## MichiganTradesman.

## Published Weekly.

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
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NO. 436

MUSKEGON BRANOH UNITED STATES BAKING CO.,
MUSKEGON CRACKER CO., HARRY FOX, Manager
Crackers, Biscuits Sweet Goods. MUSKEGON, MICH. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO MAIL ORDERS. MOSELEY BROS., - WHOLESALE =

FTulis Sobls, RBans and Npadideb. $26,28,30 \& 32$ OTTAWA ST,
Grand Rapids, Mich. W. H. DOWNS, - Jobbers of -

## Notions of Fancy Goodi

8 So. Ionia St., Grand Rapids, Michigan. special bargains in special lines to close.

## ET THEE BEST!

## Jennings'

Flavoring Extracts SEE QUOTATIONS.

Improved Flue Soraper.

THE BEST ON THE MARKET
HESTER \& FOX, Sole Agents, Grand Rapids, Mich.
c. A. Lamb.
F. J. LAMB

## C. A: LAMB \& CO,

WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION
Foreign and Domestib Fruits and Produce. 84 and 86 South Division St.

TELFER SPICE COMPANY,
manufacturers of
Spices and Baking Powder, and Jobbers of
Teas, Coffees and Grocers' Sundries
1 and 3 Pearl Street,
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Wholesale Confectioners, 46 Ottawa St., Grand Rapids, Mich

## Olney \& Judson Grocer Co.,


"M. C. C." Cigars.
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 particulens address
J. W. FOX, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## THE GREAT SEAL CIGAR!

10 CENTS STRAIGHT: Like Its Little Old Daddy THE GREHN SEAI, Is the Best of Its Kind Made. send Your Wholesaler an Order.
G. S. BROWN \& CO.,

Domestic Fruits and Vegetables

24 and 25 North Division St, GRAND RAPIDS.

## 

## LEMON \& WHEEELER COMPANY,

It is not economy for a business man to use unprinted stationery.
In ordering from houses where you are not known it may count against you. To them, proper stationery is considered as essential as the ledger-and they certainly would have little faith in the success of one who economizes [?] by "doing business" without books.

## We Jffer:

500 XX Envelopes, $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 6$, white or colored,
500 Note Heads, $6 \times 9 \frac{1}{2}$, either flat writing or Imitation Linen,
500 Statements, $5 \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \frac{1}{2}$
500 Business Cards, $2{ }^{5} \mathrm{~F} \times 4 \frac{5}{5}$,
1000 Shipping Tags,
1000 Each of Above, $\$ 11$.
CASH WITH ORDER.
SAMPLES IF DESIRED.
We cannot "break packages," that is print less than 500 , to advantage. Cost of type-setting and getting ready to run on press makes the cost of 200 or 300 nearly as much as for 500 .

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.


F. J. DETTENTHALER

# OYSTERS 

SALT FISH
POULTRY \& GAME

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.
See Quotations in. Another Column. CONSIGNMENTS OF ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME SOLICITED.

IMPORTERS AND

## Wholesale Grocers

GRAND RAPIDS

## $\$ 7.50$ BALL

## BARNHART

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| :---: |

Heyman \& Company,


83 and 65 Canal St., - GRAND RAPIDS.

## Diamond Crystal

 Table and Dairy Salt. 99.7 PURE.Put up in pockets and wooden boxes and sold at only a slight advance over the price of inferior brands.

Order a sample barrel or case of your jobber and ${ }^{2}$ be convinced of the superiority of

Diamond Crystal

# MICHIGAN TRADESMAN. 

## VOL. 9.

PEOPLE'S SAVIINGS BANK.


GRANT, MIICII.

## MANUFACTURERS OF

Fruit Jellies and Apple Bntter.

## Our goods are guaranteed to be made any adulteration fruit and are free from ever. See quotations in grocery price current. <br> Our goods are now all put up in patent kits, weighing $5,10,20$ and 30 pounds net. <br> J. L. Strelitsky, <br> Jobber of Cigars

Including the following celebrated brands man
ufactured by the well known house of Glaser Frame \& Co.
Vindex, long Hevana filler.
Three Medals, long Havana filler
Elk's Choice, Havana filler and binder
La Flor de Alfonso,.
La Doncella de Morera
La Ideal, 25 in a box

## W. J. Florence

Also fine line Key West goods at rock bottom
10 8o. Ionia 8t, Grand Rapids.
IT WILL PAY YOU
To Buy Allen B.Wrisley's COOD PHEER SOAP
Leadins Wholesale Grocers keep it.

## OYSTHRS!



 10 lb . pails.........
2 lb
2 lb . cans, (usual weight) 5 lb Chice Dairy Butter.
Ega Eggs
Pure S Pure Sweet Cider, in bbls.
Pure Cider Vinegar....... Pweet Florida Oranges.
Lemons
Lere

## Wil

Will pay 40 cents each for Molasses half bas Will pay 40 cents each for Molasses half bbls.
Ab ve prices are made low to bid for trade.
Let your orders come

EDWIN FALLHS \& SON,
Vallev Citv Cold Storage. . 81.50 per doz
.83 .50 per doz

$1 / 2 \mathrm{bbl} \ldots 16$

$50 \times 3310$

Lime, Cement, Stucce, Hair, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Lath, Wood, Hay, Grain, Oil Meal, Clover and Timothy Seed. Corner Wealthy Ave, and Ionia St.
on M. C. R. R.

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Pants, Shirits, Vveralls

Gents' Purnishing Goods
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Exeetive 0lifices, 279, 281, 283 Bradway, N.Y.
CHARLES F. CLARK, Pres.
Offices in the principal cities of the United States, Canada, the European continent,
Australia, and in London, Australia, and in London, England.
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supplied without charge. Al communications ar
enquiries will heve enquiries will have prompt attention. This bank any
4 per cent. on deposits, compounded semi-annaly.
B. D. ELWOOD, Treasury.

## A LEAP YEAR STORY

It was a very small house in the heart of a crowded city, and yet, small as it was, three families made a home there. The first floor, and the one that brought the most rent, was occupied by James Saunders, retired sea captain, who was supposed by the neighbors to possess a gold mine at the very least, and who had undoubtedly "feathered his nest" well in many years of prosperous voyaging.

The basement floor was distinguished by a sign over the door, and a shop window, wherein were displayed the wares of a grocer-George Davis-on a very small scale; a grocer who bought by the basket and box, and sold by the half peck and pound.
Upstairs-there was only one story above the first floor-Nanette lived with her mother, Madame Hillien. Nanette had been ten years in America, and was employed by a milliner, who made good use of Nanette's nationality when her customers suspected her of being anything but a French milliner. Madame Hellien was yellow and wrinkled and wore an odd sacque of dingy colors over a black silk petticoat, and a cap of elaborate construction over very rough gray hair. Nanette was a clear brunette
with eyes as black as sloes and soft as velvet, cheeks like the heart of a crimson rose, teeth like pearls, and the triggest little figure ever balanced on two pretty feet. With scant means and her French tastes, Nanette was always well dressed. Her print gowns fitted her to a nicety, her hair, glossy and abundant, was always arranged becomingly, and there was never anything tumbled or soiled to mar Nanette's toilette.

Two men, at least, adored NanetteGeorge Davis in heart-sick silence; Captain Saunders with the audacity of wealth and position.
Captain Saunders sent always to Madame Hillien such preserves and fruits as opened wide the eyes of the favored few invited to partake of them. He had always a friend in port, just arrived from Italy, from Cuba, from Liverpool, from China, from any point where the long arm of commerce pushes her vessels; and these friends would always have foreign dainties to tempt the gold from the purse of the generous captain. It was whispered that fabrics only suited for feminine wear, jewels, fans, trinkets also came to the captain's room, but of these he said nothing. Boxes of oranges, jars of ginger, bottles of rare wine, boxes of macaroni, tempting morsels from all lands were carried up the flight of stairs to Madame Hillien, but of India muslins, Canton crapes, Pon's silks, rings and bracelets the captain said never a word. Still the face of George Davis grew longer and paler day by day, as the sight of his rival's prosperity was forced upon him. It was true that Nanette loyally purchased every pound of tea and every peck of potatoes at the grocery in the basement and presented her cash with the smile of an angel. True, too, that she never passed the grocer without a she never passed the grocer without
smile and sometimes a little blush.

For the grocer was only three-andtwenty, with a blond beard and eyes as blue as a patch of summer sky, while the captain was nearly sixty, with grizzled red hair, a skin like mahogany, und eyes of no especial tint, unless it was sea-green. But the captain had a long bank-account, and could woo gallantly and loudly, while the grocer only spoke with his eyes, and wondered vaguely how long two could live upon profits that were half starvation for one
"She is so pretty!" the poor young fellow thought with a sigh; "no wonder she likes to ride with the captain in the park, while I am tied to the counter, and cannot even afford to hire a boy to roll in the barrels. I could not send a basket home if a customer asked it.
But fortunately the customers were of that class that never trust a marketbasket out of their own hands. Still, as they were very exacting as to the largest measure for the lowest price, that balanced the matter.
It was not a very flourishing grocery store, for the goods were of the cheapest description, and the profits were very small; and often when the stock had to be replenished, George Davis wore patched shoes and the shabbiest of clothes.
"It would delight my heart," Nanette said once to her mother, "if I could once get my two hands in the linen-closet of Monsieur Davis and repair his collars and cuffs. They are frayed. Oh!"with uplifted hands - "how they are shabby!
"You had better look at something else than the cuffs of Monsieur Davis," said Madame Hillien, severely. "In my country maidens did not look at young men.'
'But, mamma, when I must look at him every day how can I but see him? Do I not buy of him sugar and tea and all that we have to eat?"
"If you were wise you would not be compelled to buy food in a little store like that. Listen: Monsieur, the captain, has told me that if he marries he will buy the whole house. Ah, think of a whole house!"
"But we are comfortable in three rooms."
"Bah! We live! But comfortable? You have no sense, Nanette! Twice already has the captain spoken to me. You will lose him.
"Let him go! I have my work and we have five hundred dollars in bank. Why should I marry an old horror like that?" "He is not horrible."
"No, you are right. He is kind and good, and I am sorry he will love me when I cannot love him.'
"But, why?"
"Ah, why?" asked Nanette, shrugging her pretty shoulders. But she ran away then and began to concoct a marvelous omelet for supper, singing in a loud, clear voice, so that her mother could not make her hear from where she sat in an inner room. Why? Never a word of love had the young grocer spoken, though his honest eyes told his adoration; but Nan-
ette knew that she always had the choice of the market set aside for her, and that there was always a little overweight of all the choicest things in her basket.
But the attentions of the eaptain soon became a burden; not because of his persecutions, but because Madame Hillien became fretful and exacting on the subject. It was all foolishness on Nanette's part, and no modest girl refused the husband her mother offered her, she said.
But Nanette had been too long in America, though she was but twenty-two, old French custom.
"Here girls choose their own husbands," she said

And Madame Hillien screamed:
'You would offer yourself to him?'
"Not so bad as that, mamma, though this is leap year," said Nanette, for 1888 was but a week old.

