

Michigan Tradesman.

Published Weekly.

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

\$1 Per Year.

VOL. 9.

GRAND RAPIDS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.

NO. 419

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Domestic Fruits and Vegetables

We carry the largest stock in the city and guarantee satisfaction. We always bill goods at the lowest market prices. **SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.**

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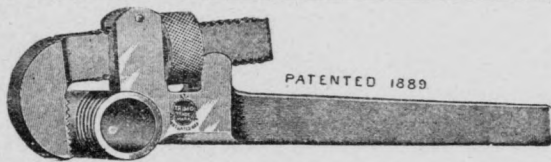
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Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

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Pipe Wrench

Made of Forged Steel and Interchangeable in all its Parts. Sold by

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Crackers, Biscuits and Sweet Goods.

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New Line of **PENNY GOODS** for September Trade.

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GENTS—In connection with our order for "Albion Patent Flour" which you will find enclosed, permit us to say that we have used your Albion Patent for the past fifteen years and it has always given universal satisfaction. We consider it the best brand of flour, for family use, that we handle. Yours very truly,
WELLS STONE MERCANTILE CO.

We wish to place this brand in every city and town in Michigan, and give the exclusive control to responsible dealers. There is money in it for you. Write for particulars. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

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SEE QUOTATIONS.

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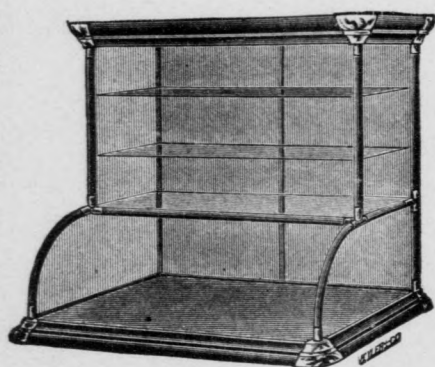
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Of Every Description.

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We solicit your inspection before purchasing. "Agents for the Boston Rubber Shoe Co."

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SALT FISH

POULTRY & GAME



Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

See Quotations in Another Column.

CONSIGNMENTS OF ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME SOLICITED.

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

VOL. 9.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.

NO. 419

SEEDS

We carry the largest line in field and garden seeds of any house in the State west of Detroit, such as Clover, Timothy, Hungarian, Millet, Red Top; all kinds of Seed Corn, Barley, Peas, in fact anything you need in seeds.

We pay the highest price for Eggs, at all times. We sell Egg Cases No. 1 at 35c, Egg case fillers, 10 sets in a case at \$1.25 a case.

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BRANCH OFFICE: Builders' Exchange.
Correspondence Solicited.

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Depositors' Security, \$200,000.

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Leading Wholesale Grocers keep it.

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Selects..... 28 E. F..... 23
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Selects..... 26 Standards..... 18
Favorites..... 16

Our Favorite Brand.

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Large bbls..... 6½ Half bbls..... 6½
40 lb. pails..... 7 20 lb. pails..... 7½
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2 lb. cans, (usual weight)..... \$1.50 per doz.
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Choice Dairy Butter..... 15
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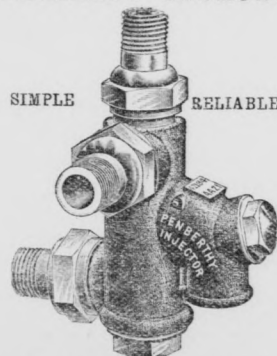
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THE HARVEST OF FAITH.

Under the shadow of a great fig tree a young girl sat in a deep reverie. Such a tender light was in her eyes, such a sweet smile of full satisfaction on her face, that a stranger would certainly have said: "She is thinking of her lover." But no lover had Mabel Rae, and her pleasure sprang from a less dangerous source—from the handful of tuberoses in her lap. Their spiritual, dreamy beauty, and rare, rich perfume, always held her as in a spell of measureless content. To breathe their odor was to fill her soul with holy and tender thoughts, and the lovely waxen flowers, pale, pure and white as moonshine, haunted her heart and imagination, and received from her a perpetual love and worship.

There she sat until the heat and stillness of the tropical noon drove her to the house, a grand old home hid among giant live-oaks gray with the solemn waving southern moss. She went first to the large, dim parlors, intending to put her favorites among the damp moss of the hanging baskets, but the dreamy languor of the darkened room overcame every desire but that of sleep, and she lay down on the nearest couch, holding her flowers in her hands.

Half an hour later Mr. Rae opened the door and ushered in a gentleman who had accompanied him from New Orleans. "Sit down, Allan," he said. "I will soon arouse the house. You see, it is the hour for siesta, and I believe all take it at the same time when I am away."

For a few minutes the young man believed himself alone. The subtle, powerful perfume—quite unknown, but delicious beyond expression—was his first sensation. Then, as his eyes became accustomed to the dim light of the carefully-closed jealousies, he saw a picture that he never more forgot—a most lovely girl, in the first bloom of maidenhood, fast asleep on the silken cushions piled on a low divan. Her white robes made a kind of glory in the darkened corner. One hand had fallen down, and the flowers gamed the carpet at her side; the other lay across her breast as if embracing the tuberoses which it had scattered there.

Never in all his native mountains, never in any dream of love or fancy, had Allan Monteith seen a woman half so fair. Almost entranced he stood gazing on Mabel as if he had "seen a vision." There lay his destiny asleep; he knew it, and opened his whole soul to welcome "Love's young dream." But when Mr. Rae, followed by a negro valet, returned, and Mabel languidly opened her great, pensive eyes and stretched out her arms for her father's embrace, Allan almost thought he should faint from excess of emotion, and it was with difficulty he controlled himself to receive the introduction and apologies necessary.

Allan Monteith was a young Scotchman, the only son of a gentleman with whom in early life Mr. Rae had formed a most ardent friendship. Allan was rich, and by nature and birth equally noble;

but he was utterly devoid as yet of any experiences but such as his college and mountain home had brought him. Nevertheless he has not destitute of the traditional business capacity of his house, as some late transactions in cotton and sugar in New Orleans had proven to Mr. Rae. And partly because he liked the young man, and partly as a matter of interest, he had invited him to his home among the woods and lagoons of the Evergreen bayou. Mabel, in this transaction, had been properly considered; but to her father she was yet a child. True, he recognized her wonderful beauty, and was very proud of it; he knew, too, that she possessed an exquisite voice and great skill in music, and the passing idea of showing his pearl of price to the foreigner rather flattered his vanity than alarmed his fears. He did not dream that he was introducing a new claimant for its possession.

Yet so it proved. Allan lingered as if in an enchanted castle till he had no life, no will, no hopes but those which centered in Mabel Rae. And she, innocent and impressible, soon returned his passion with a love even more absorbing and far less selfish than her lover's.

Oh, the sweet, warm, love-laden days in those solemnly shaded woods! Oh, the blissful hours in the cool evenings, when the perfume of tuberoses and jasmine and oleanders filled the air! When the soft, calm moonlight glorified every lovely and every common thing. It was like a dream of those days when the old rustic gods reigned, and to live was to love, and to love was to be happy.

With the fall, however, there came imperative letters from Scotland, and Allan could no longer delay. Love has its business as well as its romance, and this side was not so satisfactory. Mr. Rae would hear of no engagement for two years, by which time, he said, he hoped to be able to give Mabel such a fortune as would make her acceptable in the eyes of Allan's father. But for the present he absolutely declined to look upon the young people's attachment as binding on either side.

"In less than two years, when the first tuberoses bloom, I will be here again, Mabel, darling," were Allan's last whispered words, as he held her tenderly in his arms and kissed again and again the face dearer than all the world to him. And Mabel smiled through her tears, and held the last tuberoses of the summer to his lips for a parting pledge.

But the two years brought many and unexpected changes. That very winter the first war-cloud gathered, and long before Allan could redeem his promise the little inland plantation was desolate and deserted. Mr. Rae had gone to the war, and Mabel boarded in a ladies' school in New Orleans. These were but the beginning of sorrows. Another year found her an orphan, and cruelly embarrassed in money affairs. Claimants without number appeared against the Rae estate, and creditors forced the plantation into the market at the most unfavorable time. She was driven from her home in strict

accordance with the letter of the law, but she felt and knew, though powerless to prevent it, that she had been shamefully wronged.

Poverty is a grand teacher, however, and has many learned disciples; and now, for the first time in all her life, Mabel thought for herself, and dared to look the future in the face. She had promised her father never to write to Allan without his permission, but she considered that death annuls all contracts, and surely now, if ever, it was Allan's duty to befriend and care for her. So she sent him word in a few, shy, timid sentences of her sorrow and loneliness. But it was doubtful if ever the letter would reach him; mails in those days were not certainties; and even if it did reach Allan, it was still more uncertain whether he could reach Mabel.

And in the meantime she must work or starve—a blessed alternative in great sorrows, I say. People who have to fight "a sea of troubles," do not go mad. Work, the oldest of all preached evangel, is the consoler, and brings them through. And though Mabel Rae could command no higher position than that of nursery governess, yet she found it a higher life than ever the dreamy, luxurious selfishness of her father's home had given her.

Her employers were of the ordinary class. I can weave no romance out of them. They felt no special interest in Mabel, neither did they ill-use her. She was useful and unobtrusive, and asked neither for sympathy nor attention. No letter came from Allan Monteith, though she waited and hoped with failing heart and paling cheeks for more than a year. She had not the courage to write again, and her anxiety and distress began to tell very perceptibly on a naturally frail constitution. Then a physician advised her to try at once a more invigorating climate, and she not unwillingly agreed to accompany the invalid wife of an officer returning to her home in New York.

This was the dawn of a brighter day for Mabel. She found friends even if she did not find health, and her rare beauty and wonderful musical talents soon procured her the admiration of a large and influential circle. By the advice of her friend, she established herself in a fashionable locality, and commenced the teaching of music. I think few women could have been more successful. Part of this was undoubtedly due to the social power of her friend; but neither this nor her own loveliness and winning manners would have been sufficient without the genuine knowledge of her art and that wonderful voice which charmed all who heard it.

So, in the second winter of Mabel's residence in New York, it became "the thing" to invite Miss Rae to preside over select social and musical entertainments. I have a friend who met her during this season frequently, and who describes her tact and influence as something extraordinary and magnetic. Her rare beauty was undiminished, though more thoughtful and spiritual in character. Her dress was uniformly the same—a pale, pink, lustreless silk, with tuberose in her hair and at her breast, for her passion for these flowers was stronger than ever; and when they were to be procured, at any trouble or cost, her little room was always full of their peculiar fragrance.

During this winter Mabel had many lovers, and report said, more than one excellent offer of marriage, but she quietly ignored or else decidedly refused all advances. Her heart was still with the tall, fair mountaineer who had won it amid the warmth and perfume of tropical noons and moonlit nights; and though twice two years had passed, she refused to believe him false.

She was right. Allan deserved her fullest faith. Her letter had never reached him, and yet he had, with incredible difficulty, made his way to New Orleans, only to find the Rae plantation in the hands of strangers, his friend dead, and Mabel gone, none knew whither. After a long and disappointing search, he left Mabel's discovery in the hands of well-paid agents, and returned to Scotland almost broken-hearted at the destruction of all his hopes.

But he still loved her passionately, and often in stormy nights, when the winds tossed the tall pine like straws, and mountain snows beat at barred doors and windows, he thought of the happy peace and the solemn silences in which he and his love had walked, listening only to the beating of their own hearts, or the passionate undernotes of the mocking-birds. Often, both in sleeping and waking dreams, he saw again that dim parlor and the beautiful girl sleeping on the silken couch; and with these memories there always came the same sensation of some delicate perfume in the air. Far away amid the heather and the broom and the strong fresh breezes of the North Sea, he still was visited by the breath of the tropic woods, and the fragrance of the tuberose and the memory of his lost Mabel were one and indivisible in his heart.

These two walked apart who should have walked hand in hand, and it seemed as if the years only widened that breach over which two souls looked longingly and called vainly. But there are ills which happen for good; and I think any one who would have taken the trouble to analyze the gain in character which this separation and struggle produced, would have said so.

For, after five years of battle with life, Mabel was no longer a lovely, impulsive, thoughtless child; she was a noble woman, beautiful in all the majesty of completed suffering. And Allan's whole nature had swelled under the influence of a mighty and unselfish love, as seas swell under the influence of the sun and moon.

If we wait, however, the harvest of the heart will come. One day early in the winter, Mabel got a note from a friend announcing her return from abroad, and begging her to be present at a small, informal reunion at her house that evening. She went early in the day, and spent the afternoon in that pleasant gossip which young and happy women enjoy. Her hostess rallied her a good deal upon her growing years, and laughing advised her to secure a young Scotchman with whom they had a pleasant acquaintance in their travels, and who was now in New York, and going to spend the evening with them.

Did Fate knock softly on Mabel's soul then? For she blushed violently; and instantly, as if by magic, there sprang up in her heart a happy refrain which she could not control, and which kept on singing: "He comes! He comes! My lover comes!"

She dressed with more than ordinary care, and was so impatient that her toilet was completed before the others had begun. So she sat down in the unlighted parlors, saying to herself: "I must be still. I will be calm. For how should I bear a disappointment, and what ground of hope have I? Absolutely none but that he comes from the same country. No; there is no hope!"

But still, above the doubt and fear, she could hear the same chiming undertone: "He comes! He comes! My lover comes!"

She became nervous and superstitious, and when silence was broken by a quick ring and a rapid footstep, she rose involuntarily from her chair, and stood trembling and flushing with excitement in the middle of the room. Ah! Mabel! Mabel! your heart has seen further than your eyes. *Allan had come at last.*

"Ah, my darling! my darling! my fair, sweet flower whose perfume has followed me o'er land and sea, I have found you again at last!" exclaimed Allan, as he clasped Mabel to his bosom.

And so Mabel's winter of discontent and sorrow was over. Never more did she have grief or pain unsoothed or un-comforted. I only wish I could close as the old fairy tales do, and say: "So they lived happy ever afterward." But, alas! Though a lovely Mabel Monteith, with her father's hair and her mother's eyes, makes light and gladness in Allan's home, the far dearer one has gone "to the abodes where the eternal are."

In a little country church-yard, not twenty miles from New York, the beautiful Mabel Rae "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking." Half the year round you would know her grave by the delicate odor of tuberose with which it is covered; and even when snows cover it, and wild winds and rains beat over its senseless turf, one noble heart offers there still the incense of an undying affection.

For, be sure that a true love "strikes but one hour," and he or she has never loved at all who can say, "I loved once." Was Mabel's short life a lost one? Oh, no! Life is perfect in small measures, and she left upon the mountain-tops of death a light that makes them lovely to those who shall follow her.

AMELIA E. BARR.

Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co.,
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Floor Oil Cloth

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At a price to close,
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Send for Sample Leaf and Prices
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LIME,

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CEMENTS,

Stucco and Hair, Sewer Pipe,

FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.

Write for Prices.

20 LYON ST., - GRAND RAPIDS.

Good Advice to Young Men.

In a letter to the Boston *Herald*, addressed particularly to young men, Mr. George W. Childs says:

It is thought that because I have been a young man, and have worked hard and achieved success, I am qualified to advise others who are starting in life. It is not for me to decide whether or not this idea is correct. But I am sure that few benefits can be conferred upon humanity more important than to help the young to lead good and useful lives; and if anything I can say will promote that end I am willing and happy to say it.

There is nothing miraculous in the success that I have met with. If a man has good principles and does his best to act up to them, he cannot fail of success, though it may not be success of precisely the same kind as mine. There are innumerable ways of being useful in this world, and each man has his peculiar gifts and qualifications. Each man will walk in the path best adapted to him; but there is no reason why every path should not lead toward one and the same point—toward the benefiting of men in general. Good principles are just as good for the artist as for the artisan—for the poet as for the ploughman—for the man of business as for the clergyman. It makes no difference what you do, as long as it is just and you are honest and diligent in the doing of it:

"Who sweeps a room, as for Thy laws,
Makes that and the action fine."

It is well, in my opinion, to accustom one's self early to work, and not be afraid of any kind of work that is honest and useful. I began to support myself when I was 12 years old, and I have never been dependent on others since then. I had some schooling, but not much; I never went to college, not because I did not think a college career might be a good thing for those who could make a good use of it, but because I did not feel that it was so important for me as to be earning my own living. When I left home to come to Philadelphia, one of my relatives said that I would soon have enough of that and would be coming back again. But I made up my mind that I would never go back—I would succeed. I had health, the power of applying myself, and, I suppose, a fair amount of brains. I came to Philadelphia with \$3 in my pocket. I found board and lodging for \$2.50, and then got a place as office boy for \$3. That gave me a surplus of 50 cents a week.

I did not merely do the work that I was absolutely required to do, but did all I could, and put my heart into it. I wanted my employer to feel that I was more useful to him than he expected me to be. I was not afraid to clean and sweep and perform what might be considered by some young gentlemen nowadays as menial work, and, therefore, beneath them. I did not think it beneath me then, and I should not now. If it were necessary, I would sweep out my office to-day, and I often carry bundles. But the other day a youth came to me to ask if I could find some employment for him. His father had died and his mother could not support him, and he wished to support himself. I looked at him and saw that he had on very nice clothes and kid gloves. I asked him if he would like to wheel a wheel-barrow. He seemed surprised, and answered that he didn't think he would like that. Then I asked him if he would object to carrying bundles. Well, he wasn't anxious to carry bundles, either. He was like many young men who talk about wanting to work, but when it comes to the point they want to do only kid-glove sort of work. I must say I don't have much sympathy with that sort of feeling. Men are all brothers, and what is worthy of one is not unworthy to anyone. The Bible says it is what cometh out of the mouth that defileth a man. It is not work, but character, that can be discreditable.

While I was working as errand and office boy I improved such opportunity as I had to read books, and to attend book sales, so as to learn the market value of books and anything else that might be useful to me hereafter. It was my aim always to be in a position where I could use my best talents to the best advantage. I fixed my ambition high, so that even if

I did not realize the highest, I might at least always be tending upward. A man should not only use all his faculties, but be constantly developing them so that he can do more. If you jump at a thing with your whole heart and mind, though you may not be exceptionally able, it is wonderful how much you may accomplish, but if you are half hearted you will fail.

The Microbe's Lot.

Pasteur's plan of growing disease germs outside the body in broth, although of the utmost value, did not allow a convenient separation of the different germs; but this can now readily be done by Koch's plan of sowing them, not in a liquid medium, but on solid gelatine spread on glass plates, so that the growth of the germs can be daily watched under the microscope, and inoculations made from single colonies on other plates until pure cultures have been obtained. By thus isolating the different microbes, we learn their life history, the mode in which their growth is influenced by differences of soil, of temperature, of moisture, by the addition of various substances which either favor or retard their growth, and, last but not least, the effect which one microbe has upon another when they are grown together at the same time.

For even amongst these minute organisms the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest exist, like that which Darwin pointed out so clearly in the case of higher plants and animals. When two microbes are growing together one may choke or destroy the other, just as weeds in a garden may choke the flowers; or, on the other hand, successive generations of one microbe may render the soil suitable for another, just as decaying algae and mosses may furnish mold in which higher plants can grow.

