## MichiganTradesman.

## VOL. 8.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1891.

PROPLE'S SAUINES BANK.
 Depsitori' Seerrity, 8200,000.
Thomas Hefferan, Pricesident.
Henry F. Hastings, Vice-President.
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Four per cent. interest paid on time certificates
and savings deposits. Collections promptly
made at lowest rates. Exchange sold on New
made at lowest rates. Exchange sold on New
Money transferred by mail or telegraph. Municipal and county bonds bought and sold. Ac-
counts of mercantile firms as well as banks and counts of mercanti
bankers solicited.
We invite correspondence or personal in
view with a view to business relations. view with a view to business relations.

## RAPON, LYON \& CO.,

Stationery and Books

HAMMOCKS, FISHING TACKLE, MARBLES,

— BASE BALL GOODS $=$
Our new sporting goods catalogue will be ready about February 10th
EATON, LYON \& CO. 20 and $\mathbf{2 2}$ Monree St.

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New York Gofire Roons. 61 Pearl Street.
Five Cents Each for all dishes served from bill of fare. Steaks, Chops, Oysters and All Kinds of Order Cooking a Specialty.
FRANK M. BEACH, Prop.
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Allen Durfee \& Co.


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Fire Insurance Company.
Prompt, Conservative, Safe.
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Reference Books issued quarterly. Collection
attended to throughout U
and Canada

## HARVEY \& HEYSTEK,

## Wa11 Paper

Picture Frame Mouldings.
Also a complete line of PAINTS, OILS and BRUSHE
Correspondence Solicited.

Warehouse, 81 \& 83 Campau st.
74 \& 76 OHawa SL, GRAND RAPIDS.


Write for jobbing prices on Mammoth, Medium, Alsyke and Alfalfa Clover, Timothy, Orehard Grass, Red Top, Blue Grass, Field Peas, Beans and Produce.

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76 So. Division st., GRAND RAPIDS.


Grand Rapids, Mich.
A. J. Bowne, President.
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Transacts a general banking business.
Make a Specialty of Collections. Accounts of Country Merchants Solicited.
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HEADQUARTERS.
Wholesale and Retail. Adams $\boldsymbol{\&}$ Co., 90 Monroe St., Opp. Morton House.



CUTS for B00M EDITIONS
PAMPHLETS
For the best work, at reasonable prices, addres

A PIONEER TRADER.
Incidents in the Early Days of Houghton County.
Written for thr tradesman.

## [continued from last week.] It was now the last of November, and,

 while the weather was not so cold as I had expected it would be, it was snowing almost constantly. There was an average depth of four feet of snow al ready on the ground and still it kept coming. The mails and express which must now reach us overland were greatly delayed from this cause, and for several weeks we had been practically cut off from communication with the outside world. Two weeks more passed, with an increase in the depth of snow. The cold becoming more intense, a hard crust formed upon the surface, sufficient to bear the weight of men and dogs, though not of horses, and by this primitive mode of conveyance-sleds drawn by men and dogs-the delayed mails and packages now began to arrive. I was informed that this was one of those severe winters often experienced here, which sometimes seriously interfered with the commerce of this region for months.I had noticed that Mr. Hicks exhibited more anxiety than usual concerning his business and was occasionally absorbed in deep thought. Emboldened by the confidence he seemed to repose in me, I approached him one evening when we were alone and deferentially enquired if his business occasioned the anxiety I had noticed. He looked at me pleasantly for a moment, then, reaching a late packet of letters, selected one which he handed me, with the remark, "That will explain. Read it, Edward." It was a statement of account from a wholesale house, showing a balance of something over $\$ 1,000$ against Eli Hicks, several months past due, with the remark that, if not promptly paid, they would feel obliged to forward it to Marquette for collection.
"If the mails and express matter had not been so delayed by this bad weather," said Mr. Hicks, as I finished reading the communication, "I should have paid this long ago. Money was ordered sent here by one mining company several weeks since to pay off their workmen, but the storms delayed the mails going south as well as those coming north. If that company had received their money and paid their men, it would at once have given me nearly $\$ 800$ toward canceling my outstanding paper. Of course, we should also have sold large amounts of goods for cash, whereas, our trade has fallen off materially from that of former winters when communication was uninterrupted. I stated the situation to the house in the last mail going south, and I have a hope that they will grant my request for a renewal of time, as a forced collection would impair my credit, and thus my standing with the wealthy miners of this peninsula would be very materially injured. If I knew where to borrow the money, I would do so at once and would give a chattel mortgage upon
some of the best portion of my stock, or, if the party preferred, I would sell a part of my stock at what it cost me Still, it is not probable that that amount could be obtained any nearer than Marquette, and, at present, it would be easier to reach Chicago than that place."
Fancy my thoughts and feelings as listened to the words of my good friend and employer, knowing that it was in my power to relieve him at once in this emergency. How clearly the parting words of my father came back to me, reproving me for my silence-"If you should remain with him, give him your confidence. Show him that you appreciate his kindness and treat him in all respects as if he were your father's brother.

I could hesitate no longer
"Mr. Hicks," said I, "it is in my power to relieve you in the present emergency. Please allow me to do so, and in the same manner I would were you my father's brother, for such I almost regard you. I can give you drafts upon Chicago for $\$ 1,000$. They can leave for Detroit by the first mail out. If it were my own uncle, I should ask security for its payment, but no interest. I will ask no more of you.
For a few minutes he seemed agitated by conflicting emotions, but at length said: "My friend, there is only one way in which I can permit you to confer upon me this great favor. My first thought must be for your perfect security, else I could not accept it at all. Owing to the quantity of snow that has fallen this sea son, my trade has been so light, and probably will be for the next six months, that I have on hand an overstock of some kinds of goods. I would, therefore, prefer that you purchase such goodsand only such - from me as I feel positive you can suffer ņo loss upon They will then be yours, and also whatever advance in price may accrue. I refer to lard, butter and bacon, all of which are staple articles in this region. You must accept them from me at the invoice prices when purchased with no freight added, and, if it should happen that you obtain no interest on your investment, I will personally see that you, at least, suffer no loss.'
The next day I received the following bill of sale, the packages being marked with my name and set aside
2 tons No. 1 lard @ $81 / 2$
$11 / 4$ tons bacon ${ }^{3}$ se
. 834000
41
Perfection Scale.


Does Not Require Dow Weight. Will Soon Save Its Cost on any Counter.

It was far from my intention to make this investment a source of personal profit．The transaction was，on my part， solely to assist my father＇s friend，and， as the freight and other expenses upon these goods from Detroit，including trans－ fer at Marquette，had been about $\$ 2$ per hundred，I insisted upon adding this to the amount of my invoice，or 1 would not accept the goods．I，therefore，paid Mr． Hicks $\$ 1,197$ in drafts upon a Chicago bank，$\$ 1,000$ of which he at once for－ warded per mail to his creditors in De－ troit．
Christmas was now close at hand．The snow was still falling，but，as a portion of the expected funds with which the miners were to be paid had arrived，we yet hoped for a fair holiday trade．The morning of December 24，the sky cleared and the wind fell，and during the fol－ lowing ten days we were all kept busy in the store．Miss Hicks，with her father＇s quiet and precise methods of transacting business，was now pressed into service， it being the first time since my arrival． Many accounts on our books were either wholly or partially settled during the holidays，much to Mr．Hicks＇gratifica－ tion．
One evening about February 1，I had gone to the house at an earlier hour than usual，to read aloud for the ladies from some magazines which had that day arrived．We had all become interested in what was transpiring in the gay world so far from us，when Mr．Hicks came in． There was a pleased expression in his eyes．He held a Marquette newspaper in his hand．Turning to me，he said， ＂Allow me to congratulate you．It is quite evident that you are the favored child of fortune，and that you will never regret coming so far from your relatives to this wild region．＂
＂I am positive，Mr．Hicks，that I shall never for a moment regret it，＂I an－ swered，glancing toward Miss Minnie， whose face was as animated as her father＇s＂but please explain why I am ＇the favored ehild of fortune．＇
Referring to his paper，he answered， ＂Marquette，our only jobbing town in this peninsula，is about to experience a butter famine，and it appears from this paper that we are said to be holding two－ thirds of all the stock on the south shore of Lake Superior．At a meeting of the merchants of that city，several of them were appointed to come here for the pur－ pose of securing a supply．Butter is now retailing there at fifty－five cents，with no stock on hand at that．If the journey can be made with safety on the ice along the shore，you can dispose of every pound of your butter for cash at a fine profit and，at the same time，confer a favor upon the citizens．I have as much more in large and small packages，but I dare not sell that with the present prospect of a late spring．as I shall be expected to fill orders in this as well as a few counties around us．We may expect these Mar quette merchants to arrive any time dur－ ing the coming week．I think that，if you wish to sell your butter，which 1 know is in prime condition，you will not have to talk much upon the subject，as they will doubtless make you a big offer at once．＇

In reply，I said，＂My wish to sell，Mr Hicks，will be governed by your advice alone，as I shall value it more than my own judgment．＂
＂My opinion would be，＂Mr．Hicks rejoined，＂that you ought to sell．＂

