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NO. 452

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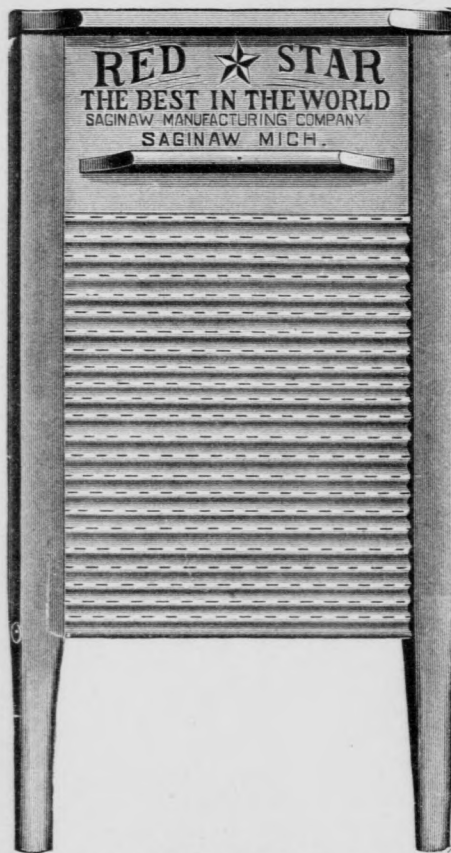
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GRAND RAPIDS

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

VOL. 9.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1892.

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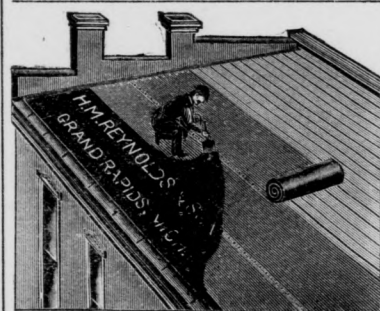
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BORDER BANDITS.
As a haunt of crime, the slum-laby-
rinth of a populous city is rivaled by the
wilderness of a thinly settled border
land. For purposes of bolder enterprise,
there is even a decided preponderance of
advantages in favor of the wilderness;
and during the carnival of chaos that
followed the downfall of the Mexican
Empire, the border-counties of Texas
were infested by whole regiments of
professional bandits—"patriots," as they
called themselves, when they used their
pistols only to "defray expenses," as the
Salvation Army would say. In Cameron
county, near the mouth of the Rio
Grande, the firm of Cortina & Bros. was
doing a wholesale business in patriotism
of that sort, till one day the senior
member of the syndicate was arrested on
a charge of having annexed the horse of
the widow W—, an American lady
who had been visiting on the Mexican
side of the river.

The next day a representative of the
Matamoros *Ranchero* called at the head-
quarters of the firm.

"It's an infernal piece of blackmail,"
cried Cortina, junior; "but mark my
word, we'll make them sorry for it.
There's some mistake about it, sure," he
added after a while. "If that had been
my brother, he would have kidnapped
the old lady, too."

By a similar line of logic a Mexican
expert would probably arrive at the con-
clusion that no countrymen of his could
have had a hand in the recent Texas
train-robberies. On the first occasion
the passengers were not molested at all.
The last time they were let off with an
optional contribution. That latter trans-
action, would, especially, have struck a
Spanish-American critic as wholly un-
professional. A wealthy candidate for
the presidency of the republic might
content himself with stopping a train for
the purpose of removing a political rival;
but a specialist should have business
tact enough to know that only a
thorough and impartial search can do
justice to all parties concerned. A single
deviation from that rule once cost
Colonel Jeaningros the prize of a peril-
ous expedition for the capture of an
army-chest, which a disguised paymaster
managed to smuggle through in a shabby-
looking tool-box.

When the first regular train was put
on the trans-Cordilleras line from Vera
Cruz to Puebla, the Rio Grande profes-
sionals sent down a commissary, who
scrutinized the phenomenon with a glad
surprise, at once appreciating the busi-
ness advantages of the novel invention.
Stage-coaches could take to the woods,
or change their route altogether (the
Matamoros *diligencia* having thus re-
peatedly dodged the best-laid traps); but
the pre-ordained track of a train prom-
ised to raise interception to the rank of
an exact science. A picked band of
veterans, with a detachment of trained
spies, was at once dispatched to the new
Eldorado, and from November, 1869, till
May, 1870, the passenger train of the
main line was robbed about once a week

—by some queer coincidence, nearly
always on "crowd days," no matter how
cunningly the depot agents might have
smuggled in their passengers in the
bustle of miscellaneous traffic. It
seemed clear that the "patriots" must
have inside aid, but a constant change of
employees evidently failed to diminish
their sources of information. Railway
patrols were equally unavailing. A
force of mounted rangers scoured the
country in every direction south and
north of the track, but that track led
through a rougher mountain country
than the eastern division of the Denver
and Utah railroad. Regular train-guards
would have strained the resources of the
impecunious company, but had at last to
be adopted as a lesser evil.

Uniformed beef-eaters, to the number
of twenty and upward, were then hauled
to and fro on the line of the most dan-
gerous section (from Paso del Macho to
Amozot) and local toughs were collared
by scores; but the genius of the Rio
Grande committee rose superior to all
difficulties. Twice the west-bound train
was robbed in the open prairie, within
gun-shot of a regular depot. Twice the
track of the lower section was obstructed
in a way that prevented the two trains
from meeting at the dinner-station, thus
putting the west-bound passengers at the
mercy of the bandits; and on one occa-
sion the car containing the beef-eaters
was uncoupled and left on the track,
while the rest of the train pursued its
way in charge of an improvised con-
ductor.

But as the excess of all evils tends to
suggest the means of relief, the afflicted
officials at last bethought themselves of
exorcising their demons with the aid of
Beelzebub, by invoking the assistance of
the "Contra-Guerillas"—mounted detec-
tives, as we might define them—a quasi-
organized body of desperadoes, sub-
sidized by the general government, and
employed chiefly in the neighborhood of
the Indian reservation south and south-
west of the Rio Grande. The leader of
these rangers was at that time engaged
in guarding the mines of Chihuahua,
which had been been repeatedly raided
by the moss-troopers of Pancho Parras,
but after meeting the agent of the rail-

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way commissioners he had a private interview with his ablest lieutenant, a noted partisan of the Juarists, and a ready companion of every desperate enterprise. "The Parson" (El Cura), as his troopers called him in allusion to his favorite disguise, at once closed the bargain, but stipulated for absolute secrecy and *carte-blanche* privileges for all preparatory arrangements.

Three days after, El Cura and a select posse of his sharpshooters embarked for Vera Cruz under various disguises. During the first half of May, 1870, the spies of the bandits had no reason for special apprehension. A new brakeman or two were added to the force of the freight department. A baggage-master of the passenger train was recommended for a position in the repair-shops, and his successor was temporarily accommodated with several assistants; a new huckster appeared on the platform of the dinner-station, and seemed busy enough to justify the engagement of two partners; but the trains came and went as usual; the beef-eaters were again outwitted, and on the 18th of May a train was for the last time stopped in the open *vega* and ransacked from end to end.

That outrage furnished a welcome pretext, and on the next day the train started out with a howitzer conspicuously mounted on the weather-deck of the tender. On that isolated redoubt the commissioners might as well have mounted a wash-tub, for in the absence of an ordnance guard there was nothing to prevent the robbers from collaring the engineer and pitching his battery overboard; but the arrangement served as an excellent blind; an innovation of some sort had been visibly adopted, and the patriots might be expected to take their measures accordingly. Those measures were simplified by another change of programme, equally futile. The old train-guards (the beef-eaters) were transferred to an open platform car, drawn by a special engine, and following the regular train at a distance varying from a hundred yards to a mile, for nothing seemed now easier than to run the main train ahead, and detain the rear-guard by some sudden obstruction.

Traffic of some sort or other seemed, nevertheless, to increase, for the passenger-trains now began to carry double baggage-cars and modified their schedule, as if their overload made it difficult to run the up-grades on time. The rear-guard, too, then moderated their speed—so much, indeed, that they often remained two full miles behind. For nearly a week the little howitzer rode triumphant, and the bandits themselves seemed to enjoy the absurdity of the phenomenon; but on the long run there was no resisting that combination of business chances, and on the 26th of the month a big tree was suddenly dropped athwart the track of the rear train just when the front section was making good time on a down-grade. At the end of that grade a red flag was fluttering in the breeze, a blockade hove in sight, and the train came to a full stop.

"O Dios! Ladrones! Bandits!" Yes, there they came. Twenty, thirty of them, pistol in hand, rose from behind the obstruction or emerged from the shade of concealing thickets.

"Alazo! Out and down, all of you!" came the fully expected command, which the trainmen obeyed with per-

haps rather suspicious alacrity, for they were ordered to halt and advance one at a time.

"What's in that third ear?"

"Baggage. Shall we open it?"

"Never mind now. Out with your boodle! Turn out your pockets, and be quick about it!"

The search began.

"Hurry up! Here comes the train-guard!" yelled out one of the brakemen.

"Who was that? Hush up, you lunatic!" growled the leader, not, though, without an uneasy glance to the rear. "Here, my men, stand together here!" fearing that some of his cutthroats might take the alarm and run. "This way, all of you!"

Just up to programme, for in the next second the door of car No. 3 began to gape, and a moment after a crash of musketry turned the scene into a babel of yells and confusion, and before the robbers could answer the shrieked commands of their leader, twelve of them were rolling in their blood, while the rest rushed to the woods in wild, uncontrollable terror. Volley after volley sent forth its storm of balls and slugs; and when the beef-eaters at last did come, though at a double quick, the work was done, and El Cura, note-book in hand, was standing on the track, while his men were dragging up the corpses or emptying their pistols into the brain of some crippled wretch.

From that day the security of the Mexican railroads was equalled only by the popularity of their securities, till the line of the Mexican Central approached the Rio Grande and tempted the border bandits to muster their reserve forces—their home guards, as it were—and renew the campaign on the scene of their historic triumphs. Robberies then became chronic again, and for nearly a year the interception of every rich cargo proved that the patriots had once more established a thorough system of espionage. In stress of contracts the government at last massed all its available troops along the imperiled route; the United States garrison in Southern Texas were instructed to co-operate, and an international fox-hunt of two years ultimately abated the nuisance.

Train robberies have since been reduced to a rational minimum of half a dozen per year, and more than once the cavaliers have been routed by the timely arrival of a patrol; but, time permitting, they rarely fail to indemnify themselves by an exhaustive search. They rip up bundles and satchels, empty the contents of every trunk, make passengers strip to the skin, and in doubtful cases take their baggage along, to search it in the leisure of their bivouac. Their ferreters seem to have developed a sixth sense for the discovery of hidden valuables; but, for all that, a little jew from Brownsville, Texas, once managed to baffle their vigilance. Just as they entered his car, he turned in his seat, and with an appearance of anxious dispatch proceeded to squeeze a small satchel behind the shutters of the next window. They could not help noticing his maneuver, and promptly ordered him to stand up and fold his hands. When they tackled him in due course, their spokesman at once turned to that window.

"What's this here? Tried to beat us, you poor sinner, did you? *Cogale*—hold him—that's it. Now let me see that bag! Aha! bank-notes. I thought so."

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TEA IMPORTATIONS**



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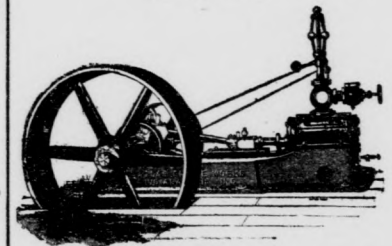
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—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

184, 186 & 188 JEFFERSON AVE.,

DETROIT, MICH.



"Oh, don't, don't," wailed the poor sinner; "that's my children's money. They will starve! they will starve! they will die! my poor little girls!"

"Send 'em this way, and we'll take care of them," was the brutal reply. "How much is that, anyhow?"

"Oh, Lord Senor, all I have in the world—twelve thousand dollars in American money—twelve thousand two hundred dollars, I think—"

"Is that so?" fingering over the notes. "Yes, more or less. Let's see your pocket, now." A handful of silver was turned out bit by bit—some five dollars, perhaps.

"Oh, Senor, you are surely not going to take my last penny?"

"D—n it, no!" broke in the leader. "Let him keep his nickels, and his watch, too. This will do us," shoving the roll into his gripsack. "Good boy!" with a slap on his back. "Next!"—with a complacent grin, which a week or so later was probably seen on the other side of his face, when he ascertained that those "American bank-notes" had been issued by the Confederate Government.

A package of less irredeemable securities had, in the meanwhile, been sticking safely under the cushion of the wily passenger, who had taken that satchel along for the special purpose of diverting attention from the main stake.

FELIX L. OSWALD.

Abrogation of Tobacco Monopoly.

The failure of the Tobacco Monopoly in Persia bids fair to have political results of considerable importance. It will be remembered that last summer a syndicate of English capitalists secured a concession from the Shah for a tobacco *regie* to include not only the export but internal trade. After a considerable sum of money had been expended in perfecting arrangements, the Persian Government was compelled by popular clamor to recall, first the internal and at last the export concessions. The question then arose of remuneration to the English stockholders, both for their actual expenditures and their loss of interest on the capital. After considerable bargaining, the Persian Government agreed to pay the English stockholders the sum of \$500,000 in full for all claims. This proposition was accepted, but then came the question of how the money was to be secured. There is little ready money in Teheran, but the Persian financiers have already learned lessons from Europe and Turkey, and a loan was soon suggested. Here should have been England's opportunity, and had Sir Drummond Wolf been Ambassador it would probably have been improved. As it was, Russia stepped in and has offered to loan the requisite sum, receiving as security the control of the customs. The results of such an arrangement it is easy to foresee. With the most important source of revenue absolutely in her control, Russia can scarcely fail to make herself omnipotent in Teheran. That once accomplished, and the Kajar dynasty made dependent, it will not take a long step to the Persian Gulf, and Russia will at last have her outlet to the southern seas.

There are at present only five factories in this country for the manufacture of beet sugar, three being in California and two in Nebraska. It is estimated that it would require 750 factories of the size of the Chino, Cal., factory to produce enough sugar for the consumption of the United States. Many are of the opinion that no more profitable crop can be raised in a large portion of the United States than sugar beets, and the establishment of factories would, no doubt, prove to be a very profitable investment.

It is easier to create a debt than the means for satisfying it.

EVOLUTION OF THE DRUMMER.

The Younger Traveling Men Said to be Ousting the Old-Timers.

From the Denver News.

"One of the noticeable changes of the last one or two years is the disappearance of the old-fashioned traveling man," remarked a wide-awake hotel manager yesterday, as he cast his eye over a number of guests of the house as they sat in the rotunda. The keen winds from the mountains had warned the patrons of the hotel to remain indoors, and the lounging place presented an animated scene.

"Now, take these people here," continued the speaker, "and I'll venture to say there are not more than three old-time drummers in the entire crowd. While over half the men in the rotunda are representatives of some Eastern commercial establishment, they are young men, and some of them are in Denver for the first time.

"The change commenced last year, and I could name at least a score of familiar countenances that are greeted no more over the counter. The day is past when a commercial traveler can camp down in any of the larger cities and coax his customers of smaller places to pay him a visit and inspect his samples. In the years gone by the drummer who struck Denver expected to remain ten days or two weeks. He spread out his samples in the sample room of the hotel and booked orders as the country customers dropped in. The traveling man usually laid himself out for a high old time while gracing the city with his presence.

"Why, I've seen representatives of large houses take a vacation of a week to rest up after a long railway ride from New York or Philadelphia. The houses have found out that the heavy, slow-going men were getting left by the young chaps, and the change was quickly inaugurated. The young fellows are sent out now. They go on the fly and make it a point to visit personally every customer in his regular place of business. Postal cards to customers don't count under the keen competition which has developed recently.

"Another innovation which is spreading alarm among traveling men is the ease with which business men may secure passes from railroads. A business man goes to a railroad manager and announces that he is thinking of visiting the Eastern market. Although nothing may be said about it, the railway magnate takes it for granted that his caller will order his goods shipped over the line granting the pass. Pasteboards are accordingly issued, not only for the merchant, but for his entire family and one or two cousins and aunts thrown in. The practice has grown to such an extent that the railway men tell me it is becoming a serious question for the management to decide where to draw the line.

"The merchant goes East and makes his selection of goods, instead of patronizing the man who is on the road. The railways have thus stepped in and interfered to a large extent with the business of the commercial traveler. As the passes are issued as often as asked for, the larger buyers are getting further and further away from the drummer for this reason younger and less experienced men are sent out at a comparatively small expense to the house."

What Certification of a Check Implies.

From the American Banker.

It is held that the certification of a check attests the genuineness of the signature and the presence of sufficient funds to pay it, the bank reserving the amount certified and regarding it as having been already paid and, therefore, unavailable for other use. The courts hold that the certification relieves the check of all defenses when it has passed into the hands of a *bona fide* holder for value. The bank, by its certification of the check and charging the amount against the drawer's account, becomes liable to pay the same to any *bona fide* holder. A certified check stands on the same footing as an accepted bill of exchange, so far as the rights of the holder are concerned. The bank, by act of certification, imparts to the paper such a character as to rank it with the highest kind of commercial paper.

"Not How Cheap, but How Good."

"Blue Label" Ketchup

SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES,

Will be found to maintain the high character of our other food products.

We use only well-ripened, high-colored Tomatoes, seasoned with pure spices, thus retaining the natural flavor and color.

PREPARED AND GUARANTEED BY

CURTICE BROTHERS CO.,

Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

BALL-BARNHART-PUTMAN CO.,

Distributing Agents.



Cream Laid Bill Heads.

WE have an odd lot Cream Laid Bill Heads which we will close out while present supply lasts at the same price as our cheapest paper.

	500	1000	2000
1-6 size, 8 1/2 in. wide, 6 lines,	\$1 65	\$2 50	\$4 50
1/4 " " " 14 "	2 00	3 00	5 40
500 each size,		2 75	
1,000 "			5 00

Send for sample.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

MICHIGAN BARK & LUMBER CO.,

Successors to



18 and 19 Widdicomb Building.