But it is not merely between different species of microbes or different cells in an organism that this struggle occurs. It takes place also between the disease germs and the cells of the organism which they invade, and the result of the struggle may be determined, not by some powerful agency which weakens or destroys either the organism or the microbe, but by some little thing which simply inclines the scale in favor of one or the other. Thus, in the potato disease, the victory of the invading microbe and the destruction of the potato, or the death of the microbe and the health of the tuber, may depend upon some condition of moisture or possibly of electrical change in the atmosphere which aids the growth of the microbe disproportionately to that of the potato. These atmospheric conditions need not necessarily be antagonistic to the potato; they may even in themselves be advantageous to it; but if they help the microbe more than the plant, the microbe will gain the victory and the plant be destroyed.

The Old, Old Scheme.

From the Hastings Banner.

Agents of the "Wholesale Dealers' Association," of Chicago, are working in various parts of the State and it is very remarkable how many suckers are biting at the old, old scheme, changed just a little bit. For the sum of \$5 the agent gives his dupe a book, which contains all of the secret prices that the aforesaid dupe can take advantage of by buying in Chicago of this house. The subscriber is supposed to keep the book in some concealed spot about the household where no one except himself can become acquainted with the mysteries it contains. But it seems that some of the suckers are beginning to get their eyes open, for they made their book public property, and by doing so disclosed the fact that goods could be bought 10 per cent. cheaper in any city in Michigan than they were paying this Chicago concern. Besides paying 10 per cent. more for goods, they had to pay the freight and buy in larger quantities than they would by buying at home. As P. T. Barnum once said, "The people like to be humbugged," and as long as they do there will always be sharpers traveling around to fully accommodate them. It is always cheaper and better to buy of the home merchant, but it often takes a little costly experience to discover this fact.

BUILT FOR BUSINESS!

Do you want to do your customers justice?

Do you want to increase your trade in a safe way?

Do you want the confidence of all who trade with you?

Would you like to rid yourself of the bother of "posting" your books and "patching up" pass-book accounts?

Do you not want pay for all the small items that go out of your store, which yourself and clerks are so prone to forget to charge?

Did you ever have a pass-book account foot up and balance with the corresponding ledger account without having to "doctor" it?

Do not many of your customers complain that they have been charged for items they never had, and is not your memory a little clouded as to whether they have or not?

Then why not adopt a system of crediting that will abolish all these and a hundred other objectionable features of the old method, and one that establishes a CASH BASIS of crediting?

A new era dawns, and with it new commodities for its new demands; and all enterprising merchants should keep abreast with the times and adopt either the

Tradesman or Superior Coupons.

COUPON BOOK vs. PASS BOOK.

We beg leave to call your attention to our coupon book and ask you to carefully consider its merits. It takes the place of the pass book which you now hand your customer and ask him to bring each time he buys anything, that you may enter the article and price in it. You know from experience that many times the customer does not bring the book, and, as a result, you have to charge many items on your book that do not appear on the customer's pass book. This is sometimes the cause of much ill feeling when bills are presented. Many times the pass book is lost, thus causing considerable trouble when settlement day comes. But probably the most serious objection to the pass book system is that many times while busy waiting on customers you neglect to make some charges, thus losing many a dollar; or, if you stop to make those entries, it is done when you can ill afford the time, as you keep customers waiting when it might be avoided. The aggregate amount of time consumed in a month in making these small entries is no inconsiderable thing, but, by the use of the coupon system, it is avoided.

Now as to the use of the coupon book: Instead of giving your customer the pass book, you hand him a coupon book, say of the denomination of \$10, taking his note for the amount. When he buys anything, he hands you or your clerk the book, from which you tear out coupons for the amount purchased, be it 1 cent, 12 cents, 75 cents or any other sum. As the book never passes out of your customer's hands, except when you tear off the coupons, it is just like so much money to him, and when the coupons are all gone, and he has had their worth in goods, there is no grumbling or suspicion of wrong dealing. In fact, by the use of the coupon book, you have all the advantages of both the cash and credit systems and none of the disadvantages of either. The coupons taken in, being put into the cash drawer, the aggregate amount of them, together with the cash, shows at once the day's business. The notes, which are perforated at one end so that they can be readily detached from the book, can be kept in the safe or money drawer until the time has arrived

for the makers to pay them. This renders unnecessary the keeping of accounts with each customer and enables a merchant to avoid the friction and ill feeling incident to the use of the pass book. As the notes bear interest after a certain date, they are much easier to collect than book accounts, being *prima facie* evidence of indebtedness in any court of law or equity.

One of the strong points of the coupon system is the ease with which a merchant is enabled to hold his customers down to a certain limit of credit. Give some men a pass book and a line of \$10, and they will overrun the limit before you discover it. Give them a ten dollar coupon book, however, and they must necessarily stop when they have obtained goods to that amount. It then rests with the merchant to determine whether he will issue another book before the one already used is paid for.

In many localities merchants are selling coupon books for cash in advance, giving a discount of from 2 to 5 per cent. for advance payment. This is especially pleasing to the cash customer, because it gives him an advantage over the patron who runs a book account or buys on credit. The cash man ought to have an advantage over the credit customer, and this is easily accomplished in this way without making any actual difference in the prices of goods—a thing which will always create dissatisfaction and loss.

Briefly stated, the coupon system is preferable to the pass book method because it (1) saves the time consumed in recording the sales on the pass book and copying same in blotter, day book and ledger; (2) prevents the disputing of accounts; (3) puts the obligation in the form of a note, which is *prima facie* evidence of indebtedness; (4) enables the merchant to collect interest on overdue notes, which he is unable to do with ledger accounts; (5) holds the customer down to the limit of credit established by the merchant, as it is almost impossible to do with the pass book.

Are not the advantages above enumerated sufficient to warrant a trial of the coupon system? If so, order from the largest manufacturers of coupons in the country and address your letters to

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY,
GRAND RAPIDS.

AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE STATE.

Belding—Demorest & Bigley have opened a flour and feed store.

Reed City—J. A. Scoley has sold his grocery stock to John Marvin.

Oscoda—Louis Kaichen has removed his jewelry stock to Bay City.

Baldwin—Thos. Heffernan has started a branch drug store at Stearns.

Mt. Pleasant—M. Garvin has sold his grocery stock to T. W. Swarts.

Albion—G. W. Sweeney has sold his harness stock to Lohoke Bros.

Ludington—S. D. Moon succeeds Moon & Nichols in the grocery business.

Mt. Pleasant—H. D. Bent has sold his grocery stock to Andrew Allenbaugh.

Frankfort—L. E. Grisier has purchased the general stock of A. S. Barber & Co.

Cass City—Arthur W. Sharrard has sold his general stock to Wm. Eliever.

Gaines Station—W. E. Aldrich has sold his hardware stock to Frank Blodgett.

Red Jacket—Werner Nikander succeeds Geo. Ramsell in the drug business.

Kalamazoo—Means Bros. have sold their confectionery shop to A. C. Davis.

Bellaire—Hisey & Son, of Baldwin, are putting in a new flour and feed store.

Midland—A. E. Cody succeeds Cody & Shaw in the grocery and notion business.

Saginaw—The Hoyt Dry Goods Co. has opened a branch store in West Bay City.

Leroy—John Glerum succeeds Voorhorst & Glerum in the hardware business.

Detroit—C. E. Smith & Co. are succeeded by J. M. Knight in the meat business.

Lake Linden—T. Belheunneur succeeds A. E. Deschamps & Co. in the drug business.

Belleville—John W. Clark, manufacturer of lumber and cider, has removed to Delhi, La.

Jackson—Michael J. Norris is succeeded by Morton E. Beebe in the grocery business.

Big Rapids—Thos. Ward has sold his meat market to H. Hagenbaugh, late of Mecosta.

Kalamazoo—C. H. Brush has purchased the fruit and confectionery stock of S. S. Mittenthal.

Traverse City—Wm. Stiles has sold his fruit, tobacco and confectionery stock to M. J. Kettle.

Dimondale—Mrs. A. C. Baker is succeeded by Miss Minnie Bell in the millinery business.

Detroit—The Frontier Brass & Iron Works will hereafter be known as the Frontier Iron Works.

Jackson—Evans & Dettman are succeeded by Carl Dettman in the wholesale meat and cold storage business.

Lowell—Jos. B. Yeiter has retired from the drug and stationery firm of Yeiter & Look, Dexter G. Look succeeding.

Mancelona—The Blosser & Co. grocery stock has been purchased by J. L. Farnham, who has consolidated it with his own stock.

Lake—Ira A. Woodard has sold his general stock to Pollard Bros. and has purchased Henry Avery's store at Slocum's Grove.

Wayland—D. T. Hersey has sold his grocery stock and leased his store building to L. R. Lausing, who will continue the business.

Ithaca—H. Alpern, formerly engaged in the dry goods, clothing and boot and

shoe business at Elk Rapids has engaged in trade here.

Hilliards—Rutkoski & Gwizdale have nearly completed their new store building, which they will occupy with their grocery stock.

Owosso—Wheeler Brothers have sold their stock of hardware to A. Lovell, of Mason, who will continue the business at the same place.

Owosso—Chas. R. Pomeroy, of Flint, is to occupy the Carpenter & Payne store with a grocery and feed store, opening for business October 5.

Mecosta—Chas. Calkins has purchased an interest in the furniture stock of E. F. Burdick. The new firm will be known as Calkins & Burdick.

Belding—C. M. Stoddard & Co. have purchased the A. M. Kenyon bazaar stock and will run it in connection with their grocery business.

Mancelona—W. A. Davoll has engaged in the grocery business at the former stand of Blo-ser & Co., announcing his intention of doing a cash trade only.

Three Oaks—The Chamberlain, Warren & Hatfield Co., dealers in grain, wool and exchange, will hereafter be known as the Three Oaks Exchange Co.

Cadillac—Dunham & Black have sold their building and stock of groceries to Perry W. Nichols, who has just removed here from Copemish and takes immediate possession.

Breedsville—F. E. Hawley has purchased the interest of G. H. Hawley in the hardware firm of G. A. Hawley & Son. The new firm will be known as G. A. Hawley & Co.

Detroit—The Home Gas Co., capital stock \$30,000, has been incorporated by James P. Scranton, George Hargreaves and Edward W. Porter for the manufacture and sale of gas machines.

Reed City—Henry Niergarth has purchased a half interest in the general stock of H. M. Patrick, at Leroy. The stock will be removed to this place, where business will be continued under the style of Patrick & Niergarth.

Muskegon—E. R. Ford will open a meat market in one of the stores in the new brick block on the corner of Peck and Erwin streets, built by N. P. Nelson, and a Mr. Williams, of North Muskegon, will open a grocery in the other store.

Ionia—Dr. Moorman, of Belding, convicted of acting as prescription clerk in a drug store without being a registered pharmacist, was sentenced by Judge Smith, of the Ionia Circuit Court, to pay a fine of \$10 or be confined 10 days in the county jail. He promptly paid the fine.

Elk Rapids—Benj. Plamondon, of Provemont, is putting up a building here and expects to run a grocery and shoe shop in the same when it is finished, while his two brothers, Joe and Van, are building near his store and expect to use their building for a meat market.

Cobmoosa—H. R. Lattin, John Hessel, Harvey and Isaac Cook have formed a copartnership and are putting up a bowl factory in Elbridge township. Part of the material is on the ground, all the machinery purchased, and they expect to begin operations inside of two months.

Evart—E. F. Birdsall and David Wolf, who have conducted a hardware business here for the past two years under the style of E. F. Birdsall & Co., have merged their business into a stock company under the style of the E. F. Birdsall Co., Limited, the new partners being John

M. Morley and Albert M. Marshall, both of Saginaw. The officers of the corporation are as follows: Chairman, David Wolf; Secretary, E. F. Birdsall; Treasurer, John M. Morley.

Big Rapids—F. Fairman announces his intention of merging his drug, dry goods and grocery business into a stock company under the style of the Big Four Mercantile Co., with a capital stock of \$100,000. It is proposed to add lines of clothing, boots and shoes, crockery and glassware, making the institution a complete general store, with a cold storage in connection for the handling of butter, eggs and produce. Mr. Fairman expects to place most of the stock among the farmers and consumers of the vicinity, to whom he guarantees annual dividends of 10 per cent.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Gladwin—Streeter Bros. have added machinery to their sawmill for the purpose of manufacturing raked hoops.

West Bay City—The Wilson Hoop Co. has added a new piece of machinery which will plane eighteen hoops at once.

Owosso—Fred Beebe, who recently sold his cigar factory to Walter Mumby, of Cornuna, has purchased the grocery stock of P. Stever, west side.

Saginaw—The A. W. Wright Lumber Co. is running its mill night and day. It has been the practice of the company to run the mill nights during the fall months.

Saginaw—The Stevens & La Due sawmill will finish cutting logs for the Corning Lumber Co. this season, and will depend upon other sources of supply next season.

Muskegon—The Thayer Lumber Co. has purchased what is known as the Belknap timber, located on Backus creek, Roscommon county, and will log it the coming winter.

Saginaw—It is expected that the Tittawassee Boom Co. will finish the season's operations about October 15. Owing to the low stage of water during the season the work has been more expensive than usual.

St. Charles—Williams Bros. have established a hoop factory at Omer, Arenac county. This firm also operates a factory at Standish. It is said there is more hoop timber tributary to Omer than 100 men could manufacture in ten years.

Zilwaukee—The old Mitchell & McClure sawmill has been in operation all season and the firm expects to secure a stock this winter for next season's cut. Probably some logs will be purchased and contracts will be taken to saw for other parties.

Saginaw—J. W. Howry & Sons, of this city, operating in the Georgian Bay district, have brought over the last raft of the season, and have started camps to put in 25,000,000 feet the coming winter. These logs will come to Saginaw River to be manufactured.

Marquette—R. M. Bradley's new shingle mill in this city was only fairly started when the crew began to grumble over the amount of work required, and finally struck. The superintendent immediately shut the mill down, and left for Bay City to secure a new crew.

Marquette—Alger, Smith & Co., of Detroit, have sold to R. K. Hawley, for his mill at the mouth of Dead River, 4,500,000 feet of logs to be cut in town 48 north,

range 15 west. The logs will be hauled on the Alger, Smith & Co. railroad to Seney and hence by rail to Marquette.

Grayling—George Fiege, of Saginaw, is building a combined sawmill and hoop mill here and will have it running within two weeks. The mill will have a capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber and 50,000 hoops daily. Mr. Fiege has a large quantity of available timber in this section.

Saginaw—Green, Ring & Co. will finish lumbering the timber bought by L. D. Sanborn of Sibley & Bearinger on the Au Gres river, about the middle of next month. This timber has all been railed to the mill. The firm has also just finished sawing 2,000,000 feet of Canadian logs rafted across the lake.

Detroit—Relying on the annual statement of the Potts Salt and Lumber Co., showing a surplus of \$600,000, the Russel Wheel and Foundry Co., of Detroit, furnished the company about \$12,000 worth of logging cars, etc., previous to the failure. After the failure the foundry company replevined the cars. The case was tried before Judge Simpson, of Au Sable, last week and a judgment was given the foundry company on the ground that the annual statement of the Potts company for 1889 was false. This is the first time that a case involving this question has been tried, and its determination is a great victory for unsecured creditors of the defunct company.

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.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN IN THE growing village of Caledonia, surrounded by rich farming country. Will sell on easy terms. Must quit the business on account of poor health. Address J. W. Armstrong, Caledonia, Mich. 319

FOR SALE—FRESH STOCK GROCERIES, WILL INVENTORY about \$700. Centrally located in this city. Good business and good reasons for selling. Address No. 317, care Michigan Tradesman. 317

FOR SALE—HARDWOOD LUMBER MILL, SIX miles from railroad, with plenty of timber for several years' cut. Shingle machine in running order if desired. Saw mill ready to set up. Teams, trucks, sleighs, shop and building all in order to begin work at once. Address J. J. Robbins, Stanton, Mich., or C. H. Hunter, 122 Monroe street, Grand Rapids. 312

FOR SALE—CLEAN AND CAREFULLY SELECTED grocery stock, located at a good country trading point. Business well established. Address A. C. Adams, Administrator, Morley, Mich. 313

TINNERS TAKE NOTICE—A FIRST-CLASS CHANCE for a tinner with small capital. Tools, bench and everything ready to work. Shop doing good paying business. Owner is obliged to give it up on account of ill health. Lease of shop near business center and well established patronage. Also agency of best line of furnaces, samples on floor, which are paid for when sold. This is an A1 chance for man with little money, as present owner must seek another climate. No. 310, care Michigan Tradesman. 310

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.

WANTED—POSITION BY REGISTERED PHARMACIST of four years' experience. References furnished. Address No. 307, Michigan Tradesman. 309

WANTED—SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER BY A married man who can give the best of references. Address No. 305, care Michigan Tradesman, Grand Rapids. 305

WANTED—SITUATION BY REGISTERED PHARMACIST—Nine years experience. Address No. 315, care Michigan Tradesman. 315

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES FOR SALE—ONE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD FILLY, one three-year-old filly, and one six-year-old gelding—all sired by Louis Napoleon, dam by Wisconsin Banner (Morgan). All fine, handsome, and speedy; never been tracked. Address J. J. Robbins, Stanton, Mich. 311

FOR SALE—CHEAP ENOUGH FOR AN INVESTMENT. Corner lot and 5-room house on North Lafayette St., cellar, brick foundation, soft water in kitchen. \$1,200. Terms to suit. Address No. 187, care Michigan Tradesman. 187

FOR SALE OR RENT—CORNER LOT AND 5-ROOM house on North Lafayette St., cellar, brick foundation and soft water in kitchen. \$1,200. Terms to suit. Cheap enough for an investment. Address No. 187, care Michigan Tradesman. 187

ST. BERNARD DOGS—SOME VERY FINE PUPS; also two brood bitches, one in whelp. R. J. Sawyer, Menominee, Mich. 318

WANTED—YOUNG SINGLE MAN WITH ONE OR two years' experience in the dry goods business. Wages moderate. Address 304, care Michigan Tradesman. 304

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS AND clothing clerk. In writing give age and experience. M. S. Keeler, Middleville, Mich. 314

WANTED—A REGISTERED PHARMACIST TO TAKE charge of a small stock. Address all communications, stating wages expected, to Van I. Witt, Lake City, Mich. 316

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

Chas. W. Graves has opened a grocery store near Mulliken. Musselman & Widdicomb furnished the stock.

The only feature of note in the Strophe failure, at Morley, is the replevining of the stock from the execution of Geo. H. Reeder & Co. at the instance of the City National Bank of Greenville.

Jonathan Boyce, who started in to cut 50,000,000 feet of logs annually on his Roscommon tract of pine, has only cut about 25,000,000 feet thus far, and will suspend operations until next spring, in a few weeks, after cleaning up the section he is now on.