If it is now retailing at fifty－five cents， the question is，＇What would naturally be a fair price from the jobber？＇＂said I． ＂We usually expect，during the winter season to make from 15 to 20 per cent． at wholesale on butter．At the retail basis of fifty－five cents，it would bring the wholesale market at about thirty－ eight cents．My advice would be first to listen to an offer from them．Your but－ ter has cost you just seventeen cents a pound，and，of course，even less than thirty－eight is better than to hold it and take the chances．
The third day after this conversation wo sleighs and four men made their appearance at＂Hicks＇Store．＂After introducing themselves as merchants from Marquette，they made known to Mr．Hicks their business，which was to purchase butter and lard．
＂I have none for sale，＂he replied， ＂but my friend here，Mr．Edward Par sons，of Indiana，has a quantity of first－ class Michigan butter and lard in $m$ cellar，which，I believe，is for sale．＂
Both the butter and lard were ex amined．They were apparently satisfied and I then asked what quantity they de sired．Without answering my question they asked how much butter I had to sell．
＂Thirty－one hundred pounds，＂I an－ swered．

What do you ask for it？＂was the ext question

Make me an offer，＂said 1 ．
We will take the lot at forty cents pound，if you wish to sell at that price，＂ was the reply
＂All right，＂I rejoined，＂you can have
＂How much lard have you of the qual－ ity shown us？＂was their next question． ＂Two tons，＂I answered．
＂And the price？＂
Having previously consulted Mr．Hicks regarding the bacon and lard，I was pre pared to answer，so I promptly replied， ＂Twenty cents．And，now，would you like some fine bacon？＂，
＂The bacon we cannot use at a price you would want for it now，＂was the answer，＂but we can probably send you a customer for it upon our return．Make out the bill for the butter and lard，as we must load our sleighs this afternoon， as we must start on our return in the morning．＇
The bill was promptly made out and receipted for the sum of $\$ 2,040$ ，and the currency counted out to me．The ease with which this sale was made not only astonished but gave me great satisfaction； yet Mr．Hicks assured me that it was a transaction quite characteristic of a min－ ing country．
February 19，a snow storm from the northwest set in with great fury，which for more than a week was almost unin－ terrupted，rendering it nearly impossible to obtain communication with Marquette． But one mail had reached us from there since February 11，and at that date my customers for butter and lard had evi－ dently arrived home in safety，as I received a letter from a prominent grocer there containing an offer of seventeen cents a pound for my 2,500 pounds of bacon，and requesting an answer，which was at once mailed accepting it．Febru－ ary 21，another mail which had been de－ layed on the way by the storm was received．March 1，clear skies but in－ tense cold greeted us．The following week，Holzwein \＆Co．，grocers，reached

## STANDARD OLL CO，

 GRAND RAPIDS，MICH．Dealers in Illuminating and Lubricating

# OII 

NAPTHA AND GASOLINES．
Office，Hawkins Block．
Works，Butterworth Ave． bulk stations at
Grand Rapids，Big Rapids，Cadillac，Grand Haven，Ludington，Howard City，Mus－ kegon，Reed City，Manistee，Petoskey，Allegan．
Highest Price Paid for Empty Carbon and Gasoline Barrels．

## LEMON \＆WHEEHER COUPAIIY，

 IMPORTERS AND Wholesale Grocers GRAND RAPIDS．
## BALL

## BARNHART Pime PUTMAN CO．

## R．S雨医K電吴 \＆SONS， <br> Whobsald－Dry－Goods，

GRAND RAPIDS，MICH．

Spring line of Prints in Merrimack，W ashington，Simpson， Hamilton，Garner，Passaic，Allens，Cochecs just received，at rock bottom prices．

Men＇s and Ladies＇Straw Hats，Bags，Burlap，Wadding， Twines，Ducks and Drills．
"Hicks' Store" from Marquette with a sleigh drawn by four horses, ready to take the bacon they had purchased by letter. This amounted to $\$ 425$.
I had now received a profit of $\$ 1,368$ upon an investment of $\$ 1,197$, in a trans action occupying only a few months, and with no expense whatever, excepting insurance on the goods. That night, after I had retired and thought over the matter carefully, I could not reconcile my good fortune with strict justice to Mr. Hicks, who had, as it were, donated this large sum to me. In my dreams, my father stood before me, with a sad expression upon his face. Pointing to the money lying on my table, he said, "Divide equally with Mr. Hicks." I awoke, determined, at some opportune moment, to insist upon his acceptance of one-half of my profits.
Our trade in the store materially improved as spring advanced. There was still a large demand for butter, salt meats and lard. Mr. Hicks had a quantity of salt pork and beef in barrels which suddenly took a rise in price, so that, by April 1, our cellar looked comparatively empty. Lard and bacon had advanced three to five cents a pound since my sale, but, as Mr. Hicks had advised me with his best judgment at the time, he felt no regrets over the sale. I agreed with him


We are now ready to make contracts for the season of 1891.
Correspondence solicited. 81 SOUTH DIVISION ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

## El. Puritano <br> Cigar.



## PheFinest10GbinCigar

ON EARTH.
manuFactured by
DILWORTH BROTHERS, PITTSBURGH.
trade supplied by I. M. CLARK \& SON, Grand Rapids. BRADDOCK, BATEMAN \& CO.,
Bay City.

## Wall Paper and Window Shades.

House and Store Shades Made to Order. NELSON BROS. \& CO., 68 MONROE STREET.


GRAND RAPIDS.

Buy our Custom Made River Boots and Shoes. We make the Correct Styles in River Goods. The bottom stock is more solid and the fitting on the upper is stronger than any other lines made. Our New Spring lines have proved great sellers.

## Spring \& Company,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Notions, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Woolens, Flannels, Blankets, Ginghams, Prints and Domestic Cottons.

We invite the attention of the trade to our complete and well assorted stock at lowest market prices.

Spring \& Company.

## THE PUTNAM EANDY CO..

Wholesale Manufacturers.

## THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN．

## AMONG THE TRADE．

## around the state．

Hodunk－M．J．Smith succeeds Smith \＆Adams in general trade
Lake Odessa－J．F．Cahoon has sold his general stock to Ann Clark．
Hesperia－C．M．Perkins has sold his general stock to A．C．Eldridge．
Belding－Geo．Hauk has sold his boot and shoe stock to L．Greenawald．
St．Clair－John Jones succeeds Conger \＆Jones in the variety store business
Alanson－H．J．（Mrs．A．）Beaman has sold her drug stock to Cross Bros．\＆ Hunt．

Au Sable－Pack，Woods \＆Co．and Penoyer Bros．＇sawmills will start about the 10th．
Ludington－C．M．（Mrs．H．P．）Hilton succeeds Joseph Hoare in the bakery business．
Saginaw－J．\＆H．Weil is succeeded by Long \＆Johnson in the grocery business．
Grand Ledge－Doran \＆Smith have sold their boot and shoe stock to Dwight \＆Spencer．
Coldwater－Miss A．M．Adams has decided to remove her notion stock to Ann Arbor．
Fowlerville－Palmerton \＆Co．，have sold their general stock to Geo．A．New－ man \＆Co．
Detroit－Kingsbury \＆Keyes succeed Andrews \＆Hamilton in the grocery and meat business．
Big Rapids－A．Markson has admitted his son，Maurice，to partership in the clothing business．
Belding－W．H．Hart has sold his grocery stock to Lamb Bros．，who will continue the business．
Vassar－Robert G．Lyon succeeds San－ ford，Lyon \＆Co．in the hardware and agricultural implement business．
Crooked Lake－L．Russell，who owns a sawmill four and a half miles from this place，will remove it to this location soon．
Charlotte－The directors of the Char－ lotte Steam Heat Evaporator Co．have elected F．S．Belcher secretary and treasurer，in place of R．C．Jones，re－ signed．
Big Rapids－S．S．Wilcox has sold his interest in the hard ware firm of S．S．Wil－ cox \＆Co．to his partner，who will con－
tinue the business under the style of $F$ ． F．Wilcox．
Roscommon－Two years ago John Davis took up a homestead in Roscom－ mon county．Last week he sold the pine on the land to Maltby \＆Mosher，of Bay City，for $\$ 6,200$ cash．
Caledonia－Stephen Brooks has sold an interest in his hardware stock to Frank Snow，formerly engaged in the same business at Moline．The new firm will be known as Brooks \＆Snow．
Standish－D．W．Richardson is suc－ ceeded by A．D．Walker \＆Co．in $九$ eneral trade，but retains his telegraph pole and tie business－statements to the contrary notwithstanding．
Ionia－The N ．Klingenberg merchant tailoring stock，which was bid in by H． R．Wagar，has been sold to C．W．McCoy， of Fenton，who has leased the store and will soon open with a stock of cloths and men＇s furnishing goods．
manufacturing matters．
Dexter－Walton \＆Co．are overhauling their sawmill and will begin sawing as soon as the weather permits．