We are now ready to make contracts for the season of 1892. Correspondence solicited.

PECK'S CASH REGISTER.

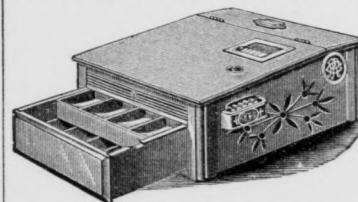
WE SELL MORE

Registers

— TO —

Business Men

Than all the Other Register Companies Combined.



Why is the Peck Autographic Cash Register the Best for Merchants?

- Because it records items instead of General Results.
- Because it is always ready to make and preserve a record of money paid in and out.
- Because there are no "charge slips," "received on account slips," "paid out slips" and "just out slips" to be lost and break the record.
- Because a merchant can file away his entire day's business on one sheet and refer in an instant to the record of any previous day.
- Because figures won't lie, but machinery, if out of repair, is bound to.
- Because it is not necessary to send it to the factory every six months for repairs.
- Because you are not obliged to strike three or four keys to register one amount.
- Because it is simple, practical, reasonable in price, and accomplishes the results that merchants desire.

LOBDELL & GEIGER, Gen'l Agents,

39 Pearl St, Grand Rapids, Mich.

AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE STATE.

Newberry—Joseph Emms succeeds E. Barr in the grocery business.

Jackson—C. F. Binder succeeds C. F. Binder & Co. in the meat business.

Wacousta—Jas. W. Randall has sold his general store Jno. A. McClelland.

Kalamazoo—J. N. Hewett has succeeded the grocery firm of Hewett & DeWater.

Saginaw—Geo. M. Beyerlein succeeds Weil & Beyerlein in the grocery business.

Flint—C. E. Pomeroy is succeeded by Pomeroy Bros. in the grocery business.

Williamsville—J. Fred Merritt has assigned his general stock to his brother.

Holton—Geo. D. Burton has removed his drug stock from White Cloud to this place.

Ovid—W. H. McLeod has sold his dry goods and boot and shoe stock to High & Farmer.

Detroit—Peter A. Dumond succeeds W. H. Wilson & Co. in the flour and feed business.

Ludington—The Pere Marquette Lumber Co. has sold its general stock to H. S. Fuller.

Chester—Wm. Boyles, dealer in agricultural implements, has removed to Charlotte.

Kalamazoo—A. L. Conger has sold a half interest in his variety stock to Frank Baumann.

Marquette—Albert Ekstrom has retired from the dry goods firm of Ekstrom, Strong & Co.

Cass City—Laing & James succeed Jno. C. Laing in general trade and the grist mill business.

Perrinton—Meyer Berg has removed his clothing and furnishing goods stock to East Jordan.

Negaunee—Feibish & Co. have sold their wholesale liquor and cigar business to Decker & Simons.

Traverse City—D. H. Woodham has sold his confectionery stock to D. F. Kane, of Grand Rapids.

Cadillac—J. F. Hutchinson has decided to remove to the Upper Peninsula and will therefore close his meat market about June 1.

Bradley—Dr. J. H. Reed has purchased the drug stock and fixtures of R. G. Beckwith, and will conduct the business at the old stand.

Clarendon—G. A. Cook has sold his general stock to Robert Moore, who has taken possession and will conduct business at the old stand.

Kalamazoo—W. J. Soles has retired from the grocery firm of Allen & Soles. The business will be continued at the same location by C. B. Allen.

Manistee—Fred and Roy Secor have purchased the grocery stock of the late W. J. Rich and will continue the business under the style of Secor Bros.

Hamilton—R. K. Dykstra has sold out his stock of hardware, and will shortly move to Holland. He has there engaged himself to J. E. VanOrt, dealer in hardware.

Greenville—Serviss & Riley have sold their meat business to Frank Nelson, who has been in the employ of the Anderson Packing Co., for the past seven years.

Orange—Henry H. Jordan has purchased the interest of the junior member in the firm of E. C. Tew & Son, general dealers, and the style of the house will hereafter be Tew & Jordan.

Watervliet—W. C. Spreen has removed

his general stock from Elmira to this place, having sold a half interest in the business to F. D. Hunt, of Chesterton, Ind. The new firm will be known as Spreen & Hunt.

Traverse City—S. W. Perkins has sold his meat market business to E. R. Kneeland, who will continue at the same place. Mr. Perkins will probably engage in the cold storage business on quite an extensive scale.

Vermontville—Dry goods will no longer be on sale at the store of Robinson & Rannels, as Mr. Robinson has made arrangements to have them shipped to his store at Clarks, Ohio. The drug store will continue to run under the supervision of Dr. Rannels.

Detroit—The wholesale grocery firm of Sinclair, Evans & Elliott will hereafter be known as Sinclair, Elliott & Co., the interest of the late Mr. Evans having been taken by David Whitney, Jr., who contributes \$50,000 in cash to the common stock as a special partner.

Traverse City—Frank Kubeck and Robert Church have formed a co-partnership under the style of Kubeck & Church and will open a clothing and men's furnishing goods stock in the new Greilick block about Sept. 1. Mr. Kubeck was with the Hannah & Lay Mercantile Co. for about eighteen years, while Mr. Church has lately been in the employ of H. W. King & Co. and C. P. Kellogg & Co., of Chicago.

Holland—P. W. Kane has sold his drug stock to Wm. Swift and Miss Susie Martin, who will continue the business under the style of Swift & Martin. Miss Martin has had about a dozen years' experience in the drug business, having occupied the position of prescription clerk for W. H. Dendel, the Hopkins station druggist, for the past four years. Mr. Swift was a passenger conductor on the C. & W. M. railway for about a dozen years.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Trout Creek—The Trout Creek Lumber Co. has started both sides of its band mill and expects to get the shingle, lath and siding machines in operation this week.

Bay City—Ball, Thompson & Co. will put machinery into the frame of the old Bradley shingle mill, and intend to begin the manufacture of shingles about the middle of June.

Jennings—Mitchell Brothers & Murphy's double sawmill is now running day and night. Their daily input of logs from the woods is between 75,000 and 100,000 feet and they have several million feet of logs on hand.

Saginaw—The Sample & Camp sawmill has gone out of commission and is to be dismantled. Last season this mill cut 7,000,000 feet. The mill has been operated by this firm since 1882. It is understood that a woodenware concern is negotiating for the mill site.

West Bay City—The new mill of the Kern Manufacturing Co. cut its first log on the 10th. The mill is one of the best equipped on the river, and has a contract to cut logs for David Ward which will last twenty years. A planing mill and sorting yard will be operated in connection, and the entire product will be handled by rail.

Twin Lake—E. R. Ford's shingle mill was burned to the ground on the 10th. There were destroyed with the mill about 75,000 shingles, entailing a loss all told

between \$5,000 and \$8,000. The mill was new, having been built early this spring, and had run but one or two months. The loss is an especially heavy one upon Mr. Ford. He was just getting started in a small way in the lumber business, and, owing to the inadequacy of the water protection, had been unable to procure any insurance. The mill will be rebuilt.

Saginaw—The Michigan Land & Lumber Co. is pressing suits against a number of lumber concerns in this section of the State. The company named obtained patents to certain lands from the State which had previously been granted to railroads by the United States government and subsequently sold by the railroads. The Michigan Land & Lumber Co. asks these lumbermen to pay for the timber cut from lands which they had purchased and for which the lumber company claims to hold patents from the State. One lumber concern in Ogemaw county has been asked to come down to the extent of \$60,000 and long litigation will doubtless ensue.

Gripsack Brigade.

Chas. S. Brooks started out on the road again Monday, after an enforced idleness of two months by illness.

Ezra O. Phillips, traveling representative for W. F. & W. M. Wurzburg, left Monday for a two months' trip through the Upper Peninsula, intending to go as far as Duluth.

Howard Udell, who has been traveling in the Dakotas several months for the J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., of Richmond, Va., has engaged to travel for Felix & Marston, of Chicago.

Kendall W. Hess, who covers the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida for the Filer & Stowell Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., has been in town for a few days on a visit to his father, Wm. T. Hess.

The traveling men of Grand Rapids now have an opportunity to entertain the Michigan Knights of the Grip, on the occasion of the next annual convention, if they so desire, and THE TRADESMAN should be pleased to see some one take the initiative in the matter and call a meeting of the boys to consider the subject.

The Travelers' Protective Association, which had a checkered career for a few years, appears to be on the high road to prosperity, the treasury containing a comfortable balance of \$13,000, with all debts paid. In addition to the \$3,000 accidental death indemnity, each member is entitled to \$100 per year, in case of death from natural causes, for every year up to five years that he has been a member, provided that he has been a member for the years consecutively prior to his death. One who has been a member for five years has a paid-up life insurance policy for \$500, in addition to which he gets the benefit of week end tickets, five thousand mile tickets, and extra advantages in baggage excess and hotel rates.

Atlanta Constitution: "Two weeks ago we had commercial travelers here in capes and skirts and lace. Now there is one in knickerbockers. Fourteen-year-old Loie Walker, who is selling tobacco and representing a newspaper, is the youngest drummer on the road. He started out from Winston, N. C., seven weeks ago on his first trip, and has been as far as New Orleans in the West and to

Tampa on the South. That Master Walker is a bright lad goes without saying. He has a pair of sparkling brown eyes and a pleasant, honest face. Loie says that he has had a good trade. He was a New York boy until a few months ago, when his father moved to Winston. He has had good training, and did something Sunday quite original for a drummer—went to church twice. Loie talks well and is polite and modest. He will sell goods where anyone else can."

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Knights of the Grip convened at the Hudson House, Lansing, last Friday evening, continuing until daylight the next morning. All the Directors were present and the President and Secretary were also in attendance. The resignation of Geo. C. Cooper, as Treasurer, was received and accepted, J. J. Frost, of Lansing, being elected to fill the vacancy. It was decided to accord all those in arrears for dues 90 days' further time to pay up and be reinstated. Those who fail to take advantage of this extension will be dropped from the roll of membership. An invitation was received from the Detroit Post to hold the next annual convention at Detroit, but as there appeared to be a general desire on the part of the membership to hold the next meeting at Grand Rapids, it was decided to postpone the further consideration of the matter until the next meeting of the Board, in hopes an invitation would be received in the meantime from the Valley City. The reports of the officers disclosed the fact that the organization was in a prosperous condition, with a comfortable balance in the treasury.

The Grocery Market.

Sugars are without change. Green Rios are $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Domestic rice and Valencia raisins are each $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher. Corn syrup has advanced 2c per gallon. The Alaska salmon packers have effected a strong combination and agreed to curtail their output one-half and advance their quotations $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over those of last year.

The orange market is very strong and prices East are fully 50c per box higher than a week ago.

Lemons are 25 @ 50c per box higher than a week or ten days ago.

Foreign nuts of all kinds are firm and everything except pecans have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $1\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Peanuts are firm at a slight advance.

Butter Will Be Cheap.

The indications are that butter will be a drug on the market by June 1, as the luxurious grass feed is already increasing the supply on the market and stocks are beginning to accumulate in the hands of the retailers. Country merchants should be careful not to become overloaded, and should also avoid paying too high prices, as the market is sure to be unsettled and dull in a very short time.

The Drug Market.

Opium is firm but unchanged. Morphine is steady. Quinine is unchanged. Mercurials have declined. Bi-chromate of potash has advanced. Canary seed is higher. Gum Arabic has advanced. Buchu leaves are lower. Oil cloves has declined. Po. jalap is lower. Pink root is lower. Assafoetida has declined. Linseed oil has advanced 1c a gallon and a further advance is looked for.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

J. W. Forbes has opened a grocery store at Alaska. Musselman & Widdi comb furnished the stock.

F. A. Rice has removed his grocery stock from 75 Pearl street to the corner of Fifth avenue and Union street.

N. S. Hubbard has opened a grocery store at 75 Pearl street. The I. M. Clark Grocery Co. furnished the stock.

B. A. Cooper has opened a grocery store at 75 Clancy street. The Lemon & Wheeler Company furnished the stock.

Armstrong & Ringler have opened a new grocery store at Traverse City. The Olney & Judson Grocer Co. furnished the stock.

L. S. Roell, formerly engaged in the grocery business at Belding, has opened a grocery store at Bellaire. The I. M. Clark Grocery Co. furnished the stock.

The Wolverine Drug Co. has sold its branch store at 605 North Coit avenue to Theron Forbes, who has lately been in charge of the business in the capacity of manager.

Harry Snow, formerly engaged in the drug business at Grand Ledge, has decided to re-embark in the same business at that place. The Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co. has the order for the stock.

H. M. Reynolds has purchased the Mechanic block, located on the northeast corner of Louis and Campau streets, for \$15,000. The property is a valuable one and the purchaser congratulates himself on having secured it at a bargain.

The New York *Tribune*, which is publishing what purports to be a complete list of the millionaires of the country, credits Grand Rapids with the possession of three men who require seven figures to indicate their worldly goods—D. A. Blodgett, D. H. Waters and J. W. Converse. The latter gentleman is largely identified with Grand Rapids and has an enormous amount of property here, but his residence should properly be stated as Boston, Mass. Grand Rapids has a dark horse, however, abundantly able to fill the gap thus created in the person of Jonathan Boyce, who has resided in this city several years. His possessions are mostly timber lands, he having one tract of pine in the vicinity of Midland which is valued at \$1,000,000 by conservative estimators.

Purely Personal.

B. H. Farren, of the old house of J. S. Farren & Co., of Baltimore, was in town a couple of days last week.

Charles E. Watson's horse, which was recently disposed of by means of a raffle, was drawn by E. White, of Saginaw, who held ticket No. 146.

Charles E. Olney and family returned from Southern California last week and leave about June 1 for Thompson, Conn., where they will spend the summer.

H. D. Wood, of the wholesale grocery firm of H. D. Wood & Co., at Toledo, was in town one day last week on his way to the trout streams of Northern Michigan.

Herbert T. Chase has purchased the York residence, at 4 Windsor Terrace, and will take possession of the property some time during the summer. The house is superbly appointed and the location is unsurpassed.

W. C. Spreen, who has been engaged in general trade at Elmira several years, was in town last week on his way to Watervliet, to which place he has removed his stock. The family were sorely afflicted, a few days before leaving Elmira, by the death of an infant daughter.

Amos S. Musselman was in Traverse City for the first time last week and returned home thoroughly impressed with the belief that great things are in store for the Queen of Traverse Bay. Mr. Musselman confidently predicts that Traverse City will be the Saginaw of Northern Michigan, basing his prediction on the superior water and rail facilities of the place, the almost inexhaustible supplies of hardwood timber naturally tributary to the town, the wonderful fertility of the soil in almost all directions and the remarkable fruit yields which the soil and climate render possible.

C. C. Chittenden, of the Chittenden Lumber Co. and Chittenden & Herrick, was in town a couple of days last week for the purpose of buying machinery for his mills and goods for his supply store. The Chittenden Lumber Co. is operating at Hoxeyville, twenty miles west of Cadillac, where it has a sawmill cutting pine at the rate of 35,000 feet per day and is putting in a hardwood mill, with a daily capacity of 20,000 feet, which will go into operation about July 1. Chittenden & Herrick have just closed a deal for the purchase of 15,000,000 feet of standing pine in town 22-7, Missaukee county, seventeen miles east of Cadillac, which will be manufactured either at Cadillac or Lake City. Operations will be begun on this tract about July 1.

No Truth in the Report.

The daily papers have devoted considerable space of late to an alleged combination of wall paper manufacturers, formed in the shape of a trust for the purpose of restricting the output and controlling prices. THE TRADESMAN has inside information on the subject and is prepared to state that there is no truth whatever in the report, which is circulated solely for the purpose of stimulating the retail trade to stock up speculatively, in anticipation of higher prices. There are about eighty manufacturers of wall paper in the country, the majority of whom are small producers, and no combination is likely to succeed with so many branches to look after. When the demoralizing competition of the past three years shall have reduced the number of factories to about twenty-five, a revival of the former combination may be expected.

Bank Notes.

Henry C. Russell has sold his holding in the Peoples' Savings Bank of Grand Rapids to Ex-Judge Hatch and resigned the position of director.

The new Commercial Savings Bank of Marshall expects to open its doors for business Wednesday morning. Everything was in readiness a week ago, but the presence of State Banking Commission Sherwood could not be secured.

Country Callers.

Calls have been received at THE TRADESMAN office during the past week from the following gentlemen in trade: Spreen & Hunt, Watervliet. Bates & Troutman, Moline. Geo. Schichtel, New Salem. M. H. Sherman, Okemos. Chittenden Lumber Co., Cadillac. H. K. Bush, Pierson.

Wash Goods!

BATES, TOILE DU NORD, A. F. C. WARWICK, AMOSKEAG, GINGHAMS, SIMPSON, HAMILTON, MERRIMACK, HARMONY PACIFIC, GARNER AMERICAN LIGHT AND BLUE PRINTS IN FANCY AND STAPLE STYLES.

Cottons, Ticks and Demins

Peerless Warps.

P. STEKETEE & SONS.

VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO.,
WHOLESALE

Dry Goods, Carpets and Cloaks

We Make a Specialty of Blankets, Quilts and Live Geese Feathers.

Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks.
OVERALLS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co., 48, 50, 52 Ottawa St., Grand Rapids.

Spring & Company,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Notions, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Woolens, Flannels, Blankets, Gingham, Prints and Domestic Cottons

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

Spring & Company.

Heyman & Company,

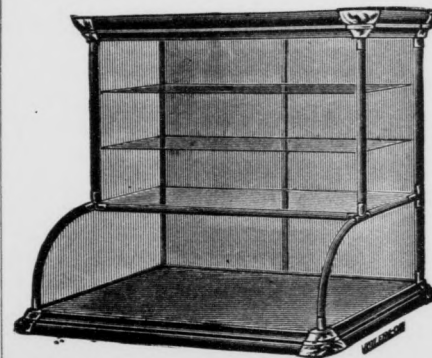
Manufacturers of

Show Cases

Of Every Description.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

First-Class Work Only.