N. B. Clark & Co. have purchased the Abbott, Thompson and Cummer tracts of timber, lying east and south of Kalkaska and comprising about 1,000 acres, estimated to contain 6,000,000 feet of hemlock, pine and cedar. They have contracted with the Smith Lumber Co. to cut the lumber, with Hills Bros., late of Holton, to cut the shingles, and will peel the hemlock bark themselves. Clarence U. Clark will remove to Kalkaska for the purpose of superintending the operations, which will require about two years.

Gripsack Brigade

A. C. Cowing, traveling representative for A. C. McGraw & Co., Detroit, was in town Saturday.

Ed. A. Withee writes THE TRADESMAN that he has resigned his position with the Jas. Biechele Soap Co., of Canton, Ohio.

Frank E. Chase says that the Hotel Chase is now open for the reception of guests, Mrs. Chase having returned from Cape Cod.

Adrian Times: "Walter Everts, the traveling salesman who lost his pocket-book on the Wabash train, recovered both book and contents from Mr. Tudor, with whom it had been left. There was in the neighborhood of \$750 in the book, and he thought it was a goner when he missed it. Chris. Hiner, a Wabash section hand, living at Butler, discovered the book, and is entitled to credit for his honesty in turning it over to the conductor."

St. Louis Shoe and Leather Gazette: "A leading local representative of the traveling fraternity asserts that traveling men rarely make a success when they go into business for themselves, although there are exceptions to this rule. He gives as a reason that the traveler has become habituated to spending money freely, as is expected by many of the houses employing them. The habit becomes second nature to him and he knows no such word as economy, so necessary in the successful conduct of business. While the merchant may want his travelers to be liberal, he is accustomed to economize in every other department of his business, a plan which the traveling man who becomes a merchant seems to be unable to follow."

Secretary Matthews, of the Michigan Commercial Travelers' Association, has recently compiled from the Detroit city directory a list of commercial travelers residing in that city, which makes a list of 1,400. They have all been addressed with a circular, setting forth the benefits of being identified with the Michigan Commercial Travelers' Association, which pays a death benefit of \$2,500 to the beneficiary of a member, the cost of which for seventeen years has not ex-

ceeded \$25 per year, or an average of \$10 per \$1,000. This is certainly very cheap insurance and the man who is eligible to membership in this Association ought not to hesitate very long before making application. The most favorable plan of stock or mutual insurance companies at the age of 35 years is said to cost about \$20 per \$1,000, which would be \$50 per year for \$2,500 insurance. The commercial man who wants more insurance will certainly consult his best interest by an investigation of the plans of this Association.

Purely Personal.

Chas. McKinster, of the firm of C. Wilkinson & Co., the Colon druggists, is spending a week in Chicago.

Frank Heacox, buyer for W. E. Buel, the Nashville druggist, is spending a fortnight with friends at Lockport N. Y.

Heman G. Barlow has been confined to his home during the past week with an acute attack of muscular rheumatism.

Fred J. McMurtie, junior member of the firm of McMurtie & Son, druggists at Three Rivers, is spending a month with friends at Huntsville, Ala.

E. Brooks Martin, formerly engaged in the grist mill business at Reed City, has gone to Bozeman, Mont., where he will re-engage in the same business.

Wretched Telephone Service.

"I see that subscribers to the local telephone exchange frequently send the operators ice cream and peaches, bananas and oranges," said a representative wholesaler the other day, "but I feel more like sending up a package of dynamite. The service has never been so poor in the history of the invention; in fact, the time I have to spend at the telephone is the most trying experience I have in business life. I frequently work ten minutes to get connected with some one whom I wish to communicate to, and I no sooner get to talking than I am chopped off. Several minutes are then required to renew the connection, and after I have finished the conversation and rung off, it frequently happens that ten to twenty minutes elapse before I can get 'central' again. This satisfies me that the trouble is due solely to the carelessness of the operators who have lately been petted and banqueted so much that they appear to think they own the earth. Traveling by ox team was considered slow enough at the best, but it was nothing compared with the present service rendered by the Grand Rapids telephone exchange."

Favorably Impressed.

From the Sherwood Press.

While in Grand Rapids last week the writer had the pleasure of calling upon E. A. Stowe and seeing the process of printing, folding, binding and mailing 5,000 copies of THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, all done by machinery run by an electric motor. But THE TRADESMAN is not all they print, but catalogues of the best half tone, wood and photo engraving—in fact, all art work done by the best engravers and printers is turned out by The Tradesman Company. We found in Mr. Stowe a social, genial business man and are glad to have met him and hope to know more of him.

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

\$500,000 TO INVEST IN BONDS
Issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Officers of these municipalities about to issue bonds will find it to their advantage to apply to this bank. Blank bonds and blanks for proceedings supplied without charge. All communications and enquiries will have prompt attention. This bank pays 4 per cent. on deposit, compounded semi-annually. May, 1891. S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

THE WALSH-DE ROO MILLING CO.,

HOLLAND, MICH.

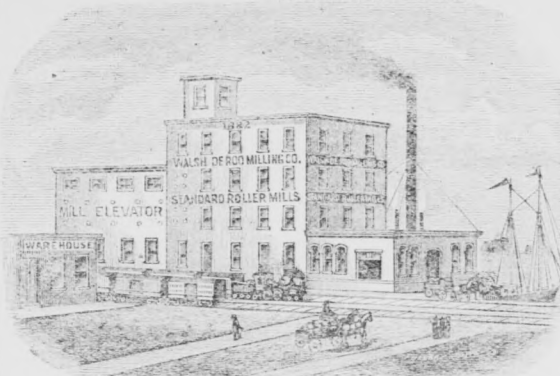
Daily Capacity.
400 Bbls.

BRANDS:

SUNLIGHT, Fancy Roller Pat.
DAISY, Roller Patent.
PURITY, do.
IDLEWILD, do.
Morning Star, Rol. Straigh
DAILY BREAD, do.
ECONOMY, Family.

SPECIALTIES:

Graham.
Wheatena,
Buckwheat Flour,
Rye Flour,
Rye Graham,
Rolled Meal,
Wheat Grits,
Pearl Barley,
Rolled Oats,
Feed and Meal.



CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

PEACHES!

This is the week for Cheap Peaches.

The very hot weather during the past week has ripened the crop of Chilli and Late Crawfords and heavy markets are expected daily. Prices are low and quality good.

Please bear in mind that it will not last long. Now is your chance. Get your orders in at once. Address

ALFRED J. BROWN, Grand Rapids, Mich.

If you would be A LEADER, handle only goods of VALUE.

If you are satisfied to remain at TAIL END buy cheap, unreliable goods.

GOOD YEAST IS INDISPENSABLE.

FLEISCHMANN & CO.

UNDER THEIR Yellow Label OFFER THE Best!

CITY OFFICE:
26 Fountain St.

FACTORY DEPOT:
118 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

PEACHES PEACHES

This will be peach week for everybody, as Crawfords and Barnards have been coming in very slow this last week and we look for lower prices if it only turns warm. We can give everybody all the peaches they want and will bill as low as the lowest. All we ask is for you to send in your orders early enough to select you fancy fruit and our having three large orchards to handle, we can make prices that will suit all. Write for prices or wire us.

TUCKER, COADE & CO.,

56 and 58 South Ionia St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

KID GLOVE STOCKS.

Merchants not Particular Enough with the Trade.

From the Dry Goods Bulletin.

Merchants do not take proper pains to study the kid glove trade as they do other branches of the dry goods business. They consider it a little side show with little money in it for them at best. They do not buy at the proper place, nor the qualities demanded by the trade, and have themselves to blame if at the end of the season they find a lot of stuff on their hands, poor enough at first, and constantly deteriorating on their shelves. Their entire system is wrong. Buying from a straggling salesman a few sizes and colors to brighten up their worthless stock will not help them any, nor jumping from one house to another in the endeavor to do better (from the frying pan into the fire), nor laying in still cheaper stuff to undersell their successful neighbor, who profits by this maneuvering, and does by this time all the kid glove business in town. Now our advice to all such unsuccessful merchants is: Advertise your old stock at 50 cents on the dollar or less, and get rid of it as quickly as possible. Lay in a new stock of such grades as you are positive will give satisfaction to the wearer. Shun the trashy grades entirely and leave experiments to the "smart" ones. Buy of a house that pays particular attention to this line exclusively, that will give you pointers worthy to be studied, buy of a responsible house, known as such, not of a house that pretends to carry everything from a rat trap to a hay wagon, and don't attempt to build up a trade in kid gloves by selling the lowest. Give your lady customer splendid value in the medium grades, also be prepared for any demand for a first-class article, and be known as a house where all demands as to style and quality can be satisfied. When your reputation in this line is established hold on to it, don't change your source of supply by buying of somebody else that seemingly sells 50 cents a dozen cheaper, but stick to the house that helps you build up your trade. Be cautious as to quantity bought at a time, protect your stock on hand by keeping colors and blacks entirely separate, by keeping stock clean and in good condition. Don't mark your price inside with ink, it is a vicious practice, soils and spoils them and makes an exchange out of the question, even if entitled to it. Use a label or string ticket for that purpose. Be careful as to size of hands, and fit them on if first quality only, otherwise give your customer the necessary advice how to fit them at first trial. If kid gloves are returned for exchange change them, provided they are clean and not misused, otherwise, stand upon your dignity. The merchant that is most independent, if in the right, is the most successful one.

Big Hotels as Buyers.

Few realize what enormous consumers of household textiles are the colossal hotels of our modern city life. We read of some new structure of this sort, ten, twelve or fifteen stories high, with accommodations for a thousand guests, without considering that it almost equals a whole new town in its demand for certain lines of dry goods. The rapid extension of these wholesale homes has an important influence in keeping the market steady, because they often buy during the dull season in order to get an advantage in prices, and thus help out wonderfully in the "between-seasons business" of jobbers and others.

The demand of the hotels for carpets, rugs, draperies, curtains, damasks, tablecloths, napkins, towels, sheetings, Mar-seilles and crochet quilts, comfortables, etc., comprise an enormous quantity of goods. Take for example a hotel with 500 rooms, of which 400 are used as sleeping apartments. If these 500 rooms average only fifteen feet square, to carpet them will require 15,000 yards of twenty-seven inch carpet, which, with one-third more for the halls, gives a total of 400 rolls of carpet of fifty yards each. Three pairs of sheets for 400 beds will require 150 pieces of 10-4 sheetings. In addition the hotel will require 800

blankets, 800 quilts, 600 comfortables and 200 dozen towels for the bedrooms alone. Then there will be the house-keeping linen on a vast scale.

If such is the consumption of a single large hotel, we have only to multiply the figures by the number of such hotels in the United States—and they exist by the score if not by the hundred—to see what a huge consumption in the aggregate they represent.

Another special demand of a kindred sort comes from the seaside and mountain resorts. Here again we find a prodigious demand. There is not such a free use of carpets or elegant upholstery, but the bedroom furniture is on an equal scale, and so is the housekeeping department. We may add the thousands of sleeping-cars which are perpetually rolling over the country, and the fleets of splendid steamboats which ply on our domestic waters or between our land and foreign ports, all of which have to be well provided with carpets, bedding and upholstery.

And then the smaller hotels, dwindling down into the country tavern and the boarding-house, furnish in the aggregate a trade which can scarcely be measured. Nor is this demand ever satisfied. Every week we read of splendid new hotels going up in all the large cities; and there is a constant replenishing of stock in all well managed hotels, large or small. Every year the patrons of hotels become more exacting in their requirements, and hotels are fitted up with greater elegance and expense.

We have still to consider the very large demand made by the clubs of the country. These combine the requirements of a first-class hotel and a palatial home, and are becoming among the largest and best customers in various important lines of goods.

Danger in Hotel Soap.

From the New York Sun.

"There are a good many thousands of professional traveling men in this country and at least one in fifty has an affection of the skin of a more or less serious character," said a well-known dermatologist of this city. "The origin of these cases of skin disease may almost invariably be traced to hotel soap."

"Every person who has been a hotel guest, no matter where, is familiar with the much-worn and razor-edged cake of soap that lies in wait for him on the wash stand in his room—sometimes in a not over-clean soap-dish, and frequently glued to the cover of the stand where the last occupant of the room, in his haste, permitted it to repose, the chambermaid not having disturbed it."

"Now you haven't the slightest idea in the world who the gentleman was who used that soap last, and, singularly enough, few men, even the most fastidious, ever give the matter a thought. It would be an easygoing individual indeed, though, and one with phenomenal indifference to considerations of cleanliness, who would for a moment think of using a towel that showed signs of having done even the slightest service for the previous occupant of a hotel room; but instances are rare when the same guest will hesitate to use the soap he finds in the same room, although it may yet be damp and sticky from the part it took in the ablutions of the last person who used it. The traveling man does not stop to think that the hotel soap is unexcelled as a medium for the conveyance of cutaneous maladies from one person to another, and frequently distributes diseases of the skin that are most difficult of eradication. The person who has occasion to stop at hotels, whether habitually or only occasionally, is not wise if he does not carry and use his own soap. If he is thoughtless enough to use the stock soap of the hotel rooms wherever he may be, he deliberately courts the contracting of what may be a most offensive and distressing malady."

ENGRAVING

It pays to illustrate your business. Portraits, Cuts of Business Blocks, Hotels, Factories, Machinery, etc., made to order from photographs.

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.	
Adriatic	7
Argyle	6 1/2
Atlanta A.A.	6 1/2
Atlantic A.	7
" H.	6 1/2
" P.	6
" D.	6 1/2
" LL.	5 1/2
Amory	7
Archery Bunting	4
Beaver Dam A.A.	5 1/2
Blackstone O.	5
Black Rock	7
Boat, A.L.	7 1/2
Capital A.	5 1/2
Cavanat V.	5 1/2
Chapman cheese cl.	3 1/2
Clifton C.R.	5 1/2
Comet	5 1/2
Dwight Star	7 1/2
Clifton CCC.	6 1/2
BLEACHED COTTONS.	
A B C.	8 1/2
Amazon	8
Amsburg	7
Art Cambric	10
Blackstone A.A.	8
Beats All.	4 1/2
Boston	12
Cabot	7
Cabot, %	6 1/2
Charter Oak	5 1/2
Conway W.	7 1/2
Cleveland	7
Dwight Anchor	8 1/2
Edwards	8 1/2
Empire	7
Farwell	7 1/2
Fruit of the Loom	8
Fitchville	7
First Prize	6 1/2
Fruit of the Loom %	8
Fairmount	4 1/2
Full Value	6 1/2
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Cabot	7 1/2
Farwell	7 1/2
UNBLEACHED CANTON PLANNEL.	
Tremont N.	5 1/2
Hamilton N.	6 1/2
" L.	7
Middlesex AT.	8
" No. 25.	9
BLEACHED CANTON PLANNEL.	
Hamilton N.	7 1/2
Middlesex P.T.	7 1/2
" A.T.	9
" X.A.	9
" X.F.	10 1/2
CARPET WARP.	
Peerless, white	18
" colored	20 1/2
Integrity	18 1/2
DRESS GOODS.	
Hamilton	9
" "	10 1/2
G G Cashmere	21
Nameless	16
" "	18
CORSETS.	
Coraline	89 50
Schilling's	9 00
Davis Waists	9 00
Grand Rapids	4 50
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory	6 1/2
Androsoggin	7 1/2
Bliddeford	6
Brunswick	6 1/2
PRINTS.	
Allen turkey reds	5 1/2
" robes	5 1/2
" pink & purple	6 1/2
" buffs	6
" pink checks	5 1/2
" staples	5 1/2
" shirtings	4
American fancy	5 1/2
American indigo	5 1/2
American shirtings	4
Argentine Grays	6
Anchor Shirtings	4 1/2
Arnold	6
Arnold Merino	6
" long cloth B.	10 1/2
" " C.	8 1/2
" century cloth	7
" gold seal	10 1/2
" green seal TR	10 1/2
" yellow seal	10 1/2
" serge	11 1/2
" Turkey red	10 1/2
Ballou solid black	5
" colors	5 1/2
Bengal blue, green	5 1/2
red and orange	5 1/2
Berlin solids	5 1/2
" off blue	6 1/2
" green	6 1/2
" Foulards	5 1/2
" red %	7
" " 4.4.10	9 1/2
" 2.4.10	10
Cochecho fancy	6
" madders	6
" XX twills	6 1/2
" solids	5 1/2
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag A.C.A.	12 1/2
Hamilton N.	7 1/2
" D.	8 1/2
" Awning	11
Farmer	8
First Prize	11 1/2
Lenox Mills	18
COTTON DRILL.	
Atlanta, D.	6 1/2
Boat	6 1/2
Clifton, K.	6 1/2
Simpson	20
" "	18
Cochecho	10 1/2
SATINES.	
Atlanta, D.	6 1/2
Boat	6 1/2
Clifton, K.	6 1/2
Simpson	20
" "	18
Cochecho	10 1/2

DEMINS.

Amoskeag	12 1/2	Columbian brown	12
" 9 oz.	13 1/2	Everett, blue	12
" brown	13 1/2	" brown	12
Andover	11 1/2	Haymaker blue	7 1/2
Beaver Creek A.A.	10	" brown	7 1/2
" BB.	9	Jaffrey	11 1/2
" CC.	9	Lancaster	12 1/2
Boston Mfg Co. br.	7	Lawrence, 9 oz.	13 1/2
" d & twist	10 1/2	" No. 230.	13
Columbian XXX br.	10	" No. 250.	11 1/2
" XXX bl.	19	" No. 280.	10 1/2

GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag	7 1/2	Lancaster, staple	6 1/2
" Persian dress	8 1/2	" fancies	7
" Canton	8 1/2	" Normandie	8
" AFC	12 1/2	Lancashire	6 1/2
" Tenzle	10 1/2	Manchester	5 1/2
" Angola	10 1/2	Monogram	6 1/2
" Persian	8 1/2	Normandie	7 1/2
Arlington staple	6 1/2	Persian	8 1/2
Arasapha fancy	4 1/2	Renfrew Dress	7 1/2
Bates Warwick dres	8 1/2	Rosemont	6 1/2
" staples	6 1/2	Slatersville	6
Centennial	10 1/2	Somerset	7
Criterion	10 1/2	Tacoma	7 1/2
Cumberland staple	5 1/2	Toil du Nord	10 1/2
Cumberland	5	Wabash	7 1/2
Essex	4 1/2	Wascusucker	7 1/2
Elfin	4 1/2	Warwick	8 1/2
Everett classics	8 1/2	Whittenden	6 1/2
Exposition	7 1/2	" heather dr.	8
Glenarie	6 1/2	" indigo blue	9
Glenarven	6 1/2	Wamsutta staples	6 1/2
Glenwood	7 1/2	Westbrook	8
Hampton	6 1/2	Windermeer	10
Johnson Chalon cl	5 1/2	York	6 1/2
" indigo blue	9 1/2	" zephyrs	16

Amoskeag	17	Valley City	16
Stark	30	Georgia	16
American	16 1/2	Pacific	15

Clark's Mile End.	45	Barbour's	88
Coats, J. & P.	45	Marshall's	88
Holyoke	22 1/2		

KNITTING COTTON.					
White.		Colored.	White.		Colored.
No.	6	33	No.	14	37
"	8	34	"	16	38
"	10	35	"	18	39
"	12	36	"	20	40

CAMBRICS.			
Slater.....	3½	Washington.....	3½
White Star.....	3½	Red Cross.....	3½
Kid Glove.....	3½	Lockwood.....	3½
Newmarket.....	3½	Wood's.....	3½
Edwards.....	3½	Brunswick.....	3½

RED FLANNEL.			
Fireman.....	32½	T W.....	32½
Creedmore.....	27½	FT.....	32½
Talbot XXX.....	30	J R F, XXX.....	35
Nameless.....	27½	Buckeye.....	32½

MIXED FLANNEL.			
Red & Blue, plaid	40	Grey S R W	17 1/2
Union R	22 1/2	Western W	18 1/2
Windsor	18 1/2	D R P	18 1/2
6 oz Western	20	Flushing XXX	23 1/2
Union B	22 1/2	Manitoba	23 1/2

DOMET FLANNEL.			
Nameless	8 @ 9½	"	9 @ 10½
"	8½ @ 10	"	12½
CANVASS AND PADDING.			
Slate.	Brown.	Black.	Slate. Brown. Black.
9½	9½	9½	13 13 13
10½	10½	10½	15 15 15
11½	11½	11½	17 17 17
12½	12½	12½	20 20 20

10½	10½	10½	15	15	15
11½	11½	11½	17	17	17
12½	12½	12½	20	20	20

DUCKS.