Wagarville－The shingle mill of Wagar \＆Pfeifer will shortly be removed to Whittemore．The mill is cutting about 60,000 shingles daily．
Marquette－The Burtis sawmill will ut $4,000,000$ feet for its owner the coming season，doing custom sawing the remainder of the time．
Pine Ridge－J．Norton is getting out board timber for the Canadian market． It will be railed to Marquette，whence it will go to its destination by water．
Au Sable－The H．M．Loud \＆Sons Lumber Co．＇s mills have been operated night and day during the winter，and will continue to be through the season．
Pentwater－P．Labonta succeeds La－ bonta \＆Mero in the planing mill busi－ hess．Mr．Mero will probably embark in some other manufacturing enterprise．
Roscommon－A planing mill，paving block machine and bed slat and broom handle factory is to be started here by W．W．Vaughn and D．H．Matteson \＆Co．
Tawas－Sibley \＆Bearinger have sold their sawmill to the Tawas Improvement Co．for $\$ 30,000$ ．The sellers furnish 30 ， 000,000 feet of logs for the mill to cut．

Gladwin－Dyer Bros．have begun to re－ move their shingle mill to Champion，Up－ per Peninsula，where they have $4,000,000$ feet to cut，and other timber supply se－ cured．
Bay City－McKeon \＆Glover have contracted to put in $20,000,000$ feet of logs on the Hauptman Branch in Ogemaw county for William Peter and have begun the work．The logs will be railed to the river．
Saginaw－C．S．Bliss \＆Co．have be－ gun the construction of a circular mill on the site of the mill destroyed by fire last fall．The new mill will be equipped to cut long stuff，principally for cars， bridges，etc．
Saginaw－The Wells－Stone Company has put $4,000,000$ feet of logs into the Chippewa and Salt rivers，in Isabella county．This company owns 26,000 acres of land in that region，upon which there is a large quantity of timber．
Manistee－The Buckley \＆Douglas sawmill，which was the last to shut down，having run until the last day of February，is also the first to start up again．It begun operations on Wednes－ day and will run night and day．There is quite a stock of hard wood logs on hand put in since the mill shut down，and these will be cut out first．Their docks are pretty well crowded with lum－ ber，but as most of it is sold，room will be made as soon as a boat can get to the dock．

Early Closing of Grocery Stores．
As a result of the agitation of the sub ject by The Tradesman，the 7 o＇clock closing movement now promises to be－ come general all over the city．G．Gallo－ way circulated an agreement to that effect among the grocers of the south end last week，securing the signatures of forty dealers who will simultaneously turn the keys in their doors，five nights a week，on and after April 20，as follows： raham，Henry J．Vink Bro．，B．S．Harris，LeBaron \＆Cobb B．Doyle \＆Sons，Jones \＆Clark，Degan \＆Co．，Jno．Rynburg，A．Bunnell，E．J． Norman，G．Putnam，Thos．H．Hart W．Eby，P．Wendover，DeJager，Stryker \＆Co．，A．Southwick，Stephen Taylor， Geo．Tubergen，S．K．Beecher，E．H． Manley，Jas．N．Aniba，Walbridge \＆Co．，

Homer G．Luce，F．J．Dyk，John D．Van Wyek，Van Dam，Kievit \＆Co．，R．A Steketee，G．H．DeGraaf，B．Vananroy， Frank Douwstra，Vander Veen \＆Datema， Willemin \＆Westra，J．F．Seymour，J Scripsema．
The petition referred to last week is still at The Tradesman office，where grogers are invited to call to affix their names at any time．
As the meat dealers have all agreed to close their doors at 7 o＇clock，and the grocery clerks have organized a trades union to enforce their demands，it does not seem possible that the movement could fail this time．The Tradesman earnestly hopes to see it succeed and will do all it can to contribute to the success of the undertaking．

## Wool Quiet－－Hides Weak－－Tallow Firm

 －Furs Quiet．The wool market continues quiet and unchanged，with large arrivals of Australian．Texas and Territory wools are well cleaned up．Assortments to choose from are much broken．Manu－ facturers are conservative in buying and take such lots as they may be obliged to have，or are sufficient for immediate re－ quirements．New wools from the South Hides are weak and lower，with dull sales of both hides and leather．Light hides are scarce，but the tanners curtail their working in，which leaves an ample supply for the present．Leather is in arge supply and the demand is dull．
Tallow is firm and in good demand at fair prices．The supply is not large， but as prices are higher than soapers can pay and get their money back，they turn to oils of
satisfaction．
Pelts are in good request，at fair prices，and a short supply．
Furs are more than quit at the decline． Dealers have accepted their losses and will not buy only as they can see a margin，and want that margin assured by a low purchasing price．

## The Grocery Market．

Sugar is stiffer and likely to be very scarce and hard to get until after the 15th．The refiners are unable to fill their orders promptly and the situation seems to be getting worse instead of some of the manufacturers having notified their brokers to look for 35 c syrup before the end of another month． Oat meal is strong and advancing，on account of the high price of oats．Pickles are strong and are good purchase at to－ day＇s prices．Sauerkraut is about out of market．Jobbers having any left are offering it at any price to get rid of it before warm weather．Vinegar promises
o be very much higher before the pickling season，owing to the high price of corn．
J．P．Visner，broker for Thomas Stokes， New York City，jobber of salt fish，is headquarters for good values．Address 304 No．Ionia street，Grand Rapids，for prices on full weight and reliable quality．

FOR SALE，WANTED，ETC．
Advertisements will be inserted under this head for
two cent $a$ word the frst insertion and one cent


BUSINESS CHANCES．

## D $\begin{aligned} & \text { RUG STOCK－NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE，AND NEW } \\ & \text { hardwood fixtures．}\end{aligned}$ 

 OR SALE－LARGE GENERRAL STOCK，WELL LO－
cated，and carrying the．good will of a long estab－ cated，and carrying the．good will of a long estab－
lished，suceesful busineess．
Goods staple and all
bought for eash． bougotunt cash．This is a great bargain and a rare
opportunty for anyone loo ing for a good busi－
ness opening．Phil M．Roedel．White Cloud，Mich．204 $\mathrm{F}^{\text {OR SALE－AN OLD AND WELL－ESTABLISHED BAK－}}$ Faikng health only reason for wanting to senh trade．Ad．
dress No．221，care Michigan Tradesman．
221
$\qquad$ Hie．special line．No old goods．Everything desira
boood trade，mostly eash．Exeellent farming
country．Address＂shoes，＂care Michigan Tradesman 214
 and agricultur i1 implements，situated in a good
town of 1，500 inhabitants on the Michizan Central
Railway．Good farming country surrounding．Has
enjoyed and does now the leading trade．Good satisfac－



 MISCELLA NEOUS．
 cheap at large discount to
Drawer 37，Bheridan．Mich．
WR SALE OR RENT－CORNER LOT AND 5－ROOM
has
house on North Lafayette st．，cellar，briek found

$\boldsymbol{R E} \boldsymbol{D}$ The most effective Cough Drop in STAR ${ }^{\text {the market Sells the }}$ quickest and pays the


The Finest Line of Candy in the state．
DROPS
Р円RKエNS \＆代円SS Hides，Furs，Wool \＆Tallow，

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

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.
The L. W. Toles Drug Co. will remove its drug stock from this city to Marquette

Morse \& Co. have begun the work of removing their stock to the new Gilbert block.
O. M. Anstead succeeds Anstead \& Yohn in the dry goods business on Monroe street. $\qquad$ -
Bespaloff \& Scheeham are succeeded by B. Bespaloff in the tailoring and furnishing goods business.
J. A. Pomfield has opened a grocery store at Petoskey. The Lemon \& Wheeler Co. furnished the stock.
The Olney \& Judson Grocer Co. will remove to its new location at the corner of Louis and Ottawa streets by May 1.

Cowles \& Fenner have opened a grocery store at Thompsonville. The Olney \& Judson Grocer Co. furnished the stock.
Wm. C. Britton has opened a grocery store at 19 Ellsworth avenue. Musselman \& Widdicomb furnished the stock.

The Thompson Lumber Co. has arranged to open a general store at Thempsonville. The grocery stock will be furnished by the Olney \& Judson Grocer Co.

The A. C. Baner drug stock, at the corner of East Bridge and Clancy streets, has been purchased by Ben. Schrouder and Garrit Schrouder, who will continue the business under the style of $B$. Schrouder \& Co.
H. A. Hitchcock, grocer and druggist at Mt. Morris, will close out his grocery stock and remove his drug stock to this city, locating on the corner of Cherry and Packard streets.
Richards \& DeVries, druggists at 76 Grandville avenue, have sold their stock to John DeKruif and Bert Gezon, who will continue the business under the style of DeKruif \& Gezon.
W. H. Tibbs has purchased the drug stock of H. E. Grand-Girard \& Co., corner Monroe and Spring streets. Mr. Grand-Girard will return to Big Rapids for a time, but will eventually take up his residence in this city.