63 and 65 Canal St., - GRAND RAPIDS.

Courtesy in the Store.

Not long ago, writes a contributor to the Youth's Companion, I was seated at a counter in an underwear and children's clothing establishment frequented by the wealthier ladies of San Francisco, when a poorly dressed woman wandered in, leading a little boy and girl. From her dress and appearance she was evidently a working-woman or the wife of a day-laborer, who probably lived in the outskirts of the town, and who rarely got so far away from home, being accustomed to make most of her purchases at one of the little suburban stores scattered about the city.

It was the first day of the month; the day before had been the monthly payday of her husband, and it was plain, from her bright expression, that she had in her purse a little money which it was her delight to spend, mother-fashion, in the adornment of her children, both of whom were painfully shy and shabbily dressed.

"I would like to look at a bonnet for my little girl," she said, modestly addressing the stylish-looking, black-eyed young saleswoman.

"A wash bonnet, I suppose?" replied the young lady.

"If you please." Stopping and reaching under the counter, the young woman brought out a large box piled high with dainty embroidered caps of the latest pattern, and covered with a frost-work of fine embroidery.

The woman put out her hand timidly, and possessed herself of one of the more elaborate. The saleswoman picked out one of plainer pattern and held it out to her, saying pleasantly:

"Here is one of the prettiest bonnets we have in the store."

The mother took it in her hand, looking happily at her child's smiling face. It was a charming little bonnet; pretty enough for the nicest little girl in the city; one that would be sure to be becoming to the sweet little face; but prudence checked her.

"How much?" "Two dollars."

The price was very reasonable for the bonnet and the place. Nobody goes to that store without expecting to pay roundly for exquisite taste and perfect workmanship. But the poor woman put the bonnet away with a decisive gesture, trying to disguise the disappointment she felt.

"That is too much. I can't go higher than fifty cents."

I looked anxiously at the saleswoman, wondering if she would make a contemptuous retort. But the girl remained as calm and polite as if she were serving the Queen of Sheba.

"I will look and see if we have any in her size at that price. I am almost sure that we are out of that size in fifty-cent bonnets," she said.

Then she made a feint of looking under the counter, and rose again, still with the utmost courtesy.

"I am sorry, but we entirely out of her size," she said.

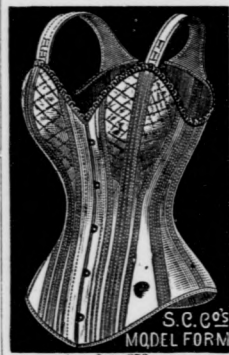
The poor woman took her children by the hand and left the store, with her pride unharmed, and the girl handed me my change with a word of thanks.

I nodded a good-by to her, wishing that I might express my appreciation of her gracious little deed; wishing, too, that other saleswomen would follow her example of thoughtful consideration for the poor; and wishing, most of all, that there was some way of slipping two shining coins into the purse of the poor mother, so that she could have the bonnet she wanted to frame the child's sweet, shy face.

The Farmers' Co-operative Trading Store, of Alta, Iowa, at a meeting held lately, decided to close out their entire stock of groceries, dry goods and general merchandise. This company is composed of about eighty Swedish farmers who started in business about two years ago with the idea that there "was millions in it," but, like most co-operative stores, the dividends prove to be only much experience dearly bought.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

Schilling Corset Co.'s



CORSETS THE MODEL FORM. (Trade Mark.)

Greatest Seller on Earth!



Send for Illustrated Catalogue. See price list in this journal.

SCHILLING CORSET CO., Detroit, Mich. and Chicago, Ill.



Best Six Cord

Machine or Hand Use.

FOR SALE BY ALL

Dealers in Dry Goods & Notions.

BUY THE PENINSULAR Pants, Shirts, and Overalls

Once and You are our Customer for life.

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

GEO. F. OWEN, Salesman for Western Michigan, Residence, 59 N. Union St., Grand Rapids.

Dry Goods Price Current.

Table listing various dry goods such as UNBLEACHED COTTONS, BLEACHED COTTONS, and CARPET WARE with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods such as DEMINS, GINGHAMS, GRAIN BAGS, THREADS, KNITTING COTTON, CAMBERICS, RED FLANNEL, DUCKS, WADDINGS, SILESIAS, SEWING SILK, HOOPS AND EYES, COTTON TAPE, SAFETY PINS, NEEDLES-PER M., TABLE OIL CLOTH, COTTON TWINES, and PLAID OSNABURGS with their respective prices.

BUSINESS LAW.

Summarized Decisions from Courts of Last Resort.

EXECUTION CREDITOR—PURCHASER.

An execution creditor who buys at his own sale is not a bona fide purchaser within the meaning of the law, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana in the case of Old National Bank of Evansville vs. Findlay.

MARRIED WOMEN—PROPERTY SEIZURE.

Where a married woman contracted for the purchase of land, purchased lumber and was erecting a house on the land, when a sheriff seized the lumber under execution against her husband, the Supreme Court of Minnesota held, in a suit against the sheriff (Granning vs. Swenson), that the facts justified the conclusion that the lumber when it was seized was in the possession of the plaintiff, and not in that of her husband so as to create an appearance of ownership in him, and hence that the plaintiff might recover against the sheriff even though the statutory affidavit giving notice of her title had not been served on him.

PARTNERSHIP INTEREST—SALE—ACCOUNT.

The Supreme Court of Indiana held, in the recent case of Houk et al. vs. Walker et al., that a sale of one partner to a continuing member of the firm, or to a third person, in the absence of any special agreement to the contrary, carries with it the actual interest of such partner; that the presumption is that the account of such partner with the firm was taken into account, and his interest in the partnership increased or diminished according to the state of his account, and that such selling partner, in the absence of special agreement to that effect, is not liable to account to the purchaser for any sum which may be due from him to the firm, and that prima facie such sale cancels his account, in so far, at least, as the purchasing partner is concerned.

APPLICATION OF PAYMENTS—USURY.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals held, in the recent case of Neale et al. vs. Rouse, that all payments on a debt should be first applied to the principal and legal interest; that so long as any part of the principal and legal interest remains unpaid the debtor may elect to have any payments he has made on the debt at any time in the past applied in that way, although the money was paid as usury; that this is true although the note evidencing the debt may have been renewed from time to time since the payments were made, and although there may have been a change of a part of the obligors, and that the limitation of one year, which applies to actions to recover usury paid, does not apply.

ASSIGNMENT—FRAUD—CREDITORS.

Where an assignor just before making an assignment drew out of the bank a sum of money and gave it to his wife, who kept it secreted for eight months, the sum in question constituting the greater part of the available assets and not being included in the inventory and schedules, and after the existence of this fund had been discovered by the creditors by legal proceedings the money was paid to the assignee, the New York Court of Appeals held that this concealment rendered the assignment void, although the assignor swore that he did not intend to defraud his creditors, but merely to hold said money for whom-ever it belonged to. The court said that the rule was that the intentional withholding and secreting of assets of a substantial value from the possession of the assignee is a fraud upon the rights of creditors, and renders the assignment void.

CUTS for BOOM EDITIONS
—OR—
PAMPHLETS.

For the best work, at reasonable prices, address
THE TRADESMAN COMPANY.

Hardware Price Current.

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

AUGURS AND BITS. dis.	
Snell's.....	60
Cook's.....	40
Jennings', genuine.....	25
Jennings', imitation.....	50&10
AXES.	
First Quality, S. B. Bronze.....	7 50
D. B. Bronze.....	12 00
S. B. S. Steel.....	8 50
D. B. Steel.....	13 50
BARROWS.	
Railroad.....	14 00
Garden.....	30 00
BOLTS. dis.	
Stove.....	50&10
Carriage new list.....	70&10
Plow.....	40&10
Sleigh shoe.....	70
BUCKETS.	
Well, plain.....	3 50
Well, swivel.....	4 00
BUTTS, CAST. dis.	
Cast Loose Pin, figured.....	70&10
Wrought Narrow, bright 5ast joint.....	60&10
Wrought Loose Pin.....	60&10
Wrought Table.....	60&10
Wrought Inside Blind.....	60&10
Wrought Brass.....	75
Blind, Clark's.....	70&10
Blind, Parker's.....	70&10
Blind, Shepard's.....	70
BLOCKS.	
Ordinary Tackle, list April 17, '85.....	60
CRADLES. dis.	
Grain.....	50&62
CROW BARS. per lb	
Cast Steel.....	5
CAPS. per m	
Ely's 1-10.....	65
Hick's C. F.....	60
G. D.....	35
Musket.....	60
CARTRIDGES.	
Rim Fire.....	58
Central Fire.....	25
CHISELS. dis.	
Socket Firmer.....	70&10
Socket Framing.....	70&10
Socket Corner.....	70&10
Socket Slicks.....	70&10
Butchers' Tanged Firmer.....	40
COMBS. dis.	
Curry, Lawrence's.....	40
Hotchkiss.....	25
CHALK.	
White Crayons, per gross.....	120 12 1/2 dis. 10
COPPER.	
Planished, 14 oz cut to size.....	per pound 28
" 14x52, 14x56, 14x60.....	26
Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60.....	23
Cold Rolled, 14x48.....	23
Bottoms.....	25
DRILLS. dis.	
Morse's Bit Stocks.....	50
Taper and straight Shank.....	50
Morse's Taper Shank.....	50
DRIPPING PANS.	
Small sizes, ser pound.....	07
Large sizes, per pound.....	6 1/2
ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.....	dos. net 75
Corrugated.....	dis 40
Adjustable.....	dis. 40&10
EXPANSIVE BITS. dis.	
Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$26.....	30
Ives', 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 3, \$30.....	25
FILES—New List. dis.	
Disston's.....	60&10
New American.....	60&10
Nicholson's.....	60&10
Heller's.....	50
Heller's Horse Rasps.....	50
GALVANIZED IRON.	
Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27.....	28
List 12 13 14 15 16 17.....	17
Discount, 60.....	
GAUGES. dis.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	50

HAMMERS.	
Maydole & Co.'s.....	dis. 25
Kip's.....	dis. 25
Yerkes & Plumb's.....	dis. 40&10
Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....	30c list 60
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand.....	30c 40&10
HINGES.	
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.....	dis. 60&10
State.....	per doz. net, 2 50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 1 1/4 1 1/4 and longer.....	3 1/4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2.....	net 10
" " " 3/4.....	net 8 1/4
" " " 1.....	net 7 1/4
Strap and T.....	dis. 50
HANGERS. dis.	
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track.....	50&10
Champion, anti-friction.....	60&10
Kidder, wood track.....	40
HOLLOW WARE.	
Pots.....	60&10
Kettles.....	60&10
Spiders.....	60&10
Gray enameled.....	40&10
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. new list 70	
Stamped Tin Ware.....	25
Japanned Tin Ware.....	25
Granite Iron Ware.....	new list 33 1/2 & 10
WIRE GOODS. dis.	
Bright.....	70&10&10
Screw Eyes.....	70&10&10
Hook's.....	70&10&10
Gate Hooks and Eyes.....	70&10&10
LEVELS. dis.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	70
KNOBS—New List. dis.	
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings.....	55
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.....	55
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings.....	55
Door, porcelain, trimmings.....	55
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain.....	70
LOCKS—DOOR. dis.	
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list.....	55
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s.....	55
Branford's.....	55
Norwalk's.....	55
MATTOCKS.	
Adze Eye.....	\$16.00, dis. 60
Hunt Eye.....	\$15.00, dis. 60
Hunt's.....	\$18.50, dis. 20&10
MAULS. dis.	
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled.....	50
MILLS. dis.	
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s.....	40
P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables.....	40
Landers, Ferry & Co.'s.....	40
Enterprise.....	30
MOLASSES GATES. dis.	
Stebbin's Pattern.....	60&10
Stebbin's Genuine.....	60&10
Enterprise, self-measuring.....	25
NAILS	
Steel nails, base.....	1 85
Wire nails, base.....	1 90
Advance over base:	
Steel.....	Base
60.....	10
50.....	10
40.....	5
30.....	5
20.....	15
16.....	15
12.....	15
10.....	20
8.....	25
7 & 6.....	40
4.....	60
2.....	1 00
2.....	1 50
Fine 3.....	1 50
Case 10.....	60
" 8.....	75
" 6.....	90
Finish 10.....	85
" 8.....	90
" 6.....	1 15
Clinch' 10.....	1 10
" 8.....	85
" 6.....	1 00
Barrell 1/2.....	1 75
PLANS.	
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy.....	2 40
Scotia Bench.....	2 60
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy.....	2 40
Bench, first quality.....	2 60
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, wood.....	2 10
PANS. dis. 60-10	
Fry, Acme.....	dis. 70
Common, polished.....	dis. 70
RIVETS. dis.	
Iron and Tinned.....	40
Copper Rivets and Burs.....	50-10
PATENT FINISHED IRON.	
"A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27.....	10 20
"B" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25 to 27.....	9 20
Broken packs 1/4c per pound extra.	
ROPES.	
Sisal, 1/4 inch and larger.....	9 1/2
Manilla.....	13
SQUARES. dis.	
Steel and Iron.....	75
Try and Bevels.....	60
Mitre.....	20
SHEET IRON.	
Com. Smooth. Com.	
Nos. 10 to 14.....	4 05 3 15
Nos. 15 to 17.....	4 05 3 15
Nos. 18 to 21.....	4 05 3 15
Nos. 22 to 24.....	4 05 3 15
Nos. 25 to 26.....	4 25 3 25
No. 27.....	4 45 3 35
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra.....	
List acct. 19, '86.....	dis. 50
SAND PAPER.	
SASH CORD.	
Silver Lake, White A.....	list 50
" Drab A.....	55
" White B.....	50
" Drab B.....	55
" White C.....	35
Discount, 10.....	
SASH WEIGHTS. per ton 225	
Solid Eyes.....	dis.
SAWS. dis.	
" Hand.....	20
Silver Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....	70
" Special Steel Dex X Cuts, per foot.....	50
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....	30
" Champion and Electric Tooth X Cuts, per foot.....	30
TRAPS. dis.	
Steel Game.....	60&10
Oneida Community, Newhouse's.....	35
Oneida Community, Hawley & Norton's.....	70
Mouse, choker.....	18c per doz
Mouse, delusion.....	\$1.50 per doz.
WIRE. dis.	
Bright Market.....	65
Annealed Market.....	70-10
Coppered Market.....	60
Tinned Market.....	62 1/2
Coppered Spring Steel.....	50
Barbed Fence, galvanized.....	3 10
" painted.....	2 65
HORSE NAILS. dis.	
Au Sable.....	dis. 40
Putnam.....	dis. 05
Northwestern.....	dis. 10&10
WRENCHES. dis.	
Baxter's Adjustable, nicked.....	30
Coe's Genuine.....	50
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought.....	75
Coe's Patent, malleable.....	75&10
MISCELLANEOUS. dis.	
Bird Cages.....	50
Pumps, Cistern.....	75
Screws, New List.....	70&10
Casters, Bed a d Plate.....	50&10&10
Dampers, American.....	40
Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods.....	65&10
METALS.	
PIG TIN. dis.	
Pig Large.....	26c
Pig Bars.....	28c
ZINC.	
Duty: Sheet, 3/4c per pound.....	
600 pound casks.....	6 1/2
Per pound.....	7
SOLDER.	
1/2 @ 1/2.....	16
Extra Wiping.....	15
The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to quality.	
ANTIMONY	
Cookson.....	per pound
Hallett's.....	13
TIN—MELYN GRADE.	
10x14 IC, Charcoal.....	7 50
14x20 IC, ".....	7 50
10x14 IX, ".....	9 25
14x20 IX, ".....	9 25
Each additional X on this grade, \$1.75.	
TIN—ALLAWAY GRADE.	
10x14 IC, Charcoal.....	6 75
14x20 IC, ".....	6 75
10x14 IX, ".....	8 25
14x20 IX, ".....	9 25
Each additional X on this grade \$1.50.	
14x20 IC, " Worcester.....	6 50
14x20 IX, " ".....	8 50
14x20 IC, " Allaway Grade.....	6 50
14x20 IX, " ".....	7 00
20x28 IC, " ".....	12 50
20x28 IX, " ".....	15 50
BOILER SIZE TIN PLATE.	
14x28 IX.....	\$14 00
14x31 IX.....	15
14x56 IX, for No. 8 Boilers, } per pound.....	10
14x60 IX, " " " }	

THE FAVORITE CHURN.

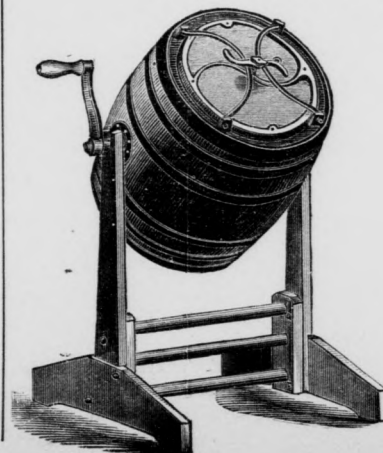
The Only Perfect Barrel Churn Made.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

It is made of thoroughly seasoned material. It is finished smooth inside as well as outside. The iron ring head is strong and not liable to beak. The bails are fastened to the iron ring, where they need to be fastened. It is simple in construction and convenient to operate. No other churn is so nearly perfect as THE FAVORITE. Don't buy a counterfeit. Write for Discount.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 0-5 gal. to churn 2 gal.....	\$ 8 00
" 1-10 " " " 4 ".....	8 50
" 2-15 " " " 7 ".....	9 00
" 3-20 " " " 9 ".....	10 00
" 4-25 " " " 12 ".....	12 00
" 5-35 " " " 16 ".....	16 00
" 6-60 " " " 30 ".....	26 00
" 7-75 " " " 37 ".....	30 00
" 8-90 " " " 45 ".....	35 00



Michigan Tradesman

Official Organ of Michigan Business Men's Association.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE

Retail Trade of the Wolverine State.