But Nanette was not bold, and her tender heart was sore over her lover's silence. He was her lover-of that she was sure; but he was poor, so very poor, and needed a wife to help him grow rich How she could help him! How she would save in his housekeeping, and make his clothes last twlee as long, and tidy up the rooms the open door showed to be sr forlorn. She was a true woman, this little Nanette, longing to give loyal ser ice where she gave loyal love. But he would not speak.
"It is already two years we have been in the house," Nanette thought, "and I know he loves me."
Something wonderful happened just at this time. There was an old uncle in France, a close-fisted miser, who had refused often and often to help bis widowed sister by so much as a pinch of salt, and he died, leaving to Nanette a sum that made ten thousand American dollars.
It fairly stunned the little milliner. To be so rich as that, when-and here a choking sob came into her throat-when the man she loved had not a good coat to his back, though he worked faithfully to earn one! Nanette grieved over her access of fortune as much as she rejoiced. She shrewdy suspected the cause of
George's silence, and knew that this legacy would be another bar between them. Already her mother was talking of moving into a better neighborhood and more commodious apartments.
The captain had offered his congratulations rather ruefully, appreciating the weight of this new phase of affairs.
"I was sure of the mother," he theught,
"but now I am not so sure."
It was dusk when he rattled the key in his own door, and he did not see a tall figure near him, until a familiar voice in the darkness said:

May I leave the keys of the basement
with you, captain?"
"Hey, what? You are going away?
"Yes, I am going ansay," said George very happy.
"Oh, you do! Pray what is there to make me especially happy, just now?',

Then George flashed out:
"If such a woman as Nanette were go ing to marry me, I should not ask that question," and something suspiciously like a sob ended the sentence.
"Who told you I was going to marry Nanette?"
"Madame Hillien."

Then she told a-ahem!-she made a serious mistake. Nanette has refused me distinctly on three separate occasions. So the way is open to you."
"Ah, no! I am so poor, so very poor you see. I have no capital to start any-
thing, and I can only seratch out the barest living. And now this money has come. No! 1 will go away! You see longer. My heart is breaking."
Odd confidences? Well, yes; but 1 think it must have been the dark that opened their hearts to each other. They of them, to belong to great, bearded men. I am quite sure the dark was answer standing what followed, George wa when he said
"My heart is breaking .
Suddenly, therefwas a little soft rustle above him; then he felt two arms steal and into his ear stole a whisper:
"Don't go away or you will break my
heart, too!"
The captain's door opened with a jerk and shut with a bang, but I do not think those two at the foot of the staircase heard it. What did they say? Ah, who can repeat the rapturous speeches of one: the shy whispers of the other.
But one thing Nanette said at last, as they went arm in arm upstairs to con front Madame Hillien:
"You will not tell anybody, will you George, that I proposed to you, though it is leap year?

Madame Hillien cried and laughed and was none too well pleased; but, after all, she loved Nanette, and so she gave George her hand at last, and a motherly greeting.
But the strangest part of all was yet to come, for the captain made Nanette wedding present of all the finery he had purchased especially for her--then offered his hand and heart to Madame Hillien. He bought the whole house too, and a brand-new grocery store was started next door with a portion of Nanette's money. The neighbors "always knew" it was the widow the captain was courting, and it would be difficult to say which household is the happier, that of jolly Captain Saunders and his wife, or that of honest George Davis, grocer, ant pretty Nanette.

## Rich Without Money

Many a man is rich without money Thousands of men with nothing in thei pockets and thousands without even pocket, are rich. A man born with good, sound constitution, a good stomach good heart and good limbs, a pretty good head piece, is rich. Good bones are
better than gold. tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better
than houses and land. It is better than than houses and land. It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of father and mother. Good breeds and
bad breeds exist among men as really as oad breeds exist among men as really as
among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones, but it is a great ihing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition, who is naturally kind, patient cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get on with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a despondent and complaining fellow, a timid and care-burdened man, these are all born deformed their thoughts sometimes do.


## 12 \& 14 Lyon $8 t$., Grand Rapids,

Feet Warm:
By Wearing PARKER'S

## ARCTIC SOCKS

HIRTH \& KRAUSE,

## Our Representatives are all out Hustling for Orders with $\mathbf{N} \in \mathbf{w}$ Lines of

## V ALENTINES,

Blank Books, Stationery, Wrapping Paper and Twine.

## BAPON. LYON \& BO.

20-28 Monrob St.

## New York Commercial Michapl Kolh \& SOM, $\begin{aligned} & \text { one of the oldest and most } \\ & \text { News, speaking of } \\ & \text { reliable wholesale }\end{aligned}$ <br> CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS,

The clothing industry has been one books show a decided increase over the of the leading features of the city of year preceding. The outlook for the Rochester for many years. Many of the present firms began business in a very modest way, but have since developed into some of the leading manufacturer in the country. So extensive is the inper cent. of the city's inhabitants are supported by it. Good hands can get plenty of work and demand a fair compensation for their labor. One of the trade is that of Mesars Michael Kole d Son. This concern was established ber of the firm, and has enjoyed a wonderfully successful career. They have for many years occupied their large building at Nos. 135 and 137 North St. Paul street, but for want of more room better prosecute their extensive business they have resolved to erect a fine, large building in the spring, consisting of six storis in the groung, fwo basements, The structure is to be an imposing one and an ornament to the city, and one of which its owners may justly feel proud. As a further evidence of the prosperity of the clothing manutacturers Mr. Kolb states that quite a number are contemplating building their own houses, which will probably occur during the present year. In this respect, however, he does not propose to be outdone. The business with this house for the past year has been all that could be desired. Sales have
been larger, collections easy, and their

WINTER CLOTHING -We still have some nice ulsters, overcoats and heavy weight suits, salable all the year around. Mail orders promptly attended to, or write our Michigan agent, William Connor, box 346, Marshall, Mich.; also 1. W. Morton, of Big Rapids. Mich., and look at our line, learn our prices, and judge for yourselves.

## C. G. A. VOIGT \& CO., <br> STAR ROLLER MILLS.


our patevt.
STAR.
calla lily GOLDEN SHEAF, PEARL. Patent roller flour specialties iRAHAM, RYE and BUCKWHEAT GRANULATED and BOLTED MEAL.

Prompt attention given to mail orders.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Commercirl Traveler, Net---All Discounts Off.
Mankind build monuments of everlasting granite and polished marble to their statesmen, their soldiers, their poets, their scholars, their artists an grand achievments, their deeds of valor, their beautiful songs and poems, their scientific discoveries and contributions to literature, and their beautiful paintings -and even to their physicians; as a jocular writer remarks, "The cemeteries are filled with monuments to their successful malpractice." But where stands the monument to the commercial traveler, and who, as a class, better deserves the grandest monument ever erected in this world, for in him are combined the attributes of all the others?
As a statesman he stands without a peer; as a diplomat, he is a great advo cate of reciprocity. You buy your goods of him, he gives you low prices, and he tells you that, if you stick to him, you will wear diamonds.
As a soldier, no braver soldier than he who fights the daily battle of commercial life.

As a poet, he who listens to the soft song of the drummer is a lost man.
As a scholar, it is related of Gen. lence in seven different languages: the commercial traveler can talk in seventeen different languages, if necessary, to sell a bill of goods. As a conversationalist, he is a great success, but the man who made the remark that the commercial traveler could set his mouth to work in the morning on a customer and go away and leave it and come back again in the afternoon and find it still going, is
As an artist, though he may not be able to paint a beautiful picture, he can show you a magnificent oil painting with a solid gold frame, this great work of art to go with one thousand cigars or one do en of Dr. One Lung's cough balsam.
In talking over this matter with a few friends just before leaving Denver, one of the number, Col. Scholtz, of the Opera
House pharmacy, made the remark: "I agree with you. The commercial traveler should have the grandest monument on earth, a thousand feet high, built of solid brass, surmounted by a big windmill, illustrative of the 'fairy tales' which he pours into the ears of the customer while endeavoring to fill his store with goods." (I could not resent this as the Colonel is a customer.)
But the commercial traveler needs no monument-honors crowd thick and fast with the clergy and the lawmakers of the land, and to sit down in the presence of our governors and other notorious characters. Who of you, my brothers, would not far rather prefer a large increase in salary to the grandest monument ever erected, covered with a glowing account of your numerous virtues?
The commercial traveler is the most thoroughly independent man among all human beings. He, like William Tell, removes his hat to no man, be he king or emperor, except the "high and mighty emperor, except the "high and mighty
potentate," the one who controls the salaries and the allotting of territories.
Let us look at the commercial traveler Let us look at the commercial traveler as he stands, net, with all in the way of his little jokes, taken off, in the way of his little jokes, harmless exaggerations, his tales of big sales and the enormous salary he receives; his little kicks at the hotels that charge him $\$ 4$ a day and give him a $\$ 2$ a week treatment. What do we find? It would be false modesty on my part, simply because I am a humble member of the fraternity, not to pronounce him simply as I know him to be from long years of experience-a noble, brave and true man; for, if he were not such, he could not remain on the road as a successful salesman.
Is he noble? Show me the charitable object that his attention is called to that he does not respond to, from the hospital to the babies' fresh air fund; from the traveler in need to the customer who wants a position on the road.
Is he brave? He fights a battle every day, in comparison to which all battles *Responce by Dan. Y. Wheeler, of st. Louis, at the
recent banquet of the Western Commerclal Travelers'
Association.
of the gun and sword fade into insignificance; for the hero of a battle, laboring under intense excitement and urged on by the cheers of his comrades, does such prised to look upon; but the commercial raveler fights his batlles under no ex-citement-except, possibly, what he can freigint train to some town which all the fellows in his line have just left-spurred on by the jeers instead of the cheers of his competitors
Dr. Snyder will tell you that the man who controls his teruper, who conquer himself, who gets the mastery over his taketh a city: and show me the pathway of any man which is surrounded by the
many pitfalls and terrible temptations that crowd around that of the commercial traveler, and point out to me the class of men who more successfally resist them. It cannot be done. Yes, indeed, he is a brave man.
Is he a true man? In the great major ity of cases he is true to himself, his more I say, he is a noble, brave and true man.

Brothers mine, a great future await us. To some it will come quickly, while service waiting, but hope on, hope ever Any moment it may come, and we be called in and invited to step higher and take a seat on the right hand of the senior partner, and, as one of the firm be given charge of the travelers. To reat honor who may be called to this upon the road, deal tenderly with the traveler-especially so with his "expense account." Do not, when you note a do lar or two for extra meals, write him letter and ask him if heut feeding them;" or, if he charge you sleeping-car fare of $\$ 2.50$ be him that the next trip he had better walk.
Ah, how we long for the Arcadia of being greeted by the numerous employe calls to take the "limited cattle train" no more hurried knocks or electric bel calls to drag us out of that sweet dream of selling an enormous order at fabulous profits, but to sweetly and calmly sleep turbed by the patter of our children's feet, instructions having been issued: "Must not disturb papa, for he is one of the proprietors now.
So strive, my brothers, that, when that happy time arrives, you can bring to that and so add to the laurels already heav on the brow of the commercial traveler.

## An Unfortunate Telegram

A lawsuit now in progress in Califor nia is likely to lead to the abandonment of the practice of employing women a station agents. Untri a week or two ago the southern Pacific Railroad, was a very pretty girl named Mattie Green. Quite recently the company determined to grant uniforms to all its station agents and awarded the contract for the cloth In order to expedite matter, Mr. Cowie dispatched the following telegram to all the station agents along the the line: "B on the platform when special train No. 19 passes, with nothing on but your pants and shirt"-his object being to measure the men in short order and pass
on. When train No. 19 pulled into Ban ning. Mr. Cowie jumped out, looked around and exclaimed, "Where's the station agent?" Two stalwart youths who happened to be pretty Mattie's brothers responded to the query by asking whether he was the man who sent the telegram which they showed him. On receiving an aftirmative reply, they proceeded to "chmb" him with such terrible effect several fractures. His lawyers have al ready commenced legal proceedings against Miss Mattie's brothers, and are taking steps towards obtaining heavy damages for him from the railroad com damag.