Purely Personal.
Robert Rouse, general dealer at Pearle, was in town last Friday.
Wm. H. Downs spent Sunday with relatives at Union City.
E. B. Seymour succeeds Howard Udell as book-keeper for I. M. Clark \& Son

Frank E. Shattuck the Sand Lake general dealer, was married last week to Miss Sylvia Hartt, of Big Rapids.
Frank J. Wurzburg is again behind the prescription case at his Monroe street pharmacy, but he does not regain his strength as fast as he could wish.
Will S. Jones, business manager of the Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin, paid Grand Rapids a brief visit one day last week. Mr. Jones should come more often and stay longer.
Julius Schuster, of the grocery firm of Desenberg \& Schuster, at Kalamazoo, was in town last Tuesday for the purpose of receiving the necessary instructions regarding the releasing of sugars from bond, of which he was the custodian at the Celery City.
Fred H. Ball is getting out plans for a handsome residence on Washington street, between the residence of his father and that of Capt. H. N. Moore. Mr. Ball spent Sunday with his wife's parents at Henderson, Ky., where Mrs. Ball has been visiting for a week or ten days. She will return home with him.

## Gripsack Brigade.

Geo. F. Owen is now located in his own home on North Union street. The Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co. repeats the generous act of a year ago and pays a year's subscription of The Tradesman for all of its traveling men.
The traveling salesmen who reside in Hillsdale have organized the "Traveling Men's Social Club of Hillsdale," with Frank Thompson, the cracker salesman, as President.
Howard Udell has resigned his position of book-keeper for I. M. Clark \& Son to take the position of Michigan traveling representative for Harry Weissinger Tobacco Co., of Louisville, Ky.
Algernon E . White, general traveling representative for Rolla Thomas, of New York, has been in town for a week, renewing his acquaintance with his family. He will not return again until July.
The meeting of traveling men, held at Sweet's Hotel Sunday noon, was well attended. Sentiment in favor of a social club appeared to be so general that it was decided to continue the agitation and Jas. B. MeInnis, M. K. Walton, Chas. S. Brooks, W. Fred Blake and Jas. Roseman were constituted a committee to solicit membership, on the basis of $\$ 5$ per year.
A clothing merchant advertises a $\$ 10$ suit for $\$ 5$. It isn't a law suit, however. A $\$ 10$ law suit costs $\$ 200$.

## HERRICK'S

PATENT BASKET STAND.
20, 25 and 30 inch sizes, $\$ 3$ per Dozen. Indispensible to every grocer Order throngh your jobber E. J. HERRICK,


## Heyman \& Company,



Of Every Description.
WRITE FOR PRICES.
First-Class Work Only.
63 and 65 Canal St.,
GRAND RAPIDS.


To Clothing and General Store Merchants:
It canuot be disputed that
Mirinael Kolb \& Son,
Wholesale Glothing Manulacturers Rochester, N. Y.,
Have had for nearly 30 years past and have to-day one of the largest trades in Michigan; and why? Because the merchants who handle our line know that when a customer visits their store they can rely upon good goods and materials,
Box 346, Marshan, me made so well and our prices so equitable that we and a perfect fit. Our goods are made so well and our prices so equitable that we
fear no competition, not even from manufacturers making inferior garments to fear no competition, not even from
catch the merchants with low prices.

We commence April 1st,

## CLOSING OUT

Our entire line of Spring and Summer Goods at great bargains and prefer to offer the same to the general trade rather than to one or two large houses. It will pay you to write our Michigan agent,
to call upon you and look at these

## GREAT BARGAINS IN

## Men's, Youths', Boys' and Childrrnn's Clothing

William Connor will be at Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, on Thursday and Friday, the 16 th and 17 th days of April next.

## Bo1ts Wanted!

I want 500 to 1,000 cords of Poplar Excelsior Bolts, 18, 36 and 54 inches long.
I also want Basswood Bolts, same lengths as above. For particulars address

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The best fitting Stocking Rubbers in the market. A full line of Lycoming Rubbers on hand. Try them.
GEO. H REEDER \& C0., State Agents for
158 and 160 East Fulton Street.
Dry Goods.


## Written for The Tradesmas.

A sharp commercial writer recently said this very pat thing: "The next crime short of highway robbery is monkeying with a business without making any profit." Anyone of sound sense will agree that if not a crime, it is foolish and disastrous.
There are many things involved in the conduct of a business, which determine its success or failure. Knowledge of the business, executive ability, the employment of competent help, judicious buying, care in giving credits, fidelity in collecting accounts, skill and enterprise in pushing trade-all these and other factors, beside the amount of capital put in, have a bearing in determining whether the business shall prove profitable or not.
The particular point I have in mind to speak of just now, and one on which profits largely depend, is the price at which goods are sold. At what per cent. above cost are goods sold? In figuring cost, are all the items counted which may legitimately be reckoned in? Having fixed a selling price which is a reasonable advance upon cost, is this price strictly and impartially adhered to? These are questions which every merchant should consider vital to his success.
There should be no occasion to speak of the necessity of sticking to prices, without deviation under any circumstances, but there is. The business world knows, and the worst of it is there are customers who know, that some merchants cut prices. When they do this they not only lose the profit to which they are entitled, but they injure busi-ness-their own as well as their neighbors'.
When a customer finds out that he can buy goods under the regular price, he has the merchant at a disadvantage and will not hesitate to improve his opportunity. Nor does it stop with him, for people delight in boasting to others when they secure a cut in prices. Thus the merchant's own business is demoralized and his competitors, with whom he ought to live in harmony, are justly incensed.
A merchant is just as much entitled to get from customers in the money received for goods a legitimate profit as to get the cost of the goods. The merchant cheats himself who sells goods without a profit. It would be a good thing for some merchants, and it would not hurt any, to write out the last two sentences, underscore them in red, and stick them up in their counting rooms where they will often meet the eye.
$\square$ Experience has proved that more goods can be sold at good prices firmly maintained than can be sold under the pricecutting policy. The merchants who have achieved fortune and success are those who have made it an invariable rule to make a fair profit on every sale.
A man who charges a good price shows he has confidence in his goods, and the very fact of charging a uniform price impartially to all necessarily begets confidence in the customer that the goods are right and desirable. When a merchant runs down his own goods by letting down the price, the customer may well entertain a suspicion as to their character, and if he is after first-class goods, seeks elsewhere. Business is busi ness. Mercury.

| Prices Current. |  | demins. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 9 | bian brown.. 12 <br> tt, blue......... 12 |
| UNBLEACHED COTTONs. |  |  |  |
| drie | ". Arrow Brand 5 | Andover ............111/2 | Haymaker blue.... ${ }^{73}$ |
|  | " World Wide.. ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |
| Atlantic | Full Yard Wide..... $61 / 2$ |  | Lancas |
| " H.......... 63/4 | Georgia A.......... 614 | Boston Mfg Co. br | Lawrence, 9 oz......131/2 |
| " P.......... 6 | Honest Width....... 63/ | " blue 81/2 | " No.z |
|  | Hartford A ........ ${ }^{51 / 4}$ | " d\&twist 103 | No. 250 |
|  | Indian Head........ 714 | Columbian XXX br. 10 | No. 280 |
| Amory .... | King A A............. 61/2 |  |  |
| Archery Bunting... 4 Beaver Dam A A.. $51 / 4$ | King E C............ ${ }^{5}$ | ginghams. |  |
| Blackstone 0, $32 \ldots .15$ | Madras cheese cloth 64/4 | Amoskeag ......... 7 | , |
| Black Crow | Newmarket G...... 6 | Persian dress 81/2 |  |
| Black Roo |  | Canton .. $81 / 2$ | Lancashire. |
| Boot, A |  |  |  |
| Capital | $7^{51 / 2}$ | Arlington staple.... 614 Arasapha fancy ... $4^{2}$ | Monogram Normandie |
| Cavan | Noibe | $\text { Bates Warwick dres } 81 / 2$ | Persian.. |
| Clifton C R......... $51 / 4$ | Our Level Best...... 61/2 | staples. $61 / 2$ | Renfrew D |
|  | Oxford R ........... 61/4 | Centennial. ....... 101/2 | Rosemont |
| Dwight Sta | Pequot | Criterion ...... . . 101/2 | Slatersvil |
| Clifton C C C........61/2 |  | Cumberland staple. 51/2 | Somerset |
|  | Top of the Heap.... 71/2 | Cumberland......... ${ }_{\text {Essex }}{ }^{5}$ | Tacoma |
| ABC | cotrons. | E1fn. | Wabash. |
|  | Glen Mills. | Everett cla | " seersucker.. ${ }^{1}$ |
| Amsburg. | Gold Medal......... 71/2 | Exposition ......... $71 / 4$ | Warwick |
| Art Cambrie....... 10Blackstone A A.... 8 | Green Ticket....... 81/4 | Glenarie |  |
|  | Great Falls.......... ${ }^{61 / 4}$ |  |  |
| Beats All ............. $1^{41 / 2}$ | Hope | Glenwood .......... ${ }^{7 / 1 / 2}$ | Wamsutta staples... 63 |
| Cabot.................... $7_{1 / 2}^{1 / 2}$Cabot, $38 . . . . . . . . . . ~$ | King Phillip........ 73/ | Johnson chalon el ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | Westbrook ........... 8 |
|  |  | " indigo blue ${ }_{\text {zephyrs }} 916$ |  |
| Cabot, $\%$ | Lonsdale Cambric..101/2 Lonsdale....... a 83 | ncaster, staple.... 6 6/4 |  |
| Conway W Cleveland | Middlesex...... @ 5 | Gra | bags. |
| Dwight Anchor..... 83 shorts. 83/4 | No Name............ ${ }^{71 / 2}$ | Amoskeag........... 16 | Valley |
| $\underset{\text { Empire.................. }{ }^{6} 7}{ }$ | Our Own............. 51/2 |  | Georgia |
|  | Pride of the West... 12 |  |  |
| Fruit of the Loom.. 83/4 | Rosalind........... $71 / 2$ |  |  |
|  | Sunligh | Clark's Mile End... 45 | Barbour's....... ... 88 |
| Fitchville.........${ }^{7}{ }_{61 / 2}$ | Utica Monpareil .. 11 |  |  |
| Fruit of the Loom \%. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$. $81 / 2$ | Vinyard |  |  |
|  | White H |  |  |

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Umbrellas, Oiled Clothing, Wide Ootton Ducks, ete.
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Elegant Spring Line of Prints, Ging hams, Toile Du Nord, Challies, White and Black Goods, Percales, Satteens, Hosiery now ready for inspection.
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MICH.
Spring Season 1891.