Severen, 8 oz.....	9½	West Point, 8 oz....	10½
Mayland, 8 oz.....	10½	“ 10 oz.....	12½
Greenwood, 7½ oz....	9½	Raven, 10oz.....	13½
Greenwood, 8 oz.....	11½	Stark “.....	13½

WADDINGS.	
White, doz.....25	Per bale, 40 doz....\$7.50
Colored, doz.....20	

SILESIA.			
Slater, Iron Cross...	8	Pawtucket.....	10½
" Red Cross.....	9	Dundie.....	9
" Best.....	10½	Bedford.....	10½
" Best AA.....	12½	Valley City.....	10½
L.....	7½	KK.....	10½
G.....	8½		

SEWING SILK.			
Corticelli, doz.....	75	Corticelli knitting,	
twist, doz.....	37½	per ½oz ball.....	30
50 yd, doz.....	37½		

HOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS.			
No 1 Bl'k & White..	10	No 4 Bl'k & White..	15
" 2	12	" 8	20
" 3	12	" 10	25
PINS.			
No 2—20. M C.....	50	No 4—15 F 3/4.....	40

No 3-18, S C.....	45		
COTTON TAPE.			
No 2 White & Bl'k..	12	No 8 White & Bl'k..	20
" 4	" ..15	" 10	" ..23
" 6	" ..18	" 12	" ..26
SAFETY PINS			

SAFETY PINS.			
No 2.....	28	No 3.....	36
NEEDLES—PER M.			
A. James.....	1 50	Steamboat.....	40
Crowley's.....	1 35	Gold Eyed.....	1 50
Marshall's.....	1 00		

MARSHALL ISLANDS.....1 00			
TABLE OIL CLOTH.			
5-4....2 25	6-4....3 25	5-4....1 95	6-4....2 95
" 2 10	" 3 10		

COTTON TWINES.			
Cotton Sail Twine	28	Nashua	18
Crown	28	Rising Star 4-ply	17
Domestic	18½	3-ply	17
Anchor	16	North Star	20
Bristol	13	Wool Standard 4 ply	17½
Cherry Valley	15	Powhattan	18
I X L	13		

PLAID OSNABURGS.			
Alabama.....	6 1/2	Mount Pleasant....	6 1/2
Alamance.....	6 1/2	Oneida.....	5
Augusta.....	7 1/2	Plymouth.....	5 1/2
Ar sapha.....	6	Randelman.....	6
Georgia.....	6 1/2	Riversids.....	5 1/2
Granite.....	5 1/2	Sibley A.....	6 1/2
Haw River.....	5	Toledo.....	6
Haw.....			

Michigan Tradesman

Official Organ of Michigan Business Men's Association.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE

Retail Trade of the Wolverine State.

The 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, SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.]

The Wayland *Globe* of last week announced that D. T. Hersey had sold his grocery stock and would occupy the pulpit of the Congregational church, pending the absence of the regular pastor. THE TRADESMAN has heard of preachers turning grocers, but it never before heard of a grocer graduating into a preacher.

The greatest trotting event of the decade will take place at the race track of the West Michigan fair ground on Oct. 8, being a contest between Nelson and Allerton for a purse of \$10,000 and the stallion championship of the world. Both contestants have marvelous records and the event will probably bring to Grand Rapids the largest gathering of people ever seen here.

DOZENS OF THE TRADESMAN'S patrons will say amen to the complaint against the wretched service rendered by the Grand Rapids telephone exchange, set forth in another column. Resentment at the apathy of the management and the superciliousness of the operators is heard on every side and, unless a wholesome reform is soon inaugurated, the exchange will find its enormous profits considerably curtailed.

A dangerous counterfeit 50 cent piece is in circulation. The piece is a beauty, and shows great care and skill in its make-up. It is one of the series of 1887, and has the clear ring of the genuine article. The main difference, however, lies in the thickness, which is a trifle more than in the genuine article. The figure on one side is rather obscure, but is at the same time nearly perfect, although there is a slight depression in the shield.

Twenty-eight scheming politicians and assumed labor leaders met behind lock and key in this city one day last week, arrogated to themselves the title of "People's Party" and went through the farce of nominating a candidate for Congress. The doubtful honor happened to fall on the shoulders of Geo. F. Richardson, whose reputation rests solely on a very dubious record made as a P. of I. member of the recent Legislature. Whether the candidate and his twenty-eight henchmen will sell out to the Republican or Democratic parties is as yet undecided—depending, of course, on which will pay the most in money and official promises.

The pension rolls now contain the names of 676,160 pensioners, according to the annual report of Commissioner Raum, which has just been made public. This is more than 138,000 more names than were on the rolls at the close of the last fiscal year. The amount dis-

bursed during the year on account of pensions was \$118,548,959, or over \$12,000,000 more than during the preceding fiscal year. From this it will be seen that the number of pensioners and the amount collected by them from the national Treasury continue to grow. It appears from the Commissioner's report that about 30,000 pension certificates are issued every month. It is expected that as many as 350,000 claims will be adjudicated during the current year, for which the present appropriation of \$133,473,085 will, the Commissioner thinks, be sufficient. This amount it will be remarked, is about \$15,000,000 in excess of the amount disbursed on account of pensions during the last fiscal year.

The Present Standard All Right.

So much has been said in the newspapers of late in regard to the new test for kerosene oil adopted by the last Legislature, on the ground that it invalidates existing insurance policies, that a gentleman interested in the subject recently wrote to the State Commissioner of Insurance for an authoritative statement in regard to the matter. His reply was as follows:

LANSING, Sept. 21, 1891.

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the 18th, I have to say that upon examination of the United States statutes I find the legal United States test for illuminating oils made of petroleum to be 110 degrees, fire, while that required by recent act of the Legislature is 120 degrees, same test, or 10 degrees higher than that of the United States.

The use of Michigan test oil can, therefore, in no manner operate to invalidate insurance written in Michigan, as the standard policy requirement is for oil equal at least to that of the United States test, while it is, in fact, 10 degrees above. Respectfully,

WM. E. MAGILL,
Commissioner of Insurance.

This statement ought to put an end, at once and forever, to all talk in regard to the effect of the present test for oil on insurance policies and such will probably be the result.

Too Little Sleep.

Doctor Cold, a German specialist, has recently pleaded for giving young people more sleep. A healthy infant sleeps most of the time during the first weeks; and, in the early years, people are disposed to let children sleep as much as they will. But from six or seven, when school begins, there is a complete change. At the age of ten or eleven, the child sleeps only eight or nine hours, when he needs at least ten or eleven, and as he grows older the time of rest is shortened. Doctor Cold believes that, up to twenty, a youth needs nine hours' sleep, and an adult should have eight or nine. With insufficient sleep (the nervous system, and brain especially, not resting enough, and ceasing to work normally) we find exhaustion, excitability and intellectual disorders gradually taking the place of love of work, general well-being and the spirit of initiative.

The Grocery Market.

Sugar is without particular change, the refiners being closely sold on granulated, but otherwise in good shape, so far as stock on hand is concerned. The manufacturers of package coffee have reduced the price of their product another $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, but the attempt of the speculators to manipulate the price of mild coffees may forestall further declines. Turkish prunes will rule higher this year, as the advanced duty of 2 cents per pound goes into effect this season. The low price of California prunes will probably compensate for the shortage. "Spearhead" plug is back to the old price again, 40 cents.

LIFE BEHIND THE COUNTER.

Written for THE TRADESMAN

Does a life behind the counter tend to develop the highest type of manhood? Is there any condition necessarily connected with a life behind the counter which has a tendency to prevent the free and full development to every God-given faculty that man is endowed with? Man is naturally stupid, gross, selfish and impatient; and, as the rough, ugly metal must pass through the fire of purification and be moulded, tempered and polished before it becomes the bright, keen, useful blade, so man, in order to reach a higher level in the scale of humanity, must be quickened, refined and polished by brisk and constant contact with his fellowmen, and surely no condition of things can be more favorable to bring about this development than that found in a life behind the counter.

The conventions held by the business men of Michigan in this city, at Cheboygan and in Muskegon, established the fact that the men who live behind the counter have fully developed perceptive faculties, and that in debate they are exceedingly vivacious, courteous and witty, and at the same time logical, sententious and practical. Was it because these business delegates possessed natural talents that their brothers who remained on the farm were not endowed with, or was it because the business they were engaged in necessarily developed these very traits? A moment's reflection will convince you that the latter theory is the correct one. The man who follows his team from morning until the sun goes down, with nothing but the turning furrow to attract his eye, may exercise his reflective faculties, but he certainly does not develop his perceptive faculties; and, although he may be better educated and may become a deeper reasoner he will always appear slower, duller and more obtuse than his brother behind the counter whose business drives every faculty into action, and keeps every latent energy on the *qui vive*. The smith at the anvil has more muscle in his right arm than in his left, and more than his brother has, not because he inherited it, but because his daily avocation has developed it.

Grossness is an element in the human make up that dies, for the want of exercise, in a life behind the counter. Did you ever hear a young farmer address a few select complimentary remarks to a gay and festive pig in the cornfield, all because his hogship had carelessly neglected to make a memorandum of the hole in the fence through which he first went astray? Did you ever see a man give up and leave a balky horse to die in the back field hitched to a load of hay, and then try to milk eight cows when the flies are at their best? I am sorry to say I have, and my nerves have been shattered ever since. Gentle reader, do not think less kindly of the plowman, the factoryman or the mechanic, because his deportment is less charming and his manners less refined than the salesman behind the counter, for they are brothers and what differences there may be between them are caused by their environments and the one is no more entitled to praise than the other is to censure.

Selfishness is the dead weight which keeps a man down to earth and prevents him from rising to higher planes of true manhood. We would advise all who are suffering from this soul-destroying mal-

ady to go into the mercantile business and continue therein until a permanent cure is effected, which will be the case sooner or later. We are aware that there are many selfish men in business, but they will never succeed until they outlive their selfishness. There is nothing to hinder a selfish farmer from making a success of it and a manufacturer or a speculator may indulge in selfishness to his heart's satisfaction, but the general public will not tolerate an exhibition of selfishness on the part of the man who operates behind the counter and weighs out and measures off its supplies. The merchant may weigh and measure to a particle of dust and a hair's breadth, but he must not allow the great public to catch him at it. Consistency is, indeed, a rare jewel. This same fickle and tyrannical public, with a great trumpet blast, will accord to each man the inalienable right to secure and enjoy what belongs to him, but when the retail merchant attempts to *strictly* enforce this conceded right, this same public will sit down on him and call him an old hog. It will uncover its head before the bankers and humbly submit to the most unreasonable and the most tyrannical petty exactions; it will cringe and play the sycophant before a corporation and be dictated to and lorded over by it; it passively submits to being gulled, robbed, plundered, drawn and quartered by itinerant and transient swindlers and fakirs of all kinds, and it really seems to like it. This same dear public will do all this, and more, too, with a grace which is surprising, but it will concentrate all its spite and focalize all its spleen upon the fellow who retails merchandise over the counter. As a consideration for bestowing its favors, it makes the most unreasonable demands and the retailer must meet them or take the "cold shoulder" of a whimsical public. Of course, he cannot satisfy every demand made on him, as the demands are always greatly in excess of the merchant's ability to concede.

There are four churches in the village and each church has three missionary societies and the storekeeper is expected to divide a portion of his profits among all of them. The two destitute families in the outskirts of the village must be provided for and, of course, the merchant is "tapped" for the larger portion of it. Every succeeding day brings some new demand for help. The band boys must have new instruments or new uniforms; one of the churches is without a bell and the village can endure the disgrace no longer; another church must have a new organ or go out of business; the little church down at the end of the street is weak and poor in pocket, but common decency demands a coat of paint and the generous merchant must head the subscription list; the ladies of the L. L. A., having had a lot donated to them, now propose to erect a library building thereon, and the merchant is expected to do something pretty nice this time; and so these public demands are limitless in number and endless in variety. These demands may be partially or wholly refused with impunity by the capitalist, banker or manufacturer; but by the retailer, never. He cannot carry the whole earth on his shoulders, but he must hold up a good sized portion of it, and he must do some sharp practice in selecting that portion of it.

I do not pretend to say that all of the charitable deeds credited to the retail

merchant are prompted by pure and noble impulses, but I do claim, without fear of contradiction—and it is all I claim under this head—that a man who takes up a life behind the counter to-day and makes a success of it, will have all his surplus stock of selfishness frizzled and fried out of him before he reaches the coveted goal.

Patience is a virtue and nowhere can a place be found where the conditions are so favorable for the cultivation and development of this virtue as they are in a life behind the counter. Indeed, if there is any one virtue, the practice of which pays the merchant a larger dividend than any other, it is this virtue of patience. Some care-tossed poet speaks of a time when patience ceases to be a virtue. It might be all right for poets to indulge in such terms as that, but no successful merchant could afford to experience more than one such time during his whole mercantile career. Wherever patience ceases to be a virtue behind the counter, the shoal of bankruptcy is not far off. He who would succeed must quell the rising storm and grapple with his angry passions in mute silence. "Be ye angry and sin not" was written especially for the retailer, and it means that he must never, under any circumstances, lose his head in the presence of his customers.

I have thus attempted to show that a life behind the counter is a disciplinary one and tends to the development of a higher type of manhood. E. A. OWEN.

The Times Not Out of Joint.

MIDLAND, Sept. 24—Wm. Vance is one of our most intelligent citizens, having resided here over forty years. During the past thirty years he has kept an accurate memorandum of events which is now of considerable historical value, as it shows that while wages are about the same now as thirty years ago, the cost of living has measurable decreased. In 1864 Mr. Vance cut pine logs on his own land at \$2.50 a thousand. The spring following he worked on the Tittabwassee river at rafting at \$2 a day, and in the winter skidded logs at \$1 a day. In 1865 and 1866 he worked at \$1.25 and \$2 a day in the woods, a portion of the time for Sam Sias. In December, 1864, he paid 88 cents for half a pound of tea, 75 cents for half a pound of tobacco, \$12 for a barrel of flour, 75 cents for three pounds of sugar. In January, 1865, he paid 60 cents for two pounds of sugar, \$2 a gallon for syrup, 50 cents a pound for butter, \$2 a pound for tea, 60 cents a pound for butter, \$14 a barrel for flour, 45 cents a pound for lard, 20 cents a box for matches, \$6 for two shirts, 10 cents a pound for nails. In 1866, he paid \$7 for a pair of ordinary working woolen shirts, 20 cents a pound for pork, 19 cents a pound for sugar, \$1.75 a pound for tea, and 50 cents a pound for smoking tobacco. People who have the cheerful habit of living are better clothed, better fed, better paid, and better off in every respect than ever before in the history of the country.

Keep Good Company.

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence is of great importance in the formation of a good character. The force of example is powerful; we are creatures of imitation, and, by a necessary influence, our habits and tempers are very much formed on the model of those with whom we familiarly associate.

Country Callers.

Calls have been received at THE TRADESMAN office during the past week from the following gentleman in trade:

J. N. Covert, Carleton Center.
J. J. Bowen, Ovid.
John Farrowe, So. Blendon.
O. P. De Witt, St. Johns.
Geo. H. Walbrink, Allendale.
T. H. Atkins, Carlisle.

Mercantile Methods in Bohemia.

"There is little similarity between the mercantile methods of this country and Bohemia," said L. Winternitz, who has lately returned from a visit to Bohemia, to a reporter of THE TRADESMAN the other day. "Such a thing as our general store is totally unknown, each line of goods having a separate and distinct representative. For instance, a grocer sells simply tea, coffee, sugar and a few other plain staples. Flour, meal and compressed yeast are sold in stores by themselves. Fruits and vegetables are sold at the market hall, which is a feature in every town of importance in the empire. Cigars and tobacco are sold in separate stands, owned by the government and presided over by old soldiers and soldiers' widows, who receive a percentage on the sales in lieu of a pension. The handling of tobacco, both manufactured and unmanufactured, is conducted under the supervision of the government, and the tobacco stores are also the selling agencies for postage stamps and revenue stamps, every invoice, receipt, check, draft and note being void unless bearing a government stamp. The government also has a monopoly of the salt business, none but government officials being permitted to handle it. No merchant is permitted to engage in business without a permit from the city, which requires him to prove his ability to conduct a store by showing past experience. Drug stores are permitted only in certain localities and are also limited to a certain number of inhabitants. This requirement prevents excessive competition, making the holder of a license to open a drug store a fortunate individual. Drug stores are compelled to keep open all night or have a clerk in readiness to answer the night bell. Although the country is cursed with holidays, there being a holiday every few days, all kinds of mercantile business is carried on seven days in the week. Of late years, however, a law has been enacted compelling all places of business to close between 2 and 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, except theatres, cafes, hotels and street cars."

"All things considered, which country do you prefer—America or Bohemia?"

"America is good enough for me."

A Clever Conception

From the Denver Commercial Tribune.

W. F. McLaughlin & Co., of Chicago, hit the bull's eye square in the center when they conceived the idea of packing XXXX coffee in a handsome bureau which would retail in any furniture establishment for from six to seven dollars. There is no occasion to dwell upon the merits of XXXX coffee when the importers are unable to keep pace with their orders, but for the benefit of the retailer a word in regard to the XXXX coffee bureau may be welcome. It is made of selected kiln-dried wood in cherry imitation with top and back board of hard wood and highly polished, making an article of furniture which can be sold to good profit or used in the household of the most fastidious store keeper. If the merchant chooses to sell it, it will certainly increase his profit two or three cents a pound on XXXX, quite an item on this favorite staple.