Published at

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1892.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

During the early part of next month there is to take place in St. Louis a convention for the purpose of advocating the completion of the Nicaragua canal. To this convention all the States and Territories of the Union will send delegates accredited by their respective Governors, and it is also understood that the principal Boards of Trade and Commercial Exchanges of the large cities will likewise be represented by delegations. The convention may, therefore, be expected to thoroughly represent both the commercial and political interests of the different sections of the country, hence the conclusions it may arrive at will be entitled to the serious consideration of our National Legislature and the masses of the people as well.

The completion of the canal would afford the United States easy communication, not only with its own western coast and the western coast line of Mexico and Central America, but with the entire Pacific slope of South America, with its rich trade. Those parts of the world are now only reached by the long voyage round Cape Horn, or by transshipment across the Isthmus, with the attendant breaking of bulk and costly handling. The rich and prosperous republics of the west coast of South America are large consumers of food products, as well as all sorts of manufactured goods, agricultural implements and the like. These articles are now nearly altogether furnished by Europe, but with the facilities the canal across the Isthmus would furnish, the United States ought to secure the bulk of the business.

The ignominious failure which attended the Panama Canal scheme has not dampened the ardor of the promoters of the Nicaragua venture, because the natural obstacles to be overcome are in no way as formidable in the case of the latter as they proved to be in the case of the former work. The DeLesseps canal necessitated the excavation of the entire route through a mountainous country, while the Nicaragua Canal would need but comparatively little excavating, the route for nearly its entire length following the course of natural waterways, the

improvement of which and the connecting of their different waters and levels by short canals and locks would form the most serious engineering problems to be overcome.

As the completion of this work would give an easy and short water connection between the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts of the United States, thus aiding the commerce of both coasts, it is important that the canal, if it is to be built, should be constructed with American capital, so that its control may remain in American hands. In time of war the canal would then permit us to move our warships and war material from one coast to the other, which we are not now able to do, a fact that, in the event of trouble, would prove a serious matter.

A SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

Some years ago, when the question of allowing a half holiday on Saturdays, during the summer months, was first agitated by business men in the large cities, the project, while finding much favor on the part of many, was stoutly opposed by a very respectable minority, who held that the granting of a half holiday on Saturdays as a permanent feature, for no other purpose than to subserve the pleasure and recreation of the employed, was establishing a bad precedent. Those in favor of the half holiday, however, largely preponderated, and the movement gradually extended, until the custom has become the general rule in most of the large cities of the country.

The state of New York has made all Saturdays half holidays, irrespective of the season of the year, but the custom as far as other parts of the country are concerned has extended only to the Saturdays during the summer months.

As the heated term is now almost upon us, the question of early closing on Saturdays is again being agitated. It is understood that most of the wholesale houses will close at 3 o'clock, as was the custom last year, but there is a movement on foot to make an early closing arrangement even more far-reaching than has hitherto been the case. While all the jobbing houses have in the past agreed to the early closing hour for Saturday, there have always been a few which have carried out the custom in but an imperfect manner, so that the concession to the employes was but a nominal one. It is to be hoped that this year this will not prove to be the case, and that all the jobbing houses and as many of the retail establishments as may be able to see their way clear will close early on Saturdays in the literal sense, thus affording their employes and clerks an opportunity for recreation and rest which enables them to continue their duties and labors in their employers' interest during the entire summer without impairment to health or strength.

There is no reason to doubt that the early closing movement on Saturdays during the summer is as popular with employers as it is with the employed, and, as long as it is generally understood that the custom will be carried out in good faith by all, there will be no incentive for any one to disregard the rule. During the summer months there is really no wholesale business that requires attention after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and, with proper diligence, matters can be always so arranged as to close promptly at that hour. Experience has proven that the custom is a good one, hence it is

to be hoped that it will be faithfully observed by all during the coming summer.

OPPOSITION TO THE SUGAR TRUST.

Although there has been an anti-trust law in force for several years, it had been allowed in a measure to be forgotten until the recent agitation against the Sugar Trust urged the United States authorities to apply it. In reply to a recent request of the House of Representatives that the Attorney General inform that body what steps, if any, have been taken against the trust under the "Sherman Law," that official replied that the United States District Attorney at Philadelphia has recently brought suit under the law against the American Sugar Refinery and the Philadelphia refineries, which some weeks ago sold out to the combination.

The suit in question is understood to mean that the Government will seek to prove that the absorption of the independent Philadelphia refineries by the trust was a violation of the anti-trust law and that both the American Sugar Refining Company and the Philadelphia refineries must restore the condition of things existing before the consolidation.

This suit will be watched with interest, as it will undoubtedly test the efficacy of the law now in force to reach the trusts, and if successful, will unquestionably lead to similar proceedings against the other trusts. It has been claimed by some that the Sherman law is powerless to reach the monopolies and would not stand the test of constitutionality, which are points that the present suit will doubtlessly set at rest.

This method of fighting the trust is possibly to be preferred to that recently agitated in Washington, which comprised the entire removal of the duty on refined sugar. The enemies of the combination desire to strike a blow at it by forcing it to compete with the foreign refined sugars of Europe. This would be unfair, because the blow aimed at the trust would actually inflict the greatest injury upon the domestic sugar producers, and would, moreover, destroy the possibility of independent refineries being hereafter constructed.

If Congress desires to regulate the Sugar Trust it should do so by direct legislation, or by compelling the executive officers of the Government to enforce the laws already on the statute books, and not by disturbing the tariff laws, to the detriment of the country's legitimate industries and business interests generally.

CURIOUS LABOR COMPLICATION.

A curious phase of the labor question is reported from Paris. A decision was rendered in the courts some time ago forbidding the Paris Omnibus Company to work its employes more than twelve hours a day, and fixing a penalty for disobedience at 100 francs a day, to be paid to a syndicate of the men. The company ignored the decree, and the men continued to work for the statutory twelve hours, and for certain hours in addition. Thereupon the syndicate communicated with the company, but no notice was taken of the communication. The men continued to work during the forbidden hours and the company continued to employ them. As the next step the syndicate claimed the penalty. But the company still pursued a course of masterly inactivity. It ignored the claim. There-

upon the syndicate became aggressive. A sheriff's man appeared at the bureau of the company and asked for the full amount of the penalty from the day of the decision, and, the claim being ignored, seized tables, chairs, desks, and office furniture. The defense of the company is that they have appealed against the decision. Meanwhile the men go on working over-time peacefully and contentedly as usual.

Competition and the mercantile world wishes the national cordage trust would go hang itself with its own twine, to make its strangulation binding.

The Square Merchant.

He is as honest as the day is long—his yard-stick always the full length, and his goods are as satisfactory as himself and his measure. Remember, when you go shopping, that the lowest priced article isn't always the cheapest. That is cheapest which costs a little more and wears three times as long. Those are the real bargains. A good honest article at a fair price. Beware of traders whom you don't know and have not proved. "Prove all things" is a standard maxim. How will this definition of a merchant answer? He is one who opens store, not altogether for his own enrichment but partly for the accommodation of the community. The square merchant never loses sight of this one of the fundamental facts—his interest lies in improving the condition of every family in the country. He is as interested in getting a good price for what the farmers have to sell as he is in getting a fair price for what he sells himself. That's a true merchant, and the people soon learn to trust him and love him. When he hears of anything that is an improvement in seed, implement or methods, he scatters the good news along through the townships. That's an honored country merchant. The city trader works on the same lines; he has learned that deception or trickery of any kind is of all things the most unprofitable. As the great majority of buyers are not experts—knowing the cost and value of goods to have dealings with the square man is a great relief, pleasure and gain. They are quite at home in such a store, and regard the shopkeeper's word as genuine as gold. So we are not only to stand by such a man, but we are to mention him among our friends, and praise him all the time for the honor he brings to the race.

GEO. R. SCOTT.

The Hide Market.

All quotations are nominal and not likely to hold good many days. At a largely attended meeting of the upper leather tanners of the Eastern States, held at Boston on the 12th, all the tanners represented agreed to either shut down July 1 for 60 days or reduce their output one-half for four months from that date. This will tend to make a stagnant market for some weeks to come, although the enforced idleness will bring about a healthier condition of the business.

Kerosene Oil Lower.

A general decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon has been made all over the State in illuminating oils, both in barrels and from tank wagons.

Lowell—John C. Scott is succeeded by Scott & Boylan in the hardware business.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Our citizens have become so accustomed to an overflowing national treasury that they scarcely think of an opposite state of things as possible. The richest country in Europe, Great Britain, finds in a surplus of a million of pounds or so of annual revenue over annual expenditure matter for self-congratulation. Germany, Austria and Russia barely manage to make both ends meet, while France, Spain, Portugal and Italy regularly face deficits more or less considerable. Italy, particularly, is just now in a financial situation in which her statesmen have to confess that heroic reductions must be made in her military and naval establishments from the absolute impossibility of raising enough money to pay for them on their present footing. Our government, on the contrary, has, for the past twenty years, enjoyed the luxury of a surplus income so large that it has been difficult to dispose of it. We have paid all our ordinary expenses, redeemed hundreds of millions of our war debt in advance of its maturity, and scattered other hundreds of millions in river and harbor improvements, in the payment of pensions and arrears of pensions, and in the liquidation of all sorts of claims, which, under other circumstances, would not have been considered. So oppressive became this plethora of national revenue that we were lately driven to deplete it by a revision of the tariff, which lopped off millions in duties on raw sugar, and raised those on many manufactured articles to a prohibitory point. The remedy has been rather over efficient, and, during the last ten months, the customs have fallen to \$150,000,000, against \$195,000,000 for the corresponding ten months of the previous fiscal year, so that, notwithstanding a slight gain in internal revenue, our total receipts have been only \$295,500,000, against total expenditures of \$300,000,000.

This deficiency of \$4,500,000 is, to be sure, not important in itself, and if it showed the full extent of the change in our national financial condition, it might be viewed with equanimity. But the fact is that it conveys only a partial idea of the real state of affairs. Not only has the revenue decreased in the ten months mentioned \$45,000,000, but the expenditures have been kept down to meet the decrease by a process of staving off the payment of claims against the government, which merely postpones the evil day when a much larger deficiency must be acknowledged. The reduction of payments to \$300,000,000 against the \$342,000,000 which they were a year ago has been effected by a disregard of pension and other appropriations, and even the requirements of the sinking fund act have not been complied with.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report presented to Congress last December, estimated, for the fiscal year ending with the end of next June, his ordinary requirements at \$409,000,000, of which the proportionate part for the ten months just expired is \$327,000,000. Inasmuch as nothing has happened to diminish this amount legitimately, its reduction to \$300,000,000 in actual fact could, as I said, only be effected by putting off payments which will have to be made sooner or later. Furthermore, in the same report, the Secretary acknowledged that the requirements of the sinking fund for the extinguishment of the principal of the national debt would be, for the cur-

rent year, \$48,913,000.02. Of this amount about \$25,000,000 has been met by the redemption of the 4½ per cent. bonds which matured last September, leaving about \$24,000,000 yet to be paid, with no means in sight for paying it.

All the probabilities, therefore, are that we shall commence the next fiscal year on July 1, not only without any surplus of annual income to carry forward, but with unpaid obligations to the sinking fund and for other purposes, of many millions of dollars. Evidently, we shall have either to cut down our expenditures, increase our revenue, or borrow the money which the revenue falls short of supplying. No political party will be desirous of resorting to borrowing to meet current expenses, nor can those expenses well be reduced below their present figures. The most available expedient will be to increase the receipts from customs and from internal revenue, but this measure involves difficulties of a very serious character.

Apparently it would be easy, by merely augmenting the duties on imported goods, to augment the total revenue from that source, but, in the first place, raising duties means raising prices to the consumer, which tends to diminish consumption, and thus to defeat the purpose aimed at. Besides, on most manufactured goods the duties are already so high as to restrict importations very considerably, and raising them still higher might prevent importations altogether. An increase of duties upon raw materials and the reimposition of those on tea, coffee, and similar articles, now free, would be effectual, but it would be unpopular. Higher taxes on whisky and tobacco would, again, by stimulating ingenuity in devising means for their evasion, and by making fraud more profitable, fail to have the full effect desired. The financial problem which will soon be presented to our statesmen for solution is, therefore, one which will tax their abilities to the utmost.

The depletion of the Treasury is, at this present juncture, also embarrassing in its relations to our national currency. We resumed gold payments in 1879, and have ever since maintained them with so little effort that, in spite of all warnings, very few people really believe that there is any likelihood of our not being able to maintain them forever. This sense of security has been confirmed by the absence of any ill effects from the great exports of gold which we made a year ago, so that the exports now going on have as yet excited no alarm. Providence, which proverbially takes care of those who cannot take care of themselves, has thus far been on our side, its latest interposition in our behalf having been the sending of good harvests to us and bad harvests to our fellow men in Europe. But we cannot count upon always being thus favored. This very year, perhaps, we may have to confront a state of things in which our ability to maintain the gold standard will be put to a test which I, for one, have serious doubts of our enduring successfully. The surplus of gold in the Treasury, which saved us from a suspension of gold payments a year ago, has nearly disappeared, and I see nothing which will supply its loss.

Not to repeat what I have so often said before, I will only remind my readers that the country is carrying a volume of \$1,100,000,000 in silver and paper currency, with only, at the utmost, \$300,000,-



IT LEADS! IT LEADS!

These are Our Leaders:

LION COFFEE, O. D. JAVA and STANDARD MARACAIBO.

LION is our leading package coffee, being composed of Mocha, Java and Rio, with a handsome picture in each package. As high-grade bulk coffees, O. D. Java and Standard Maracaibo take the lead. We guarantee these coffees to give entire satisfaction. For quotations write your jobber, or address as below:

WOOLSON SPICE CO.,
ROASTERS OF
High Grade Coffees,
TOLEDO, - - OHIO.

L. WINTERITZ,
RESIDENT AGENT,
106 KENT ST.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Facts Talk Louder Than Words!

3,487,275 SOLD IN 1886.

3,509,575 SOLD IN 1887.

5,092,350 SOLD IN 1888.

5,690,025 SOLD IN 1889.

6,595,850 SOLD IN 1890.

6,983,207 Sold in 1891.

This is not an ordinary monument, but a TABLE of EXACT FIGURES, showing the monumental success of our celebrated

BEN-HUR
(10c or 3 for 25c)

RECORD BREAKERS
(The Great 5c Cigar.)

These Cigars are by far the most popular in the market to-day. MADE on HONOR Sold by leading dealers all over the United States. Ask for them.

GEO. MOEBS & CO., Manufacturers,

DETROIT and CHICAGO.

000 in gold available for its redemption. I know that the director of the mint estimates our stock of gold at a much greater amount, but he does it by assuming that all the gold coined since 1879 and not otherwise accounted for still remains in the country and is within reach. On the contrary, much of it has been melted up or carried away in the pockets of travelers, or hoarded where it cannot be got at. At all events, the only gold that it is safe to reckon upon to maintain the rest of our currency on a gold basis is that which is in the vaults of the treasury and of the banks, since it is only to those institutions that applications for payment in gold are ever made. Indeed, I question whether we can rely upon any gold except that in the treasury, since so soon as the treasury ceases to pay gold, all the banks in the country will follow its example. Considering that the treasury has now only \$119,000,000 of gold of its own, and that it is liable to be called on at any moment to redeem with it \$346,000,000 of legal tenders, and \$93,000,000 of notes issued under the act of July, 1890, besides some \$28,000,000 of retired bank circulation, of which it has assumed the redemption, its position is not very strong.

What may happen between now and the first of July is, that as soon as Austria perfects, as she is likely to do some time this month, her plans for creating a gold currency, this country will be drawn upon for at least \$20,000,000, and perhaps more. If our banks supply it, as they probably will in the first instance, they will immediately seek to replace it by drawing it from the treasury in exchange for legal tender notes. This will very soon run the treasury stock of gold down to the \$100,000,000 which it is now holding as a fund for the redemption of the legal tenders, and then the government will have to decide whether it shall go on and impair this fund or offer silver dollars instead of gold. If the treasury refuses to pay gold so will the banks, and then the shippers of the metal will have to buy it in the open market at a premium, as they used to do in the days before resumption.

With regard to the effect on the money market of a suspension of gold payments by the government and by the banks, I am not one of those who expect it to be disastrous. It will cause no contraction of the currency in circulation, since gold circulates to so limited an extent that its withdrawal will not be noticeable. There will be no reduction of loans by the banks, since the gold they refuse to pay out or to sell will still form part of their reserve. There will be no rush to sell merchandise, but rather one to buy it before a depreciated currency raises prices, and there will be no pressure of stocks and bonds on the market, since they will fetch in exchange nothing but currency, and there will be nothing gained by selling them. Altogether, I await the course of events with equanimity, and I recommend my readers to do the same.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

Success of Women as Bill Collectors.
From the New York World.

This is a story of how some young women in this town make a very good living. It is a truly interesting story. Some folks will say that it is another illustration of the superiority of women.

Everybody knows that the tailors who make the young men of this town look so fine have a deal of trouble in collecting their money. Some of the funny papers

say that a fashionable young man who pays his tailor with any degree of promptness loses caste. Only those who have been derelict—may be "fashionable" would be the better word—have any idea of the deep plots that the tailors have used to collect their money. Now some of the very wisest have discovered a plan which the debtors look upon as Machiavellian in its deep cunning.

Who but a tailor would conceive the idea of employing a pretty young woman to collect his bills from young men, or old ones who still think they are young? It is quite true that several fashionable tailors are doing that very thing. There was never any plan so excellent for them.

The great trouble with this new departure, from the woman wage-earner's standpoint, is that it makes an invidious distinction. The woman so employed, to be successful, must be pretty. She must also be quick of wit and have no ordinary amount of self-possession. Given these things, with courage, and she can make a small fortune. For if she is clever, she will not make the collections on a salary, but on a commission.