If You desire to sell
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Send for
Circular and Price List.
Smith \& Sanford,
GRAND RAPIDS.

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Grand Rapids, Mich.

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The Tradesman Company, Proprietor.

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Advertising Rates made known on application.
Publication Office, 100 Louis St.
Entered at the Grand Rapids Post Office.
$\qquad$
WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 8, 1891.
A question of considerable importance to people generally has been decided by our Supreme Court in the case of Upham vs. Detroit City Railway Co., the facts of which are briefly these: Mr. Upham took passage on one of defendant's street cars last September; and for convenience or otherwise stood on the front platform of the car, from which he was thrown to the pavement, sustaining severe injuries, for which he sued the company for negligently causing the same. The circuit judge instructed the jury that, if plaintiff could have secured passage on the in side of the car, but voluntarily chose to remain on the platform, he could not re cover. The jury found for the defendant, and the Supreme Court, in reversing the ease, lay down the law that, in the absence of any express regulation prohibiting people from riding on the platform of street cars, or notice that if they do so, it must be at their own risk, street railway companies are liable for injuries to persons, whether inside or outside of the car, caus ed by their negligence, provided such injured party is free from negligence which contributed to the injury.
The Tradesman need offer no apology for giving place to the communication from the Ionia County farmer, in another column this week, setting forth the manner in which wheat can be produced for less than 50 cents per bushel. While such discussions are usually relegated to the columns of the agricultural press, The Tradesman holds they are equally pertinent in the columns of a business journal, whose readers are directly dependent upon the farmer, sharing both his success and misfortune.

With wheat and potatoes active at $\$ 1$ per bushel; corn firm at 70 cents; oats in 'good demand at 50 cents; butter by no means plenty at 20 cents-the farmer ought to be as happy as the gun maker in war time. Such a combination of high prices has not come his way for several years, but there are many signs which indicate a continuance of good prices for agricultural products for several years to come.

The method adopted by the Experi ment Station to ascertain the value of Michigan soil in the production of the sugar beet, which is fully outlined in a communication from Prof. Kedzie in another column, deserves the cordial cooperation of every farmer who is so fortunate as to secure any of the seed. The results will be watched for with interest, not only in this State but all over the country.

For the finest coffees in the world, high grade teas, spices, etc., see J. P. Visner, 304 North Ionia street, Grand Rapids, Mich., general representative for E. J. Gillies \& Co., New York City.

## BEET SUGAR.

Plan of Cultivation Proposed by the Experiment Station.*
The manufacture of sugar from beets was one of the incidental results of the Napoleonic wars following the French revolution. It had been known for a long time that beets contained sugar, but it was not supposed that beets could successfully compete with sugar cane in making sugar. At first the beet only contained 6 per cent. of sugar and only about half of this could be obtained in the form of crystalized sugar by the methods then employed. In competition with sugar cane containing 18 per cent. of sugar and with the established modes of making sugar, the sugar beet had a poor show in the effort to secure a place in the sugar market of the world. But the demands of war on one hand, and of human needs on the other hand, pushed the beet sugar industry into prominence n Europe. Improved quality of the beet secured by selection and celtivation and improved methods in extracting and purifying the sugar brought the beet sugar industry to such development that when the war clouds rolled away beet sugar held the field, and now more than half the sugar of the world is extracted from beets. The area in the temperate zone suited to raising sugar beets of the best quality is much larger than the tropical area suited to growing sugar found the vigor of body zone are also found the vigor of body and activity of mind suited to develop and carry forward manufacturing industries. It is probable that more and more the world's supply of sugar will come from sugar beets, while tropical cane will fall into a subordinate position. Increased consumption of sugar will keep even pace
with the increased supply in the years with the increased supply in the year truth that the discoveries of Marggral truth that the discoveries of Marggraf and Achard in beet sugar have sweetened the lot of mortals for all time.
The area adapted to the growth of sugar cane in our country, for climatic reasons, is very limited, while the area suited to the growth of sugar beets emGermany, Austria and Russia have pushed forward this industry to astonishing lengths, we have stood idly by, an importer and consumer, but not a producer, while these countries refuse to take a pound of our pork in exchange this evil. This more beets may remedy $\$ 16,000,000$ for sugar in paid Germany $\$ 16,000,000$ for sugar in 1889 , while she still refuses to admit a pound of our hog
products. products

The kind of beets to be raised is a matter of first importance. In Germany the farmer is not allowed to furnish his own seed, but all the beet seed is furnished by the manufacturer. Distinct varieties of beets have been secured by cultivation and seléction, as
distinct as are the breeds of cattle in distinct as are the breeds of cattle in
stock raising, and the manufacturer would no more use seed of unknown pedigree than would the stock raiser use scrubs in developing his herd. Not only must the seed be from approved varieties known to be rich in sugar, but each beet is tested for its richness in sugar before it is planted for seed and all beets below the standard are rejected in planting the seed. It is not enough for the intelligent sugar grower to know that the seed is called sugar
beet, but he must know its pedigree and beet, but he must know its pedigree and the quality of the beet that produced the seed.
By this process of breeding and selecting the contents of sugar in the beet has been raised from 6 per cent. (in 1747) to 20 or even 22 per cent. in some special strains of beets. A beet that contains less than 12 per cent. of sugar in its juice is hardly worth manufacturing and the value increases rapidly with the increase in percentage of sugar. Unfortunately, the raising of seed of the sugar beet of the best quality - the breeding of sugar beets-is not thofor the established in this country, and for the present we must depend upon imported seed from France, Germany and Austria. It is our hope that with like care and skill in this calling Ameri-

## THE NEW YORK BIBCUIT CO, <br> S. A. SEARS, Manager.

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SEEDS!
Parties wishing seeds of any kind for garden or field please send for our catalogue and wholesale price list before buying.

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G. S. BROWN \& CO., California Oranges

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 Crackers, Biscuits Sweet Goods.Finest Quality and Largest Variety in the state. MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO MAIL ORDERS.

## Jennings'

Flavoring Extracts
Are Acknowledged the Most Profitable.
ca may soon produce beet seed no ways inferior to the best from Europe
Many attempts have been made to manufacture sugar from beets in this.country but with two exceptions they have been financial failures, the Oxnard works in Nebraska and Spreckles in California being the two conspicuous exceptions. The causes of financial failures have been many, but I will only mention two.

1. The machinery for a sugar plant is very costly - can be used only a few months in the year-and requires great technical skill to run it profitably.
2. A very large amount of beets must be furnished to stock and run a factory, of good quality and at a price that manufacturers can afford to pay. A successful sugar plant should have 50,000 tons of beets, containing 12 per cent. of sugar and for such beets the manufacturer can afrord to pay $\$ 3$ per ton delivered at the factory, with an increase of as ce wor take 3500 acres of each year, or 7000 ares bor culture because beets, 000 acres for a rotation, ously on any soil. The beet raising area must be so near the factory that the cost of hauling the beets to the factory shall of hauling the beets
not eat up the profit.
The project of adding a new industry to our State is agitating the minds of our farmers and manufacturers. There are two questions underlying this whole subject, and which must be satisfactorily settled in advance of any effort to build and equip sugar factories.
3. Given a climate and soil adapted to the growth of sugar beets, can our farmers raise sugar beets in such quantities that they can sell the beets (with a reasonable profit to themselves) to the manufacturers at a price they can afford to pqy and make a reasonable profit in making sugar? If the farmers lose money in raising beets, the supply for the factory will surely fail and the factory close for want of raw material. This is the first question to be settled, and until it is settled all projects for making beet sugar are a deusion and a snare. This is a question for the farmers to settle first of all; how many tons can be raised per acre; how much does it cost per ton? They can then get at the root of the whole matter by raising the roots. This is the problem to be solved in Michigan: it is still the unsolved problem for Nebraska.
The second question is: What is the value of beets raised in Michigan for making sugar?
These questions can be satisfactorily answered only by actual trial. No guess or estimate or figuring what the yield ought to be can give the reliable data opon which to base business matters involving so large an outlay of capital. A quarter of a million dollars should not be invested on guess work. But if fifty or sixty thoroughgoing farmers in different sections of the State will give the subject a careful trial to determine how many tons of beets fitted for the factory can be raised on an acre, and what cost per ton of raising the beets, and if fair specimens of such beets shall be sent to this experiment station for analysis to determine the amount of sugar they contain, such investigations winfurnish the bottom facts of the beet sugar industry in our State.
This is substantially the plan proposed by the experiment station for this season. A quantity of seed of the four best varieties of sugar beets in Europe has been ordered for distribution to our farmers under certain conditions; the farmers to raise a quarter acre of each kind of beets from this seed according to directions in this bulletin, keeping an exact account of the cost of raising the crop, and weighing the merchantable crop or the beets free from tops and the crown that rises above the ground. When the beets are ripe and harvested, the farmer is to send by express pre-paid three fair specimens (three beets), distinctly marked and named, of each kind of beets raised.