The Hardware Market.

Wire nails still decline a little. Tin is being marked up by the jobbers to correspond with the present cost of importation. There is no change in rope, the present price of sisal and manilla being lower than ever before known in the history of the country. In fact, the price of sisal is about the same as the cost of the fiber from which it is made.



WILLIAM CONNOR,
Box 346, Marshall, Mich.

Merchants In Clothing

Will best consult their own interests and that of their trade if they will post themselves with the styles, make up, perfect fit and remarkably reasonable prices of our entire line, adapted for all classes of trade. Our single and double breasted

Overcoats and Ulsters

while being worn cannot possibly be told from the best made to order garments. The demand has been so great that we are making up a large number more in all colors and grades, Cheviots, Meltons, Kerseys, Homespun, Covert Cloth in full or half roll box, top and regular cuts, Chinchillas and Ulsters.

FALL SUITS Large selections and newest novelties, double and single breasted sacks, nobby three button cutaway frocks and regular frock suits, also Prince Albert and other coats and vests in "Clays" worsted and other attractive materials.

A select line of pants well worthy of attention.

WILLIAM CONNOR our Michigan representative during the past nine years will be pleased to call upon you at any time, if you will favor him with a line addressed to him, box 346, Marshall, Mich., where he resides.

Having been established thirty-one years, during all of which time we have had a large and increasing trade in Michigan, we know pretty well the requirements of the trade.

MICHAEL KOLB & SON,
Wholesale Clothiers, Rochester, N. Y.

Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits. William Connor is pleased to state that he has been highly complimented by merchants assuring him that they are the nicest, cleanest, best made and lowest in price seen this season. September, 1891.

Colored Statements.

We have a few thousand 5-pound colored statements, size 5½ x 8½, super-fine paper, which we will close out:

Printed and blocked in tabs of 100	500,	\$1 65
	1,000,	2 50
	2,000, @	2 25

We have the following colors, Pink, Blue, Canary, Cherry, Fawn, Amber, Lilac. We cannot break packages—that is, print less than 500 of one color—of these goods.

The Tradesman Company,
Grand Rapids.

Free Waterpower Privilege.

I have a fine waterpower on Rapid River, near where the new extension of the Chicago & West Michigan crosses said river, near enough to run a side track, which, with the necessary ground for building I am anxious to give away. Who wants it? ALLAN F. LITTLE,
AARWOOD, Kalkaska Co., Mich.

H. M. REYNOLDS & SON, Tar and Gravel Roofers,

And dealers in Tarrd Felt, Building Paper, Pitch, Coal Tar, Asphaltum, Rosin, Mineral Wool, Etc.
Corner Louis and Campau Sts.,
GRAND RAPIDS.

What Our Customers Say.



MRS. L. W. COLE,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs and Stationery,

Wall Paper and Fishing Tackle.

Petoskey, Mich., Aug 3, 1891

Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co
Grand Rapids Mich.
It is a pleasure
to us to say there is not a
Drug House that we do business
with that gives us better satisfaction
in promptness of delivery, good goods,
fair prices well filled orders and
accommodations in general than
the H & P Drug Co of Grand
Rapids Mich.

Respectfully

Mrs L. W. Cole
—L—

WM. H. SEVERANCE,
Druggist.

Middleville, Mich., 1891

I have dealt with the
H & P Drug Co almost exclusively
for nearly six years, have
always received goods with
promptness and as ordered.
I am satisfied with the quality
and standard strength of
their preparations and shall
undoubtedly continue to deal
with them as long as they and
I remain in business.

Respectfully yours

W. H. Severance

HESSLER BROS.,
Druggists.

Rockford, Mich., August 21 1891

To those that are in need of
anything in their line we
would most cheerfully recommend
the Hazeltine Perkins Drug Co.
having dealt with the firm upwards
of 5 years: for promptness of
shipping orders & quality of
goods in our estimation
are second to none of their
competitors.

Respect

Hessler Bros.

P.S. anything you may add to this
to make it stronger we most
cheerfully endorse
H



Office of

James R. Odell,

DEALER IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

School Books, Stationery, Etc.

Fremont, Mich., Aug 17 1891

Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co
Grand Rapids
Mich

As to having done business
with you ever since your existence
as a firm I will say it has been
to my entire satisfaction both as
regards quality of goods and
promptness in shipping.

Very truly yours

James R. Odell

Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—Oil cloves, po. jalap, tonka beans, German quinine, hemp seed.
Declined—Gum arabic, nitrate silver, linseed oil, turpentine, citric acid, gum camphor.

ACIDUM.		TINCTURES.	
Aceticum	80 10	Aconitum Napellis R.	60
Benzolcum German.	50 60	" " F.	50
Boracie	20 30	Aloes	60
Carbonum	40 30	" and myrrh.	60
Citricum	20 30	Arnica	60
Hydrochlor	30 5	Asafetida	50
Nitricum	10 12	Atropine Belladonna	60
Oxalicum	11 10	Benzoin	60
Phosphoricum dil.	20	" Co.	50
Salicylicum	1 30 10	Cinchona	50
Sulphuricum	1 1/2 5	Columba	50
Tannicum	1 40 10	Conium	50
Tartaricum	40 42	Cubeba	50
AMMONIA.		DIGITALIS.	
Aqua, 16 deg.	3 1/2 5	Digitalis	50
" 20 deg.	5 1/2 7	Ergot	50
Carbonas	12 14	Gentian	50
Chloridum	12 14	" Co.	50
ANILINE.		GUAIACA.	
Black	2 00 25	Guaiaca	50
Brown	80 10	" ammon.	50
Red	45 50	Zingiber	50
Yellow	2 50 30	Hioscyamus	50
BACCÆ.		IODINE.	
Cubee (po. 90)	90 10	Iodine	75
Juniperus	80 10	" Colorless.	75
Xanthoxylum	25 30	Ferri Chloridum	35
BALSAMUM.		KINO.	
Copaiba	55 60	Kino	50
Peru	21 50	Lobelia	50
Terabin, Canada	35 40	Myrrh	50
Tolutan	35 50	Nux Vomica	50
CORTEX.		OPII.	
Abies, Canadian.	18	Opii	50
Cassia	11	" Camphorated.	50
Cinchona Flava	18	" Deodor.	2 00
Euonymus atropurp.	30	Aurant Cortex	50
Myrica Cerifera, po.	20	Quassia	50
Prunus Virgini.	14	Rhatany	50
Quillaja, grd.	14	" Co.	50
Sassafras	14	Serpentaria	50
Ulmus Po (Ground 12)	10	Stromonium	50
EXTRACTUM.		VALERIAN.	
Glycerhiza Glabra	24 25	Valerian	50
" po.	33 35	Veratrum Veride	50
Haematox, 15 lb. box	112 12	MISCELLANEOUS.	
" 15	112 14	Æther, Spts Nit, 3 F.	20 28
" 1/48	142 15	" " A F.	30 32
" 1/64	162 17	Alumen	2 1/2 3
FERRUM.		" ground, (po.	3 1/2 4
Carbonate Precip.	2 15	7)	3 1/2 4
Citrate and Quinia	2 30 50	Anatto	50 60
Citrate Soluble	2 30	Antimoni, po.	4 5
Ferrocyanidum Sol.	2 15	Antipyrin, et Potass T.	50 60
Solut Chloridum	1 1/2 2	Antifebrin	60 70
Sulphate, com'l	1 1/2 2	Argent Nitras, ounce	67
" pure	2 7	Arsenicum	50 7
FLORA.		Balm Gilead Bud.	38 40
Arnica	22 25	Bismuth S. N.	2 10 20 20
Antemils	20 30	Calcium Chlor, 18, (1/48	11 1/2 12
Matricaria	20 30	" 11, 1/48, 12)	9
FOLIA.		Cantharides Russian,	60 10
Barosma	20 50	Capici Fructus, af.	20 20
Cassia Acutifol, Tin-	25 28	" po.	25 25
ively	35 50	" B po.	20 20
" Alx.	35 50	Caryophyllus, (po. 12)	12 13
Salyia officinalis, 1/48	12 15	Carmin, No. 40.	50 55
and 1/48	82 10	Cera Alba, S. F.	50 55
Ura Ursi	82 10	Cera Flava	30 40
GUMMI.		Coccus	40 40
Acacia, 1st picked.	25	Cassia Fructus	20 20
" 2d	20	Centuria	10 10
" 3d	20	Cetaceum	42 42
" sifted sorts.	3 1	Chloroform	60 63
" po.	60 80	Chloral Hydr Crst.	1 50 61 30
Aloe, Barb. (po. 30)	50 60	Chondrus	20 25
" Cape, (po. 30)	50 60	Cinchonidine, P. & W	15 20
" Socotri, (po. 80)	50 60	" German 3	12
Catechu, 1s, (1/48, 14 1/48,	1	Corks, list, dis. per	60
16)	1	cent	60
Ammoniac	35 40	Creasotum	50 50
Assafetida, (po. 30)	22	Creta, (bbl. 75)	2 2
Benzolcum	50 55	" prep.	50 55
Camphora	50 53	" precip.	90 11
Euphorbium po	35 10	" Rubra	8 8
Galbanum	20 30	Crocus	25 30
Gamboge, po.	80 95	Cudbear	50 55
Guaiacum, (po. 30)	20	Cupri Sulph	5 6
Kino, (po. 25)	20	Dextrine	10 12
Mastic	20 30	Ether Sulph.	60 70
Myrrh, (po. 45)	40	Emery, all numbers.	20
Opil, (po. 3 30)	2 10 20 30	" po.	3 5
Shellac	25 35	Ergota, (po. 60)	50 55
" bleached	25 33	Flake White	12 15
Tragacanth	30 75	Galla	20 23
HERBA—In ounce packages.		Gambler	7 8
Absinthium	25	Gelatn, Cooper.	40 60
Eupatorium	20	" French	40 60
Lobelia	25	Glassware flint, 70 and 10.	10
Majorum	28	by box 60 and 10	10
Mentha Piperita	23	Glue, Brown	10 15
" Vir.	25	" White	12 15
Rue	30 30	Glycerina	17 25
Tanacetum, V.	30 30	Grana Paradisi	22 22
Thymus, V.	25	Humulus	25 55
MAGNESIA.		Hydraag Chlor Mite.	50 50
Calcined, Pat	55 60	" Cor	20 20
Carbonate, Pat	20 22	" Ox Rubrum	21 10
Carbonate, K. & M.	20 25	" Ammoniat.	60 10
Carbonate, Jennings.	35 36	" Unguentum.	40 55
OLEUM.		Hydragryum	70 70
Absinthium	3 50 24 00	Lithyobolla, Am.	1 25 10 30
Amygdalae, Dulc.	45 75	Indigo	75 100
Amygdalae, Amarae.	8 00 28 25	Iodine, Resubl.	3 75 85
Anisi	1 75 85	Iodoform	24 70
Aurant Cortex	3 75 80	Lupulin	35 40
Bergamul	3 75 80	Lycopodium	40 45
Cajiputi	70 80	Macis	80 85
Caryophylli	95 100	Liquor Arsen et Hy-	20 27
Cedar	35 65	drag Iod.	10 12
Chenopodil	60 60	Liquor Potass Arsenitis	10 12
Cinnamoni	1 15 20 30	Magnesia, Sulph (bbl	20 3
Citronella	45 45	1 1/2)	50 60
Conium Mac.	35 65	Mannia, S. F.	50 60
Copaiba	1 30 21 30		

Morphia, S. P. & W.	1 95 20 30	Selditz Mixture	25	Lindseed, boiled	39 42
C. Co. S. N. Y. Q. & C.	1 85 20 10	Sinapis	18	Neat's Foot, winter	50 60
Moschus Canton	2 40 10	" opt.	30	strained	41 46
Myristica, No. 1	70 75	Snuff, Maccaboy, De	35	Spirits Turpentine	41 46
Nux Vomica, (po. 20)	2 10	Voes	35	PAINTS.	
Os. Sepia	2 25 28	Snuff, Scotch, De, Voes	35	Red Venetian	1 1/2 2 1/2
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D.	2 25 28	Soda Boras, (po. 12)	11 12	Soda et Potass Tart.	1 1/2 2 1/2
Co.	2 25 28	Soda Carb.	1 1/2 2	" Ber.	1 1/2 2 1/2
Pils Liq, N. C., 1/2 gal	2 25 28	Soda, Bi Carb.	1 1/2 2	Putty, commercial	2 1/2 2 1/2
doz	2 25 28	Soda, Ash	3 1/2 4	" strictly pure	2 1/2 2 1/2
Pils Liq, quarts	2 25 28	Soda, Sulphas.	4 4	Vermilion Prime Amer-	13 16
Pil Hydragr, (po. 80)	2 25 28	Spts, Ether Co.	50 55	ican	70 75
Piper Nigra, (po. 22)	2 25 28	" Myrcia Dom.	25 25	Vermilion, English	70 75
Piper Alba, (po. 55)	2 25 28	" Myrcia Imp.	25 25	Green, Peninsular	70 75
Pix Burgun	2 25 28	" Vini Rect. bbl	2 31 2 41	Lead, red	7 7 1/2
Plumbi Acet	1 10 15	Less 5c gal., cash ten days.	2 31 2 41	" white	7 7 1/2
Pulvis Ipecac et opil	1 10 15	Strychnia Crystal	2 31 2 41	Whiting, white Span	60 70
Pyrethrum, boxes H	2 25 28	Sulphur, Subl.	3 4 4	Whiting, Gilders	60 70
" P. D. Co., doz	2 25 28	" Roll	2 31 2 41	White, Paris American	1 0
Pyrethrum, pv.	30 35	Tamarinds	80 10	Whiting, Paris Eng.	1 0
Quassia	30 35	Terebenth Venice	25 30	cliff	1 40
Quinia, S. P. & W.	31 36	Theobromae	45 50	Pioneer Prepared Paint	20 21 4
" S. German.	21 24	Vanilla	9 00 16 00	Swiss Villa Prepared	1 00 1 20
Rubia Tincturum	12 14	Zinci Sulph.	70 8	VARNISHES.	
Saccharum Lactis pv.	35			No. 1 Turp Coach	1 10 1 20
Salacin	1 80 1 85			Extra Turp.	1 60 1 70
Sanguis Draconis	40 50			Coach Body	2 75 3 00
Santonine	4 50			No. 1 Turp Furn	1 00 1 10
Sapo, W.	12 14			Eutra Turk Damar	1 55 1 60
" M.	10 12			Japan Dryer, No. 1	70 75
" G.	15			Turp.	70 75

Get What You Ask For!
--HINKLEY'S BONE LINIMENT--
FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS THE FAVORITE.
Enclosed in White Wrappers and made by D. F. FOSTER, Saginaw, Mich.

Drugs & Medicines.

State Board of Pharmacy.
One Year—Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso.
Two Years—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.
Three Years—James Vernon, Detroit.
Four Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Five Years—George Gundrum, Ionia.
President—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.
Secretary—Jas. Vernon, Detroit.
Treasurer—Geo. Gundrum, Ionia.
Meetings for 1891—Lansing, Nov. 4.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.
President—D. E. Prall, Saginaw.
First Vice-President—H. G. Coleman, Kalamazoo.
Second Vice-President—Prof. A. B. Prescott, Ann Arbor.
Third Vice-President—Jas. Vernon, Detroit.
Secretary—C. A. Bugbee, Cheboygan.
Treasurer—Wm Dupont, Detroit.
Next Meeting—At Ann Arbor, Oct. 20, 21 and 22, 1891.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.
President, W. R. Jewett, Secretary, Frank H. Escott.
Regular Meetings—First Wednesday evening of March, June, September and December.

Grand Rapids Drug Clerks' Association.
President, F. D. Kipp; Secretary, W. C. Smith.

Detroit Pharmaceutical Society.
President, F. Rohnert; Secretary, J. P. Rheinfrank.

Muskegon Drug Clerks' Association.
President N. Miller; Secretary, A. T. Wheeler.

A TRUE MAN.

"Are my biscuits light, John?" asks the charming young wife.
As she smiles on her husband, and he, with emphasis, answers, "They're lovely, my life."
As light as the foam of the sea."
"Is the steak cooked to suit you?" she gently inquires.
And he says, as he smilingly noods, "It might have been cooked at celestial fires, and is tender enough for the gods."
"And the coffee, that pleases you, too, does it, dear?"
She asks, overjoyed with his praise, Which rather than strains of sweet music she'd hear,
"I never drank better," he says.

So she sits down beside him and with him partakes.
And the rigid, no doubt will confess That if John tells her lies in the answers he makes.
He's a gentleman, nevertheless.

Ungrateful People.

You may rest upon this as an unfailing truth, that there neither is, nor ever was, any person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also insufferably proud; nor any one proud who was not equally ungrateful. Ingratitude overlooks all kindness, because pride makes it carry its head so high. Ingratitude is too base to return a kindness, and too proud to regard it—much like the tops of mountains, lofty, yet barren, which produce nothing, which yield nothing, which feed nobody, which clothe nobody, yet are high and stately, and look down upon all the world about them. It was ingratitude which put the poniard into Brutus' hand, but it was want of compassion which thrust it into Caesar's heart. Friendship consists properly in mutual offices, and a generous strife in alternate acts of kindness. But he who does a kindness to an ungrateful person sets his seal to a

flint, and sows his seed upon the sand; upon the former he makes no impression, and from the latter finds no production.

Remarkable Fecundity.

The father of the Duchesse d'Etampes, the celebrated favorite of Francis I of France, Guillaume de Pisselieu Seigneur d'Heilly, had thirty children by three wives. Benjamin Franklin was the fifteenth of seventeen children. Dianora Frescobaldi, an Italian lady of the sixteenth century, was the mother of fifty-two children. The inscription on her famous portrait by Brougno in the San Donato collection, says she never had less than three children at a birth and there is a tradition in the Frescobaldi family that she once had six. Brand, in his history of Newcastle, mentions as a well-attested fact that a weaver in Scotland had by one wife sixty-two children, all of whom lived to be baptised, and in Aberconway Church may still be seen a monument to the memory of Nicholas Hooker, who was himself a forty-first child and the father of twenty-seven by one wife.

Chinese Matting.

Samples of new Chinese mattings are being shown on the market. The shipments of this class of goods to the United States is only about one-half of what it was a year ago at this time, and it is probable that prices may advance later in the season unless there should be a greater export from China to this country. The sale of mattings in the West is on the increase, as it is a material that can be used profitably both in city and country homes as an economical floor covering. It is especially desirable as a summer covering for floors.

The Founder of Aniline Dyes.

The founder of the aniline dye industry, Prof. August Wilhelm von Hofmann, last month celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate. It was on the 8th of August, 1841, that the title of "doctor of philosophy" was awarded him on the strength of his classic essay on "The presence of aniline and chinoline in coal tar." Prof. V. Hofmann must be ranked with the greatest of modern chemists.