When a pretty young woman, charmingly dressed, appears at an office and says that she wants to see Mr. Putoff, the office boy never dreams of inquiring what her business may be. He simply goes to the young man and says that a lady wishes to see him, and he adds, with the office boy's privilege, that she is young and pretty. Mr. Putoff never dreams of demanding to know her business before he goes out. He appears with a smile as broad as a French play and greets her with overpowering politeness. And when she looks at him shyly and timidly and murmurs with a little catch in her voice, "Oh, Mr. Putoff, you'll pardon me," he feels that there is nothing on earth he would not do to help the beautiful girl who is in distress. He doesn't notice the slip of white paper in her hand. And then when she tells him that she has called to collect the little bill which he owes Cuttem & Tailor, it dazes him. He pays the bill before he can recover from his amazement. And even if he did recover his wits in time he would never dare put her off and run the cross-fire of the other fellows in the office.

There are in New York now about half a dozen young women who are employed as collectors by tailors. Naturally, it isn't a business that every young lady would care to go into, but the wages are attractive. There is one young woman, employed by a Fifth avenue tailor, whose average is \$50 a week, and she does not work over six hours a day.

"It isn't nearly so bad as it seems," said she. "The first time I went into an office I thought I should faint. It was only with the greatest effort that I could make myself go there at all. But I didn't have to do any urging at all. The man paid me almost without saying a word. It didn't take me five minutes and my commission was \$10. That encouraged me and now I get along splendidly. But it takes lots of assurance at times. Still I have never been treated discourteously but once. The worst trouble is that the men want to invite you to dinner, to the theatre and all that sort of thing."

A Presidential Puzzle.

A new puzzle has been invented which is said to be likely to increase the population of the mad house to an alarming extent. Compared to it, the "15 puzzle" is as simple as a sum in addition. It consists of a series of thirty-five wooden blocks, placed in four parallel rows. One space is left blank to allow of free motion along the various roads to the goal. On each block is printed a letter of the alphabet, the total combination spelling the names of twenty-five possible candidates for the Presidency. There are blank blocks besides, to fill in the space if the candidate's name hasn't enough letters. The scheme is to select a candidate, and, by moving one block at a time, get his name in the winning line—an undertaking that appears simple, but is likely to cost the victim that tries it many a weary hour.



See that this Label appears on every package, as it is a guarantee of the genuine article.



FERMENTUM

THE ONLY RELIABLE

COMPRESSED YEAST

Sold in this market for the past Fifteen Years.

Far Superior to any other.

Correspondence or Sample Order Solicited.

Endorsed Wherever Used.

L. WINTERITZ, State Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Telephone 566.

106 Kent St.



See that this Label appears on every package, as it is a guarantee of the genuine article.



For Bakings of All Kinds Use

Fleischmann & Co.'s

Unrivalled Compressed Yeast.

SUPPLIED
FRESH DAILY
To Grocers Everywhere.

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.

BEANS

W. T. LAMOREAUX & CO.,

128, 130 and 132 W. Bridge St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

If you have any beans and want to sell, we want them, will give you full market price. Send them to us in any quantity up to car loads, we want 1000 bushels daily.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Its History and the Laws, Rules and Customs Which Govern It.

NINTH PAPER.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

This company shall not be liable under this policy for a greater proportion of any loss on the described property, or for loss by and expense of removal from premises endangered by fire, than the amount hereby insured shall bear to the whole insurance, whether valid or not, or by solvent or insolvent insurers, covering such property, and the extent of the application of the insurance under this policy or of the contribution to be made by this company in case of loss, may be provided for by agreement or condition written hereon or attached or appended hereto. Liability for re-insurance shall be as specifically agreed hereon.

The principle of contribution between co-insurers of the same property was early established and has always been enforced; and, as this series of papers purports to bear upon the history of fire insurance, my readers will pardon me for quoting from Angell, in his work on the subject of double insurance:

There is no illegality in the practice of double insurance, nor is it prejudicial in its ordinary effects to the assured or to the insurer. To the assured it is attended with advantage, as it provides with greater certainty for the protection of the whole amount of his interest, and the several underwriters on different policies being in the nature of co-insurers, he is enabled to select any whose responsibility he may prefer for satisfaction for the amount of his loss. No inconvenience, on the other hand, is sustained by an underwriter in the case of a double insurance, for his contract is not varied by it, and if the underwriter in one policy should pay the whole amount of the loss, he would be entitled to recover a ratable contribution from the underwriter in the other policy. The principle of contribution has its foundation in the clearest principles of natural justice, for, as all are equally bound and equally relieved, it is obviously but just that, in such a case, all should contribute in proportion toward a benefit obtained by all. Any other rule in case of double insurance would put it into the power of the assured to select his own victim and, upon motives of mere caprice or favoritism, to make a common burden a personal oppression.

The above learned opinion was written in an early period of the history of the development of the fire insurance policy. At that time, in case of double insurance, the assured could recover from either or any one of his insurers the whole amount insured for, and the insurer's only remedy was to fall back upon his co-insurer for a ratable contribution of the amount. This was the cause of much inconvenience and unnecessary expense to the insurance companies, at best; but when it is borne in mind that the policies of co-insurers frequently became invalidated, and that the co-insurers themselves sometimes failed to contribute, it will be seen that the system was not altogether free from hardships and injustice.

In most of the policies now issued in this country, specific provisions similar to the one quoted are inserted. They vary considerably, but usually require that any other insurance must be stated by the insured and endorsed on the policy, and that in case of other insurance each company shall pay only a ratable proportion of the loss. This does away with the old contribution system and gives each insurer the right to limit the recovery of the assured against itself to its ratable proportion of the whole amount insured. It was, therefore, held in a Wisconsin case that, where there are several insurances on the same property,

and the policies stipulate that each company shall be liable only for its ratable proportion of any loss, if one company pays more than its just share, its remedy is not against the other companies for contribution, but against the assured, to recover back the over payment. It was held that where property covered by several policies of insurance is burned, the policies containing substantially the clause above cited, the proportion to be paid by one insurer is that which the amount of his policy bears to the total amount of the insurance, though some of the policies cover other property in addition to that destroyed.

It was held in an Iowa case that where the subsequent insurance is void, by reason of want of notice of the prior insurance or for any other cause, the liability of the original insurers is not ratably reduced; the principle of ratable liability being applied only with reference to the amount of valid insurance. This difficulty was removed by adding the words, "whether valid or invalidated," and thus another stage was reached in the development of the modern policy.

In a case in Maryland, where one was insured in a Baltimore company on his own goods, and in certain foreign companies on his own goods and on goods held on commission, the policy in the first company containing a clause similar to the one cited, it was held that the foreign policies were not within the effect of the covenant relating to other insurances, and that the Baltimore company was not entitled to an abatement on its policy by reason of such other insurance.

Out of cases similar to the above has grown the necessity of a *standard* policy, so constructed that all underwriters may adopt it and put it into practical use. This necessity has been fully met in our own State.

E. A. OWEN.

Not so Deadly as Thought.

A Californian writer to a San Francisco paper strongly denies that the tarantula and the centipede are such deadly enemies of the human kind as they are credited with being. He says: "I have captured every tarantula that I have seen before they jumped in any direction, and have teased and tormented them until I was tired, and presume they were too tired to jump, but I have never been able to get them to do more than try to get out of sight. Centipedes, I was told, would cause the part of a person over which they crawled to shrivel up or waste away, yet a man on my place was stung by a good-sized centipede. We applied sal soda and sent the man home to die, as the centipede had crawled nearly the whole length of him and stung him on the back, but he was on hand the next morning and stated that the sting was about equal to a hornet's sting." It is probably true that different people are affected differently by the bites or stings of these "varmints," just as some people are seriously injured by poison oak and others are not susceptible to its peculiar virus. Cases are on record where people have been physical wrecks from injuries inflicted by centipedes, tarantulas and stingrays, but it does not follow that everybody who is struck by one of these creatures is doomed to such a fate. It is just as well, however, not to make the experiment. When one is bitten there is hardly anything better than a little sal soda applied directly to the wound. The virus of all poisonous reptiles and insects seems to be of an acid nature and the soda neutralizes it if the application is made before the poison gets into the blood.

There were in 1865 about 9,500,000 buffaloes on the plains between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. Almost all are now gone—killed for their meat, their skins and their bones.

Send us your orders for
Commercial Printing.

WE are not the cheapest printers in the State—would be ashamed of it if we were. When we find a "cheapest printer" who does workmanlike work, we will lock up our plant and sublet our printing to him. As it is, system enables us to handle work on close margins. There is more in it for us to do \$1,000 worth of work on 10 per cent. margin than \$100 worth at 25 per cent.

Besides, we carry our own paper stock, envelopes, card-boards, etc.—buy direct, discount our bills and save the middleman's profit. Let us show you what we are doing.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT
THE TRADESMAN COMPANY.

SAPOLIO?

WHO URGES YOU TO KEEP

The Public!

By splendid and expensive advertising the manufacturers create a demand, and only ask the trade to keep the goods in stock so as to supply the orders sent to them. Without effort on the grocer's part the goods sell themselves, bring purchasers to the store, and help sell less known goods.

Any Jobber will be Glad to Fill Your Orders.

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 DIAMOND



CLIPPER
PARAGON
IROQUOIS
PHENIX
GENDRONS

and all the
Western Wheel Works
Line.

Also others too numerous to mention. Wholesale and retail dealers in Bicycles, Cyclists' Sundries, Rubber and Sporting Goods, Mill and Fire Department Supplies.

STUDLEY & BARCLAY,

4 Monroe St.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

BICYCLES!

We Control Territory on the Finest and Largest Line of Cheap, Medium and High Grade Machines in the State

WRITE US FOR
TERMS AND DISCOUNTS TO
AGENTS.



WE WANT
AGENTS IN EVERY
LIVE TOWN.

PERKINS & RICHMOND,

13 Fountain St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WINDOW DRESSING.

Comprehensive Suggestions by an Acknowledged Expert.

Henry Harman in Printers' Ink.

Window dressing, as a method of attracting custom, is now recognized as being of the highest importance. In no department of store building or remodeling do we see a more marked change for the better than in the present highly-improved methods of constructing show windows. The store of 1892 has more than a plate-glass window, it has a plate-glass front. Formerly only dry goods houses made a study of window dressing, but now the practice extends through all branches of trade. It is beyond question that there are few things so attractive as a beautifully and artistically dressed show window. It is, perhaps the cheapest advertisement that dealers may indulge in. Its real aims are to show the people what you keep to sell, and the prices at which you sell. Around these all the various details center. Bear in mind that the principal object of the most successful window dressers, like that of the best advertisers, is to do something that will cause people to talk. Excite the curiosity, the cupid-ity, the talk of the people and the admiration and the patronage will surely come, as it has numberless times. To keep abreast of the times it is necessary for your windows to have your utmost attention by a constant change of displays similar to a moving panorama.

IDEAS FOR DISPLAYING DRY GOODS.

The principal object to attain is to dress your windows so they will attract. The key to success is a fund of resource. To have only one way of placing a piece of calico, puffing a silk, or opening a ribbon, one particular spot in which to place a particular piece of dress fabric, is but a poor effort to a great end. By repetition of the same argument day after day and year after year, the general public lose a chief point of interest. There must be a constant succession of novelty, even while continuously working from the same class of goods. In this line I will offer a variety of displays.

FOR A DRESS GOODS DISPLAY.

A ribbon effect may be formed to cover the entire ceiling and background in this manner: Hang two curtain poles within a few inches of window pane, each pole being hung from the other at about a distance of three feet, or according to height of window. Another curtain pole is hung across the back of window to correspond with the lower pole hung in front. Start by pinning the ends of ribbons to top pole, bringing them under the lower one, back over the pole suspended at back of window, allowing the ribbons to drape. Dress fabrics or goods of like character may be formed in cornucopia shape, placed in an upright position about three or four feet back from the window pane and three feet apart, in two rows, one row behind the other, three in the first and four in the second, having the forms of the first row standing in front of the spaces of the second row. If the window is a small one have but a single row, and that of but two forms, filling the spaces between with fancy fans or other suitable articles. The forms are made by taking uprights the desired height braced to heavy lumber and barrel hoops secured to the top. The goods is then taken and pinned in pleated folds around the hoops and gathered at the base. Trimmings or laces are festooned over the goods with buttons and gloves to match. Glove forms may be secured inside of hoops, holding a parasol or spray of flowers.

Another very pretty design is to arrange one or two rows formed in half circles, with the patterns shown in the shape of goblets. The same form is used, and in place of gathering the folds at the base gather them about half way and tie to upright, allowing the folds to drape gracefully, then draw tightly to base. Place a bunch of flowers from the top of each goblet. If satens or challies are displayed, drape over a few yards of laces lengthwise.

Another way is to take off the hoops and nail a crosspiece on top of upright and bend a half hoop, which will form

an arch. By pinning the material to hoop and gathering the folds at base it will resemble a fan.

"A world of dress goods" may be formed in this manner: Secure to the center of the floor an upright according to the height desired. Nail a circle to the top and bottom about the size you would judge the shoulder of the framework will come to and fasten to upright. Another large circle is necessary, which will have to be made at a lumber mill, and secure to center of upright. Take thin strips which are pliable and nail to top and bottom over the circles, which will produce the desired effect. The framework is now ready to be displayed with a variety of dress patterns. A card should read:

WE HAVE A WORLD'S SUPPLY OF SPRING DRESS PATTERNS AT FAIR PRICES.

For a spring opening, a window of dress fabrics displayed on the cornucopia order, arranged in some special design, will make an elaborate display. The forms may be constructed in various sizes. Take the center of window and build a platform from three to five feet square and about four feet in height. Drape the front and sides of platform in this manner: Nail on half-barrel hoops and from each hoop pin on a pattern and gather the folds at floor and tie with ribbon. In the center of platform nail an upright according to the height of window and secure to the top a large hoop. This will enable you to display several patterns by pinning around hoop and gathering all folds at base. Fill the top with plants and flowers. At each corner of platform nail an upright with hoop and form the goblet design. Fill goblets with flowers. The spaces between patterns arranged around base of platform fill in with fans. If there is any space open in the background and room will permit, fill in with patterns on each side similar as described around base of platform, otherwise merely drape in plain folds. The floor of the window fill in with a mirror on each side of platform, to represent a lake within a few inches of window pane, and bank up with Nile green material. On each mirror place a swan, as described for Easter; water-lilies may be introduced. The floor arrangement may be shown if the dresser desires, or according to the size of the window.

A solid window of laces and embroideries may be shown in this manner: Arrange a number of steps built up from boxes and planks. Display your laces wound around cardboard formed in the shape of cones, pinning on blue cambric as a foundation. On the top of each cone display a fan. The spaces between fill up with embroideries. In the center of window place a column and arrange laces in a spiral manner. From the top of column pin on laces, festooned around the entire window to form a canopy. The floor fill in with embroideries.

IDEAS FOR DISPLAYING SHOES.

In dressing shoe windows I think it best to make it a point to exhibit the greatest number of styles without overcrowding the windows, and to have some particular color, so to speak, for the entire display. Too many colors attract attention to the dressing of the window and detract from the display of shoes. I also say that the mere changing position of shoes is not sufficient, but each time you dress a window change it in such a manner that the people will notice it. Paper flowers, vines and tropical plants set the shoes off to excellent advantage.

It is impossible to show shoes to advantage unless there is a background, which is now generally used in the shape of mirrors and plushes; but this is not necessary, as cheese cloth may be procured and draped into any number of effects. Tissue paper may also be used for the same purpose by making a framework of light strips, the entire length of window covered over with cloth and paper pinned on irregular so as to form wavy effects. Crushed tissue paper makes up the best effect. This is done by merely

crushing the paper in the hand. Gold paint, touched up here and there, will add to the make-up.

A pretty display, "The Incoming of Spring," may be arranged thus: Take cheese cloth or paper of a Nile green or delicate violet tint and cover the side wall and background with the same material. Fill in the floor with the same material or bank up sod and arrange a spring from rocks. Display stands and shoes may be distributed throughout the window. Another way is to place a large mirror on the floor and bank up the sides. Place a shoe on the glass with a figure doll seated in the shoe top drawn by miniature toy swans. Plants, flowers, etc., may be arranged as desired. A display card to read: "The spring has come, so look at our shoes that have just sprung."

Varied colored cheese cloth or tissue paper may be used throughout the season, according to the fancy colors that will be worn. This will make a very handsome and tempting attraction for the general public.

IDEAS FOR DISPLAYING MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

The most effective window displays for furnishings is to arrange a unit, composed of as many articles as the taste of the dresser may dictate, and to repeat this unit to fill one or more bars, or the entire window.

In dressing a window for the purpose of getting as much show as possible with a few goods, I would suggest that an appropriate ceiling and background of one certain shade be arranged from cheese cloth. This may be done by tacking the material around the entire edge of window pane and brought to back of window. Floral decorations consisting of trailing vines, pots of tropical plants and hanging baskets may be made especially attractive distributed throughout the window. Make up price-tickets same color as scarfs.