The specimens of beets raised and furnished to the Experiment Station according to the foregoing plan will be analyzed free of charge and the results of both kinds of invesigation given to
After the few pounds of beets for
analysis have been selected, the balance of the crop remains for the farmer and should repay him for his time and trouble, as food for his stock.
The foregoing plan for experimenting will cost the farmer little except care experience. In the estimation of the surest intar board it will aniord the beet sugar industry in regard to the shall establish a new and paying industry in our State on the one hand, or save us from disastrous investment of capital on the other hand, the result in either event vill repay the cost and trouble
It would manifestly be impracticable for the College to furnish seed to plant a quarter of an acre to every one who may apply. The board desire to secure fifty or sixty thoroughgoing farmers who will carry forward these experiments ciety, farmers' club, grange, or other crety, farmers' club, grange, or other organization in the interest of agri-
culture, in the several counties and townships, will themselves select two o hree persons who will do this work thoroughly, and will send here the name of these persons, for whose fidelity they will vouch, the quantity of seed necessary for the experiment will be sent, free of expense, to such persons so long as the supply of seed shall last. After these hela experimenters are supplied with enough for their quarter acre plats, if any seed is left, smaller packages o seed for a few rods of ground will be sent to parties who may apply, regard being had to reasonable distribution through the State. The State board desires the hearty co-operation of leading farmers in our state in this investigation and will do all in its power to secure accurate and reliable information on a subject of great importance to our State
R. C. Kedzie,

Chemist Experiment Station.

## *Bulletin issued by the State Agricultural College.

## SHOE DRESSINES

Manufacturers' Prices:
Per Gross. Per doz. Gilt Edge, - - $\$ 2280 \quad \$ 200$ Raven Gloss, $2280 \quad 200$
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2000
A rug given with each full gross purchase of above.
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er 0
Topsy,
$\$ 900$
Bixby's Royal,
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Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Of yours if developed into invention may benefit the public and bring you a fortune, if patented. Simple inventions and improvements have orten brought wealth, and many a good thing competence to the inventor had it been patented For an Inventor's Manual, free, glving full information about securing American and for eign patents address N. S. WRIGHT, Patent Attorney, 82 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

## Warbhouse Plapporn Truck.

This Truck is designed for use in warehouses, wholesale establishments, flour and feed, and other stores.
Has platform $30 \times 38$ inches. Frame well made of hard maple. Wheels 8 inches in diameter; caster wheel 6 inches. Height from floor to surface of platform 11 inches.

PRICE, $\$ 5$.
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## We are the Leaders in Fine Carriages.



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## HESTER \& FOX,

Grand Rapids.

## GRAND RAPIDS CYCLE CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



| State Board of Pharmacy. <br> One Year-Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso. <br> Two Years-Jacob Jesson, Muskegon. <br> Three Years-James Eernor, Detront. <br> Five Years-George Gundrum, Ionia. <br> President-Jacob Jesson, Muskegon. <br> Secretary-Jas, Vernor, Detroit. <br> Treasurer-S. E. Parkill, Owosso. <br> Meetings for 1891-Ann Arbor, May 5; Star Island Detroit) July 7; Houghton, Sept. 1: Lansing Nov. 4. |
| :---: |
| Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n. <br> President-D. E. Prall. Saginaw. <br> Tirst Vice-President-H. G. Coleman, Kalamazoo. <br> Second Vice-President-Prof. A. B. Preseott, Ann Arbor. <br> Third Vice-President-Jas. Vernor, Detreit. <br> Secretary-C. A. Bugbee, Cheboygan. <br> Treasurer-Wm Dupont, Detroit. <br> Treasurer-Wm Meeting-At Ann Arbor, in October, 1891. |
| Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society. President. W. R. Jewett, Secretary, Frank H. Escott Presidentietings- First Wednesday evening of March, Regular Meet June, September and December. |
| Grand Rapids Drug Clerks' Association. resident, F. D. Kipp; Secretary, W. C. Smith. |
| Detroit Pharmaceutical Society. President, J. W. Allen; Secretary, W. F. Jackman. |
| Muskegon Drug Clerks' Association. President C.S. Koon; Secretary, A. T. Wheeler. |

How to Deal with the Kickers.
ritten for The Tradismas.
Everyone now and then meets with a genuine surprise peculiar to his business, and druggists are no exception. It is not always agreeable, even although it may have its comical aspect.
In this case it was a woman who caused the surprise. However, women bave always surprised us ever since Mrs. Eve Adam astonished her husband by that serious joke of hers. The incident to which 1 call attention was a sharp and shrewd dodge, will admit, and, 1 say it to the credit of the sex, one that only a woman would have had the ingenuity to evolve.

A female came into my store one after noon and, laying a well-written prescription on the counter, said, "Will you please put that up for me? I will call for it in half an hour." The woman, who may have been forty years old, walked as if enfeebled in health, was thinly elad for that time of the year and naturally excited my sympathy. The prescription was from a physician with whom I was well acquainted. It called for an eight-ounce emulsion containing all the oils that could well be held without separating and required care and skill in its preparation. According to all the ethics of country druggists, should have had at least $\$ 1.25$ for my materials and twenty minutes' labor, but, when the woman returned and I glanced at her scanty and poor apparel, noticed her care-worn and pinched appearance, while in a feeble voice she enquired how much the bottle would cost, I relented at once and said, "It should be more, madam, but it shall only cost you one dollar." The change in that woman was magical and, I confess, startled me. She was no longer the poor, decrepit, old invalid. She drew herself up straight as an arrow, those sleepy eyes of her suddenly awoke, snapped and almos flashed fire, as, in a shrill, strong voice indicating sound lungs, she exclaimed, "One dollar ! Ye'll not git it then. Do yez mane to rob me? It's not worth any sich price an' I'll not pay it! Ye can kape it an' jist hand me back my resate." And, with a sharp twitch of the head as if she meant business, she slowly moved back and forth along the counter like an enraged tigress in her cage. Astonished as I was at the sudden outburst, I did not lose my presence of mind. I took in the length and breadth of that little beating-down-in-price-game of hers in an instant and was prepared to checkmate her. "I am charging you less than the usual price forathat medicine, madam,"

I calmly replied, "and, as to the prescription itself, I shall retain that until you pay for the medicine, and even then you are only entitled to a copy of it. These prescriptions are simply an order to the druggist to prepare the medicine, and the original is his property, to be placed on file by him for his own protection. The medicine is now prepared for you according to the order, and when you pay for it I will furnish you an exact copy of the order, if you desire it." I knew that this woman was not the person who would throw away that prescription and pay for a second one and go to another store just to spite $m e$; therefore, I determined to hold to my rights. As I ceased speaking, the woman again spoke in a still higher key and quick, snappish tone. "Ill give ye jist sixty cints for that bottle, if ye like to tak' it; if not, I'll be goin'!" "You could not have it for ninety-five cents, I answered. Nothing less than one dollar will pay for it." "And will ye give me my resate?" "No, máam," was my answer. Without another word she strided rapidly to the door, went out and closed it with a bang. That evening a boy was sent for the medicine. He had a silver dollar to pay for it and asked no questions and made no remarks. It was six months afterward before that woman entered my store again, but, when she did, I waited upon her as I would upon any lady in the land.
I had a few other customers who undertook to play this same dodge with me, and, not wishing to offend them, I had accepted less than I ought, rather than throw away a preparation that was worthless to anyone else. Sometimes, one would, while objecting to the price, remark that, had he supposed it would cost so much, he would not have had it prepared. "Had you asked me the price," I would reply, "I would have answered you, but, as you did not, I have charged you no more on that account." These remarks of my customers, however, at last gave me a clew to the plan I have now adopted, and I can strongly recommend it to all druggists. Of course, discretion must be used, for offense might be taken where too much loss would follow. If I have the least suspicion that the holder of a prescription is one of the quibbling kind, when it is presented to me, I carefully examine it in his presence, and, fixing a price from which I cannot recede, I say to him politely, "This will cost you 50 cents"-or
"t cents," as the case may be, naming the price. "Shall I prepare it for you?" Here, you notice, is a direct question that the party must answer, which, if in the affirmative, leaves ne excuse for quibbling afterward. Persons who had intended the quibbling dodge after a prescription was already prepared are quite taken aback at this unexpected turn, and of course, commence at once to discuss
the question of price. This, however, is just what you desire, as then you cannot possibly meet with a loss. Perhaps one such customer in a hundred will act as if he were offended when you have carefully figured the price before him and put the direct question to him, "Shall I prepare this for you?", and he replies rather curtly, "I did not ask you about the price, sir?" "Of course not," I politely answer, "but, pardon me, I somethat many are unacquainted seems drugs, and even a moderate price
o discuss such a question beforehand, if at all." In such eases, rest assured that you have saved trouble, as no real lady or gentleman will take offense at such a course.
Just a word more. Druggists will find it quite necessary to guard against forgetfulness (?) of customers and place price check mark upon every prescription and every copy of it before it is filed or leaves your store. Many a time have I had a party return with a prescription I had filled long before and, when I stated the price, smilingly beg my pardon and reply that I only charged him such a price before, naming a third or a quarter less than they had actually paid.
paid me the same price I am asking you now." I answer, "and I recorded it here," pointing to some small letters or characters made with ink within the body of the writing-that it might not be torn away-on the prescription itself. Calling my assistant, I would ask him to tell the gentleman what price was first paid for that prescription. Of course, his answer would correspond with mine and could not be questioned. Use either letters or characters in affixing the price. Let it be done with ink, and, if possible, do it in the presense of your customer and call his attention to it. Drugeist.