## MERCHANTS!

We Roast Coffee of Every Kind.

## LION GOFFEE 18 OUR LEADER

And is sold in $100-\mathrm{Ib}$. Gases and $\mathbf{I 2 0 - \mathrm { Ib }}$. Cabinets.


oUR LION COFFEE CABLNET IS artistically made by experienced cabinet makers, beantifully varnished, and just the thing from which to retail the cereals and merchandise of many kinds.

The cabinet is covered before shipping o protect the panels, se that the merchant receives it untarnished.
Merchants everywhere are securing a number of these cabinets. They dress p the store and make it more attractive. Every cabinet contains 120 one pound packages of LION COFFEE. Shipping epots at all principal points in the United States, insuring prompt delivery dow freight charges. LION COFFEE

## TELL YOUR CUSTOMERS

That Lion Coffee is composed of Mocha, Java and Rio, Is Roasted by natural gas and that every package Contains a handsome picture card. We fully guaran tee Lion Coffee to give satisfaction.
WOOLSON SPICE CO L. WINTERNITZ, Resident Agent, Grand Rapids.

## 

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## Road <br> Logging. Delivery Pleasure <br> SLEECHIS.

Send for Catalogue.


## AMONG THE TRADE.

around the state.
Pierson-B. W. Warner \& Co., grocers have removed to Edmore.
Clare-A. H. Roder succeeds J. Acker man in the grocery business.
Rochester-Thos. W. Hacker has sold his grocery business to Henry R. Smith.
Vassar - Denman Moody succeeds Frank McConnell in the grocery business. Northville-M. F. Stanley has succeeded the Stanley Air Rifle Co., Limited.
Bronson - Nichols \& Broughton succeed C. A. Bartlett in the lumber business.
Pierson-S. Sheldon, dry goods and boots and shoes, has sold out and gone to Florida.
Jackson-Smith \& Adams succeed C. c. Pond \& Co . in the lumber and planing mill business.
Imlay City-F. T. Holden succeed; Holden \& Forsyth in the drug, paint and oil business.
Manistee-J. E. Sumerville, books and stationery, has been succeeded by Sumerville \& Wood.
Cross Village-Berger \& Swartout have been succeeded in the grocery business by George Mathews.
Stittsville-Eugene Liddle, formerly a farmer near bere, is now in the grocery business at this place.
Ontonagon-Emmons Bros. are reducing their hardware and tin business and will remove to Marquette.

Galesburg-Brown \& Co., whose drug stock was destroyed by fire about four months ago, have arranged to resume business.
Nashville-Elmer Swift, formerly a resident of this place, is now in the hardware business at Bellaire as a partner in the firm of Adams \& Swift.
Cadillac-Fred S. Kieldsen is again behind the counter, having opened a grocery store in the A. M. Lamb building, lately vacated by Miss Lacount.
Reed City-John Schmidt, Jr., and Theodore Schmidt-composing the firm of Schmidt Bros.-succeed to the agricultural implement business of J. L. Rayfuse.

St. Johns-The St. Johns Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of furniture and undertakers' goods, has merged its business into a stock company under the same style.
Benton Harbor-Kidd, Dater \& Co. have opened a wholesale grocery establishment here and will be represented on the road in this part of the State and Northern Michigan.
Saranac-G. W. Clark has sold his photograph gallery to Claude Abbott, of St. Johns. Mr. Clark will remain at Saranac for the present, until he determines upon some business venture.
Traverse City-Friedrich Bros. have leased one of the new stores they will build in the spring to Host \& Mertes, of Newberry, who will put in clothing and men's furnishing goods.
Eaton Rapids-L. C. Van Gorden has sold his interest in the drug firm of W. D. Brainerd \& Co. to his partner, who will continue the business under the style of W. D. Brainerd \& Son.
Cheboygan-The vacant store in the Bennett block has been leased by $H$. Pinkous, who will open it March 1 with a new stock of clothing. It will be known as the "Favorite" and Louis Pinkous, of Saginaw, will be manager.

Montague-The I. M. Clark Grocery fund their indebtedness and resume busg Co. of Grand Rapids, has returned the writ of replevin against the grocery stock purchased from W. A. Austin by the Herren Grocery \& Stock Co., and has commenced suit against the latter.
Hastings-Minnie K. Barnes has purchased the dry goods and grocery business formerly owned by Goodyear \& Barnes. Her husband, George Barnes, was a partner in that firm and will have the management of her business.
Saugatuck-James Koning has sold his interest in the firm of D. L. Barber \& Co. to William T. Hancock. The business will be continued under the same style by D. L. Barber, George Crawford and William T. Hancock. The junior partners are sons-in-law of Mr. Barber, the last mentioned being

## quisition in both relations.

Detroit-William J. Peoples has been arrested on a civil warrant at the instance of Phelps, Brace \& Co. Peeples is a retail dealer in groceries and meats on Grand River avenue and recently executed a chattel mortgage to his father covering a large portion of his stock. Phelps, Brace \& Co. claim that Peoples made a misrepresentation to them of his finances and upon his claim he was given
credit for $\$ 520$ worth of goods. Peoples' credit for $\$ 520$ worth of goods. Peoples' father offer to settle his son's $\$ 3,700 \mathrm{in}$ debtedness for 35 cents on the dollar and many of the creditors have accepted this basis of settlement.
Muskegon-John O. Oleson has commenced proceedings in the Circuit Court to collect $\$ 450$, which he claims to have invested in the meat market business of Arnt Anderson. He recently procured the arrest of Anderson on a charge of the larceny of this amount, on the ground that false representations had been made to him to secure the investment. He withdrew the criminal proceedings and will now try another tack. Mr. Anderson asserts that Mr. Oleson is entirely mistaken in his claims and that the whole affair resulted from a misunder standing. He will contest the suit.

## manufacturing matters.

Lakeview-William Trownfeller has bought M. Y. Gephart's shingle mill and will continue the business.
West Branch-The French Lumber Co. is putting in a stock of $2,000,000$ feet of pine and hardwood logs, and is also buying all the logs offered in this vicinity.
Ionia-A meeting of the stockholders of the Capital Wagon Works is called for January 29, to consider the proposition to increase the capital stock from $\$ 100$, 000 to $\$ 150,000$.
Hart-Russell \& Flood, lumber dealers, are succeeded by the Hart Cedar Lumber Co., of which Fred. J. Russell is Presi dent, S. A. White, Vice-President and
J. K. Flood, Secretary.
Coleman-J. H. Peters, who has been operating a mill manufacturing head linings near this place, has erected a shingle mill in connection with the lining mill, which was started last week running nights.
North Bradley - Marsh \& Heald are cutting the timber on thirteen forties in Warren township, Midland county, about $2,000,000$ feet, nearly one-half of which is elm. It is taken out on a spur railroad track that is being built about a mile west of this place.
Manistee - The stockholders of the Eastshore Furniture Co. have decided to
iness. Ed. Russell will act as President, E. R. Welsh will officiate as Secretary and C. A. Wall will serve the corporation in the capacity of Treasurer.

Bay City-It is now said that Jonathan Boyce, who recently purchased the Williams sawmill, will erect a planing mill and bandle a good portion of the product of the mill by rail. Mr. Boyce's superintendent has arrived, and is arranging for an acti
logs next season.
Saginaw-Geo. T. Warren \& Co. hav merged their business into a stock company under the style of the Geo. T. Warren Cigar Co. The new corporation has a capital stock of $\$ 50,000$ and is officered as follows: President, Myron Butman; Vice-President, Jas. B. Book (Detroit) Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. T. Warren.
Manistee-The Canfield \& Wheeler Co is putting down a new well, and if all goes right, and the old well is cleaned out in time for spring use, it intends, af ter reaching salt, to continue the well with a four-inch pipe through the salt to the Trenton rock, which underlies the the salt about 300 feet, to see if there is anything in this oil matter, about which there has been so much talk.
Iunia-D. C. Crookshank has sold his interest in the Williams Manufacturing Co.'s business and plant to Gregg Williams, under whose management the business will be continued, as heretofore. Mr. Crookshank will remove to Columbus, Ga., where he has purchased an interest in an established sash, blind and door factory and building contract business.
Alpena-J. D. Turnbull, who owns and operates a small mill near this place, is considering the project of converting the mill into a spool factory. The Alpena Spool Co. is turning out 4,000 gross of spools weekly and they meet with a ready sale. The works are provided with new patents, and the venture is meeting the expectations of those who put money into it.

## Financlal Matters.

The Owosso Savings Bank has decided to increase its capital from $\$ 60,000$ to $\$ 100,000$, the additional stock being nearly all taken by Owosso business men. Ten shares of stock in the Woolson Spice Co. were recently sold at Toledo at $\$ 1,000$ a share-ten times the par value. This is probably the largest premium ever paid for any manufacturing stock In the West, but the indications are that the stock will continue to enhance in value, as the corporation has a capital stock of but $\$ 180,000$, with $\$ 1,500,000$ of assets and no commercial indebtedness whatever-a most remarkable showing. The wonderful growth of the company is due in no small degree to the fact that no dividends were paid during the first eight years of the company's existence, the earnings accumulating in the shape ot surplus.

## The Peddling Evil

Climax, Jan. 22-You ask, "Would you meet at Lansing with other business men of Michigan to discuss the peddler nuisance." I would say I do not see as such a meeting would result in more of views, when of talk and exchanging nearer a solution of the question than before. I believe it should be taken up by business men at home through petitions to legislators, insisting on the enactment of a law which will stand the Supreme Court test.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.
Advertisements sill be fngested under this head for


BUSINESS CHANCES. HOR SALE-GOOD NEW STOCK OF BOOTS
and shoess best town in Michigan. Cause
of sellingo heall heath. Address No. 383 care
Michigan Tradesman.
B83
 Good location and trade. Address J. F. Anson,
admin'r for J. L. Neden Estate, 433 Main street,
aden
Menominee, Mich. F signed will sell bis stock of drugs etc ent signed will sell his stock of drugs, ete., at
59 Monroe street and take in payment Grand
 Kapias real estate. This store is well
throughout this and near counties and has an estabilished trade of over twenty years. As 1
de ire to devote my whol time to the manu-
facture of my Family Remedies, therefore, and
for Pacture other reamon, 1 offer my stock for sale.
for no ond
Geo. G. Steketee. TVR SALE-GROCERY STOCK IN GROW. ing town of about 1,880 inhabitants. Only
exclusive grocery store in the county, Owners
engaved in then excusive grocery store, in the county, Owner
engaged in other busines, the rason for selling.
Kritzer Milling Co. Newaygo, Mich $\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{OR} \text { SALE-FIRSTRLASS GROCERY BUS }}$ Iness in the best town of 5,000 inhabitant
in Northern Michigan. The purchaser can hav in Northern Michigan. The purchaser can have
a trade of \$so,000 a year at the start. No town in the state has better prospects. This is the
chance of a life time. Address No. 363, care
Michigan Tradesman.
 Hor sALE -A GROCERY STOCK WITH
store and two dwelling houses fine trade, store and two dwelling houses, fine trade,
excellent location. Reaoons for selling too old
for business. Address A. Van Hoe, Kaiamazoo
Mich.
 SITUATIONS WANTED.
SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY competent to keep a set of books and willing
to make herself generally useful about a store o make hersery generaly Nserul about $\begin{aligned} & \text { store. } \\ & \text { One year's experience. Not afraid of work. } \\ & \text { Wages low. Good references, Address No. } 376 \text {, }\end{aligned}$ Wages low Good references,
care Michigan Tradesman.
$\mathbf{W}_{\text {ANTED SITUATION - BY FIRST-CLASS }}^{\text {ANTE }}$ ience $\begin{aligned} & \text { registered pharmacist; ; ten years' exper } \\ & \text { Address } \\ & \text { No. } 3 \Delta i \text {, care Michigan }\end{aligned}$ Trades

## miscellaneous.

$\mathrm{D}_{\text {y }}^{\text {O YOU USE COUPON BOOKS? IF }}$ SO, DO Dited states? If you do, man aracturers in the United States? If you do, you are customers of
the Tradesman Company, Grand Rapids.

 | work. Laid in two cases. Wrill sell for 25 cent |
| :--- |
| per pound and 81 per palr for cases. Tradesman |
| Company, Grand kapids, Mich. |
| 59 |

## F <br>  two wil will

 will exchange for stok of dry goods, If any difference
will pay engh. A. Retan, Little Rock, Ark. 341
TOR SALE-CHEAP ENOUGH FOR AN IN
vestment Corner lot and 5-room house on
North Lafayette St., cellar, brick foundation, soft water in kitchen. 81,200 . Terms to sult
Address No mity TOR SALE - BEST RESIDENCE LOT ID Grand Rapidd, $0 \times 1175$ feet, beatifully shad-
ed with native oaks, situated in goof residence ed with native oaks situated in goo 1 residence
locality only 2no feet from eiectric street car
line.