The Drug Market.

Gum arabic is lower. Oil cloves has advanced. Po. jalap root is higher. Tonka beans are higher. Nitrate silver has declined. Gum opium is steady. Morphia is unchanged. German quinine has advanced. Linseed oil has declined. Spirits turpentine is lower.

Au Sable—J. Solomon & Son have removed their tailor shop to Saginaw.

GROCERIES.

The Time to Buy.

The New York Shipping List, which is one of the most conservative commercial journals in the country, advises its patrons what to buy and what not to buy under the above caption:

We do not mean that it is time to buy speculative stocks, as advice is never given on that very uncertain point; we refer to merchandise only. Indications favor holders, as the Wall street barometer is generally followed by merchants, and the developments of the past few days have greatly strengthened all the markets that are not burdened with surplus stocks. Prices on most goods have ruled low for some months because of the lack of confidence which caused buyers to limit orders for immediate necessities only. Holders of large stocks found that important reductions in prices failed to stimulate business, and they were sometimes forced to realize at auction in order to obtain money to meet pressing obligations. We are now on the threshold of prosperity, and sellers are placed in a position to dictate terms, except in cases where over production interferes with a higher range of prices, as in cotton and coffee. Many articles in the drug line are active and higher, but quinine is not in a condition to sympathize. Canned goods are not expected to appreciate in value at present because of the large supply. Metals may sympathize more or less with the improved condition of general business; lead continues firm without outside assistance; copper would probably advance on a better demand; tin values being controlled by speculators, the market is uncertain; the iron trade is feeling the effect of the improvement in other channels, and increased orders are hardening prices. The coffee market is in the mire, and some time may be required to put it on a more solid foundation; teas are expected to enhance slightly in value, although circumstances have been opposed to any upward change. Sugar has probably touched the highest figure to be reached this season. The large crop of cotton is the principal bearish feature in that trade. Heavy crops of cereals have encouraged a large export movement, and the European markets are ready to receive all that can be shipped; this may support grain until next summer. The railroad and ocean traffic has seldom been greater, and good dividends are promised from that source. Paints and oils are favoring manufacturers, with the exception of linseed and probably cotton oil, as the heavy seed crops will produce comparatively cheap raw material unless an important export outlet is found, and that may be the case in flaxseed.

After all, the law of supply and demand rules the markets, but a better demand has been created by the restoration of confidence, by the very favorable money situation, greatly increased business of the railroads and other fortunate circumstances, and it would be very strange if this combination of unusual events failed to have an important influence on the merchandise markets. Now is the time to buy with the exercise of discretion. We do not think that the Wall street failure will be far-reaching in its results; it is purely a speculative failure, and may influence the money market for a few days.

More Sugar Competition.

From the New York Shipping List.

The Beet Sugar Development Co. is the name of a New York corporation, which is represented to be backed by heavy capital. The evident intention is to get on the ground floor of the beet sugar industry, and to give it more importance than the cane sugar industry, if possible. The parties identified with the movement are not acquainted with local sugar interests, but they see great possibilities in the extraction of sugar from beets, and confidently believe that they can take some of the laurels as well as most of the profits from the sugar trust. The person at the head of the new enterprise claims to have secured control for the United States of all the latest and

improved machinery, including the only successful German process of producing a palatable granulated white sugar without double refining, thus greatly economizing in the cost of manufacture and proportionately increasing the profits. The plan of operation is to form auxiliary companies in the South and West. The parent corporation will furnish everything wanted to construct the necessary plants and take a controlling interest. Agents are to circulate throughout the country to encourage the planting of beets, and make contracts with farmers for purchasing entire crops of the sugar producing vegetable. The promoters believe that every local company should pay at least 20 per cent. as a minimum on the capital invested. A representative of the corporation visited Germany during the summer, and after thoroughly investigating the beet sugar industry, returns with the belief that it can be conducted on a cheaper basis in the United States. The bounty here is a great encouragement, and its removal would not seriously interfere with the business, it is claimed. The next Democratic Congress is not expected to revise or repeal the bounty feature of the present law, as it would hurt too many constituents in the South and West.

The Cranberry Crop.

The cranberry crop of Michigan is almost a complete failure, owing to the drought during July, the frost on the 31st of that month, the hail storm on September 2 and the tip worm—in some cases singly and in others in combination. Dr. Walker, who has the largest marsh in the State, at Glen Arbor, announces that his crop is almost a total failure. The same is true of Mr. Barton's marsh, at Leland, and Mr. Leach's marsh, at Walton Junction. Advices from other parts of the State are to the same effect, and reports from Wisconsin are by no means encouraging. The tip worm, which made its first appearance in Michigan marshes this year, is viewed with alarm by the cranberry growers, as it has caused a complete annihilation of the crop in some sections of the country. It attacks the plant about blossoming time, enveloping the top portion in a fine web and completely destroying the blossoms and small berries.

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.

Crockery & Glassware

LAMP BURNERS.	
No. 0 Sun	45
No. 1 "	50
No. 2 "	75
Tubular	75
LAMP CHIMNEYS.—Per box.	
6 doz. in box	1 75
No. 0 Sun	1 88
No. 1 "	2 70
No. 2 "	2 70
First quality	
No. 0 Sun, crimp top	2 25
No. 1 "	2 40
No. 2 "	3 40
XXX Flint	
No. 0 Sun, crimp top	2 60
No. 1 "	2 80
No. 2 "	3 80
Pearl top	
No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled	3 70
No. 2 "	4 70
No. 2 Hinge	4 70
La Bastie	
No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz.	1 25
No. 2 "	1 50
No. 1 crimp, per doz.	1 25
No. 2 "	1 60
FRUIT JARS.	
Mason's or Lightning	
Pints	13 00
Quarts	14 00
Half gallons	17 00
Rubbers	55
Caps only	4 50
STONEWARE.—AKRON.	
Butter Crocks, 1 and 2 gal.	66
" " 3 to 6 gal.	66 1/2
Jugs, 1/2 gal., per doz.	75
" 1 "	90
" 2 "	1 80
Milk Pans, 1/2 gal., per doz. (glazed 75c)	60
" 1 "	72

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—Fancy eating command \$1.50 per bbl. Cooking are held at \$1 per bbl.
Beans—Dry beans are beginning to come in freely, dealers paying \$1.25@1.50 for unpicked and country picked and holding at \$2 for city picked.
Butter—Choice dairy now commands 18@19c, while factory creamery has advanced to 24c.
Celery—20c per doz. bunches.
Cabbages—35@40c per doz.
Cucumbers—Pickling, 15@20c per 100.
Eggs—Dealers pay 16c and freight, holding at 18c.
Grapes—Warden's command 3c; Niagara Delawares and Catawbas, 4c. per lb.
Honey—Dull at 16@18 for clean comb.
Onions—65c per bu. for good stock.
Muskmelons—40c for common; 65c for Osage.
Peaches—The market is unsteady, ranging from 50c to \$2 per bushel. Smocks and seedlings are in plentiful supply, but choice fruit is about played out.
Pears—Clapp's Favorite and Flemish Beauties are in good demand at \$1.50@1.75 per bu.; common grades are about out of market.
Peppers—Green 81 per bushel.
Potatoes—Little doing at about 35@40c per bu.
Quinces—\$2.25 per bushel.
Sweet Potatoes—\$3.25 per bbl. for choice Jersey stock.
Tomatoes—The supply is almost unprecedented, dealers pay 2c and sell at 25c.

POULTRY.

Local dealers pay as follows for dressed fowls:
Spring chickens.....12 @13
Fall chickens.....@10
Turkeys.....@11
Spring ducks.....@13
Fall ducks.....@11
Geese.....@

PROVISIONS.

The Grand Rapids Packing and Provision Co. quotes as follows:

PORK IN BARRELS.	
Mess, new	11 75
Short cut	12 0
Extra clear pig, short cut	15 00
Extra clear, heavy	
Clear, fat back	14 50
Boston clear, short cut	15 00
Clear back, short cut	14 50
Standard clear, short cut, best	15 00
SAUSAGE—Fresh and Smoked.	
Pork Sausage	7
Ham Sausage	9
Tongue Sausage	9
Frankfort Sausage	8
Blood Sausage	5
Bologna, straight	5
Bologna, thick	5
Head Cheese	5
LARD—Kettle Rendered.	
Tierces	8 1/2
Tubs	8 1/2
50 lb. Tins	8 1/2
LARD.	
	Family. Com. pound.
Tierces	6 1/2 6 1/2
0 and 50 lb. Tubs	6 1/2 6 1/2
2 lb. Pails, 20 in a case	7 1/2 7 1/2
5 lb. Pails, 12 in a case	7 1/2 7 1/2
10 lb. Pails, 6 in a case	7 1/2 7 1/2
30 lb. Pails, 4 in a case	7 1/2 7 1/2
50 lb. Cans	6 1/2 6 1/2
BEEF IN BARRELS.	
Extra Mess, warranted 300 lbs.	7 50
Extra Mess, Chicago packing	7 50
Boneless, rump butts	10 50
SMOKED MEATS—Canned or Plain.	
Hams, average 20 lbs.	9 1/2
" " 16 lbs.	10 1/2
" " 12 to 14 lbs.	10 1/2
" picnic	7 1/2
" best boneless	9 1/2
Shoulders	7 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, boneless	1 1/2
Dried beef, ham prices	9
Long Cuts, heavy	8
Briskets, medium	8 1/2
" light	8 1/2

FRESH MEATS.

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

FISH AND OYSTERS.

F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows:
FRESH FISH.
Whitefish.....@ 8
Trout.....@ 8
Halibut.....@ 15
Clasoes.....@ 5
Flounders.....@ 9
Bluefish.....@ 10
Mackerel.....@ 25
Cod.....@ 12
California salmon.....@ 20
OYSTERS—Bulk.
Standards, per gal.....81 30
Selects.....1 75
OYSTERS—Cans.
Fairhaven Counts.....@ 35
F. J. D. Selects.....@ 70
Selects.....@ 25
F. J. D.....@ 25
Anchor.....@ 15
Standards.....@ 15
Favorites.....@ 15
SHELL GOODS.
Oysters, per 100.....1 25
Clams.....75

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:

STICK CANDY.	
Full Weight.	Bbls. Pails.
Standard, per lb.	6 1/2 7 1/2
" H. H.	6 1/2 7 1/2
" Twist	6 1/2 7 1/2
Boston Cream	6 1/2 7 1/2
Cut Leaf	7 1/2 8 1/2
Extra H. H.	7 1/2 8 1/2
MIXED CANDY.	
Full Weight.	Bbls. Pails.
Standard	6 1/2 7 1/2
Leader	6 1/2 7 1/2
Special	7 8
Royal	7 8
Nobby	7 1/2 8 1/2
Broken	7 1/2 8 1/2
English Rock	7 1/2 8 1/2
Conserves	7 1/2 8 1/2
Broken Taffy	7 1/2 8 1/2
Peanut Squares	7 1/2 8 1/2
Extra	10
French Creams	10 1/2
Valley Creams	13 1/2
FANCY—In bulk.	
Full Weight.	Bbls. Pails.
Lozenges, plain	10 1/2 11 1/2
" printed	11 12 1/2
Chocolate Drops	12 1/2
Chocolate Monumentals	14
Gum Drops	5 6 1/2
Moss Drops	8 9
Sour Drops	8 1/2 9 1/2
Imperial	10 1/2 11 1/2
FANCY—In 5 lb. boxes.	
	Per box.
Lemon Drops	55
Sour Drops	55
Peppermint Drops	65
Chocolate Drops	70
H. M. Chocolate Drops	90
Gum Drops	40@50
Licorice Drops	1 00
A. B. Licorice Drops	90
Lozenges, plain	65
" printed	65
Imperial	65
Motatoes	75
Cream Bar	60
Molasses Bar	55
Hand Made Creams	85@95
Plain Creams	80@90
Decorated Creams	1 00
String Rock	70
Burnt Almonds	1 00
Wintergreen Berries	65
CARAMELS.	
No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb. boxes	34
No. 1, " " "	51
No. 2, " " "	28
No. 3, " " "	42
Stand up, 5 lb. boxes	1 10
ORANGES.	
Sorrentos, 200	4 50
Imperial, 160	4 50
LEMONS.	
Messina, choice, 300	@ 6 50
" fancy, 300	@ 7 00
" choice 300	@ 6 50
" fancy 300	@ 7 50
OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Figs, Smyrna, new, fancy layers	@ 19
" " " " "	@ 16
" " " " "	@ 12 1/2
" Fard, 10-lb. box	@ 10
" " 50-lb. "	@ 5
" Persian, 50-lb. box	@
NUTS.	
Almonds, Tarragona	@ 17
IVACS	@ 16 1/2
" California	@ 17
Brazils, new	@ 8
Filberts	@ 11 1/2
Walnuts, Grenoble	@ 14 1/2
" Marbot	@ 12
" Chili	@ 10
Table Nuts, fancy	@ 14
" choice	@ 12 1/2
Pecans, Texas, H. P.	15 @ 17 1/2
Cocoanuts, full sacks	@ 25
PEANUTS.	
Fancy, H. P., Suns	@ 5 1/2
" Roasted	@ 7
Fancy, H. P., Flags	@ 5 1/2
" Roasted	@ 7
Choice, H. P., Extras	@ 4 1/2
" " Roasted	@ 6 1/2
HIDES, PELTS and FURS.	
Perkins & Hess pay as follows:	
HIDES.	
Green	3 @ 4
Part Cured	@ 5
Full	@ 5
Dry	@ 7
Kips, green	4 @ 5
" cured	5 @ 5 1/2
Calfskins, green	4 @ 5
" cured	5 @ 5
Deacon skins	10 @ 30
No. 2 hides 1/4 off.	
PELTS.	
Shearlings	10 @ 25
Lambs	20 @ 75
WOOL.	
Washed	20@30
Unwashed	10@20
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Tallow	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Grease butter	1 @ 2
Switches	1 1/2 @ 2
Ginseng	2 50 @ 3 00
OILS.	
The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows, 1 barrels, f. o. b. Grand Rapids:	
Water White	@ 8 1/2
Special White	@ 8 1/2
Michigan Test	@ 7 1/2
Naptha	@ 7 1/2
Gasolite	@ 8 1/2
Cylinder	@ 27
Eugene	@ 13
Black, Summer	@ 8