## Michigan Board of Pharmacy.

 Detroit, April 1, 1891 - A meeting of the Michigan Board of Pharmacy, for the purpose of examining candidates for Tuesday and Wednesday, May 5 and 6 1891.The examination of both registered pharmacists and assistants will commence on Tuesday at $90^{\prime}$ 'clock a. m., at which hour all candidates will please report at the lecture room of Chemical Labport at the ecture University.
oratory of the Une
The examination for registration all candidates will occupy two days. Owing to the action of the last Legislature, which caused the Railway Association of Michigan to change its rules relative to reduced rates for assembiles, special railroad rates for this meeting Other examinations
Other examinations will be held during the year as follows:
Star Island-July 7.
Houghton-September
Lansing-November 4.
Yours respectfully
James Vernor, See'y
A Timely Note of Warning.
Detroit, April 1-I want to thank you for the timely note of warning, on the bill to make registration of physicians as pharmacists compulsory without examination. It is only necessary Legislature, to the measure to convince them of the mischief that lurks in it.

James Vernor.
The Drug Market.
Gum opium and morphia are unchanged P. \& W. morphine has declined. Mercury has declined. English vermillion is lower Linseed oil has advanced. Cubeb berries are lower.

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STEREOPYPERS,
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# PlayingGards <br> WE ARE HRADQUARTERS <br> SEND FOR PRICE LIST. <br> Daniel Lynnch, 

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Cocoa
from which the excess of oil has been removed, Is Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

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are used in its preparation. It has more ihan three times the strength of Cocoa rrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far ore economical, costing less than one cent a $k p$. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthenig, easily digested, and admirably adapted or invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Crocers everywhere.
V. BAKER \& CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.


THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

## GROCERIES.

## The Commercial Traveler.

Written for Tab Tradesinn
Every man has it in his power to do every other man a kindness or an injury, be it ever so small. Bearing this in mind, that individual who can and will always treat everyone in an affable manner is possessed, as he commences to do business in the world, of a capital equal to a small fortune, and almost untold advantages over his crusty competitors. That merchant makes a serious mistake, and commits an unfortunate blunder, who treats a commercial traveler with indifference or worse-impertinence. Any merchant engaged in business possesses very little wisdom if he will, without great cause, treat the representative of any wholesale house other than in a courteous manner. Through their accredited agent he is offering a direct insult to the firm itself, and this insult will be knows to them. How often it is the case that the merchant, sometimes hardly realizing what he is doing, gives the C. T. a curt and snappish reply, insted of a friendly reception.
I have sat within hearing, have seen the C. T. enter a store, present his card and politely ask for a ten minutes' audience, which he believes will be to the merchant's advantage. One with a cold stare looked the man over and then said: " 1 don't want a thing from your house to-day, and, being driven with business, I cannot give you an audience. The fact is, there have been two others occupying my valuable time to-day, and you fellows are so persistent that I prefer to send my orders direct to the house instead of having them forgotten and carried around in the pocket until your return."
"I regret that you should have that opinion of an agent of the firm that 1 represent," replied the C. T. "As for myself, I am particular to see that an order taken by me leaves the same day for my house. I had a few new specialties to show you to-day-that was all. Good morning, sir." And the man who had not even opened his grips bowed himself out.

I had the curiosity to know in this case who, if anyone, would have the first examination of these specialties and found that another dry goods house near purchased a full line, which proved to be both quick selling and profitable goods
It is the exception and not the rule when a C. T. so far forgets his calling, or the good name of his house, as to bécome, in the least, insolent to his customer, even though the provocation be great, as he regards himself the favored party. I have known a C. T to hasten home and personally superintend the selection of my goods, without my knowledge, and, if a few were short, to substitute a higher priced article and get it billed at the price agreed upon. They have given me many a quite "tip" as a special favor, resulting to my great adwantage, with no injury to their house, simply because they appreciated my treatment of them.
I was once about to purchase, by sample, a gross of one kind of handkerchiefs, as they were low in price and I had just had a constant run upon them. The agent, after enquiring if we were alone, said:
"Allow me to show you something different, at the same price, which are just coming into fashion. The others
are going out, and will stick on your hands at any price and I can sell all we have in the newer sections of country. I am talking now for your interest as well as mine, although you can have those you name if you insist upon it."
I thought it possible that he might have some selfish object in view, and so I insisted upon having a few dozens. He noticed the incredulous expression in my face and finally said:
'I'll put in a quarter of a gross of those and half a gross of the new style, and you will sometime thank me for the suggestion."
I took his last advice. I soon had run on the new style and ordered more from the house by express, while the quarter gross I had stubbornly purchased, heedless of his information, remained in the store so long that nearly a year after ward he said:

Henry, I am going to take those handkerchiefs north with me, as I have a place for them. Here is the money they cost you, and next time, old boy, hav more confidence in me."
If you have known a commercial agent sufficient to become intimately acquainted with him, you will find that he often is the best judge of what will suit your trade. Why? Because he observes what is wanted by other dealers all around you and knows better than other what is having the best sale and what is not, and he will pride himself in not abusing your confidence. It will pay, in the long run, for any merchant to ness and give time to even half a dozen traveling men who carry goods in his line.
As a rule, this body of men are true gentlemen everywhere-on the cars, in the steamers, in the counting-room, in the dining room, in the ball room. They are sympathetic toward the weak and afflicted; their purse is ever open to the calls of suffering, and they are the sworn champions of the rights of ladies and children the world over. Their storie are fresh, rich and racy without vulgarity and told with a zest which is prover bial and unequaled. They are genial, long suffering, liberal and obliging, and they can guarantee the merchant favors from the house they represent that you can obtain in no other way. By your kindness and forbearance with them they measure you, and they will say to the house:
'It will be to your present and future advantage to make concessions to this man- as you will notice I have taken the liberty to do-as he is a close buyer, fully responsible and others are crowd ng to obtain his trade."
The house, having confidence in their agent, will, in such a case, do far more for their customer than he could obtain ander any other circumstances.
No matter who you are, always have kindly word for the C. T. It will pay. Merchant.

## Received his Sugar Promptly

Grand Ledge, April $2,1891$. all Barnhart-Putman Co., Grand Rapids:
Gentlemen-Yours of Aprili to hand. Sugar arrived O. K. and I am more than pleased at your promptness. All the ther dealers here ordered from Detroit, but nary a barrel of sugar has arrived except mine, and there is no prospect of any for several days. In the language of the vulgar tongue, I am "tickled to death.
I shall surely remember your house in the future. Yours truly,
E. A. Turnbull.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

 Apples-So meagres really no market
Beal erings, that there Beans-The market is steady. Handlers are holding city picked at $\$ 2.25 @ 282.30$. Beets-50c per bu.
ncreasing every day hold at 20 c , but the price is sure to go lower Cab.
Cabrots- 20 (a2 25 c per bu.
Celery

## Celery-20@25c per doz

Cooperage-Pork barrels, 11.25 ; produce barrels ${ }^{25 c}$

## 89 and Jerseys at 89.50 .

Eggs-The market is weak and uncertain, dealers paying $121 / 213 \mathrm{c}$ and holding at 14
Honey-Dull at $16 \underset{3}{ } 18$ for clean comb. Hettuce-13e for Grand Rapiels Forcing Onions-Scarce and firm. Dealers pay Or all offerings of choice, holding at 81.65.
Potatoes-The market continues stong Potatoes- The market continues strong and buying points throughout the state, the strong ompetition at Greenville having forced the
rice there up to $\$ 1.05$. rice there up to 81.05 .
Squash- $11 / 2$ e per 1 lb
Sweet Potatoes-Kiln dried Jerseys are in good
Squasher demand readily commanding 83.75 per bu. Turnips-30@35c per bu

PROVISIONS
uotes as follows:

## Mess, new

Stort cut ..............
xtra clear pig,
xtra clear,
Extra clear, heavy
Boton clear, short cu Clear back, short cut.
tandard clear short cut, best

## sausage-Fresh and Smoked

Pork Sausage
Ham Sausage
Tongue Sausag
Frankfort Sausage
Blood sausage.
Bologna, straight
Bologna, thick.
Bologna, th
Head Chees


Extrà Mess, warranted 200 Ib
Extra Mess, warranted 200 Ib Extra Mess, chicago pack

Hams,
houlders
Breakfast B ................
Dried beef, ham prices
Long Clears, heavy
light.