 W ANTED-GROCERY STOCK BY PARTIES
cheap. Address pay carsh down Mus. Must be dirt



 | Sparta. For particulars, write to Box 219 . Spar- |
| :--- |
| ta, Mich. Here's a bargain! $\quad 368$ |
| $\mathrm{H}^{\text {lon }}$. |


 Interest to right party. Smith \& Co., Hanover,
331 Winted-A REGISTERED PHARMACIST
or good registered assistant at A. Sanford's
drug store, 146 West Fulton street Wrug store, 146 West Fulton street $\quad 388$
WANTED - SALEsMEN WHO VIsIT THE
dine. Sells at sight. Sample can be carried in
vest pocket. vest pocket. Chapman Button Agency, 101 Otta
 acres of fine timber and cotton land in Northern
Louisiana, four miles from railroad and parish
seat. No. 1 land. Title perfect. For particulars seat. No. 1 land. Title perfect. For particulars
address No. 390, cars Michigan Tradesman. 390

## GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

E. Soderik has opened a grocery store on East Bridge street. Musselman \& Widdicomb furnished the stock.
C. H. Chaote has opened a grocery store at Belding. The Olney \& Judson Grocer Co. furnished the stock.
Foster, Stevens \& Co. have secured the Western Michigan ageney of the Northern Refrigerator Co. and will carry a full line of the goods in stock.

Rowson Bros. \& Co., composed of John and James Rowson, William Green and Chas. E. Harper, will succeed the firm of Rowson Bros., planing mill and builders.
Studley \& Barclay have taken the State agency of the Grand Rapids Cycle Co. and will establish about 200 local agencies in the various cities and towns of Michigan.
John Kosten, grocer at the corner of North avenue and Quimby street, has given a bill of sale to Hawkins \& Company for $\$ 234$, which practically shuts out any other creditors.
Geo. R. Perry, of the former firm of Hawkins, Perry \& Co., has opened a merchandise brokerage office at 4 and 5 Hartman block. He will pay particular attention to the introduction of new goods.

The stock of the South Grand Rapids Ice \& Coal Co. is now owned by James M. Barnett, A. B. Knowlson and Joseph Horner. The business is well established and under Mr. Horner's managment will probably thrive.

Wm. E. Barrett has formed a copartnership with W. A. D. Rose, of Big Rapids, under the style of the Globe Lumber Co., for the purpose of embarking in the wholesale lumber business at Benton Harbor. A suitable location for a yard has been secured and Mr. Rose will remove to Benton Harbor early in the spring and assume the local management of the business.

## Gripsack Brigade

The Detroit Cigar Manufasturing Co. will be represented by the same duo as last year-Geo. Germain in Michigan and Mike Howarn in Ohio.'
L. C. Van Gorden, who has just retired from the drug firm of W. D. Brainerd \& Co., at Eaton Rapids, has engaged to travel for T. H. Hinchman \& Sons, of Detroit.
R. B. Orr has reconsidered his intention of going South, having gone to Chicago Sunday night to take a position offered him by a leading manufacturing and jobbing house there.
A. D. Baker will finish his trip this week and leave Saturday, accompanied by his wife and son, for Lockport, N. Y., where he will spend a couple of weeks with friends and relatives.
Chas. L. McLain is seriously ill with a combined attack of pneumonia and quinsy. His territory is being covered in the meantime by S. R. Evans, brother of the immaculate Dr. Josiah B.
Phillip Gaubatz, who had been a regular visitor to the Grand Rapids market for the past dozen years-most of the time as the representative of B. Leidersdorf \& Co., died at his home in Milwaukee on Jan. 15.
A. W. Coffinger, formerly on the road for E. B. Preston \& Co., of Chicago, has engaged to travel for Studley \& Barclay, starting out this week on his initial trip.

He will cover Eastern Michigan and the Saginaw Valley.
Frank Conlon was born near Keady, Armagh county, Ireland, May 27, 1849. As soon as he was old enough to go to school, he was sent to the Derrynoose national school until seventeen years of age, when he decided to come to America. He made the voyage alone, coming di rect to Detroit, where lived the only friend he knew in this country. This friend loaned him sufficient money to make the voyage and paid his way until he was able to secure employment which would be self-sustaining. He accepted the first employment offered him, and for a year drove an oyster wagon for John Heffron. He subsequently acted as house salesman for two years and for two years more represented the house on the road. In 1872 he started for California, coming by the way of Grand Rapids, where he met John Caulfield and was seduced by his eloquence to become a resident of the Valley City. He worked for Mr. Caulfield in the capacity of shipping clerk for five years, when he secured a position as traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery house of W. T. Allen \& Co., of Chicago, representing the house on the road until its failure, six years later. He then engaged with the Pearl Baking Powder Co., of Milwaukee, with whom he remained two years, when it also failed. In 1885 he engaged in the commission business here for himself, abandoning the enterprise two years later to accept a lucrative offer from the Price Baking Powder Co., of Chicago, with whom he is still engaged. His trade comprises the jobbing and large retail trade of Michigan, Northern Indiana, Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and the Province of Ontario. He is known everywhere as one of the most energetic and tireless men on the road, and few cities of importance have failed to succumb to his efforts to launch his product in car lots. Fortune has smiled on every business enterprise he has ever engaged in, and he is now the happy possessor of twenty houses and 150 desirable residence lots, all paid for-and money in the bank, besides. He is happily married and has several bright and promising children, but his sole ambition now is to go to Chili as captain of Sheridan Rifles and help clean out the bellicose inhabitants of that elongated country.
The American Wheel Co. on its Feet Again.
Kalamazoo, Jan. 23-The offer of the American Wheel Co. to pay its creditors in full, on long-time paper, has been accepted by the creditor, sand business will shortly be resumed under the former management. The company was originally compelled to go into the hands of a receiver because its paper matured at a time when the money market was in bad shape, but its assets always have exceed-
ed its liabilities by a large amount. The ed its liabilities by a large amount. The amount of its indebtedness in round numbers is $\$ 1,500,000$. The receiver of the company, Hon. Noble C. Butler, estimated that the company had a surplus above its liabilities of about $\$ 700,000$. This is, of course, a conservative estimate. The company estimated its surplus at over $\$ 2,000,000$, and those who are familiar with the company's assets claim it can pay its debts and still have over \$1,000,000 left.

## Country Callers.

Calls have been received at The Tradesman office during the past week from the following gentlemen in trade;
D. W. Calkins, Alto.
A. Engberts, Zeeland.
E. L. Boynton, Griswold.

## For Bakings of fll Kinds Use

## Flischmann \& Bo.s

## Unriualed Bompriessed Yexst.

Special attention is invited to our YELLOW LABEL which is affixed to every cake
of our Yeast, and which serves

TO DISTINGUISH
Our Goods from worthless Imitations.

If you desire to serve your trade with the best Oysters the market affords specify the $\boldsymbol{P} . \boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{B}$. Brand when ordering. For general excellence and uniform good quality they have no equal.

Place your orders with any of the Grand Rapids jobbers or send direct to the packers.

## THE PUNNAM CANDY CO.

## Oranges \& Bananas!

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS.
Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.
C. N. RAPP \& CO.. 9 North Ionia St., Grand Rapids. Florida Oranges a Specialty.

| - Yew Yok Herau | - You Desire to Se | Dry Goods Price Current. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From the New York Herald. <br> Being much in need of a new carpet |  |  |  |
|  |  | Adriatic unbleachend corrons. |  |
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|  |  | Atlantic A |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Columbian XXX $\underset{\sim}{\text { XXX }}$ bri. 19 |
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| should not be more than |  |  |  |
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| So the matron went to the |  |  |  |
| and furniture store, which |  |  |  |
| time to time she had honored spar |  | Dwight StarClifton CCC | Arase Warwick drees $81 / 2$ |
|  |  |  | Centenntal....... 10.0 |
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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Art Cambric........10 Green Ticket....... $81 / 4$ <br> Biackstone A A..... 8 Great Falls......... 61/4 |  |
|  |  | Beats All | Everett classics ..... $81 / 2$ |
|  |  |  |  |
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|  | Volgl, Hopolsheimor \& Gu, |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
|  | Dry Goods, Gappres ex Cloaks. | Fruit of the Loom Fitchville Frult of the Loom | American............16\%/2 Pacific .. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | We Make a Specialty of Blankets, Quilts \& Live Geese Feathers. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Coats $\begin{aligned} & \text { J. \& P.......42 } \\ & \text { Holyoke..........21/2 }\end{aligned}$ |
| At night in came the lord and master. e was charmed. <br> "What," said he; "do you get such a |  |  |  |
|  | Oueralls of our own Manufacture, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| carpet as that for $\$ 1$ a yard? <br> "Oh, yes," said the matron sweetly, | Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's |  |  |
| although feeling pretty guilty. <br> "Well, I call that a great bargain. Fine | Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks. |  |  |
|  | Voigt, Herpolsheimer \& Co, <br> 48, 50 and 52 Ottawa St. <br> GRAND RAPIDS, <br> MICH. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Fireman 30 y T W |
| hi |  |  | Tarlat X |
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|  |  | Integrity...............181/2/ "/ " colored.. 21 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| said that it would look just hideous | Schilling Corsset coos |  | 6 oz Western........2020 Union B Flushing XXX |
|  |  |  |  |
| at so and 'so's." He, said grimly |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Grand Rapids .... 4 ¢ 50 A Abdominal. ...... 1500 |  |
|  |  | Armory ............... 696 |  |
|  |  | Androscoggin........ $7 / 4 / 4$ Rockport............. $61 / 9$Biddeford.........ByBrunswick. |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| was going to buy that carpet as soon as he had dispatched the early morning business. The matron said nothing, but |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (...... 25 Per bale, 40 doz ....87_50 |
| lord and master had gone, she whipped on her things and flew to the carpet and furniture store, Just what arrangements |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| on her things and flew to the carpet and furniture store. Just what arrangements she made there are not essential to this |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| carpet," he said, "and I got enough for our whole office, and at $\$ 1$ a yard, too." <br> "How much did it take?", asked the |  |  |  |
|  | Greatest Sellep on Eapth! |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| lord. <br> Nothing more was said on the subject, but the next day the matron viewed a bill from the furnishing establishment in which the two items were something like this: <br> Extra on 26 yardscarpet for house @ 75 C . . . 872.00 Extra on 110 yards carpet for office © TS .....82.50 |  | Ballou solld black.. 5 Washington indigo. 6 <br> colors. $51 / 2$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Send for Illustrated Catalogue. See price list In this journal. <br> SCBILLING CORSET CO., <br> Detro.t, Mich. and Chicago, Ill. |  |  |
| 8151.50 <br> My lord admires his office carpet very much, and has sent many customers to So and So's, recommending, especially, their cheap prices. My lady thinks she will get that bill paid in a year, but, in the meantime, she will have no new bonnets, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{5}-4 \ldots 2925 \quad 6-4 \ldots 3255^{5}-4 \ldots 195 \quad 6-4 \ldots 295$ COTTON TWINES. <br> Cotton Sall Twine 28 Nashus <br> ........... 18 |
|  |  |  |  |
| meantime, she will have no new bonnets, |  |  |  |
| The annusi reeting of the stockhalders of the Grand Rapiss ield at the general Office, in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, on Wednesday, March 2d, 1892, at $10^{\circ}$ clock p. m. for the election of, thirteen directors to serve for the ensuing year as may be presented at the meeting <br> J. H. P. HUGHART, Sec'y. |  |  |  |
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Some Modern Essentials to Success, It may be accepted as a business prim ciple that a dealer who sells $\$ 10,000$ a year on a capital of $\$ 3,000$ is a much bet ter business man than one who sells $\$ 20,000$ a year on a capital of $\$ 10,000$ One of the essentials to success is to keep the wheels of business constantly moving. A dollar invested in something which does not increase in value, a dol lar in the bank not drawing its interest at least, is not at work. Keep your capital as well as your help at work. Modern business methods are such as to enable a man to do a much larger business on less capital than was possible even fifteen years ago. One advantage which the modern trader has over the preceding generation is the quickness with which an order can be sent and the goods received. This enables a dealer to purchase a greater number of kinds but a less quantity of each. The advantage of this is great. He has a greater variety to offer; if one lot does not sell he has a less amount of "stickers" in his stock. This fact enables him to experiment with less risk of loss, so that with the same original expenditure he can show a much more extended line of goods. There is a tendency on the part of some dealers to overstock on staples, because, as they argue, they are sure to sell sooner or later. This is often a grave mistake. The saving that is made is not so great but that it may be lost or more than lost by the fact that the dealer is deprived of the use of his capital for the time being. One of the main advantages of the modern system of storekeeping is the lessened stock which a storekeeper is obliged to carry