The arrangement of a spring display may be made up as follows: Form a ceiling effect and background with a violet or Nile green cheese cloth. (Where there are no display fixtures form arches of high strips of lumber, starting near the window pane and gradually incline toward the back.) Cover the floor with same material and introduce Spring by a doll figure seated in a chariot drawn by scarfs made up as butterflies. This is as follows: Take a small wooden box and tack on pasteboard curved in shape to the front part; then cover over entire box with gold paper, edging it with flowers. The wheels are made of barrel hoops, covered over with silk handkerchiefs. At some distance from the chariot secure a number of scarfs at intervals apart to the floor of the window by inserting stout wire into the skirts. On each side of the body attach a small wing made of tissue paper or pasteboard cut to shape, which may be outlined with gold paint. Insert two gilt scarf pins into the head to represent the eyes, and around the neck of each scarf attach ribbons which represent the reins held by figure seated in the chariot. Floral decorations may be introduced throughout the window.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE, NICE FIXTURES, fresh and well selected stock, increasing trade, nice residence portion of the city. Inventory, \$2,500. Address No. 498, care Michigan Tradesman. 498

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT LISBON, MICH., A drug stock all complete and favorable lease of store—an old established business. Enquire of Eaton, Lyon & Co., or Stuart & Knappen, rooms 15, 16 and 17, New Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich. 463

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES in corner store in desirable portion of city, having lucrative trade. Best of reasons for selling. Address No. 504, care Michigan Tradesman. 504

NEW, CHOICE STOCK OF DRUGS AND groceries, \$3,000, and new store \$1,500, at Okemos. Profits about \$1,500 per year. Will sell or exchange in part for a desirable home in Grand Rapids. Address No. 507, care Michigan Tradesman. 507

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK OF GROCERIES and crockery in good shape and doing a good business. Can give good reasons for selling. Box 87, Allegan, Mich. 489

FOR SALE—OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise at Chippewa Lake, consisting of hats, caps, boots and shoes, men's fur finishing goods, hardware, crockery and groceries. Having finished our lumber operations, we offer the above stock for sale cheap for cash or on time with good security. Will sell this stock as a whole or any branch of it. Enquire of Chippewa Lumber Co., Chippewa Lake, Mich., or of H. P. Wyman, Sec'y, Grand Rapids, Mich. 449

FOR SALE—NEW, CLEAN STOCK OF DRY goods. Established trade; good town. Lock box 963, Rockford, Mich. 483

SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A PERSON with \$100 cash. Can step into an old established cash retail and paying bakery. Don't fail to investigate this. For particulars address No. 471, care Michigan Tradesman. 471

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a general stock of merchandise at a bargain. Situated fifteen miles from Grand Rapids. Address No. 510, care Michigan Tradesman. 510

FOR SALE CHEAP—WELL SELECTED drug stock—New and clean. Address F. A. Jones, M. D., Muskegon, Mich. 391

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION BY REGISTERED pharmacist of eleven years practical experience. Am married man. Or would like to find good place to locate with first class store. Address No. 499, care Michigan Tradesman. 499

WANTED—POSITION BY REGISTERED pharmacist of eleven years' experience. Address No. 487, care Michigan Tradesman. 487

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG MAN IN dry goods, men's furnishing goods or general store. Six years' experience. Good references. Address No. 52, care Michigan Tradesman. 502

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—PORTABLE STEAM SAW mill in a good hardwood country, for merchandise or improved real estate. Address P. Medalle, Mancelona, Mich. 508

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—NICE LARGE LIGHT STORE in brick block near Fifth avenue at \$25. Jno. C. Dunton, Widdicombe Building. 491

FOR SALE—GOOD DIVIDEND-PAYING stocks in banking, manufacturing and mercantile companies. E. A. Stowe, 100 Louis St., Grand Rapids. 570

STOCK OF GOODS WANTED—WILL EXCHANGE a first-class farm within six miles of Grand Rapids, for a stock of merchandise. Difference in cash. Not particular about location. Address Box 275, Grand Rapids, Mich. 497

DO YOU USE COUPON BOOKS? IF SO, DO you buy of the largest manufacturers in the United States? If you do, you are customers of the Tradesman Company, Grand Rapids.

FOR SALE—BEST RESIDENCE LOT IN Grand Rapids, 70x175 feet, beautifully shaded with native oaks, situated in good residence locality, only 200 feet from electric street car line. Will sell for \$2,500 cash, or part cash, payments to suit. E. A. Stowe, 100 Louis St. 354

FOR SALE—11-ROOM HOUSE IN GOOD location, within ten minutes walk of Monroe St. Price, \$3,200. W. A. Stowe, 100 Louis St. 470

FOR SALE—320 ACRES OF LAND IN HAYES county, Neb. Will sell cheap or trade for a stock of merchandise. A. W. Prindle, Owosso, Mich. 480

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO sell baking powder to the retail grocery trade. Men acquainted with different sections of country. A good side line; also good opportunity for clerks or any live men who want to get on the road; experience not absolutely necessary; we mean business. To the right man, a liberal contract will be made and steady employment given; we pay not less than \$75 month salary and expenses, or 20 per cent. commission. Address, with stamp, U. S. Chemical Works, 842 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 506

FOR SALE—THREE NEARLY NEW LAMB knitting machines. Also one round Tuttle knitter. Frank McDerby, Nashville, Mich. 505

WOOD WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE solicited with parties having any No. 1 stovewood. Cash and highest market price paid. M. E. Lapham, 431 East Bridge street, Grand Rapids, Mich. 503

WANTED—A DRUGGIST TO GO TO DEL ton, Barry county, Mich., and start a drug store. Living rooms above. Immediate possession given. Address Henry Arbour, Stanwood, Mich. 509

WANTED! LUMBER

RED OAK, WHITE OAK,

BLACK ASH,

ROCK ELM, GREY ELM,

BASSWOOD.

A. E. WORDEN, 19 Wonderly Building, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Drugs & Medicines.

State Board of Pharmacy.

One Year—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.
Two Years—James Vernor, Detroit.
Three Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor
Four Years—George Gundrum, Ionia.
Five Years—C. A. Bugbee, Cheboygan.
President—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.
Secretary—Jas. Vernor, Detroit.
Treasurer—Geo. Gundrum, Ionia.
Meetings for 1892—Star Island (Detroit), July 5;
Marquette, Aug. 31; Lansing, November 1.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

President—H. G. Coleman, Kalamazoo.
Vice-Presidents—S. E. Parkill, Owosso; L. Pauley, St. Ignace; A. S. Parker, Detroit.
Secretary—Mr. Parsons, Detroit.
Treasurer—Wm. Dupont, Detroit.
Executive Committee—F. J. Wurzburg, Grand Rapids;
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Next place of meeting—Grand Rapids, Aug. 2, 3 and 4.
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Regular Meetings—First Wednesday evening of March
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Grand Rapids Drug Clerks' Association.

President, F. D. Kipp; Secretary, W. C. Smith.

Muskegon Drug Clerks' Association.

President N. Miller; Secretary, A. T. Wheeler.

How to Test Drinking Water for Impurities.

Frederick J. Walling, Ph. G., in Pharmaceutical Record.

Sometimes the pharmacist is called upon, especially if his sign reads "chemist and druggist," to ascertain whether a sample of water is fit for drinking and domestic purposes or unfit for that end. It isn't a very difficult matter to apply a few tests for the simple determination of the fitness or otherwise of a sample in question. A complete examination of the character of a sample of water is a very difficult problem and should be referred to a skilled chemist. The substances to be looked for primarily are organic matter, albuminoid matter, ammonia, nitrates and nitrites.

The nitrogen compounds are usually more abundant if animal matter is present; they of all other abnormal constituents render water the most unwholesome. Their presence and of ammonia and of albuminoid substances, does not necessarily render water unfit for domestic purposes, but water containing them or either one usually becomes the breeding place of the contagious disease germs if they are around.

1. For organic matter, put a little of the sample into the beaker, add two or three drops of dilute sulphuric acid and color distinctly with a solution of permanganate of potassium. If much organic matter is present, the color of the permanganate becomes discharged almost immediately; if less or very little, it takes longer to decolorize. If the color has not changed in twenty-five or thirty minutes it is safe to assume that organic matter was not present. This is a tolerably reliable test.

2. For nitrites, a little sulphuric acid added to the water forms nitrous acid if nitrites are present, which is easily detected by its power of liberating iodine from iodide of potassium. A little starch paste is mixed with a small quantity of a solution of potassium iodide, and the mixture added to the suspected water containing the sulphuric acid. If nitrites were present the nitrous acid formed liberates the iodine from the iodide, which turns blue with starch. This indirect method is a ready means for detecting the nitrites if present in not too small a quantity.

3. Nitrates are detected by converting into nitric acid, which turns morphia red. A portion of the water is evaporated to dryness, the residue treated with a drop of strong sulphuric acid (which makes nitric acid of the nitrate) and a portion of the morphia added. If nitrate was present the morphia gives red color.

4. For ammonia, Nessler's reagent is by far the best test. It may be made by dissolving 18 grains of iodide of potassium in a little water, adding solution of mercuric chloride until the red iodide of mercury first formed redissolves upon agitation. To this is added a solution of 50 grains caustic potassa and distilled water to make 8 ozs.

This reagent will detect 0.00375 of a grain in a pint of water by giving a yellow color. A reddish color or precipitate forms with larger quantities of ammonia.

5. Albuminoid matter requires a more

elaborate proceeding for its detection. If all the above were found it is hardly necessary to go to the trouble of looking for albuminoids; the water would be unwholesome even if they were not present. If it is desired to test for them, nevertheless, Chapman and Wankly's test is the simplest to employ. If the water was found to contain ammonia, the latter must first be removed, as must also any urea that may be present.

The Coal Combination.

The increase already made in the price of anthracite coal by the great combination of railroads and mine owners, with the probability of a further increase, is stirring up inquiry and discussion as to what can be done by the people in their own behalf. The profits of the coal operators, there is good reason for believing, was disproportionately large before the advance, and this advance will, if it goes no further, put millions of dollars into the pockets of those who are cornering the business, at the expense of the people. It is the opinion of some that the combination is illegal, but we do not believe it will be so declared. This may be bad for the people and bad for the law, but it is very doubtful if, under existing laws, the combination can be prevented from increasing the price of coal at its will. There is, of course, a limit beyond which it will not be profitable for the coal operators to go, and that is about where the combination will stop. In the meantime, the people, by a slow process, may get stirred up to a point of demanding that laws be enacted by the operation of which they may obtain some of their natural rights. It is to be hoped that this may be the case.

The fact that anthracite coal cannot be satisfactorily contracted for in the Eastern part of the country has led some manufacturers who use a large quantity to look to the substitution of bituminous coal—we believe in some instances to contract for it. But, should this become anything like common, the combination will undoubtedly find ways of controlling that trade as well as the trade in anthracite.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
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Advanced—Canary seed, linseed oil.
Declined—Buchu leaves, gum arabic 1st, gum arabic 2d, gum assosfetida, gum assosfetida po., oil cloves, po. jalap, corrosive sublimate, calomel, red precipitate, white precipitate, turpentine.

ACIDUM.		CUBEBAE.		TINCTURES.	
Aceticum	80 10	Cubebae	2 50 70	Aconitum Napellis R	50
Benzolium German	600 65	Exechthitios	2 50 32 50	" F	50
Boracie	30 30	Erigeron	2 25 62 50	Aloes	60
Carbolicum	220 30	Gaultheria	2 00 62 10	Arnica	60
Citricum	55 60	Geranium, ounce	60 75	" and myrrh	60
Hydrochlor	30 5	Gossipi, Sem. gal	50 75	Asafetida	60
Nitrosum	100 12	Hedeoma	1 60 61 70	Atrope Belladonna	0
Oxalicum	100 12	Juniperi	50 22 00	Benzoin	60
Phosphorium dil.	10 20	Lavandula	90 22 00	" Co	50
Salicylicum	1 30 2 70	Limonis	2 75 23 25	Sanguinaria	50
Sulphuricum	1 30 2 70	Mentha Piper	2 75 23 25	Barosma	50
Tannicum	1 40 2 60	Mentha Verid	2 20 22 30	Cantharides	75
Tartaricum	33 35	Morruhuac, gal	1 00 61 10	Capsicum	75
AMMONIA.		Myrica, ounce	60 50	Castor	75
Aqua, 16 deg	3 1/2 5	Olive	80 22 75	" Co	75
" 20 deg	5 1/2 7	Picis Liquid, (gal. 35)	10 12	Catechu	1 00
Carbonas	12 14	Ricinl	90 21 10	Cluchona	50
Chloridum	12 14	Rosmarini	75 21 00	" Co	50
ANILINE.		Rosse, ounce	40 50	Columba	50
Black	2 00 2 25	Sucroini	40 45	Conium	50
Brown	50 2 50	Sabina	90 21 00	Cubeba	50
Red	45 2 50	Santal	3 50 27 00	Digitalis	50
Yellow	2 50 2 30	Sassafras	50 55	Ergot	50
BACCAR.		Sinapis, ess, ounce	60 50	Gentian	50
Cubee (po 75)	75 80	Tigill	60 50	" Co	50
Juniperus	80 10	Thyme	40 50	Gualca	50
Xanthoxylum	25 30	Theobromas	15 20	" ammon	50
BALSAMUM.		POTASSIUM.		Zingiber	50
Copalba	45 50	Bi Carb	15 18	Iodycamus	50
Peru	30 30	Bichromate	13 14	Iodine	75
Terabin, Canada	35 40	Bromide	24 26	" Colorless	75
Toitutan	35 50	Carb	12 15	Ferri Chloridum	35
CONTEX.		Chlorate (po 18)	16 18	Kino	50
Ables, Canadian	18	Cyanide	50 55	Lobelia	50
Cassiae	11	Iodide	2 80 22 90	Myrrh	50
Cinchona Flava	18	Potassa, Bihart, pure	30 30	Nux Vomica	50
Euonymus atropurp	30	Potassa, Bihart, com	60 10	Opli	35
Myrica Cerifera, po	20	Potass Nitras, opt	7 9	" Camphorated	50
Prunus Virginl	12	Prussiate	28 30	" Deodor.	2 00
Quillala, grd	12	Sulphate po	15 18	Aurant Cortex	50
Sassafras	12	RADIX.		Quassia	50
Ulmus Po (Ground 12)	10	Aconitum	20 25	Rhatany	50
EXTRACTUM.		Aithae	25 30	Rhel	50
Glycyrrhiza Glabra	24 25	Anchusa	12 15	Cassia Acutifol	50
" po	33 35	Arum, po	60 25	" Co	50
Haematox, 15 lb. box	11 12	Calamus	20 40	Serpentaria	50
" 18	13 14	Gentiana, (po. 15)	10 12	Stromonium	60
" 1/4 s	14 15	Glycyrrhiza, (pv. 15)	16 18	Tolutan	60
" 1/8 s	16 17	Hydrastis Canaden,	16 18	Valerian	50
FERRUM.		(po. 40)	2 35	Veratrum Verde	50
Carbonate Precip	15	Hellebore, Ala, po	15 20	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Citrate and Quinia	23 50	Inula, po	15 20	Ether, Spts Nit, 3 F.	20 25
Citrate Soluble	20 50	Ipecac, po	30 40	" 4 F.	30 35
Ferrocyanidum Sol	20 50	Iris niox (po. 35 238)	35 40	Alumen	2 1/2 3
Solut Chloride	2 15	Jalapa, pr	35 38	" ground, (po.	3 4
Sulphate, com'l	1 1/2 2 7	Maranta, 1/4 s	60 35	7)	30 4
" pure	6	Podophyllum, po	15 18	Annatto	55 60
FLORA.		Rhel	75 21 00	Antimoni, po	4 5
Arnica	25 28	" cut	61 75	" et Potass T.	55 60
Anthemis	30 35	" pv	75 21 35	Antipyrin	60 140
Matricaria	25 30	Spigelia	35 38	Antifebrin	60 25
FOLIA.		Sanguinaria, (po 25)	35 40	Argent Nitras, ounce	60 30
Barosma	16 60	Serpentaria	45 50	Arsenicum	50 7
Cassia Acutifol, Tin-	25 28	Senega	40 40	Balm Glead Bud	55 60
nively	35 50	Scillae, (po. 35)	60 20	Bismuth S. N.	2 10 2 20
" Aiz.	35 50	Symplocarpus, Foet-	10 12	Calcium Chlor, 1s, (1/4 s	2 10 2 20
Salvia officinalis, 1/4 s	12 15	us, po	60 35	11; 1/4 s, 12)	60 9
and 1/4 s	12 15	Valeriana, Eng. (po.30)	60 25	Cantharides Russian,	60 30
Ura Ursi	80 10	German	15 20	po	60 30
GUMMI.		Zingiber a.	12 15	" po	60 25
Acacia, 1st picked	75	Zingiber j.	18 22	" B po.	60 20
" 2d	50	SEMEN.		Caryophyllus, (po. 14)	10 12
" 3d	40	Anisum, (po. 20)	60 15	Carmine, No. 40	60 35
" sifted sorts	25	Aplum (graveleous)	33 35	Cera Alba, S. & F.	50 55
" po	60 80	Bird, 1s	40 6	Cera Flava	38 40
Aloe, Barb, (po. 60)	50 60	Carui, (po. 18)	80 12	Coccus	60 40
" Cape, (po. 20)	60 12	Cardamon	1 00 12	Cassia Fructus	60 22
Socotri, (po. 60)	60 50	Cannabla Sativa	3 1/2 4	Centraria	60 40
Catechu, 1s, (1/4 s, 14 1/4 s,	60 10	Cyanidium	75 21 00	Cetaceum	60 40
16)	60 50	Chenopodium	10 12	Chloroform	60 63
Ammoniac	55 60	Dipterix Odorate	2 25 22 35	" squibbs	60 25
Assosfetida, (po. 35)	30 35	Foeniculum	60 15	Chloral Hyd Crst	1 20 21 40
Benzolium	50 55	Poenugreek, po	60 8	Chondrus	20 25
Camphore	50 55	Lini	4 2 4 1/2	Cinchonidine, P. & W	15 20
Euphorbium po	35 10	Lini, grd, (bbl. 3 1/4)	4 2 4 1/2	German 3	60 12
Galbanum	60 30	Lobelia	35 40	Corks, list, dis, per	60
Gamboge, po	70 75	Pharlaris Canarian	4 2 4 1/2	cent	60
Gualacum, (po 30)	60 25	Raps	80 9	Creasotum	60 50
Kino, (po. 30)	60 25	Sinapis, Albu	80 9	Creta, (bbl. 75)	60 2
Mastic	60 40	" Nigra	11 12	" prep	60 5
Myrrh, (po 45)	60 70	SPIRITUS.		" precip	60 11
Opli, (po 2 70)	60 35	Frument, W. D. Co.	2 00 2 50	" Rubra	60 8
Shellac	30 35	" D. F. R.	1 75 2 00	Crocus	33 35
Tragacanth	30 35	" 1	1 00 1 50	Cudbear	60 24
HERBA—In ounce packages.		Juniperis Co. O. T.	1 75 2 15	Cupri Sulph	5 6
Absinthium	20	Saacharum N. E.	1 75 2 00	Dextrine	100 12
Eupatorium	20	Spt. Vini Galli	1 75 2 50	Ether Sulph	60 70
Lobelia	25	Vini Oporto	1 25 2 00	Emery, all numbers	60 6
Majorum	23	Vini Alba	1 25 2 00	" po	60 6
Mentha Piperita	23	SPONGES.		Ergota, (po.) 65	60 65
" Vir	25	Florida sheeps' wool	2 25 2 50	Flake White	12 15
Rue	20	Nassau sheeps' wool	2 00	Galla	60 23
Tanacetum, V	22	Velvet extra sheeps'	1 10	Gambler	7 8
Thymus, V	25	wool carriage	85	Gelatn, Cooper	60 70
MAGNESIA.		Extra yellow sheeps'	1 10	" French	40 60
Calcined, Pat	55 60	carriage	85	Glassware flint, 75 and 2 1/2	60
Carbonate, Pat	20 22	Grass sheeps' wool car-	65	by box 70	60
Carbonate, K. & M	20 25	riage	75	Glue, Brown	90 15
Carbonate, Jennings	35 36	Hard for slate use	75	" White	13 25
OLEUM.		Yellow Reef, for slate	1 40	Glycerin	15 20 20
Absinthium	3 50 2 40	use	1 40	Grana Paradisi	60 22
Amygdalae, Dulc	45 75	SYRUPS.		Humulus	25 55
Amygdalae, Amarae	8 00 8 25	Acacia	50	Hydraug Chlor Mite	60 85
Anisi	1 65 2 15	Zingiber	50	" Cor	60 75
Aurant Cortex	3 00 3 25	Ipecac	60	" Ox Rubrum	60 90
Bergamit	3 75 4 00	Ferri Iod	50	" Ammoniatl	60 100
Cajiputi	70 75	Aurant Cortex	50	Unguentum	45 55
Caryophylli	70 75	Rhel Arom	50	Hydrargyrum	60 65
Cedar	35 65	Similax Officialis	60	Ithyobolla, Am.	1 25 21 50
Chenopodii	60 65	" Co	50	Indigo	75 21 00
Cinamonni	1 20 21 25	Senega	50	Iodine, Resubl	3 75 23 85
Citronella	45	Scillae	50	Iodoform	60 70
Conium Mac	35 65	" Co	50	Lupulin	45 50
Copalba	1 10 21 20	" Co	50	Lycopodium	50 55
		Tolutan	50	Macis	75 80
		Prunus virg	50	Liquor Arsen et Hy-	60 27
				drang Iod	100 12
				Liquor Potass Arsenitis	60 23
				Magnesia, Sulph (bbl	20 3
				1 1/4)	30 23
				Mannia, S. F.	30 23