## F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows:

## Whitefish <br> Trout... <br> Ciscoes. Flounder <br> Flounders <br> Bluefish Mackerel <br> Cod....

oysters-Cans.
Fairhaven Count
Selects.
Anchors.

Oysters,
Clams,

Standards, per BuL
Standards,
Selects,
Scrimps,
Scrimps,
Clams,
Clams,
Scallops,

- 


## CURTISS \& CO.,

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## Houseman Block,

Grand Rapids, Mich


# WHO IS SHY? 

## How Is Your 8pring Siock?

We Desire to call your attention briefly to our assortment of merchandise now ready for Spring Trade. Full shelves and counters are the best advertisements---so we say, do not be shy in ordering our staple goods.

We are thoroughly equipped for business. Never at this season has our stock been so heavy, our sales so large or our shipments so prompt. We are ready for you.

We earnestly desire a call from you when in the city, confident that our lines will meet with your approval. Individually and collectively they are superior to any we have ever shown.

The New Glass shown on this page is the latest, brightest and most stylish shape on the market. The ware is a $n$ arvel of brilliancy and comes from the best manufacturer in the world. The price, as you see, is low; actually no higher than common glass-

We are pleased with the patronage so generously given us in the past and hope to merit its continuance by fair and square dealing in the future.


No. 360. Tankard Pitchers, -Half gallon, open stock, per doz., \$4.00 Same by the barrel, one doz. - 3.75


No. 360. High Foot Shallow Fruit Bowl.

No. 360. Brilliant Ice Jug.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { E3-pint, per doz. }\end{array}\right) \quad$ \$5.50
4-pint, per doz. 4-pint, per doz.


No. 360. Brilliant Ice Jug.


No. 360. 8 -inch oval per doz., $\$ 1.25$ 9 -inch oval per doz, 1.50


No. 360. 7 in. Comport, per doz. \$2.25


No. 360. 8-inch Berry Dish, per doz. \$1.75 9 -inch ${ }^{2}$. ${ }^{2}$. 2.25


No. 360. Comport. 4-inch, per doz. $41 / 2$ inch, per doz.

Mr. Heydlauff vs. Mr. Eckhardt.
Ionia, Mich., April 1.-Herewith I forward you rambling reply to the statements of Mr. W. W. Johnson in his communication of March 24.
1 also send you another of my statements for 1882, before I used a binder. This, like the first statement, was not intended for the press, but made simply to show croakers here at home that I was not losing money on dollar wheat, as most of them claimed. Some things are higher than they really cost, while others may be low, yet the average My first statement was gotten up in the same manner all I gould be willing to add to that is the matter of taxes.

Yours truly,
L. H. Heydlatff

REPLY TO MR. JOHNSON.
I raise wheat after corn and, when I take a crop of corn off my land, there are no unpaid bills against that field that the next crop is expected to pay. When 1 raise corn, I keep it clean, and by elean I mean all that word implies. I can't afford to raise corn and weeds in the same field. When my corn is in the cribs, I have a clear, clean field for wheat, which needs but one harrowing, and then I follow with the drill and the job is done until harvest.
As for wages, I neither get nor pay $\$ 3.50$ per day for man and team, not even in harvest time. About the average per acre, I am one of those who raise more than the average as given by the Secretary of State. You know some one has to do that. In the last ten years I have not fallen below twenty bushels per acre, except one year when my crop was an entire failure. Several years I raised over forty bushels per acre after corn. At no time have 1 ever worked any ground more than once after the corn was cut and before using the drill. Last fall I did not do that much. I drove on with the drill as soon as the corn was cut.
Now about those two statements. I see that Mr. Eckhardt calls his land \$60 per acre, same as I did. Is it worth it? Mine is not. If I wanted to sell it today, it would not bring more than $\$ 40$ per acre, judging by the average pulse of the farmers in such matters and by Neither could I get sold here lately. for my land if I wanted to rent it. Again, I repeat, is it worth it
I see Mr. Eckhardt sowed two bushels per acre. What for? I called mine two pecks over one and a half bushels per pecks per acre. (There are good farmers here who sow but four). I called my wheat 80 cents per bushel. It is worth no more to sow than to sell. I called the fitting and drilling two days at \$2.50 per day. It did not take me that long. Mr. Eckhardt calls his the same, but I don't see how he could fit a field of nine acres and drill it in two days and start on the furrow.
In harvest, I paid $\$ 1$ per day, all the man asked, and 1 worked with him and called my wages the same. The binder cost me nothing. The threshing was done in one hour and forty minutes and I paid nine men 25 cents each for their work and 3 cents per bushel for threshing. I called the marketing $\$ 8$ and Mr Eckhardt figured it the same. I am four
miles from a good market and can hire my wheat taken there for 2 cents per bushel and can deliver 180 bushels my self in one day, so that item is high. fertilize with clover and know that does not cost me \$2 per acre a year. My wheat didment when I made my I did not think it would ever appear it, I did not think it would ever appear In type it to wow that we could raise wheat for less than $\$ 1$ per bushel if we wheat for less than $\$ 1$ per bushel if we
do it right.

Mr. Eckhardt also says that with the above expenditures and the best of skill and energy on the part of the farmer, the average erop will fall considerably Mr. Eckhardt mean on the same land and the same man "by the best skill and energy" on my part, I fail to raise
twenty bushels of wheat per acre, I shall quit and do something else. And If Mr. Eckhardt can't make more than $s 15$ on nine acres of wheat, he had better begin to look around and see what the trouble is.

## THE STATEMENT OF 1882.

 26 bushels 17 acres.Harrowing 17 acres once Harrowin
Drilling
Cutting
Binding and setting up ( 5 men two days) Hauling to barn
Threshing 640 bushels wheat a 30 10 men one day to thresh
Marketing b40 bushels © 2 c .


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 Chair Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffetcar.
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St. Joseph.
Traverse Traverse Muskegon. Manistee.
Ludington Ludington
Baldwin
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Holland...





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| Lake Odessa | +77.2. | +1:20) * |
| Howard City | +7:30 | +4:31 |
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*Every Day. +Week Days
7:25 A M. runs through to Detroit with par $1: 20$ p. M. Has through P
$6: 25$ P. M. runs through to Do
For tickets and information apply at Unio


How to Keep a Store. By Samuel H. Terry
writen from the
book of 400 pages an old merchant. It treats of Selection of Busi
ness, Location. Buying, Selling, Credit, Adver tising, Account Keeping, Partnerships, etc. O great inct THE TRADESMAN COMPANY,

## Grand Rapids \& Indiana <br> In effeet February 1, 1891. TRAINS GOING <br>  <br>  <br> Or Cincimntit............ 16.00 am <br>  <br>  <br>  10:30 a m train, through parlor coach to chicazo: 6 pm train, Wagner sleeping car for Concinnati; $11: 05 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{m}$ train, Wagner sleeping car for Chicago. <br> Toledo, Ann Arbor \& North Michigan <br> In connection with the Detroit, Lansing \& Northern or Detroit, Grand Haven \& Milwaukee offers a route manking the best time between Grand Rapids and Toledo. <br> v. Grand Rapids at....7:25 a. m. and 6:25 p.m. Ar. Toledo at $\ldots . . . . . .1: 10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and $11: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. <br> Grand Rapids at....6:50 a. m. and $3: 55 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Toledo at........1:10 p. m. and $11: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. <br> Return connections equally as good. <br> Toledo, Ohio. <br> Punniture

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Styles New, Cheap, Medium and Expensive.

## Large Variety.

 Prices Low.
## Beanisanil Coverisiseal

Parties having beans or clover seed for sale will find a purchaser, if samples and prices are right.

We also want
Potatoes and Onions In car lots.

We pay highest market price and are always in the market.
W. T. LAMOREAUX \& C0. grand rapids,

м мㅛㅏ.
CINSTHNC ROOT.
PECK BROS., Wholeale Draykite,


## The Muskegon Improvement Co. Announces:

That in addition to the SEVEN large brick factories now completed or in course of erection at the celebrated addition of "Muskegon Heights," they will start between April 1 and May 15, next,

## Five More Large Brick Factories.

Among them the Alaska Refrigerator Works, the largest establishment in this line in the United States, and the Shaw Electrical Crane Works. These two will have a capacity to work 800 men . In addition to above two others are under contract and will be started soon as plans are ready. One of these is a Linoleum Company, from Manchester, England. Their plant will require eight buildings, with combined floor space of over forty thousand square feet. Every one of these concerns has an established trade.


#### Abstract

A Limited Number of Choice Lots are now on sale in the "Muskegon Heights" addition, which plat of ground is pronounced by good judges to be as fine as any city in the country can show; covered with fine natural shade trees. It is seventy feet above the level of Muskegon Lake, Mona Lake or Lake Michigan, centrally located between them and slopes almost imperceptibly towards each. Has fine paved streets leading into center of the city; has Electric Street Railway, 10 minutes from City Hall, 44 cars each way daily.