Another advantage is the increased means of making sales which are at the disposal of the merchant. One of these is by advertising. There are few towns in which dealers cannot reach a large number of buyers through the medium of a local newspaper. Persistent, judicious and intelligent advertising will always pay. Places that have no newspaper are available for the placard and the circular. A large amount of printing can be had for a small sum and it will be found a valuable assistant in selling goods. It requires some care and thought, both as to the matter on the circular and the way of securing an effective distribution, but it is one of the places where an expenditure of brains pays. Then, again, a distinctly modern idea is the present method of advertising by means of window displays. A few years ago windows were only to let in light and see out of; now they directly and indirectly sell goods
A merchant of the present time who does not avail himself of the modern means of doing business may not fail, but his progress is slow as compared with his brother who carefully avoids locking up his capital and who, instead, keeps it constantly "on the jump," who is alert to adopt every new idea that can be applied to his business and who employes modern methods in both the buy ing and selling of bis goods.

To Prevent Bagging at the Knee.
Customer-Will these pants bag at the knees?
Dealer-Mine frendt, no pants will bag at de knees if you treat dem right. I tel you how before you go. It ees my own invention.
Customer (delighted )-Then I'll take them. Here is the money. What is your plan?
Dealer-Neffer sit down

## Hardware Price Current.

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


Jennings', genuine...


Rall road.
Stove. ......... ils
Carriage new.
Plow.........
Plow......
Sleigh shoe
вбокгтя.

## Well, plain, Well, swivel

Well, swivel
Cast Loose PIn, figured
Wrought Narrow, bright 5.... st joint
Wrought Table
Wrought Inside Blind
Blind, Clark's. Blind, Parker's.....
Blind, Shepard's


Ordinary Tackle, Hist April 17, '85 Grain.
Cast Steel... crow bars.
Ely's $1 \cdot 10$
Eek's
G. F
Musket
$\underset{\text { Rim }}{\text { Central Fire. }}$
Socket Firmer
Socket

## Socket Corner

Socket Slicks ..............
Butchers' Ranged Firmer
Curry, Lawrence's
Th
White Crayons, per gross.
Plantshed coper Cold $14 \times 53,14 \mathrm{x} 55,14 \times 60$ Cold Rolled, 14x56 and $14 \times\left(6^{\circ}\right)$ Bottoms

## Morse's Bit Stock

 Taper and straight ShankMorse's Taper Shat k..... Small sizes, ser rout ad
Large sizes, per pound

## Com, 4 place,

## aduateble.

Clark's, small, $18 ;$ large, se
Ives', 1,$818 ; 2,8: 3 ; 3$, 23
piston's.

## New American

Nicholson
Heller's...
Heller's Horse Rasps
os if to gabivanized iron $\begin{array}{lll}\text { List } & 12 & 13 \\ \text { Discount, }\end{array}$
Stanley Rule and Teal Co is



## 

\section*{| Ba |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ba |}

## Pots... Kettles. Spiders Gray eva





## Bright. Screw




## LEVELs. Stanley Rule sud Level Co, KNobs. New List.

## Door, porcelain, jap. trimming

 Door, porcelain, plated trimmings Door, porcelain, trimmingsDrawer and Shutter, porcelain L.0cks-Dook.
Russell \& Irwin Mig. Co.'s new list
Mallory, Wheeler \& Co.'s............ Mallory,
Brantford's
Norwalk's

## Ad Hu Hu

Adze Bye
Hunt Eye
Hunt'y

## Sperry


SIsal, Y/ Inch and larger
Manila
R en
Steel and Iron squares Try and Bevels $\qquad$ Mitre
sanest


Discount, wive
5 825

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Silver Steel Dis, X Cuts, per foot,....
Special Steel Mex X Cuts, per foot...
Special steel Dis X Cuts
Special steel Da. X Cuts, per foot.
Champion and Electrle
Tooth


Mouse, choker....................... 185 per doz
Mouse, delusion.............. per doz.
Bright Market.
Annealed Market.
Capered Market
Compered Spring Steel
Barbed Fence, galvanized
Au Sable.
Northwestern
Baxter's Adjustable, nickeled
Baxter s Genuine ..................
Coed's Patent Agricultural, wrought
C' ser
Coo's Patent. malleable
Bird Cages .
Screws, New I list
Casters, Bed a d Plate
Forks, hoes, rakes sud all steel goods
METALS.
Pig Large
Duty: Sheet, $22 / 2 \mathrm{e}$ per pound.
Per pound casa
(61/2 Wiping
The prices of the many other guaititea of
solder in the market indicated by private brands
vary according to composition.
Coors on.
Mallet's.
$10 \times 14 \mathrm{IC}$, Charcoal
$14 \times 20 \mathrm{IC}, \quad$ II
$14 \times 20$ IC,
$10 \times 14$ IX,
$14 \times 20$ IX,
Each additional $X$ on tale grade,
$10 \times 14 \mathrm{TC}$, Charcoal
$14 \times 20 \mathrm{IC}$,
$10 \times 14 \mathrm{IX}$,
$14 \times 21 \mathrm{IX}$,
Each additional $\dot{X}$ on this grade $91.5 n$
BOOPRNE PLATES
Alloway fred
BOILER BIZE TIN PLATS,
Enterprise, self-measurings NAIL
Steel nails, base
Wire nails, base
Advance over base:
Ohio Tool Ca.'s,
Scrota Bench..
Sandusk Tool
Bandusky Tool Co, s, fancy
Bench. fIrst quaint .
Stanley Rule and Le

| 10 | Stanle |
| :--- | :--- |
| 50 | Fry, |
| 50 | Corm |

Common, polished...
Iron and Tinned.
Copper Rivets and Burs
Copper RIvets and Burs


POSTS SAP SPOUTS


## Michigan Tradesman

## pheial Organ of Michigan Business Men's Associatio

## Retail Trade of the Wolverine State.

## The Tradesman Company, Proprietor.

subscription Price, One Dollar per year, payable strictly in advance.
tising Rates made known on app lication.
Publication Office, 100 Louis St.
Entered at the Grand Rapids Post Oyvee. E. A. STOWE, Editor.

## WEDNESDAT, JANUARY 2\%, 1892.

Collecting Antiquated Accounts. Written for The Tradesman.
Did you ever try collecting money which was due you, money due for goods eaten up or worn out? You are not supposed to be collecting any interest on these book accounts-it would be preposterous for you to expect it; the principal only is what you start out to get. Most of the small sums from one dollar to ten have been on your ledger from six to twelve months, and many of these accounts are due from men reputed to be well off, men who could buy your entire stock and yet still have the wherewithal to purchase several more such lots. Now, if these sums were from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 1,000$, you would not have one-half the difficulty in getting them. Why? Because provision would have been made to meet them; but what do wealthy men care for a few dollars only? They know you will make no cost by attempting to collect such a small amount.
But I said you started out to collect a few bills. Did you collect them? No. You found only about one-half the number at home. You will admit that you collected only about one-half of the sum, and nearly all you did get was from comparatively poor men. Why did not those persons pay who are rated from G $21 / 2$ up to A 1? You answer, "I do not know, neither can I imagine why such men do not pay these small sums in the first place, instead of putting me to all this trouble, for this is the third and in many places the fourth time I have called for my pay." Let me tell you why, my friend. I have been in the business of begging for my own. I have found out just the reason why such men do not pay for your goods (as any poor man expects to do) in the first place, and why they put you off at the third or fourth call. It is this-they are pocketing the interest of your money. Do you understand? When they wanted your barrel of flour, silk dress pattern, suit of clothes or other goods, most of their money was safely invested and earning from 6 to 8 per cent. interest. Some of that money was yours, some of it belonged to Jones and Smith and Brown-perhaps to a hundred other men-and the longer they could put off the payment of these small sums, the more the interest that came into their gold-lined coffers; so they continued to purchase and use your cash-or its equivalent. I have asked such men for money they had owed me for a year. I would get the curt reply, 'I've no money"' and in a manner that would imply they almost felt insulted. What did I do when they sent for more goods? I sent the messenger back to say to his employer that, as I was unable to get what he already owed me, I did not propose to add more to it.

You ask if such men had no bank de posit? Certainly, they had always a balance of hundreds-generally a few thousands - but, as that was drawing small interest, why draw it out so long as they could obtain goods without either money or interest? Such men are the curse of the small storekeeper, who requires the use of all his money; and, if hundreds of dollars are withdrawn from his stock in this manner which it is impossible to replace until this money with its small percentage of profit is collected, it places his entire business in jeopardy, and in many instances has been the sole cause of a failure.
Of course, all this is a part of and attached to the ordinary eredit system. There is, however, a system of credit which is rapidly increasing, and which entirely obviates all losses. This is the coupon system, the very acme of perfection, with which every merchant should acquaint himself at once. When such a system is once in use, goodbye to collecting tours. F. A. Howig.