Morphia, S. P. & W.	80 2 05	Seldlitz Mixture	24	Lindseed, boiled	44 47
C. Co. S. N. Y. Q. &	70 21 95	Sinapis	18	Neat's Foot, winter	50 66
Moschi Canton	40	" opt	30	strained	36 40
Myristica, No. 1	65 20 70	Snuff, Maccaboy, De	35	Spirits Turpentine	bbi. lb.
Nux Vomica, (po 20)	10	Voes	35	PAINTS.	
Os. Sepia	18 20	Snuff, Scotch, De. Voes	35	Red Venetian	13 20 23
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D.	20 20	Soda Boras, (po. 11)	10 11	" strictly pure	2 1/2 2 3
Co	20 00	Soda et Potass Tart.	27 30	" Ber	13 20 23
Picis Liq, N. C. 1/4 gal	20 00	Soda Carb	1 1/2 2	Putty, commercial	2 1/2 2 3
doz	20 00	Soda, Bi Carb	5	" Vermillion Prime Amer	13 21 6
Picis Liq, quarts	21 00	Soda, Ash	3 1/2 4	Vermillion, English	70 27 5
" S. Canton	40	Soda, Sulphas	2	Green, Peninsular	70 27 5
Pli Hydrarg, (po. 80)	50	Spts. Ether Co	50 55	Lead, red	7 27 1/2
Piper Nigra, (po. 22)	1	" Myrcia Dom	2 25	" white	7 27 1/2
Piper Alba, (po 5)	3	" Myrcia Imp	23 00	Whiting, white Span	60 70
Pix Burgun	7	" Vini Rect. bbl	2 21 2 31	Whiting, Gliders	29 36
Plumbi Aacet	14 15	Less 5c gal., cash ten days.		White, Paris American	1 0
Pulvis Ipecac et opil.	1 10 21 20	Sulphur, Subl	3 4	Whiting, Paris Eng.	1 40
Pyrethrum, boxes H	75	Tamarinds Roll	2 1/2 3 1/4	Pioneer Prepared Paint	20 21 4
& P. D. Co. doz.	21 25	Terabenth Venice	80 10	Swiss Villa Prepared	1 00 21 20
Pyrethrum, pv	30 35	Theobromae	38 43	Paints	1 00 21 20
Quassiae	80 10	Vanilla	9 00 21 60	VARNISHES.	
Quinia, S. P. & W.	20 34	Zinct Sulph	7 8	No. 1 Turp Coach	1 10 21 20
" S. German	19 14	OILS.		Extra Turp	16 21 70
Rubia Tincturum	13 14	Whale, winter	Bbl. Gal	Coach Body	2 75 3 00
Saccharum Lactis pv.	10 10	Lard, extra	55 60	No. 1 Turp Furn	1 00 21 10
Salactn	1 60 21 65	Lard, No. 1	45 50	Extra Turk Damar	1 55 21 60
Sanguis Draconis	40 50	" M	10 12	Japan Dryer, No. 1	70 27 5
Sapo, W	12 14	" G	15	Turp	70 27 5
" M	10 12				
" G	15				

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Grocery Price Current.

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

Table listing various goods including AXLE GREASE, BAKING POWDER, and other household items with their respective prices.

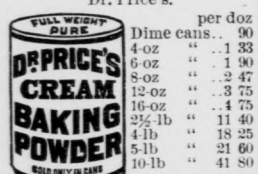


Table listing various goods including Red Star, Telfer's, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including BATH BRICK, English, Bristol, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including BLUING, Arctic, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including BROOMS, No. 2 Hurl, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including BRUSHES, Stove, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including CANDLES, Hotel, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including CANNED GOODS, Little Neck, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Mackerel, Standard, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Apples, 3 lb. standard, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Apricots, Live oak, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Cherries, Red, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Gages, Erie, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Peaches, Pie, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Pears, Domestic, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Pineapples, Common, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Raspberries, Red, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Strawberries, Lawrence, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Quinces, Common, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Whortleberries, Common, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including MEATS, Corned beef, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including VEGETABLES, Beans, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including CLOTHES PINS, COCOA SHELLS, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including COFFEE, Green, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Santos, Fair, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Maracaibo, Prime, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Java, Interior, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Mocha, Imitation, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Arablan, Roasted, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including PACKAGE, Arbuckle's, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including EXTRACT, Valley City, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including CHICORY, Bulk, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including CLOTHES LINES, Cotton, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including COUPON BOOKS, Tradesman, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including ENVELOPES, No. 1, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including COUPON PASS BOOKS, Green, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including CONDENSED MILK, Eagle, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including CRACKERS, Seymour, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Soda, Soda, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including DRIED FRUITS, Domestic, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Apples, Sundried, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including PEACHES, Peeled, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including PITTED CHERRIES, Barrels, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including PRUNELLES, Citron, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including RAISINS, Domestic, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Foreign, Ondura, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including FARINACEOUS GOODS, Farina, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Lima Beans, Dried, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Peas, Green, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including FISH-SALT, Pollock, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Herring, Holland, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Mackerel, No. 1, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Whitefish, No. 1, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including FLAVORING EXTRACTS, Jennings, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including GUN POWDER, Kegs, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including HERBS, Sage, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including INDIGO, Madras, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including JELLY, Chicago goods, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including LICORICE, Pure, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including LYE, Condensed, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including MATCHES, No. 9 sulphur, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including PIPES, Clay, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including POTASH, 48 cans, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including ROOT BEER, Williams, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including RICE, Domestic, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Imported, Japan, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including SPICES, Whole Sifted, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Allspice, Cassia, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Cloves, Amboyna, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Nutmegs, Mustard, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Pepper, Singapore, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Pure Ground in Bulk, Allspice, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Cassia, Batavia, and other household items with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including Cloves, Amboyna, and other household items with their respective prices.



Cabinets containing 120 1 lb. packages sold at case price, with additional charge of 90 cents for cabinet



Tradesman, Superior, and other coupon book details.



Universal, Above prices on coupon books are subject to the following quantity discounts:



New England Condensed Mince Meat, 3 or 6 doz. in case per doz.

<p>SALERATUS. Packed 60 lbs. in box. Church's \$3 30 DeLand's 3 15 Dwight's 3 30 Taylor's 3 00</p> <p>SOAP. LAUNDRY. Allen B. Wrisley's Brands. Old Country, 80 1-lb. 3 20 Good Cheer, 60 1 lb. 3 90 White Borax, 100 ½-lb. 3 60 Proctor & Gamble. Concord 2 80 Ivory, 10 oz. 6 75 " 6 oz. 4 00 Lenox 3 65 Mottled German 3 15 Town Talk 3 00</p> <p>SCOURING AND POLISHING. Sapallo, kitchen, 3 doz. 2 50 hand, 3 doz. 2 50</p> <p>SUGAR. Cut Leaf @ 5% Cubes @ 4% Powdered @ 4% Granulated 4.50 @ 4% Confectioners' A 4.44 @ 4% Soft A @ 4.31 White Extra C @ 4% Extra C @ 4% C @ 3% Yellow @ 3% Less than bbls. ¼c advance</p> <p>SYRUPS. Corn. Barrels 22 Half bbls. 24 Pure Cane. Fair 19 Joker 22 Good 25 Choice 30</p> <p>SWEET GOODS. Ginger Snaps 8 Sugar Creams 8 Frosted Creams 9 Graham Crackers 8 ¼ Oatmeal Crackers 8 ¼</p> <p>TEAS. JAPAN—Regular. Fair @ 17 Good @ 20 Choice @ 24 Choiceest @ 32 Dust @ 10</p> <p>SUN CURED. Fair @ 17 Good @ 20 Choice @ 24</p>	<p>Choicest 32 @ 34 Dust 10 @ 12</p> <p>BASKET FIRED. Fair 18 @ 20 Choice @ 25 Choicest @ 35 Extra choice, wire leaf @ 40</p> <p>GUNPOWDER. Common to fair 25 @ 35 Extra fine to finest 50 @ 65 Choicest fancy 75 @ 85</p> <p>OO LONG. Common to fair 23 @ 30</p> <p>IMPERIAL. Common to fair 23 @ 26 Superior to fine 30 @ 35</p> <p>YOUNG HYSON. Common to fair 18 @ 26 Superior to fine 30 @ 40</p> <p>ENGLISH BREAKFAST. Fair 18 @ 22 Choice 24 @ 28 Best 40 @ 50</p> <p>TOBACCOS. Fine Cut. Palls unless otherwise noted</p> <p>Hiawatha 60 Sweet Cuba 34 McGinty 24 " ½ bbls. 27 Valley City 32 Dandy Jim 32 Torpedo 20 " in drums 19 Yum Yum 26</p> <p>Plug. Sorg's Brands. Spearhead 33 Joker 22 Nobby Twist 39 Oh My 29</p> <p>Scotten's Brands. Kyo 22 Hiawatha 38 Valley City 34</p> <p>Finzer's Brands. Old Honesty 40 Jolly Tar 32</p> <p>Middleton's Brands. Here It Is 28 Old Style 31</p> <p>Jas. G. Butler & Co.'s Brands. Something Good 38 Toss Up 26 Out of Sight 25</p> <p>Private Brands. Sweet Maple 30 L. & W. 26</p> <p>Smoking. Boss 12 ¼ Colonel's Choice 13</p>	<p>Warpath 14 Banner 15 King Bee 20 Kiln Dried 17 Nigger Head 33 Honey Dew 24 Gold Block 28 Peerless 24 Rob Roy 24 Uncle Sam 28 Tom and Jerry 25 Brier Pipe 30 Yum Yum 32 Red Clover 32 Navy 40 Handmade 40 Frog 33</p> <p>WASHBOARD. Crescent Washboard</p> <p>Wilson \$2 00 Saginaw 1 75 Rival 1 40 Daisy 2 00 Langtry 1 10 Defiance 1 75</p> <p>Double. Wilson 2 50 Saginaw 2 25 Rival 1 80 Daisy 2 00 Crescent 2 60 Red Star 2 75 Shamrock 2 50 Ivy Leaf 2 25</p> <p>VINEGAR. 40 gr. 7 50 gr. 8 \$1 for barrel.</p> <p>WET MUSTARD. Bulk, per gal 30 Beer mug, 2 doz in case 1 75</p> <p>YEAST—Compressed. Fermentum per doz. cakes... " per lb. Fleischman, per doz cakes... " per lb.</p>	<p>GRAINS and FEEDSTUFFS WHEAT. No. 1 White (58 lb. test) 85 No. 1 Red (60 lb. test) 85</p> <p>MEAL. Bolted 1 20 Granulated 1 40</p> <p>FLOUR. Straight, in sacks 4 50 " barrels 4 60 Patent " sacks 5 50 " barrels 5 60 Graham " sacks 2 20 Rye " " 2 50</p> <p>MILLSTUFFS. Car lots Less quantity Bran \$15 00 \$16 00 Screenings 15 00 16 00 Middlings 16 00 17 00 Mixed Feed 19 00 19 00 Coarse meal 18 50 18 50</p> <p>CORN. Car lots 49 Less than car lots 50</p> <p>OATS. Car lots 33 Less than car lots 35</p> <p>HAY. No. 1 Timothy, car lots 13 50 No. 1 " ton lots 15 00</p> <p>OILS. The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows, in barrels, f. o. b. Grand Rapids: W. W. Headlight, 156° 7 ¼ Water White, old test. @ 8 ½ Water White @ 7 ¼ Naptha @ 7 Stove Gasoline @ 8 ¼ Cylinder @ 26 Engine @ 21 Black, 25 to 30 deg @ 7 ¼</p>	<p>HIDES, PELTS and FUR- Perkins & Hess pay as fol lows, prices nominal: HIDES. Green 3 @ 4 Part Cured @ 4 Full " @ 4 Dry 5 @ 5 Kips, green 3 @ 4 " cured @ 4 Calfskins, green 4 @ 5 " cured 5 @ 7 Deaconskins 10 @ 30 No. 2 hides ¼ off.</p> <p>PELTs Shearlings 10 @ 25 Lambs 50 @ 1 50</p> <p>WOOL. Washed 20 @ 25 Unwashed 10 @ 20</p> <p>MISCELLANEOUS. Tallow 3 ¼ @ 4 Grease butter 1 @ 2 Switches 1 ¼ @ 2 Ginseng 2 00 @ 2 50</p> <p>POULTRY. Local dealers pay as follows for dressed fowls: Fowl 12 @ 13 Turkeys 14 @ 15 Ducks 13 @ 14</p> <p>Live Poultry. Spring chickens, per doz \$4 to \$6 Fowls 10 @ 11 Turkeys 12 @ 13</p>	<p>PAPER & WOODENWARE PAPER. Straw 1 ¼ Rockfalls 3 Rag sugar 2 Hardware 2 ¼ Bakers 2 ¼ Dry Goods 5 ¼ @ 6 Jute Manilla @ 5 ¼ Red Express No. 1 5 ¼ " No. 2 4 ¼</p> <p>TWINES. 48 Cotton 50 Cotton, No. 1 17 " " 2 16 Sea Island, assorted 30 No. 5 Hemp 15 No. 6 " 15</p> <p>WOODENWARE. Tubs, No. 1 7 00 " No. 2 6 00 " No. 3 5 00 Pails, No. 1, two-hoop. 1 35 " No. 1, three-hoop 1 60 Clothespins, 5 gr. boxes 48 Bowls, 11 inch 80 " 13 " 90 " 15 " 1 60 " 17 " 2 35 " assorted, 17s and 19s 2 50 " 15s, 17s and 19s 2 75</p> <p>Baskets, market 35 " shipping bushel. 1 20 " full hoop " 1 30 " bushel 1 50 " willow cl'ths, No. 1 5 75 " " " No. 2 6 25 " " " No. 3 7 25 " splint " No. 1 3 50 " " " No. 2 4 25 " " " No. 3 5 00</p> <p>FISH and OYSTERS. F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows: FRESH FISH. Whitefish 7 @ 8 Trout 7 @ 8 Halibut @ 15 Ciscos or Herring 5 @ 6 Bluefish 11 @ 12 Fresh lobster, per lb 2 ½ Soft crabs, per doz 1 25 Shrimp, per gal 1 25 Cod 10 @ 12 No. 1 Pickerel @ 8 Pike @ 7 ½ Smoked White @ 7 ½</p> <p>OYSTERS—CANS. Fairborn Counts @ 40 F. J. D. Selects @ 35</p> <p>SHELL GOODS. Oysters, per 100 1 25 @ 1 50 Clams, 75 @ 1 00</p>
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"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS!"

We refer particularly to the rapidity with which

GERMAN COFFEE AND **VICTOR BAKING POWDER**

Have become household words and articles of daily consumption in thousands of homes where true merit is the watchword.

GERMAN COFFEE A TRUE MIXTURE OF OLD DUTCH JAVA AND MOCHA. **IT WILL PLEASE YOU, TRY IT.**

FINE PICTURES AND BOOKS FREE. SEE CERTIFICATES IN EACH PACKAGE FOR PARTICULARS.

VICTOR BAKING POWDER,

THE BEST!

\$1000 paid for any article injurious to health found in VICTOR.

Packed 4 doz. case, 6 oz., at 80c per doz.
" 4 " " 9 " \$1.20 "
" 2 " " 16 " 2.00 "

Merchants, ask your Jobber about these goods or address us.