APPLE BUTTER, 7 1/2 @ 68	Lawrence, 1	Strawberries, 1	Hummel's, foil, 1 50	Wheat, 1	Nutmegs, fancy, 80	IMPERIAL, 2 35
Chicago goods, 3 00	Hamburg, 2 25	Lawrence, 1	tin, 2 50	Cracked, 5	" No. 1, 15	Common to fair, 18
AXLE GREASE, 1 00	Erie, 1 15	Whortleberries, 1 40	CHICORY, 4 1/2	FISH-Salt, 1 10	" No. 2, 15	Superior to fine, 30
Frazer's, 80	Common, 1 40	F. & W., 1 25	Red, 7	Bloaters, 1 10	Pepper, Singapore, black, 15	YOUNG HYSON, 2 35
" 3 doz. case, 2 40	Blueberries, 1 30	MEATS, 2 10	Cotton, 40 ft., per doz., 1 25	Cod, 1 10	" white, 15	Common to fair, 18
" per gross, 3 00	Corned beef, Libby's, 2 10	Potted beef, Armour's, 1 75	" 50 ft., 1 40	Whole, 1 10	Pure Ground in Bulk, 15	Superior to fine, 30
25 lb. pails, 1 00	" 70 ft., 1 75	" 80 ft., 1 90	" 60 ft., 1 60	Strips, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	And Saigon, 20	Fair, 18
15 lb. " 75	" 72 ft., 1 60	CONDENSED MILK, 7 40	Jute, 60 ft., 1 90	Hallibut, 10 1/2	" Saigon, 20	Choice, 24
Aurora, 1 75	" chicken, 1/2 lb., 95	Crane, 6 50	" 72 ft., 1 60	Herring, 10 1/2	Cloves, Ambouya, 30	Best, 40
" 3 doz. case, 1 60	" 1 lb., 1 00	Genuine Swiss, 8 10	Eagle, 7 40	Scalped, 22	Zanzibar, 30	TOBACCO, 2 35
" per gross, 6 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	American Swiss, 7 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	Holland, 11 00	Ginger, African, 15	Fine Cut, 2 35
Diamond, 1 50	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	COUPON BOOKS, 1 25	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	Keels, 95	" Cochin, 18	Pails unless otherwise noted, 40
Wood boxes, per doz., 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	1 TRADESMAN, 1 25	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	Round shore, 1/2 bbl., 2 75	" Jamaica, 20	Hiawatha, 40
" 3 doz. case, 1 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	5 TRADESMAN, 1 25	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 1 bbl., 1 50	Mace Batavia, 20	Sweet Cuba, 34
" per gross, 5 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	1 CREDIT COUPON, 1 25	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	Mackerel, 9 00	Mustard, Eng. and Trieste, 25	McGinty, 24
Peerless, 90	" 1 lb., 1 00	5 CREDIT COUPON, 1 25	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	Fancy, 5 50 @ 4 00	" Trieste, 25	" 1/2 bbls, 22
BAKING POWDER, 45	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 1 lb., per hundred, 2 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	Sardines, 45	Nutmegs, No. 2, 25	Little Darling, 22
" 1/2 lb., 3 doz., 45	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 2 1/2, " " " 2 50	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	Russian, kegs, 45	Pepper, Singapore, black, 30	1791, 1/2 bbls, 22
" 1 lb., " 1 " 1 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 3, " " " 3 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	Trou, 5 00	" white, 30	1891, 1/2 bbls, 19
" bulk, 1 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 4, " " " 4 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	Whitfish, 80	" Cayenne, 25	Vandy City, 33
Telfer's, 1/2 lb. cans, doz, 85	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 5, " " " 5 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	No. 1, 1/2 bbls., 100 lbs., 7 00	" Absolute in Packages, 40	Searhead, 40
" 1/2 lb. " 85	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 6, " " " 6 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	No. 1, kits, 10 lbs., 1 30	Allspice, 84 1 55	Joker, 24
" 1 lb. " 1 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 7, " " " 7 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	Family, 1/2 bbls., 100 lbs., 3 50	Cinnamon, 84 1 55	Zero, 24
Artic, 1/2 lb. cans, 1 30	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 8, " " " 8 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" kits, 10 lbs., 45	Cloves, 84 1 55	L & W, 28
" 1 lb. " 2 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 9, " " " 9 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	Fancy, 5 50 @ 4 00	Ginger, Jam, 84 1 55	Here it is, 21
" 1 lb. " 2 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 10, " " " 10 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	Sage, 5 50 @ 4 00	" AF, 84 1 55	Old Style, 31
" 1 lb. " 2 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 11, " " " 11 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	Mustard, 84 1 55	Pepper, 84 1 55	Old Homesty, 4
Red Star, 1/2 lb. cans, 1 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 12, " " " 12 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	Sage, 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Hiawatha, 37
" 1 lb. " 1 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 13, " " " 13 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Valley City, 34
Common Whisk, 1 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 14, " " " 14 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Jas. G. Butler & Co.'s Brands, 38
BATH BRICK, 2 doz in case, 90	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 15, " " " 15 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Something Good, 38
English, 70	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 16, " " " 16 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Toss Up, 26
Domestic, 60	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 17, " " " 17 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Out of Sight, 25
BLUING, Gross, 4 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 18, " " " 18 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Smoking, 12 1/2
Artic, 4 oz ovals, 4 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 19, " " " 19 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Boss, 12 1/2
" 8 oz, 7 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 20, " " " 20 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Colonel's Choice, 13
" pints, round, 10 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 21, " " " 21 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Warpath, 14
" No. 2, sifting box, 2 75	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 22, " " " 22 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Banner, 14
" No. 3, 4 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 23, " " " 23 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	King Brie, 20
" No. 5, 8 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 24, " " " 24 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Kiln Dried, 17
" 1 oz ball, 4 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 25, " " " 25 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Nigger Head, 23
BRUSHES, 1 75	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 26, " " " 26 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Honey Dew, 24
No. 1 " 2 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 27, " " " 27 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Gold Block, 28
No. 2 Carpet, 2 25	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 28, " " " 28 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Peerless, 24
No. 1 " 2 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 29, " " " 29 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Rob Roy, 24
Parlor Gem, 2 75	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 30, " " " 30 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Uncle Sam, 28
Common Whisk, 2 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 31, " " " 31 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Tom and Jerry, 28
Fancy, 1 20	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 32, " " " 32 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Brier Pipe, 30
Mill, 3 25	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 33, " " " 33 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Yum Yum, 30
Warehouse, 2 75	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 34, " " " 34 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Red Clover, 32
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 5 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 35, " " " 35 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Navy, 32
Rising Sun, 5 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 36, " " " 36 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Handmade, 40
York State, 5 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 37, " " " 37 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Frog, 30
Self Rising, 4 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 38, " " " 38 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	VINEGAR, 8
CANDLES, 10 1/2	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 39, " " " 39 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	\$1 for barrel, 8
Hotel, 40 lb. boxes, 10 1/2	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 40, " " " 40 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	PERG MUSTARD, 30
Star, 40 lb., 10 1/2	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 41, " " " 41 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Bulk, per doz, 30
Paraffine, 12	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 42, " " " 42 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Beer mug, 3 doz in case, 1 75
Wicking, 25	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 43, " " " 43 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	YEAST-Compressed, 15
CANNED GOODS, 10 1/2	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 44, " " " 44 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Fermentum per doz, cakes, 15
FISH, 10 1/2	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 45, " " " 45 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" per lb, 3
Clams, 10 1/2	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 46, " " " 46 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	PAPER & WOODENWARE, 15
Little Neck, 1 lb., 1 10	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 47, " " " 47 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	PAPER, 15
" 2 lb., 1 90	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 48, " " " 48 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Straw, 15
Clam Chowder, 2 30	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 49, " " " 49 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Rockfalls, 15
Standard, 3 lb., 2 30	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 50, " " " 50 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Rag sugar, 2
Cove Oysters, 1 10	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 51, " " " 51 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Hardware, 2 1/2
2 lb., 2 10	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 52, " " " 52 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Bakers, 2 1/2
Star, 1 lb., 2 45	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 53, " " " 53 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Dry Goods, 5 1/2 @ 6
" 2 lb., 3 45	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 54, " " " 54 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Jute Manila, 2 1/2
Picnic, 1 lb., 2 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 55, " " " 55 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Red Express No. 1, 2 1/2
" 2 lb., 3 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 56, " " " 56 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" No. 2, 4 1/2
Mackerel, 1 20	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 57, " " " 57 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	48 Cotton, 22
Standard, 1 lb., 1 20	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 58, " " " 58 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Cotton, No. 1, 20
" 2 lb., 2 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 59, " " " 59 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" No. 2, 20
Mustard, 3 lb., 3 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 60, " " " 60 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	See Island, assorted, 15
Tomato Sauce, 3 lb., 3 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 61, " " " 61 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	No. 5 Hemp, 15
Soused, 3 lb., 3 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 62, " " " 62 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	No. 6 " 15
Salmon, 1 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 63, " " " 63 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	WOODENWARE, 15
Columbia River, flat, 1 00	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 64, " " " 64 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Tubs, No. 1, 7 00
" tall, 1 75	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 65, " " " 65 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" No. 2, 6 00
Alaska, 1 lb., 1 40	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 66, " " " 66 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" No. 3, 5 00
" 2 lb., 2 10	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 67, " " " 67 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Pails, No. 1, two-hoop, 1 35
American, 1/2 lb., 4 1/2 @ 5	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 68, " " " 68 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" No. 1, three-hoop, 1 60
" 1/2 lb., 4 1/2 @ 7	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 69, " " " 69 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Clothespins, 5 gr. boxes, 50
Imported, 1/2 lb., 11 @ 12	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 70, " " " 70 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Bowls, 11 inch, 1 00
" 1/2 lb., 13 @ 14	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 71, " " " 71 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" 13 " 1 25
Mustard, 1/2 lb., 68	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 72, " " " 72 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" 15 " 2 00
Trout, 2 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 73, " " " 73 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" 17 " 2 75
Brook, 3 lb., 2 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 74, " " " 74 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" assorted, 17s and 19s 2 50
FRUITS, 2 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 75, " " " 75 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" 15s, 17s and 19s 2 75
Apples, 3 25	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 76, " " " 76 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	Baskets, market, 1 20
Hamburg, 3 25	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 77, " " " 77 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" shipping bushel, 1 20
Santa Cruz, 2 25	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 78, " " " 78 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" full hoop " 1 30
Lusk's, 2 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 79, " " " 79 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" bushel " 1 50
Overland, 2 35	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 80, " " " 80 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" willow c/t's, No. 1, 5 75
Blackberries, 90	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 81, " " " 81 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 2, 6 25
F. & W., 90	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 82, " " " 82 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 3, 7 25
Cherries, 1 20	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 83, " " " 83 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" splint " No. 1, 3 50
Pitted Hamburg, 1 75	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 84, " " " 84 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 2, 4 50
White, 1 60	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 85, " " " 85 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 3, 5 00
Erie, 1 30	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 86, " " " 86 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 4, 5 00
Damsons, Egg Plums and Green Gages, 2 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 87, " " " 87 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 5, 5 00
Erie, 2 50	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 88, " " " 88 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 6, 5 00
Gooseberries, 1 10	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 89, " " " 89 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 7, 5 00
Common, 1 10	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 90, " " " 90 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 8, 5 00
Peaches, 1 60 @ 7 75	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 91, " " " 91 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 9, 5 00
Pie, 2 25	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 92, " " " 92 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 10, 5 00
Maxwell, 2 25	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 93, " " " 93 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 11, 5 00
Shepard's, 2 25	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 94, " " " 94 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 12, 5 00
California, 2 00 @ 7 75	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 95, " " " 95 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 13, 5 00
Pears, 1 25	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 96, " " " 96 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 14, 5 00
Domestic, 1 25	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 97, " " " 97 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 15, 5 00
Riverside, 2 25	" 1 lb., 1 00	" 98, " " " 98 00	" 1 1/2 lb., 1 10	" 84 1 55	" 84 1 55	" " No. 16, 5 00
Pineapples, 1 20						

Budge--Reminiscences of a Drug Clerk.

I do not know exactly why I have chosen such a title for this sketch except it be that I am sitting in the old store where ten years ago a lean, lanky, enthusiastic apprentice, I started to learn the mysteries of the drug business, and that the freshest memories of those by-gone days are connected with the name Budge.

In case any of my readers should be uncharitable enough to ascribe to this peculiar word associations suggesting frequent libations to Bacchus, I hasten to explain that Budge was nothing more or less than the name of a dog, but a dog who had the happy faculty of getting himself and others (not dogs) into no end of trouble.

It has become customary for drug stores to have a dog or cat as a sort of "household god;" I do not know which is the more correct, but from my experience with Budge I would unhesitatingly say, never have a dog.

We got Budge when he was only a few days old—a present from a customer, who, no doubt, wished to get even for some unconscious sin one of us had committed—and to the fact that he had to be tenderly nursed for a few weeks may no doubt be ascribed his attachment to myself, who, as junior apprentice, was given the task of guiding his youthful footsteps toward adult doghood.

From the nature of his surroundings it may easily be inferred Budge early developed the analytical part of his disposition, and his inquiring mind often led him to investigate matters which could in no way be considered part of his duties, the result of such investigations invariably proving not only a financial loss, but testing the patience of proprietor and clerks in no small degree, and eventually leading to his untimely demise.

He seemed to consider himself peculiarly qualified for examining new additions to our stock, and bent all his energies toward testing the texture of sponges and the toughness of combs, tooth-brushes, etc., should carelessness on our part cause any of these to be left within reach of his sharp teeth. I have known him to tear up in one night a dozen fine bath-sponges; while at another time he completely ruined a lot of vulcanite and horn combs that chanced to be left on the counter.

A hasty examination of a package of rasped soap-tree bark, and another of powdered blood-root, caused him to indulge in some doubts as to his fitness for analytical work, but a few days seemed to settle the matter, and he came back with a determination to excel all past efforts, a proceeding in which, I am sorry to say, he was entirely successful.

Matters reached such a pass at last that the proprietor decided to do one of three things: Close the store; give Budge away, or kill him. The first was deemed unwise, the latter cruel, so it was ruled Budge should form a donation to some one who did not entertain friendly feelings toward our establishment. While looking for the proper person, Budge settled all perplexities as to his disposal in his own peculiar fashion.

A lot of goods had been opened and piled on the back counter just before closing one evening. In the morning we found a package containing tartaric acid had been opened and part of the contents gone. A parcel of bicarbonate of soda had been similarly treated; pieces of Budge were on the floor, some on the ceiling, and some on each wall, but taken as an entire dog he was utterly ruined. His knowledge of chemical combination was not proportionate with the bent of his analytical desires, a fact which some drug apprentices I have known would do well to bear in mind. On the whole, I would strongly advise against a dog forming one of the complements of assistants in a drug store.

The fact that some discerning or uncharitably disposed persons traced in Budge some resemblance to his master, leads my reminiscent thoughts quite naturally to my preceptor. Whether this likeness really existed or not, I am unprepared to state, but I can truly say that to his tenacity, fixedness of purpose and kindness, must I ascribe the basis of whatever success I may have attained in

my chosen profession. He had his peculiarities; but who has not? One of these was a love of debate, and the forcible arguments he used to employ in closing a discussion with any of his assistants which seemed to be going against him. These varied in accordance with the nature of whatever chanced to be near him at the time, and was not affected by gravity to too great an extent to prevent a rapid change of position. I remember particularly the way in which he replied to an assertion of mine, one one occasion, by throwing an iron pestle at my head, which I dodged and forgave him for on the spot, as it passed clean through a sixty-dollar plate-glass window and knocked a newsboy into the middle of the street. Of course, the newsboy got heavy damages! Such strength of argument was but ill in keeping with a disposition as gentle as my own, and I decided to retire from the contest as gracefully as possible.

A newspaper advertisement induced me to apply for a position in a country drug store. My application was successful, so, bidding farewell to associations of Budge and his hot-headed master, I repaired to my new place with a mind full of grand plans for the future, and a pocket not overloaded with currency.

My prospective employer was not in the store when I called, but his apprentice was; and I decided to keep dark as to my identity and try to find out from this embryo-pharmic what kind of a man I was to serve, and be thus the better prepared to please him.

Accosting the apprentice, I asked: "Well, how do you like the drug business?"

"Oh, not very well," he answered, "the fact of the matter is, it is too great a strain on my system, and I should have given it up, if the boss had not decided to engage another apprentice. You see," he continued as he put up fourteen ounces of bird-seed for a 'full pound,' "the old man's a great experimenter and as I take an active part in all his experiments, it is fast wearing me out. There's not a new drug placed on the market or a sample left in the store that his Jags does not try on me. When he first heard of apomorphine as an emetic, he at once tried a hypodermic injection of the drug on me. I gave up everything for him and 'experimental science' on that occasion. He nearly killed me with a large dose of opium a few months ago, because he wished to try the effects of a new restorative on comatose persons. He made me sleep in the damp cellar for three weeks, in the hope that it would induce tuberculosis and give him an opportunity of testing his cure for consumption. I have gone round with one pupil dilated as large as a nickle with atropine, and the other contracted to a mere speck with eserine. I have to take a bottle of every new patent medicine he buys, and once when a much vaunted 'female regulator' failed to have any effect on me, he sent the whole business back to the manufacturer.

Every part of my body is freckled with marks of the hypodermic needle, and I have been cured of more fatal diseases in my short life-time than are mentioned in an ordinary medical lexicon.

See that pile of green fruit? I've got to eat all that to-night so as to give his Giblets an opportunity to test his new 'certain cure for cholera.' No, sir, I don't like the drug business, but thank heaven the new apprentice will have to assist in these 'experiments' hereafter—not going, are you?" I assured him my business was of no great moment and I would see the proprietor at some time in the remote future.

So here I sit in the old store this morning and let my thoughts ramble where they will through the evergreen fields of pleasant old memories. I am writing of these memories not so much to amuse as to cause my readers to glance backward, also, and for a few moments forget the perplexities and trials of the present by dwelling on those days when we looked at our future through the rosy spectacles of youthful ardor and enthusiastic purpose. Even the disappointments of the past are mellowed by the caressing hand

of time, and we are prone to think, that no matter what the future may have in store for us, the past was full of pleasures and the future holds all our sorrows and troubles. Perhaps this is well for us, for what would human existence be if all its troubles were magnified or even unchanged by the lapse of passing years. Let the present be to us as an opera-glass, through which we may view the future near and brilliant, but look on the past through the reversed ends. We may thus find the past always contains the best of life after all, and naturally conclude the present is doing the same, and thus with a brave heart and strong purpose we step upon the threshold of the unknown future, feeling the same law holds good through all three stages of time.

A Nervy Shoplifter.

A professional shoplifter once visited a shoe store in Pittsburg. She had a small foot and was proud of it. It was no easy matter to please her, the affable young

salesman found. The stock of fine ladies' shoes was ransacked to suit her taste. It was all in vain, for she departed without buying anything. Under her dress were two more shoes than a woman can wear, however.

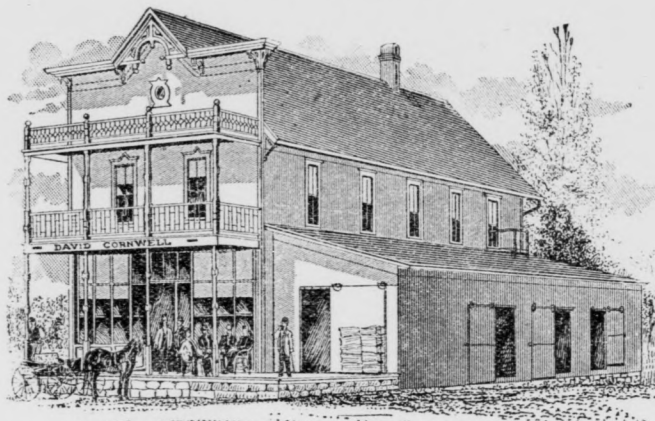
When she looked at the stolen shoes after returning home she found that they were not mates. She was very much annoyed; in fact, the discovery took away her appetite for supper.

The next afternoon found her in the shoe store again. "The shoes you sold me the other day," she said to the salesman, who was not the one who had tried to suit her fastidious taste the day before, "are not mates, and will you kindly change them?"

The store was crowded—shoplifters seldom venture into an empty store—and the young man hurried off at once without further inquiry. In another minute he returned with a pair of shoes properly mated and gave them to the supposed customer. She did not stay to give thanks for the gift.

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We can furnish you a double column cut, similar to above, for \$10; or a single column cut, like those below, for \$6.



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THE TRADESMAN COMPANY,

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The Expulsion of the Jews from Russia.

The most pathetic pictures of human extremity and destitution are presented in the experience of the Jews in Russia, as described by a party of fugitive Hebrews who have recently arrived from that country. They relate in a graphic way the terrible sufferings that they endured under the Russian system of extermination, which finally culminated in the burning down of their entire village. The stirring story is told by these hapless exiles in the following manner:

"It was a little farming settlement, four Russian miles from Veile, containing eighteen houses, with barns and out-buildings. July 18, about midnight, about a dozen Russians from the city came trooping down upon them and set fire to the whole settlement. Fourteen of the Jews were burned to death, while twenty were fearfully burned. The Jews armed themselves with stones and sticks and gave chase. The Russians were thoroughly surprised at this, because they were accustomed to have their own way with these people. One young man whose mother had been cruelly burned took a crowbar and attacked three of the Russians. He killed two of them, and struck the third one such a blow that he died in an hour. All the time the Russians were rushing wildly about shouting, 'Kill the Jews; kill the Jews.'"

We believe that this demoniac system of persecution is tottering to its fall, under the pressure of the focalized forces of moral sentiment and public opinion, and that soon the Russian Bear will be glad to withdraw its cruel claws from the bleeding and mangled bodies of these suffering Jews, notwithstanding its bloody instincts and brutal habits.

At present the darkness is dense, and hope hides its drooping head beneath a trembling wing, but we can just deserv a tantalizing gleam of light playing along the edges of the distant horizon hills, heralding the dawn of a better and brighter day.

Prejudice is giving place to sympathy and friendship. In the past Jewish habits have been burlesqued and the Jewish character maligned. But the world is beginning to realize that there is much to admire in their domestic love and fidelity, and in their freedom from debasing crimes and social outrages. Our prisons rarely open to receive a Jew. Often in days past have they been thrust into jail for their religion, but seldom for crime.

In the presence of this appalling spectacle of inexpressible suffering, involving millions of human beings of a single race, with all their natural and social rights ruthlessly outraged, their homes and property confiscated, and branded with social and political ignominy, such as disgraces no criminal in our civilized country, driven forth as fugitives upon the face of the earth, we cannot do other than utter a prolonged protest against the system and laws that render such heathenish barbarity possible.

True to the genius of her free institutions, America has espoused the cause of these victims of tyranny, and the enlightened nations of Europe, under the stimulus of the American spirit, are contemplating the calling of a convention of nations to devise some means of checking the criminal conduct of Russia toward the unhappy Jews within her jurisdiction.

Taking our stand upon the great principles of civil and religious liberty, as universal and inalienable human rights, we appeal to the best thought and feeling of the world in behalf of these victims of relentless persecution.

Holding in grateful remembrance not only the ancient Hebrew worthies who inspired and directed the thought of all aftertime by the glow of their genius, the purity of their precepts and the wooing warmth of their sublime sentiments, but as well the Jews of modern times, who have ornamented every profession, graced every walk in life, filled with distinction and honor every position of public trust, and contributed such inestimable intellectual and moral treasures to the civilization of the age, we cannot refuse to raise our voice in resentment of this savage system of Russian persecution that outrivals the horrors of ancient barbarism and mediæval despotism.