## Business Notes from Toledo.

Toledo, Jan. 25-The Woolson Spice Co., which has just completed the equipment of the third coffee roasting mill at and equip another monstrous plant,locating on a railroad, where the shipping facilities will be an improvement over what they are in the present place, and where the already extensive business may be spread out to meet the requirements of the corporation. The proposed plant will cover fifteen or twenty acres and it will require two years to plan and execute the work. The present factory buildings will be The present factory buildings will be
retained in case of an emergency. Should a fire occur, the company could fall back a fire occur, the company could fall back
upon the resources of the old plant, and upon the resources of the old plant, and thus continue to fill its orders, which at present would be an impossibility in
case of fire. The present mills are much case of fire. The present mills are much
too small for the largely increased business, and when the new plant is in operation the company will be in a position to push itself still more to the front.

The Thompson \& Chute Soap Co., which has been sadly hampered for years by the mismanagement of Thompson, is rapidly recovering its prestige under the management of President G. M. Chute, who is now in sole control of the business. Two salesmen are covering Michigan for the company-W. Creevy in the eastern portion and Archie B. Kenney in the Upper Peninsula. A man for Western Michigan has been selected and will shortly be in the field.
J. M. Bour \& Co., who pride themselves on the trade they have secured on the plan of handling high grade goodsmo scheme need apply-propose to work the Michigan trade harder than ever during the coming year, having engaged Thos. Ferguson, of Grand Rapids, to represent them in Western Michigan. They have two other general representatives in the State-P. V. Heckler, who covers the eastern portion, and M. H. Gasser, who visits the trade of the southern portion -while L. R. Smith and two assistants attend to the interests of the Detroit branch. W. H. Maher will retire from the wholesale and retail cutlery house of Maher \& Grosh April 1, when the business will be continued by the latter. Mr. Maher has another book in preparation, on the same general plan as "A Man of Samples," which will be published under the auspices of the Iron Age. Mr. Maher has been a constant worker for twenty years and is fairly entitled to the rest he now proposes to enjoy for a year or more.

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.

Use Tradesman_Coupon Books.

## Agents Wanted :

## We can give you exclusive territory on a large line of Bicycles. Send for catalogue. Our line

 includes the:columbia victor rudge kite telephone overland lovell dia-


CLIPPER paragon iroquois phenix GEnDRONS
and all the Western Wheel Works

## MOND

Line.

# STUDLEY \& BARCLAY, 

4 Monree St.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
WE MAKE A SPEOIALTY OF
PURR:-BUCKWHERY-FFLOUR
And would be pleased to send you sample and prices.
A. SCHENCK \& SON,

ELSIE, MICH.

mention this paper.
W. H. MOREHOUSE \& CO.

Grain, Clover and Timothy, Hungarian, White lover, Red Top, Millet, Alfalfa or Lucerne,
Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Lawn Grass,
Choice Clouer \& Timothy Seeds a Specialty
Orders for purchase or sale of Seeds for future delivery
promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Warehouses-325-327 Eriest. } \\ \text { Office-46 Produce Exchange, }\end{array}\right\}$ TOLEDO, o. P区RKINS \& HESS Hides, Furs, Wool \& Tallow,

NOS. 122 and 124 LOUIS STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

## Gupon Bouk own

## GHAS. A. COYE,

- 


## Amiulus X Pents

Horse and Wagon Covers
JOBBERS OF
Hammocks and Cotton Ducks. send por raice liss.
11 Pearl 8t., Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Sap Pails \&

 Syrup Cans. Wm. Brummeler \& SonsManufacturers and Jobbers of
Pieced \& Stamped Tinware, 260 S. IONIA ST., Telephone 640. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.


#### Abstract

A SIGHTLESS SALESMAN He Pursues His Work with Care and Fidelity. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "There is a remarkable person," said friend, pointing to a gentleman who a friend, pointing to a gentleman who was cantiously picking his steps across was cantiously picking his steps across the floor and making his way to the the floor and making his way to the counter at the Scuthern. The gentlecounter at the Scuthern. The gentle- man's name was G. B. Perry. It was man's name was G. B. Perry. It was easy for one who closely observed his easy for one who chosely observed The movements to see that he was blind. The movements to see that he was blind. The hands were placed before him in that manner peculiar to the blind, and, while he walked at a fairly rapid pace, there was a cerlain care taken not usually seen in the ordinary man; but, apart from these peculiarities, there was nothing to indicate that the man was not blessed with the keenest vision. In speech and in manner he displayed a brightness and a kindliness not often seen in the casual guest of a hotel. He was a man, too, whose appearance would attract the eye of the least observant. His pleasant features were set off by a partly full sandy beard. He wore a tall silk hat. His well-shined shoes were devoid of a speck of dust, and the tie and collar had a nattiness all their own. Altogether, the figure was a striking one, although it would not, perhaps, have made such an impression if one had not learned that the man was blind. The man's signature is not less notable. The "G." and "B." are in a bold handwriting. Every line is almost as perfect and as firm as copper-plate. The name Perry is written with even greater precision, if any comparison can be drawn. Every letter reminds one of the hand of a man who has long been practicing for a civil service examination. Mr. Perry is a commercial traveler and visits many of the large cities. In Chicago he is sometimes to be met at the Grand Pacific, and whenever he visits St. Grand Pacific, and whenever he visits t. Louis he takes up his quarters at the Southern. Generally speaking, he re When his acquaintance with one, however, is comparatively slight, he is led


to the elevator and shown his room. After that he is able to dispense with assistance. At the Southern dining room he is always attended by the same waiter, by whom he is held in special regard. He will never go to any other portion of the table, and as long as he is a guest his seat is kept in reserve. The waiter reads to him the bill of fare, and, without asking for its repetition even once, Mr. Perry orders what he desires. Sometimes, too, the waiter will help him to carve, but this is more from a desire to be obilging than from any belief that assistance is necessary. Mr. Perry will chat with that waiter on every topic of the day, have a joke upon any subject that may offer an opportunity and tak as much interest in everything that goes on around him, if not a good deal more, than any other diner in the room. Al together, he has that happy disposition
and that peculiarity of manner born of kindly feeling which go so far to make friends among strangers. He has no traveling companion, and it is said that he has considerable business interests. Certain it is that he is as frequently seen at the desk of the telegraph operator dispatching messages as any traveling man about the hotel.
The case of Mr. Perry reminds one of the number of men engaged in active business and professional pursuits who suffer from loss of sight, and of the adyears in the education of that class which not so long ago was regarded as helpless in a world where men even more fortunate in the matter of physical sense find it so difficult to maintain their place There is one blind man named Hall who travels over the country at all seasons of the year in the interests of the business which he has built up. He is superintendent of the Blind and Industrial Home thiol Phia be was instrumental in founding. The home was started for the purpose of giving employ started for the purpose of giving employtheir labor would forming a center where by year he goes over the West, finding a market for the brooms which are manu-
factured at the institution and purchasing broom corn by the carload. He has the reputation of being among the keenest business men of the country, and such men could be named by the score.

## Purely Personal.

H. M. Lee, formerly engaged in the clothing business at Nashville, but now a prospective resident of Tacoma, was in town Monday.
Geo. R. Mayhew has returned from New York aud Boston, where he spent a fortnight selecting goods for the spring and summer trade.
R. Van Bochove, who runs a drug store on each side of the river, is spending a couple of weeks with friends in Kalamazoo and Chicago.

Ed. Bullock, formerly interested in the defunct coffee and spice hoüse of J. H. Thompson \& Co., at Detroit, is now bookkeeper and office manager for J. M. Bour \& Co., at Toledo.
John L. Buchanan, for the past five years book-keeper for the Grand Rapids School Furniture Co., has taken a similar position with the Universal Tripod Co. Mr. Buchanan is a competent and faithfal worker and deserves all the good luck which comes his way.
Daniel Cleland, the Coopersville general dealer, is rejoicing over the success of his son, Rolla J., who recently passed a most creditable examination and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Cleland's many friends will join The TradesMAN in hoping that the son may be even a better man than his father.

Northville-A. D. Power, of the firm
A. D. Power \& Son, cheese manufac turers, is dead.

The Difference in Salesmen

## From the Trade Knight,

One introduces himself as the represpectfive of a house; his address is reglances ovd pleasant, and the listens to his arguments respecting styles, qualities and prices put forth in the usual manner from the manifest standpoint of self-interest and a desire to effect a sale At length the merchant says, "I am glad to have met you and to see your roods, but trade is dull, collections slow; be sides, it is a little early in the season, so that I don't feel like buying to-day, will keep your card, and when in town again, come in and we may give you an order." The next day, perhaps, another salesman calls with similar goods and prices. Somehow, he gets closer to the merchant His talk is unassurin, sensible, not a sll stereotyped, and it interests him. He seems to enter into the practical spirit of the merchant's ousiness, to realize his hopes and his struggles, and to appre ciate his prudence. He touches upon de tails, and everyday results stand out clearly. He makes it plain that goods must be bought or they cannot be sold yet he does not try to sell him more than he thinks it prudent for him to buy. His suggestions and recommendations are characterized by an intelligent interest in the welfare of the man he is dealing with; he aims to do as he would have others do unto him, and he shows it. A a result, he takes with him an order, and leaves behind a customer and a friend. In these things lie the difference between salesmen on the road.

## Duly Notifled.

Pentivater, Jan. 20 - Please notify the Grand Rapids traveling men that the Sands \& Maxwell Lumber Co. and the Pentwater Bedstead Co. will not buy a dollar's worth from one of then. until they withdraw the resolution regarding Dikeman, of Wigton House, at Hart, Mich.
W. B. O. Sands, Pres.

## TRAVELING SALESMEN WANTED!

Do You wish to handle a side line on liberal commission? Write to us for particulars.
In point of strength, lightness and durability, excellence of workmanship and design,
these articles have no equal.

## These cuts present to you our

"NEW PERFECTIO
Patent Ironing Table and Clothes Rack.
We have a large trade on these articles extending throughout the central and southern parts of the United States. Not long ago we commenced a plan of selling these articles to all classes of merchants, for advertising purposes. The result has been most satisfactory to the merchants, and now we wish a few more traveling men to work in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other states.
Liberal commussion paid on all personal and duplicate orders.


