m and 11:35 p m run through to Chicago solid.

Through sleeper between Chicago and Traverse City; leaves Chicago 4:40 p m, except Sunday; Grand Rapids, 11:30 p m; arrives in Traverse City at 6 a m.

Rail and water route between Grand Rapids and Chicago via St. Joseph and Graham & Morton's new palace steamers, City of Chicago and Puritan.

Leave Grand Rapids 1:00 p m, arrive in Chicago 8:30 p m. Leave Chicago 9:00 p m, arrive Grand Rapids 6:30 a m. The 5:05 p m train has through parlor car from Detroit to Manistee.

DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN.

Table with columns: Train Name, Depart, Arrive, Leave. Includes Express for Saginaw and Bay City, Mail for Lansing, Detroit and East, etc.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Table with columns: Train Name, Depart, Arrive. Includes Detroit Express, Mixed, Day Express, etc.

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Advertisement for Electrotype and Stereotype services, including Photo & Zinc Engraving, Wood & Metal Furniture, etc.

**Philosophy and Fun.**

It is hard to make money, but you can lose it without any labor.

There are some nice people that you dislike without an effort.

As a rule, people punish their friends more than they do their enemies.

A man who can't borrow money is willing to pay almost any rate of interest.

How little and dried up the cheese appears to the rat after he is caught in the trap.

It is a very common thing to see a man who says wise things and does foolish ones.

No one has a poorer opinion of you than the one who has worked you for his own benefit.

A man's greatness makes his family great; a woman's greatness makes her family insignificant.

If a man was built in such a way that he could pat himself on the back, some men would do nothing else.

The quarrel with the man who is too polite to give blows and call names is the quarrel that hurts longest and most.

When a new girl comes to town all the other girls call on her and admire her, and then go away and make fun of her.

The meanest things of a man's life are done without deliberation, and the meanest things of a woman's life are done with it.

There was never a farmer so honest that when he drove into town he did not drive as though he had hard work holding in his plug work horses.

A woman begins to find beauty in a man as soon as he shows that he likes her; but a man never discovers that a woman has freckles until he has married her.

Somehow, a man feels much worse the day after he has lost an hour's sleep on account of the baby than he does the day after he has lost five hours' sleep at the club.

How easily some one else turns the subject when the conversation is about your good deeds, but how hard it is for you to turn it when the talk is about the good acts of your neighbor.

There is an old maid in Kalamazoo whose only pleasure is a stolen one that she would be ashamed to own. She locks herself up in her room every night and plays with her dolls. She has a large family of them, gives tea parties to them, and has a pathetic pleasure with them that nothing else on earth could give her.

A. S. M.

**The Largest Undivided Tract of Pine.**

Johnathan Boyce, the millionaire lumberman of this city, is said to own the largest undivided tract of pine in Lower Michigan. It is located in town 21 north, range 3 west, Rosecommon county, and comprises 10,000 acres, estimated to cut 300,000,000 feet of logs. It has been held about ten years by Mr. Boyce, and is said to have more than doubled in value, being worth about \$2,000,000. It has never been disturbed, but will now be placed on the market. The Michigan Central has contracted to build a line ten miles long to the tract from the Mackinaw division, so as to market the output in the Saginaw valley, about eighty miles distant, and forming an extension of a logging line which touches the main road at West Branch. The surveyors are now at work, and the track is expected to be laid ready for use by October. Mr. Boyce has contracted to cut 50,000,000 feet an-

nually and ship over the Michigan Central to Saginaw valley mills, at a \$2.50 rate. About 400 men will be employed in getting out the logs. Mr. Boyce, after due consideration, determined not to saw the logs at Muskegon, for shipment to Chicago, concluding that the Saginaw valley was the better market. He has bound himself to place the timber of the entire tract on the market in seven years. A saw and shingle mill will be built on the tract, with the especial view of utilizing stock that is not desirable to send to the valley. The logging road will run through another of Mr. Boyce's tracts in township 22 north, range 2 west, containing considerable pine and cedar, hitherto rather inaccessible, and a mill will be built on that land also.

**Travelers' Day at the Detroit Exposition.**

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—Travelers' Day at the Detroit exposition is being talked of among commercial travelers and is, no doubt, being looked forward to as the day of the exposition on which to attend. From the inquiries and reports which come to our attention, it is safe to infer that there will be more and larger delegations in attendance this year than was the case last year. The exposition management has made many noted improvements for the comfort and convenience of its patrons and has also added new and prominent attractions to the already large aggregation for entertainments. Last year the Detroit travelers and merchants assumed the directions for Travelers' Day and provided especially for their entertainment. This year Travelers' Day will be entirely under the auspices of the exposition association and it is safe to presume that if any association or body of commercial travelers attend on that day, they will receive a marked reception by the management of the exposition association, which is composed of active and aggressive business men, who know the value of good words spoken by the traveling representatives of the commercial world. Should the commercial travelers of the several cities of the State and adjoining cities in other States visit the exposition in a body on Travelers' Day and form in procession, there would be more than any ordinary steamboat could accommodate with transportation to the exposition grounds and the coffers of the ticket seller would groan with its load of "four bits."

Come on, boys, and let us show that our name is legion. M. J. MATTHEWS.

**Good Words Unsolicited.**

M. A. Hance, groceries and boots and shoes, Olivet: "The paper is excellent."

Mrs. H. M. Buchanan, general dealer, Enslay: "Could not do without the paper."

T. W. Brown, general dealer, Otis: "Your paper is of great help to me and I would continue taking it, even if I should go out of business, which seems very unlikely to happen."



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