RADIX.

The Law on Cancellation of Orders.

From the Chicago Dry Goods Reporter.

So much has been written and said on the cancellation of orders and the return of goods once purchased that the rights of both seller and buyer are becoming more clearly defined under the law. Both parties have certain rights, and the suits that are occasionally growing out of the infringement of these rights are having a good effect, at least in the way of defining precisely what one can or cannot do under the law.

Many retail merchants have an idea that they can refuse to accept goods at any time after ordered. Such would not seem to be the case under the decision of the supreme court of Georgia, in the case of McCord v. Laidley (13 S. E. Rep. 509), wherein a firm bought a carload of goods to be shipped and paid for on delivery. The seller shipped the car and forwarded a draft. The draft was presented before the car arrived and payment was refused, and the buying firm notified the seller that he had violated the contract by demanding payment before the delivery of the goods, and that they would not accept the goods when they arrived. When the car arrived it was tendered to the buyers and they refused it. It was then sold for what it would bring, which was less than the contract price. The buyers were liable for the deficit.

This decision is not only good law, but sound common sense, and would undoubtedly be cited as a precedent in all similar cases.

On the other hand, the same court has rendered a decision upholding the rights of the retail merchant where goods were bought by sample, in the case of Erwin v. Harris (13 S. E. Rep. 513), in which the court says:

"Where a contract for the sale of several carloads of goods is made by sample, the buyer has a right to inspect them before accepting them, and when the draft for the first two carloads shipped arrives before the cars do, the refusal of the buyer to accept the draft until the cars arrive and the consequent protest of this draft will not warrant the cancellation of the contract; and upon the refusal of the seller to ship the balance of the order, damages for breach of contract may be recovered." These two decisions define pretty clearly the law as it relates to the return of goods once purchased, and business men should govern themselves accordingly.

Women as Inventors.

In a return recently made to the United States government of the statistics of the patent office at Washington, we learn that, from 1790 to July 1, 1888, there were 2,300 patents taken out by women. They embrace all subjects, from dress improvers to submarine telescopes. For ten years before 1815 there were only two or three female patentees, but every decade since has shown a rapid increase. Probably in last year alone there were nearly 200.



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GREAT,
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GREATEST
OF ALL?



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Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

On a "Mixed" Train.

The particular point of the following I have heard in different ways, but the incident I have in mind, coming under my own observation, was too good to pass, and we will consider it fresh and new, for I am very sure that the disgusted grandmother of my story had not the remotest idea that she was laying herself liable to the accusation of plagiarism.

Dear reader, did you ever ride for any considerable distance on a "mixed" railroad train—that is, a train made up of passenger coaches and freight cars? If you never have, then you know not how steam-power can be insulted; you know not what weary, wretched waiting on a railroad really means.

Years ago, when the Western Delaware & Reading Railroad was first opened to public travel, I purchased a ticket at Wilmington, Del., for Reading, Pa., a distance of somewhere about sixty miles; and when I came to enter my car, I found myself on board one of those mixed trains. There was vastly more freight than there were passengers.

For myself, however, I did not particularly suffer. The road ran for its whole distance through the beautiful valley of the historic Brandywine, and as I was not driven for time, I found plenty of enjoyment in the picturesque scenery that was continually opening to my view. Much of it was grandly magnificent, and all of it interesting; and, what was very favorable to sight-seeing, I lost no pictures of the panorama through rapidity of transit.

But it was not so with others. Many were in a hurry, and the grumbling and growling was general. At nearly every stopping place there was freight to be left, and freight to be taken on. The regular hands of the train were not paid, they declared, to handle freight, and they worked charily; and, moreover, those stopping places were many and frequent. You can, perhaps, imagine the speed of that train.

We left Wilmington at 7:30 a. m. At noon we had made not more than half the distance to the end of our route. At 4:30 p. m. we arrived at the junction of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, about five miles distant from the latter city, nine mortal hours on the road thus far!

As we approached this place, where we were to strike on to the other road, our conductor came along to take up the tickets of the passengers. Very near to me sat an elderly lady, accompanied by a boy, who, during the long and tedious trip, had called her grandma. When the conductor came to her, she gave to him two tickets, one of which had a corner cut off, signifying only half a ticket. The official looked at the ticket, then at the strapping boy, and then he looked back upon the elderly lady.

"Say, my good woman, d'ye call that boy of yours the kind of a boy to ride on a half-ticket?"

Never did a human face express more of disgust—more of bitter repugnance and dudgeon, than did the face of that woman—and the face had been so mild and so benignant at times in prattle with her grandson. She looked into the man's face; and she answered him, in tones which you may imagine:

"When I bought that ticket it was all that was required for this boy. If he's outgrown it since, it isn't my fault."

The conductor passed on without further remark; and, really, I thought he enjoyed it; for evidently he was not fond of running that mixed train.

Marquette—The refusal of the United States Court to allow the Nester estate to cut any of the timber on its disputed lands in Baraga county will likely delay the projected Baraga & Watersmeet Railway, as that line had the contract to haul 30,000,000 feet the coming winter, and expected to have ten miles of rail ready to do it with before snow fell. The road, however, will undoubtedly be built sooner or later, and will be an important factor in the handling of forest products.

Additions to the List of Cash Merchants.

The advent of every autumn marks numerous additions to the list of merchants who bid good bye to the credit system. Among those who have adopted the cash plan this fall is T. H. Atkins, the Carlisle general dealer, who announces the change to his customers in the following manner:

Commencing October 1, 1891, I shall sell goods for

STRICTLY CASH only. Should responsible parties desire credit for a short time, I will, if satisfactory, issue Tradesman coupon books in sums of \$2, \$3, \$5 and \$10 on good notes for thirty days, to bear interest after maturity. I take this course, believing it will enable me to

SELL GOODS CLOSER and give better satisfaction to my patrons.

Thanking you for your past liberal patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same, I remain,

Yours truly,
T. H. ATKINS.

He, Too, Had Pride.

A delegation of charitably-disposed ladies, who have nothing else to do, called on a merchant to solicit his aid in relieving the necessities of a poor family.

"What is the name of the reduced family?" asked the merchant.

"The lady has seen better days and is too proud to allow her name to be mentioned in this connection."

"That's just the fix my family is in. If I were to contribute I might be contributing to support my own family as objects of charity. My pride will not suffer me to take any such risks as that. Otherwise, ladies, I would be only too glad to assist you."

A Needed Reform.

While engaged in reforming the styles of woman's dress the Chautauqua world-improvers utterly forgot a very important point. Beauty is all well enough, but the invention of a device whereby a woman's pocket could be found without the aid of a search-light and a sheriff's posse would have been of much more practical value.

REMOVAL SALE.

Having leased other quarters, better adapted for the Drug business, I offer my entire stock of

Holiday and Fancy Goods, Novelties, Toys, Dolls, Games, Albums, Baskets, Books and Stationery, Sporting Goods, Notions,

AND MANY DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A rare chance to buy Fall and Holiday Goods at Bargain Prices. Samples now ready.

Special prices on all surplus stock before moving. Lease expires November 1st.

Drug Store Shelving and Counters for sale.

Large Wall Cases for sale. Sample-Trunks for sale.

Small stock Drugs and Pictures for sale. Large corner store for rent until January 1st. Correspondence invited.

Fred Brundage,

21 to 27 Terrace St.,
Muskegon, Michigan.

CINSENC ROOT.

We pay the highest price for it. Address

PECK BROS., Wholesale Druggists
GRAND RAPIDS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Detroit Express.....	6:30 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
Mixed.....	6:40 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Day Express.....	1:20 p.m.	10:00 a.m.
*Atlantic & Pacific Express.....	11:15 p.m.	6:00 a.m.
New York Express.....	5:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.

*Daily.
All other daily except Sunday.
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express trains to and from Detroit.
Parlor cars run on Day Express and Grand Rapid Express to and from Detroit.
Fare M. Briggs, Gen'l Agent, 85 Monroe St.
G. S. Hawkins, Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
Geo. W. Munson, Union Ticket Office, 67 Monroe St.
O. W. Russell, G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.



TIME TABLE

NOW IN EFFECT.

	EASTWARD.				
Trains Leave	+No. 14	+No. 16	+No. 18	+No. 28	
G'd Rapids, Lv	6:50am	1:20pm	3:45pm	10:55pm	
onia, Ar	7:45am	11:25am	4:52pm	12:37am	
St. Johns, Ar	8:25am	12:17pm	5:40pm	1:55am	
Owosso, Ar	9:15am	1:20pm	6:40pm	3:15am	
E. Saginaw, Ar	11:05am	3:00pm	8:45pm		
Bay City, Ar	11:55am	3:45pm	9:35pm		
Flint, Ar	11:10am	3:40pm	8:06pm	5:40am	
Pt. Huron, Ar	3:05pm	6:00pm	10:30pm	7:35am	
Pontiac, Ar	10:57am	3:05pm	8:55pm	5:50am	
Detroit, Ar	11:5 am	4:05pm	9:50pm	7 am	

	WESTWARD.				
Trains Leave	*No. 81	+No. 11	+No. 13	+No. 15	
G'd Rapids, Lv	7:05am	1:00pm	5:10pm	10:30pm	
G'd Haven, Ar	8:50am	2:15pm	6:15pm	11:30pm	
Milwaukee Str			6:45am	6:45am	
Chicago Str			6:00am		

*Daily. +Daily except Sunday.

Trains arrive from the east, 6:40 a. m., 12:50 p. m., 5:00 p. m. and 10:25 p. m.

Trains arrive from the west, 6:45 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 3:35 p. m., and 9:50 p. m.

Eastward—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 18 Chair Car. No. 28 Wagner Sleeper.

Westward—No. 81 Wagner Sleeper. No. 11 Chair Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffetcar.

JOHN W. LOUD, Traffic Manager.
BEN FLETCHER, Trav. Pass. Agent.
JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

23 Monroe Street.

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.

SEPT. 6, 1891.

DEPART FOR	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Chicago.....	+ 9:00	+1:05	+11:35	
Indianapolis.....	+ 9:00	+1:05	+11:35	
Benton Harbor.....	+ 9:00	+1:05	+11:35	
St. Joseph.....	+ 9:00	+1:05	+11:35	
Traverse City.....	+7:25	+5:17		
Muskegon.....	+9:00	+1:05	+5:30	+8:30
Manistee.....	+7:25	+5:17		
Ludington.....	+7:25	+5:17		
Big Rapids.....	+7:25	+5:17		

*Week Days. *Daily. \$Except Saturday.

9:00 A. M. has through chair car to Chicago. No extra charge for seats.

1 5 P. M. runs through to Chicago solid with Wagner buffet car; sea s 50 cts.

5:17 P. M. has through free chair car to Manistee, via M. & N. E. R. R.

11:35 P. M. is solid train with Wagner palace sleeping car through to Chicago, and sleeper to Indianapolis via Benton Harbor.

DETROIT, Lansing & Northern R R

JUNE 21, 1891.

DEPART FOR	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit.....	+6:50	+1:00	+6:25
Lansing.....	+6:50	+1:00	+6:25
Howell.....	+6:50	+1:00	+6:25
Lowell.....	+6:50	+1:00	+6:25
Alma.....	+7:05	+4:30	
St. Louis.....	+7:05	+4:30	
Saginaw City.....	+7:05	+4:30	

6:50 A. M. runs through to Detroit with parlor car; seats 25 cents.

1:00 P. M. Has through Parlor car to Detroit. Seats, 25 cents.

6:25 P. M. runs through to Detroit with parlor car, seats 25 cents.

7:05 A. M. has parlor car to Saginaw, seats 25 cents.

For tickets and information apply at Union Ticket Office, 67 Monroe street, or Union station.

Geo. DeHaven, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway.

In connection with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern or Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee offers a route making the best time between Grand Rapids and Toledo.

VIA D., L. & N.
Lv. Grand Rapids at.....7:25 a. m. and 6:25 p. m.
Ar. Toledo at.....1:10 p. m. and 11:00 p. m.

VIA D., G. H. & M.
Lv. Grand Rapids at.....6:50 a. m. and 3:45 p. m.
Ar. Toledo at.....1:10 p. m. and 11:00 p. m.

Return connections equally as good.

W. H. BENNETT, General Pass. Agent,
Toledo, Ohio.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Schedule in effect September 10, 1891.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.	Arrive from Leave going North.	
For Saginaw & Traverse City.....	5:15 a.m.	7:05 a.m.
For Traverse City & Mackinaw.....	9:20 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
For Saginaw and Cadillac.....	2:15 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
For Petoskey & Mackinaw.....	8:50 p.m.	10:30 p.m.

Train arriving at 9:20 daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.	Arrive from Leave going North.	
For Cincinnati.....	6:20 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago.....	10:30 a.m.	
For Fort Wayne and the East.....	11:50 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
For Cincinnati.....	5:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
For Chicago.....	10:40 p.m.	11:05 p.m.

Trains leaving at 6:00 p. m. and 11:05 p. m. run daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.	
For Muskegon—Leave.	From Muskegon—Arrive.
7:00 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
11:25 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
5:40 p.m.	9:00 p.m.

SLEEPING & PARLOR CAR SERVICE.

NORTH—7:05 a.m. train.—Parlor chair car G'd Rapids to Traverse City.

11:30 a.m. train.—Parlor chair car G'd Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw.

10:30 p.m. train.—Sleeping car Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw.

SOUTH—7:00 a.m. train.—Parlor chair car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.

10:30 a.m. train.—Wagner Parlor Car Grand Rapids to Chicago.

6:00 p.m. train.—Wagner Sleeping Car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.

11:05 p.m. train.—Wagner Sleeping Car Grand Rapids to Chicago.

Chicago via G. R. & I. R. R.

Lv Grand Rapids	10:30 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	11:05 p.m.
Ar Chicago	3:55 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	6:50 a.m.

10:30 a.m. train through Wagner Parlor Car.

11:05 p.m. train daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car.

Lv Chicago 7:05 a.m. | 3:10 p.m. | 10:10 p.m. |

Ar Grand Rapids 2:15 p.m. | 8:50 p.m. | 5:15 a.m. |

3:10 p.m. through Wagner Parlor Car. 10:10 p.m. train daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car.

Through tickets and full information can be had by calling upon A. Almquist, ticket agent at Union Station, or George W. Munson, Union Ticket Agent, 67 Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

C. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Grand Rapids Electrotype Co.,

ELECTROTYPERS

—AND—

STEREOTYPERS

6 and 8 Erie St., GRAND RAPIDS.

EDMUND B. DIKEMAN

THE GREAT

Watch Maker

AND Jeweler,

44 CANAL ST.,

Grand Rapids - Mich.

WANTED.

POTATOES, APPLES, DRIED

FRUIT, BEANS

and all kinds of Produce.

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

EARL BROS.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

157 South Water St., CHICAGO.

Reference: FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, Grand Rapids.

ANYTHING

That will help a man in his business ought to be of vital importance to him. Many a successful merchant has found when

TOO LATE

That he has allowed his money to leak away.

-Money- Won't take care of Itself.

And the quicker you tumble to the fact that the old way of keeping it is **not good enough**, the more of it you will have to count up.

If you wish to stop all the leaks incident to the mercantile business, adopt one of the

Coupon Systems

Manufactured in our establishment—"Tradesman," "Superior" or "Universal"—and put your business on a cash basis.

For Samples and Price List, address

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

C. A. LAMB.

F. J. LAMB.

C. A. LAMB & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION

Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce.

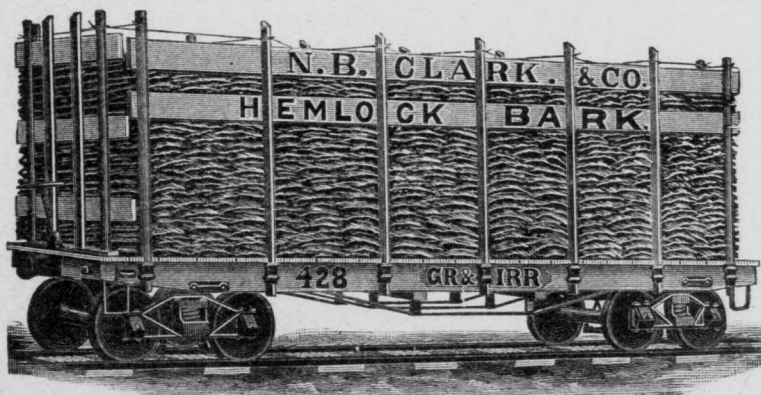
84 and 86 South Division St.

Bolts 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

J. W. FOX, Grand Rapids, Mich.



We are now ready to make contracts for the season of 1891.

Correspondence solicited.

81 SOUTH DIVISION ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

Yarns, Blankets, Comforts

Overshirts, Dress Goods,

Dress Gingham, Prints, Batts

—ALL WEIGHTS—

And a New Line of Floor Oil Cloth in 5-4, 6-4, 8-4.

P. STEKETEE & SONS

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

See Monday's and Saturday's Detroit Evening News for further Particulars.

\$100 GIVEN AWAY

To the Smokers of the
PRINCE RUDOLPH CIGARS.

To the person guessing the nearest to the number of Imps that will appear in a series of cuts in the Evening News, cuts not to exceed 100, 1st Cash Prize, \$50; 2d, \$25; 3d, 15; 4th, \$10. Guess slips to be had with every 25c. worth of PRINCE RUDOLPH CIGARS. Sold Everywhere. Up to date there has been published 23 cuts, with a total of 303 Imps.

MANUFACTURED BY
ALEX. GORDON, Detroit, Mich.
DANIEL LYNCH, Grand Rapids, Mich., Wholesale Agt.

P. & B. OYSTERS!

The **Oyster Season** is now well opened and we are "in the swim," as usual. We put up good goods and sell them right, and **we want your trade.** Having once secured it, we will endeavor by all honorable means and methods to retain it. Send us your orders.

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

STRAITON & STORM'S CIGARS.

Having been appointed distributing agents in Grand Rapids for the OWL CIGAR COMPANY (formerly Straiton & Storm), of New York and Florida, we are prepared to supply the trade with the celebrated OWL BRANDS OF HIGH GRADE CIGARS, also their SUPERIOR NICKEL GOODS, and a complete assortment of KEY WEST CIGARS, manufactured by the above well known firm at their factories in New York and Florida. The Owl Cigar Company do not manufacture low grade cigars, and their products are guaranteed free from drugs or adulterations of any kind. We solicit a trial order.

I. M. CLARK GROCERY CO., Grand Rapids.

More Lamps Received at Last!

Our stock of Decorated Parlor Lamps and Shades to match, which it has seemed impossible to get in sufficient quantities are now in, and all our back orders will be filled at once.

Have you our new Lamp Catalogue, showing these beautiful lamps in colors? If not, send for it. Mailed on request. Prices never so low,

H. LEONARD & SONS, Grand Rapids.



See our Library Lamps with Fount & Shade to Match.



Send for Illustrations of our Mammoth Store Lamps.