If you wish to do more business and thereby greatly increase your income, write to us, with references, and if satisfactory we will immediately send you by express a complete outfit, comprising samples

## CATO NOVELTY WORKS,

Drugs 盄 Medicines. | Staie Board of Pharmacs. |
| :--- |

THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF WAR A new topic of consideration and dis cussion has been supplied to the business world in the Chilian question. While politicians and plain citizens are busy only with asking themselves whether Congress ought or ought not to declar war against the South American Repub lic, and whether it will or will not do it financiers are more partieularly concerned with forecasting the possible ef fects upon business of hostilities, if they should break out. Experience on this point is lacking to most of those who now have to deal with it. The survivors of the generation which witnessed the Mexican war of 1846 are few in number, and they have nearly all retired from active life, while our civil war, whieh ended in 1865 , furni-hes no precedent by which to judge of one with a foreign power. That war gave birth to new and wide-reaching financial measures; it revolutionized many great industries. and it stimulated inventive ingenuity to an extraordinary degree. In the field of railroad building and operating alone it produced those enormous fortunes which are the admiration and envy of the beginners of this day in the tack of accumulating wealth, and, by abolishing negro slavery, it brought upon the former slave States a blessing instead of the curs, which, from the commencement of the Federal Union, they had dreaded and sought to avert. So far from annilhilating the cotton crop, free labor has swelled it from $5,000,000$ bales a year to nearly $9,000,000$ bales, and, in place of confirming the dependence of the South upon the North for food supplies and for manufactured goods, it has set the South to establishing mills and manufactures of its own, and to increasing its home production of corn and bacon. None of these things can be expected from a war with Chill, and in estimating its probable effects they should be omitted.
As a rule, theoretical economists look upon wars as agencies purely destructive of wealth, like fires, shipwrecks, earthquakes and pestilences, and, if we confine our attention rigidly to their field of thought, we must acknowledge that they are right. A war takes men from productive occupations and makes them, all the while they are in service, at least, idlers and frequently the destroyers of the products of other men's labor. The strength, skill and ingenuity which, in time of peace, are devoted to creating wealth are, in time of war, turned in the
opposite direction. Political economy being not politics in the sense of statesmanship, as its name misleadingly suggests, is the science purely and simply of getting rich. It has as little connec tion with patriotism, religion and morality as the differential calculus has, and when experts in it declare that war is unfavorable to a nation's welfare they refer solely to its growth in riches, and to nothing else
At the very outset war comes in conflict with mere material prosperity. It disturbs and upsets the routine of business and substitutes uncertainty and dread for certainty and confidence. It acts upon the habitual course of trade as a misplaced switch or a broken rail does upon a train of cars. Instead of the smooth, ev and nicely-adjusted track along which it had hitherto been gliding, it is foreed into a path for which it is not fitted and upon which it comes to a stop with a jar and a crash. When war breaks out, every banker, merchant, manufacturer and head of organized industry has to stop and consider what he will do next; whereas, before he went on from day to day in serene confidence that, as to-day was like yesterday, tomorrow would be like to-day, and that he need give himself no concern to provide for extraordinary contingencies.
Hence it results that the declaration of war, or even a confirmed conviction that it is impending, produces a rise in the rate of interest for money, a fall in securities and, except in the case of commodities for which war creates a special market as materiais for its prosecution, a fall in the prices of merchandise. Capitalists are unwilling to lend money cheaply until they are sure that they cannot, by waiting, get a better rate for it and for the same reason they cease buying stocks and bonds and are disposed, rather, to sell them. Merchants limit their orders for goods until they can make up their minds what their customers are likely to want, and this in turn checks manufactures and importations. Business is like a bicycle-when it no longer moves forward it begins to topple

It is a curious feature, too, in human nature that any sudden, untoward event, even although it has no direct relation to business, has a depressing influence upon the mind and, for a longer or a shorter period, indisposes it to enterprise. So unimportant a death, from a commercial light, as that of the Duke of Clarence momentarily produced a slight fall upon the London Stock Exchange, and I well remember how the sinking of the steamer Aretic, involving, as it did, the loss of a number of New York's most prominent citizens, cast a gloom over Wall street which lasted for several days. A war, therefore, being associated in our thoughts with carnage and destruction with wounds and maiming and with the multiplication of widows and orphans, to say nothing of an increase of national pecuniary burdens, is a disagreeable thing to all except those who immediately profit by it, and falls within the category of calamities.
At first, therefore, if war should be declared by this country against Chili it would have a bad effect upon business. I know that many people entertain the conviction, based upon their own memory of the results of our civil war, or upon information which they have derived
from the recollections of others, that this expected war would give a like impetus to trade and industry, but I can not agree with them. It was not until the civil war had been in progress for a year that it began to stimulate enterprise, and then it was chiefly because of the immense additions which the Gov ernment made to the national debt and the national currency, and to the unnatural, feverish activity generated by its enormous consumption of war mate rials. During that first year stocks and bonds were frightfully low in price, real estate became unsalable and mer chandise of all kinds fell lower than had been known for years. Finally, it is true, the depreciation of the greenback not only put prices up, but it set every body to buying goods upon speculation as they bought gold, for a further rise and thus it made trade lively. The rail roads, too, which transported troops and munitions of war,charged high rates and earned great profits. Hundreds of manufactories of arms and ammunition sprans up, imports increased, to fill the vacuum caused by the diversion of home labor to the battlefield, and, generally, specula tion ran riot. How unhealthy was al this seeming prosperity the crash of 1873 and the stagnation of the succeeding few years sufficiently prove. No war with Chili can reasonably be expected to yield even a similar apparently good result, and, if it were to do it, it would, in the same manner, at last leave us worse off than we were when we began it.
Equally fallacious, it seems to me, is the inference that, because war, or the apprehension of war, in Europe, creates a demand for our food products, such as we now experience because of bad harvests there, so a war between us and Chili will likewise stimulate speculation in grain and pork. A man consumes no more food as a soldier or a sailor than he does as a simple citizen, and the number of men who are going to be withdrawn from the production of food by a wa with a country like Chili will not be, as it is in the case of a European war, sufficient to decrease the supply materially This consideration in favor of the economic benefit of the apprehended contlict is, therefore, of no value.
Besides all this, it must be remembered that the expenses of war must be paid for in money, and that this money must be procured either by taxation or by borrowing. If it is procured by taxation, the taxes will be a burden upon the industry of the nation, and will, to their full amount, with the cost of collecting them, go to diminish the earnings of every man's labor applicable to personal expenditure. If it is borrowed, the capital borrowed will not be available for investment in other ways, and the rate of hire which other capital can command will be increased, the increase coming out of the profits of the borrower. A nation cannot eat its cake and have it, too, any more than a schoolboy can. It annot spend millions of dollars in ships and cannon and powder and provisions, and retain the wealth which would flow from the employment of those articles, or

## 

Wo pas the higheot prote tor It Ad Adrest

## Get What You Ask For:

--HINKLEY'S BONE LINIMENT--
FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS THE FAVORITE
Eaclosed in White Wrappers and made by D. F. FOSTER, Saginaw, Mich.


## Grocery Price Current.

The quotations given below are such as are ordinarily offered buyers who pay promptly


CANNED GOODS

## Little Neck, $\begin{gathered}1 \\ 2 \\ 2\end{gathered} \frac{\mathrm{lb} \ldots \ldots . .}{}$

 Standard, 3 lbStandard,

## Star, 11 b a Picnic, 1 b in 21 b <br> Mackere

"
Mustard, 31
Soused, 3 lb.........
Salmon.
Columbia River, flat Alaska, 1 lb

## 

Imported $13 / 2 \mathrm{si}$
Brook, 3
York State, Apples.
York State,
Live oak....
Santa Cruz.
Overland...
and buy in full packages.



# J. IN. BOUR \& CO., 

PROPRIETORS OF EAGLE SPICE MILLS,

# Direst Importers 

China, Iriile, Coylua anid Japan Mas. Private Plantation Confies.

Selected with especial refergnce to
Fine Drinking Qualities.

## yemanatures and wulumer Figh Grade Goods.

Office and Salesroom, 140 8ummit St., TOLEDO, O Mills, 139 Water St. We are represented in Michigan as follows:

Eastern Michigan, P. V. Hechler, Southern and Northern Indiana, M. H. Gasser. Western Michigan, T. Ferguson ["Old Fergy".]
 at 81.75 ask per bbl., according to quality.
Beans Ensy and quet. Dealers now pay
81.30 gi.40 for unpicked and country picked and hold at 81.65 Q 1.75 for city picked per or medium,
Butter-Lower and in smaller demand. Choice Butter-Lower and in smaller demand. Choice
dairy is in moderate demand at 18 © 200 c . Factory creamery is held at 26 c .
Celery - 20 c per doz.
Cabbages-30
Cider-Sweet, 2 2ater per per gal.
Cranberries - Fepacked Cape Cod are in fair Cranberries - Repacked cape Cod are in fair
demand at $8 \%$ per bol.
 Eggs-Fresh are beginning to come in slowly.
Dealers pay $2 i c$ and hold at 22 c . Grapes-Malags, 85 per keg.
Onions-Dealers pay 50®60c and hold at $65(a)$ Toc, extra fancy commanding about suc.
Potatoes-Local buyers are paying $18 \ldots 20 \mathrm{c}$,
shinping almost atogether to thesonthern states for seeding purposes. Squash-lubbard, $11 / 6 \mathrm{c}$ per lb .
swl. for choice Sweet Potat
Museatine sto
Turnips- 25

## $\frac{p e r}{\text { provisisions. }}$

The Grand Rapids Packing and Provision Co, quótes as follows

Mess, new.
Extra clear plg, short cu
Extra clear, heavy Clear, fat back
Clear back short cut
Standard clear, short cut. best
Pork Sausage
Tongue Sausage...
Blood Sausage....
Bologna, straight
Bologna, thick
Head Cheese
LARD-Kettle Rendered
Tierces
Tubs.
50
50 lb . Tins
Tierces...
50 lb cases
$\begin{array}{r}20 \\ 20 \\ 10 \\ 5\end{array}:$


Crockery \& Glassware

No. 0 Sur
No. 1
No. 2 "
No. doz. in boz
No. 1 su
No. 1
No. 2
Firs
First quality.
No. 0 Sun, crimp top
XXX Flint.
No.0 Sun, crimp top
No. 1
No. 2
Pearl
Pearl top.
No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled
No. 2 Hinge,
La Bastie
No. 1 Sun, plain buib, per doz
No. 1
No. 2
Nimp,
No. e, per gross
No 2, ".
No. 3,
Mammoth, per doz
Butter Crocks, 1 RTONRWARE-AKRON.
". 4 r, 3 and 2 ga
Jugs, $1 / 2$ gai., per doz
$\stackrel{\text { Min Pa }}{2}$
AMP BURNERS.
$\qquad$


Standard..
Reader
Royal.
Noby.
Nobby English Rock
Conserves...
Proknut Squary.. Vrench Creams Midget. 30 lb, bsskets FANCY-In bult.

Full Weight. Lozenges, plain. Chocolate Drops Chocolatate Mrops.......... Gum Drops | Moss Drops |
| :--- |
| Sour Drops. | Imperials..

Lemon Drops Sour Drops .......
Peppermint Drops Chocolate Drops........
H. M. Chocolate Drops Gum Drops... A. B. Licorice Drops Lozenges, plain.
printed Imperials Imperials
Mottoes.
Cream Ba Cream Bar.
Molasses B Hand Made Creams.

Plain Creams Decorated Cream String Rock. $\underset{\substack{\text { Burnt Almonds......... } \\ \text { Wintergreen Berries. }}}{ }$ caramels No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb. boxes. | No. 2, | $\ddot{2}$ | 2 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| No. 3, |  |  |
| Stand up, | $51 b$ b. boxes. |  |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ choice.
russets

N
choice, 380.
fancy, 360.
choice 300.
fancy 300
OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS

Pecans, Texas, $H . P$.
Coconnuts, full sacks

## 45 50 75 75

## BEANS

If you have any beans and want to sell we want them, will give you full mar ket price. Send them to us in any quantity up to car loads, we want 1000 bushels daily
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We operate three mills with a capacity of $9,000,000$ feet hardwood and $3,000,000$ feet hemlock, as facilities for shipment are unsurpassed, either by rail or water.

## THE HIS I'ORY OF AN EGG.

Written for Thr tradrsman
What a space it fills in the economy of nature, containing, as it does, such a great amount of nutrition and so little waste material, and endowed with that flavor peculiar to itself which seems to meet the taste of all.
How few farmers, when they gather this precious article for the market, and how few grocers, as they count them by the half-dozen or dozen into baskets for their daily customers (and they only as far as the general preparation for the table is concerned), give any thought to their formation. All, however, are aware that, once broken, it is beyond the skill of the best workman or finest chemist to unite its fragments and again restore the shape of the egg.
We are unable to study its manner of growth as to formation in the body of the hen, and so must content ourselves in studying the newly laid egg after the proud fowl has left the nest. We find it invested by an outer porous covering, called the shell, which is composed of salts of lime, deposited in an organic basis. The inside of the shell is lined with a toughish, opaque membrane, called the shell membrane. This shel membrane has the appearance, in a fresh egg, of a single membrane, but, upon close examination, two membranes can be distinguished. This is easily ascertained in an egg only a few days old by holding it between the eye and the light as the two membranes then have a tel dency to separate at the large end of the egg. A cavity between the membranes is thus formed, through which the air passes. This cavity is called the air chamber. The development of the air chamber is due to the shrinkage of the albumen, or white of the egg, caused by its evaporation through the pores of the shell.

Next to the shell membrane we come to the white of the egg, or, as it is technically called, the albumen. This albuminous fluid is of two kinds, one being of greater density than the other. The one of greater density lies next to the shell, a similar one investing the yolk, while a fluid of less density lies between the two of greater density. This fluid of less density contains a fibrous network, which also contains fluids, extending from the yolk on either side nearly to the shell membrane, which in the albumen bear the resemblance of two woolly looking, twisted cords. These cords, when examined with a lens, have the appearance of opaque white knots banded together; hence the word "hailstones" is sometimes applied to them. Their use is to act as elastic pads to keep the yolk in position.

We next come to the yolk. This is a mass of yellow material, enclosed in a very thin and delicate membrane, which may be easily creased, and is called the vitelline, or yolk membrane. The yolk is made up entirely of two kinds of cells, one being lighter in color than the other. The lighter ones form what we call the white yolk; the others, which are much greater, form the yellow yolk, through which the white yolk is disposed. Beneath the yolk membrane is a thin layer of white yolk, which is connected by a flask-shaped mass of the same material, occupying the center of the general body of the yolk. Several thin layers of white yolk are arranged through the mass, concentric with the external layers resting
on the yolk. Resting on the yolk membrane is a small, disk-like body, about ne-eighth of an inch across, which, if closely examined, will exhibit two more r less well-defined parts, or outer white rings; an inner transparent circular space in white dots is usually seen, termed the "blastema," from which, and it alone, the chick is developed, the renainder of the yolk serving only as a wutriment for it until it is hatched.
The central clear space is called the pellucid area, and the outer white ring, the opaque area. It is in the former area that the chick is formed, the opaque area giving rise to temporary structure, which serves a purpose ending with the hatching. The blastema rests upon the top of the lask-shaped mass of white yolk, between which and its lower side is a cavity filled with clear fluid which contains a few minute, floating cells. The blastema consists of two layers of cells, the upper layer extending beyond the edges of the lower one and resting upon the white yolk, giving rise to the opaque area.
In preparing a fowl for cooking find the egg in a much different form. Various numbers and sixes are observed in little capsules in what is called the egg bag, all being of a spherical shape. They resemble the yolk of an egg in color, and are enclosed in a delicate membrane. Each of these is the egg proper, and it contains the germinal disk, which contains a bladder-like body called the germinal vesicle. Inside this again is a small spot called the germinal spot. When this ovum is ripe, the capsules burst and discharge into a long tube with muscular walls, which is termed the oviduct. In this tube the accessory structures are added to the ovum, to con vert it into the egg ready for laying. In the upper portion of the oviduct the white of the egg is deposited around the yolk; next, the shell and shell membrane is formed, which process takes from twelve to eighteen hours.

From this description it will be seen that an egg, although seemingly a smal affair, is really a complex object.

## His Wife's Pride.

The wife of an employe of a Pennsyl vania railroad gave a very amusing ex hibition of family pride in a dry goods store a few days ago. Her husband is very tall thin man, the chest measure of his clothing is very small, and when he bize. Hisclothing he gets the smalle size. His wife is a very large woman. she had gone into a store to purchas undercloths or her a litle bit of a saman seme in, and goods being displayed, said:

## goods being displayed, said:

"That is what I want-some undershirts for my husband. Number 38 ,
"What number will you have?" the salesman, addressing the first woman. "No. 38, please," was the reply
The two women bought the same size garments, one buying for a big-chested and the other for a narrow-chested man When the latter took her purchase home and displayed it to her husband, he was astonished to find the shirts too big. He said:
"What did you buy such big shirts

## Because."

'Because what? I can't wear them."
"I don't care. I was not going to stand alongside of a little bit of a woman and buy shirts for a little bit of a man when she was buying shirts for a great big one. If you haven't any pride I have; thai's why I bought the shirts.'

Use Tradesman or Superior Coupons.

Great Feat!
He has great feet, but they are nothing 1ike



See What is Said of It.

## Wadhams Oit \& Grease Co., Milwaukee

 Dear sirs-For the past year I have been using your Graphite Axle Grease and have found iwill do better work than any other arease in will do better work than any other grease in the
market. Jos, Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwankee, w

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## handles "GRAPHITE AXLE G\&FASE,"

 one Daisy Wagon Jack, worth \$ given to the holder of the printed order case of one-third gross, on presentation or said order to your dealer, FREE of charge For sale by all Grocers, Hardware Dealers, Wadlams Diil \& Greasic Co,Milwaukee, Wis, and 8eattle, Wash.
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## THE GOLDEN KEY

By Which the Merchant Achieves From the Dry Goods Economist
Allow me to reply here to the question, -What are the substantials of a successful merchant's capital in trade?
Man and money must be working partners. Money must have the effort of man to produce results. Man can start with assistance of capital and become a capitalist himself. Whether you have
capital plenty or have to run close in the capital plenty or have to run close in the
wind, the only way to succeed in either case is to "push things." Some say, "If 1 only had capital I could make money." 1 contend that capital needs the man more than man needs the capital. How many successful merchants have started without any, and others with only a small capital, and are to-day doing business on the enormous results of their enormously intelligent efforts, which result always in enormous capital What would that paltry $\$ 2,000$ amount what it has amounted to by the effort of what it has a
Why do 1 speak of it here? Because I hear so many retail men telling what they would do if they had capital. Now, let me tell you this: If the necessities of the case warrant; if due deliberation and intelligent investigation all agree in assuring you that the move is wise, do
it, capital or no capital. The increase to your business by the move, if carefully and heroically followed up, will increase your capital, and you will be called a success. Sit still and tell what you would do if you only had the capital, and never get over doing a "hard-pushed, sit-still " business. Always keep the
confidence of those firms who are selling you goods. Let your plans be fully understood by them.
Here are a few more of the essentials: A clerk who has the interest of his employer at heart; a clerk who will be calking the vessel so there will be no leaks; a clerk who tries always to keep the stock on his mind, so that whenever the opportunity comes in showing goods, where size 81 or $51 /$ yards, or 7 buttons, or $\%$ yard ruching is what the customer is after, he is found showing these in connection with other goods, and, unberather more heartily than some of the others shown; a clerk who suggests something to his employer or head of department; a clerk who cares whether who can create an interest in your store by his knowledge of his business; know-it-all knowledge, but a knowledge when it has opportunity and is asked for impresses with respect.

Another essential is that the merchant himself knows what is going on "all over the lot;" a merchant who has that interest
in his business himself which begets the interest of others; a merchant who knows how to distinguish between a think - it-is-a-good-thing-to-have-in-stock stock and an earnestness about having it in stock which will get right under the lot and make it move; a merchant who is not influenced by the promises of sudden wealth to invest in outside projects when whatever capital he can spare is trying to speak out and tell him he needs to do thus and so, his business demands it, the public will recognize it, The result will be positive and a success.

How does your store look?
Could you add to your spring business by any repairs, painting, addition of new department?
Just as important a part these things play as does the buying of goods. You would not like to have your goods shipped ashamed to have customers passing your store see these cases unloaded for you Now, just go through the inside of your store and see if you need to be ashamed of the frame to the picture you are about to create with handsome spring fabrics True, people like to buy their True, people where they can get them cheapest, but
neatness, dispatch and accommodation
play no small figure in attracting and holding customers. Even if all that idea about buying where goods are cheapest is or is not wholly correct, you can add to that some business by attention to these mat-
ters. It's the increase and "add to" that ters. It's the increase and "add to" that
we are after. There is a heap o' digging and it takes a right smart digger to to get much of the root. The "root" means dollars
Will you dig with a clodded, dull spade
Keep a stub of events and a stub goods slaughtered. These will become a part of the records of your business organization and you will be suprised how you ever did without them. Keep a stub of events of the bright things done by any in the trade. These will be good to show you your pace.
Why is it that you don't know that people in your town are sending by mail and buying goods years ahead of the times you seem to know anything about? Successful storekeeping is not the art of having goods to sell.
Successful storekeeping is not having a big stock
f sellingful storekeeping is not the ar f selling goods at a low price many offerings of job lots
Successful storekeeping
Successful storekeeping is the resul of intelligent, active, earnest effort to public. To do this is not a mechanical think-so, ought-to, guess-it-will Rather it is, and let it be, an anticipating, permeating, investigating, authoritative, substantial "it-shall effort." Merchants with small stocks and small store think they have not got to do much No, you have not, if you wish to be just as
you are always, and then when your town gets its boom and is adapted and calls for larger offerings of stock and effort, you are surprised that you are stunted, and a chap comes to town with a flash in is eye and a determined demeanor opens up and flashes his ideas and light into every nook and corner thereabout What you thought were little things, you are paralyzed to see your community think are splendid ideas, just in touch about what they longed for, had hear about but had never been given an conception of by you.

## Detroit Business Notes

Detroit, Jan. 25-Jacob Brown \& Co. who have long been identified with the tions and manufacturers jobbers of no alls and socks, being owners of the Alasalls and socks, being owners of the Alas-
ka Sock Co., have concluded to remove their business to Chicago, having accepted the offer of a land syndicate in the Southern portion of the city to deed them three acres of land and present them with $\$ 35,000$ cash as an inducement to them to make a change of base. The location accepted is near the Illinois Cen al other railway lines. Work on the necessary buildings will be begun a once, the intention being to begin manu facturing operations in the Windy City by July 1. The firm has the lease of portion of the Bagley block, now in course of erection at the corner of Bates and Larned street, but will probably ex perience no difficulty in finding a pur chaser for the same.
Schloss, Adler \& Co. also have a lease of a portion of the same building and expect to remove from their Jefferson ave nue store to the new location about June 1
John D. Mangum, well known to the trade of Western Michigan, now covers the Upper Peninsula and Northern Minnesota for Schloss, Adler \& Co. Thos R. Hagerty is covering

## The Grocery Market

Sugar is a little higher. Sauerkraut is higher. Kingsford has declined all hi brands of starch, except Golden Grain. Whitefish is higher. Pickles are selling more freely.

Fresh oysters are in better supply, the latter now being equal to the demand Prices are weak and a decline is not im
probable. probable.


Through tickets and full information can be had by
calling upon A Almquist, ticket agent at Union Station, or George w. Munsock, Uniou Tieket Agent, 67
Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 In connection with the Detroit, Lansing
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Grand Rapids and Toledo grand Rapids and Toledo

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Ar. Toledo
Return

Weturn connections equally as good.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.


A description of the chocolat lant, and of the various cocoa anc ured by Walter Baker \& Co., wll
V. BAKER \& CO., Dorchester, Mass

STANTON, MOREY \& CO., DETROIT, MICH.

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m. and $9: 50$ p. m. Eastward-No. 14 has Wagner Parlcr Buffet
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Chair Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffetcar. Join W. Loud, Traftic Manager. Ben Fletcher, Trav. Pass. Agent.

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"You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

The Tradesman Conpon Book
is what the people will have after having been fooled once or twice into using something said to be just as good.

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