OUR GOODS ARE FIRST QUALITY!

THE TOLEDO SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA.

DECIDEDLY UNGALLANT.

Objections of an Old Traveler to Women Drummers.

Sam. Blakely in Dry Goods Bulletin.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers in regard to the success of women as commercial travelers; and while an attempt to disparage the usefulness of the fair ones in any of the various branches of men's work which they have undertaken will be frowned upon as ungallant, I have determined to brave the storm of criticism and, if necessary, sacrifice myself upon the altar of justice for my sex. I shall fight bravely as long as there is hope, and when, at last, overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy, I will submit gracefully, put on a decollette corsage and an injured air and invite my friends to a "pink tea." I take this stand not because of any aversion to housekeeping, nor through a dislike for crocheting and singing the baby to sleep. I am not an extremist. I think no true gentleman would object to his wife draping her dresses on him or sending him to secure a bargain at a remnant sale. We should not be too exacting; but when the newspapers talk of "woman's success on the road," I think it is time for some one to protest. It will not alone be the traveling man who will suffer, but it will bankrupt every retail merchant in America in less than two years.

I will relate a little experience of mine to prove this assertion. About three years ago, as I got off the train at the town of B——, and gave directions to have my trunks sent up to the hotel, I noticed a young woman with a business-like air who got into the omnibus in waiting. I was a single man then, and, with assurance born of long practice, I stepped into the omnibus and took a seat beside her, asking her politely if I might hand her satchels up to the driver on top, as the vehicle was somewhat crowded. She replied that she could "take care of them herself," and, encouraged by her smile, I ventured to remark that it was a very warm day. She looked at me sharply for a moment and said it was not so warm as some days she had experienced, and murmured something about the weather having very little effect on the "freshness" of certain traveling men. I said nothing more, but an hour later, when I called to see my customer ("telescope" in hand), I found him in a corner of his office, while before him stood my fair friend of the omnibus shaking a red, white and blue paper duster in his face, and talking at a rate that inspired me with mingled awe and envy.

She explained that the great advantage this duster possessed over those trashy things made of turkey feathers, and, in fact, over all other dusters of any kind whatsoever, was to be found in the fact that it could be used on the roughest woodwork without harming the duster or on the finest piano without scratching the shining surface of the instrument. It could be used to clean the fixtures or the floor. It would polish brass signs, brighten the silverware, rub the show-cases to a gleaming transparency. In the home it could be put to a thousand uses and placed upon the mantle shelf as an ornament of rare beauty. It was a window brush, a hat brush, a clothes brush, a shoe brush and a nail brush combined. It would shrink if it was too large and expand if it was too small. It could be washed like a piece of linen and dried in the sun without fading the colors.

"What!" said the merchant; "you can't wash it. It's paper."

"Yes, but my dear sir look at the peculiar fiber of the paper."

Altogether, it was the most beautiful and wonderful invention of this marvelous age. It would prove a blessing to the possessor; bring the sunshine of gladness to the household. Her firm had the sole right for this country. She would dispose of a limited quantity (in lots of ten gross only) to one firm in a town, for the ridiculous price of \$36 per gross. She pleaded and argued and bullied, and finally coaxed the old gentleman into placing an order for five gross. That was a smaller lot than she had ever sold before; in fact, she had refused several orders of the kind, but as a special favor

she would let him have them; "he was such a dear, good fellow."

Half an hour later an express wagon unloaded five big boxes in front of the door. Thirty days later her firm drew on him for \$180.

I stayed in town waiting for a draft; on the third day I walked down street and counted seven separate show windows full of that woman's goods. Every merchant in town had a consignment of dusters, and a horrible suspicion that he had been worked. They tried to sell them, but they wouldn't sell. They tacked up a "take one" sign, but people wouldn't carry them away. One man tried to foist them upon a crowd of small boys who were picking pins out of the sweepings at the back of the store, but the boys scoffed at his overtures; another man tried to give his to a cheap circus that struck the town. He said they would make nice plumes for the horses in the parade, but the circus man wouldn't have them. There are about twenty firms on my route that get red in the face every time the janitor dusts the office. Oh, yes! women on the road are a howling success; that's the difficulty. I tell you, it will never do.

The Catechism of Shopping.

See the lady. Is she a pretty lady? She is a pretty lady. That is to say, if accused of being pretty she would deny it; if not so accused, she would be as mad as a wet hen. Is the lady rich? It looks like it. She does not see anybody else in the world. Oh, yes, she is rich. What is the lady doing? Let us see.

See her go into the store. Did she step on the pretty boy who opened the door for her? Not quite, but the boy had to hustle to escape. Why does the baldheaded man behind the counter have such hard work to look pleasant? Some people find it hard to look pleasant anyway. Does he enjoy pulling down all the goods in the store as the rich, pretty lady requests? He should. She will probably buy large amounts of goods. But no. See, she is leaving the store without buying anything. Does the baldheaded man seem tired? He seems tired. He has half a day's work before him to put the goods back where he found them.

See the lady. Is she having lots of fun? It is to be hoped so. Nobody else is. Does she work other stores the same way? She works a large number of other stores in just the same way.

Does she buy anything? Not a solitary blamed thing. What is she doing? She is shopping.

Is the lady shopping? She is shopping. Do many ladies shop? They all shop. Is there no cure for the habit? No.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

Crockery & Glassware

LAMP BURNERS.	
No. 0 Sun	45
No. 1 "	50
No. 2 "	75
Tubular	75
LAMP CHIMNEYS.—Per box.	
6 doz. in box.	
No. 0 Sun	1 75
No. 1 "	1 88
No. 2 "	2 70
First quality.	
No. 0 Sun, crimp top	2 25
No. 1 "	2 40
No. 2 "	3 40
XXX Flint.	
No. 0 Sun, crimp top	2 60
No. 1 "	2 80
No. 2 "	3 80
Pearl top.	
No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled	3 70
No. 2 "	4 70
No. 2 Hinge, " " "	4 88
La Bastie.	
No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz.	1 25
No. 2 "	1 50
No. 1 crimp, per doz.	1 35
No. 2 "	1 60
LAMP WICKS.	
No. 0, per gross	23
No. 1, "	28
No. 2, "	38
No. 3, "	75
Mammoth, per doz.	90
STONEWARE—AKRON.	
Butter Crocks, 1 and 6 gal.	06 1/2
Jugs, 1/2 gal., per doz.	75
" 1 "	90
" 2 "	1 80
Milk Pans, 1/2 gal., per doz. (glazed 75c)	60
" 1 "	78

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—Russets are about the only variety still in the market, commanding \$3 per bbl. Asparagus—50c per dozen bunches. Beans—The supply of dry stock is nearly exhausted. Handlers pay about \$1.20 for country stock and hold city picked at \$1.50 to \$1.60 per bu. Bermuda Onions—\$2 per crate of about 50 lbs. Butter—The market is well supplied, dealers paying 13 1/2 to 14c for choice dairy and holding at 15 to 16c. Cabbages—New stock is in fair demand at \$3 to \$3.50 per crate of 125 lbs. Cranberries—Repacked Jerseys are in good demand at \$2.25 per bushel box. Cucumbers—\$1 per doz. Dried Apples—Sun-dried is held at 4 to 4 1/2c and evaporated at 5 1/2 to 6c. Eggs—The market is steady but not nearly so firm as a week ago. Jobbers pay about 12c and hold at 13 to 14c. Honey—14c per lb. Lettuce—Grand Rapids Forcing is in fair demand at 10c per lb. Onions—Green are in fair demand at 12c per dozen bunches. Parsnips—In full supply at 30c per bu. Peas—Green, \$1.25 per box. Pieplant—2c per lb. Pineapples—\$1.40 per doz. Potatoes—Old stock in full supply at 25c per bushel. New stock is in limited supply and demand at \$1.50 per bushel. Radishes—25c per doz. bunches. Strawberries—Tennessee berries are arriving freely, being held at 10 to 12c per qt. Wax Beans—\$2 for 1/2 bu. crates.

PROVISIONS.

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

PORK IN BARRELS.			
Mess, new	10	50	
Short cut	11	75	
Extra clear pig, short cut	13	50	
Extra clear, heavy	12	50	
Clear, fat back	12	50	
Boston clear, short cut	13	50	
Clear back, short cut	13	25	
Standard clear, short cut, best	13	50	
SAUSAGE—Fresh and Smoked.			
Pork Sausage	7 1/2		
Ham Sausage	9		
Tongue Sausage	9		
Frankfort Sausage	7 1/2		
Blood Sausage	5		
Bologna, straight	5		
Bologna, thick	5		
Head Cheese	5		
LARD.			
Kettle			Com-
Rendered			ound.
Terces	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
50 lb. Tins	8	7 1/2	5 1/2
20 lb. Pails	8 1/2	7 1/2	6
10 lb. "	8 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
5 lb. "	8 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
3 lb. "	8 1/2	8	6 1/2
BEEF IN BARRELS.			
Extra Mess, warranted 200 lbs.	6	50	
Extra Mess, Chicago packing	6	50	
Boneless, rump butts	8	75	
SMOKED MEATS—Canned or Plain.			
Hams, average 20 lbs.	9 1/2		
" " 16 lbs.	10 1/2		
" " 12 to 14 lbs.	10 1/2		
" picnic	7		
" best boneless	8 1/2		
Shoulders	6 1/2		
Breakfast Bacon, boneless	8 1/2		
Dried beef, ham prices	8 1/2		
Long Clear, heavy	6 1/2		
Briskets, medium	6 1/2		
" light	6 1/2		
FRESH MEATS.			
Swift & Company quote as follows:			
Beef, carcass	5	@	6 1/2
" hind quarters	7	@	8
" fore	3 1/2	@	4 1/2
" loins, No. 3	10	@	10
" ribs	8 1/2	@	9
" rounds	5 1/2	@	6
Bologna	4	@	4 1/2
Pork loins	7 1/2	@	7 1/2
" shoulders	5 1/2	@	5 1/2
Sausage, blood or head	4 1/2	@	4 1/2
" liver	4 1/2	@	4 1/2
" Frankfort	7	@	7
Mutton	9	@	10
Veal	5	@	6

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:

STICK CANDY.		
Full Weight.	Bbls.	Pails.
Standard, per lb.	6	7
" H. H.	6	7
" Twist	6	7
Boston Cream	20 lb. cases	8 1/2
Cut Loaf	7	8
Extra H. H.	cases 7	8
MIXED CANDY.		
Full Weight.	Bbls.	Pails.
Standard	6	7
Leader	6	7
Royal	6 1/2	7 1/2
Nobby	7	8
English Rock	7	8
Conserves	7	8
Broken Taffy	baskets	8
Peanut Squares	" 8	9
French Creams		10
Valley Creams		13
Midget, 30 lb. baskets		8
Modern, 30 lb.		8
FANCY—In bulk.		
Full Weight.	Bbls.	Pails.
Lozenges, plain	10	10
" printed	11	11
Chocolate Drops	11 1/2	11 1/2
Chocolate Monumentals	13	13
Gum Drops	5 1/2	5 1/2
Moss Drops	8	8
Sour Drops	8 1/2	8 1/2
Imperial	10	10
FANCY—In 5 lb. boxes. Per Box.		
Lemon Drops	55	
Sour Drops	55	
Peppermint Drops	60	
Chocolate Drops	65	
H. M. Chocolate Drops	90	
Gum Drops	40 to 50	
Licorice Drops	1	
A. B. Licorice Drops	80	
Lozenges, plain	60	
" printed	65	
Imperial	60	
Mottos	70	
Cream Bar	55	
Molasses Bar	55	
Hand Made Creams	85 to 95	
Pain Creams	80 to 90	
Decorated Creams	1	
String Rock	65	
Burnt Almonds	1 00	
Wintergreen Berries	60	
CARAMELS.		
No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb. boxes	34	
No. 1, " 3 "	51	
No. 2, " 2 "	28	
No. 3, " 3 "	42	
Stand up, 5 lb. boxes	90	
ORANGES.		
Californias, 126 and 300	3 50	
" 150, 176 and 300	4 00	
Messinas, choice 200	4 50	
" 160	4 00	
LEMONS.		
Messina, choice, 360	3 00	
" fancy, 360	3 50	
" choice 300	3 50	
" fancy 300	4 00	
OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.		
Figs, fancy layers, 6 lb.	12	@ 14
" " 10 lb.	14	@ 15
" extra " 14 lb.	14	@ 15
" " 20 lb.	18	@ 18
Dates, Fard, 10 lb. box	9	@ 9
" " 50 lb. box	8	@ 8
" Persian, 50-lb. box	4 1/2	@ 5
NUTS.		
Almonds, Tarragona	17	@ 17
" Ivaca	15	@ 15
California	16	@ 16
Brazils, new	8	@ 8
Pilberts	11	@ 11
Walnuts, Grenoble	13	@ 13
" Marbot	10	@ 10
" Chilli	10	@ 10
Table Nuts, fancy	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
" choice	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Pecans, Texas, H. P.	11	@ 14
Cocoanuts, full sacks	4 1/2	@ 5
PEANUTS.		
Fancy, H. P., Suns	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
" Roasted	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Fancy, H. P., Flags	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
" Roasted	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Choice, H. P., Extras	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
" Roasted	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2

Your Orders for

Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Dates, Nuts, Figs

And Everything Handled by us are Respectfully Solicited.

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

PERKINS & HESS

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

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

MADNESS AND BADNESS.

This is an experimental and inventive age. It must, therefore, of necessity be a speculative age. An experiment presupposes an idea, a thought, which is neither reason nor knowledge, but imagination and speculation. An invention is generally brought out as a result of a hypothesis which is called a working theory, this meaning a conception, only that there are some discovered things which render it plausible and perhaps probable, even if the law of probabilities cannot as yet be applied to it. The result of all this is wonderful discoveries, great inventions. But for every hundred of these there are thousands of vagrant fancies, hypotheses proved only to their authors, or perhaps to some school or sect that has received them. The first great sphere for these theories is in the physical world, and relates to physical nature. Not only is there the seeking of a cause for everything, but the conclusion that a cause is discovered. There was nothing wilder in alchemic days than some of the modern announcements of the laboratory or the assumption of those who speculate about the means of vitalizing enfeebled life. There never before was so favorable an age for humbugs. We do not mean patent nostrums or cunning but useless devices, but humbug ideas, believed in as solemn verities by those who have espoused them.

It is impossible to confine this activity to the sphere of physical nature. It is mental activity and moral activity and speculation also, and is as rampant in mental science and psychology as amid the laws of the material universe. Indeed, everything is asked to materialize. As to health we are told it is a conception. Think yourself well and you are well. The bodily condition is a mental state. As to badness or crime it is madness in the sense that it is an infirmity consequent upon the physical constitution of the brain. Between physical philosophers, like Huxley, or mental philosophers, like Maudsley, philosophic novels like those of George Eliot and "Robert Elsmere," and beliefs like those of the Christian Scientists, we find strange appropriations and jumbings of terms, strange faith in unbeliefs, and strange admixture and trituration of body, mind and soul.

As to invalidity, pauperism and crime, how far is all this true? Is this a correlation and conservation of the forces, so that they are all one energy or one inertia? As Emerson puts it, is the sick man a rascal? Is the pauper thriftless only by force of circumstances or by the laws of Reformer George? Is the criminal guiltless because of the material convolutions of the brain? These questions would not be so earnestly discussed were it not that somehow some grains of truth had become mingled with much error. It is true that no one part of that which is human or that which our personality represents is independent of the other parts. Ill health often inclines one to irritability, to hasty judgment, to discouragement, or to some mental or moral morbidity. Hence health is to be sought for its mental and moral uses. It is to be prized not merely for athletics, but for thought and for character. But the moment that invalidity is used to cover up permanent faults or to apologize for the absence of graces that moment it is pressed beyond its legitimate use. It is to be admitted that acquired or in-

herited conditions of our physical, mental and moral natures may and do often give a wrong bias and that this bias is harder to be controlled by some than by others. But bias does not vacate responsibility. It gives all the stronger argument for assertion of self-restraint and self-control. It awakens another resident force which determines to be master in defense of right and truth. Some of the strongest characters and some of the noblest of men—the Fabers, the Cowpers, the Paysons and multitudes of less noted sufferers—have shown that mentality and morality need not and do not succumb to ill-health. Indeed, instances abound in which invalidity has brought out the finer traits of character in those naturally vicious, stubborn or ill-tempered and made them examples of "sweetness and light" or, what is better and older, love and light.

Poverty, too, has its bias, but is no excuse for "blaming the Fates." A most distinguished preacher of New England was born in an almshouse, and we could point to other cases of equal lowliness and similar success.

Most of all, crime is not either a physical or mental state. Here, too, bias, is no doubt, strong and there must be a summoning of all the mastery of self and an appeal for help to the higher power. There is triumph by the road which Bunyan and John Newton and Medley and Colonel Gardiner and Jerry McCauley walked. We are hearing now-a-days so much apology for failures of character that we must carefully guard against confusion of terms or excuses derived from inclinations which were bound to be resisted. Yet because it is desirable not to have temperaments or dispositions which are aggravated by invalidity, we are to think of health as one of the great factors for the elevation of society and the improvement of mankind. Mental, moral and physical hygiene are associated outside of the body as well as in it, and must together do what they can to increase our powers of vital resistance to all that will damage our manhood or impair real force of character.

Yellow Garter Craze.

From the New York Sunday Advertiser.

The "yellow garter" craze has struck Brooklyn with emphasis, and though one may not be able to ascertain the fact, one can rest assured that nine out of ten of the pretty girls on the street are wearing just above their left knee the dainty yellow band that is supposed to be Cupid's mascot-in-chief. At one of the counters of a Fulton street dry goods store, the other day, a dashing young woman asked for seven pairs. When they were shown her a broad grin rippled down the line of girls behind the counter, and the purchaser smiled feebly. Then, when asked if she wanted them all the same size, replied: "Oh, dear, no. I'm not going to wear them all." But as she knew only three sizes, presumably those of her intimate friends, she had to go without four pair. And the salesgirls giggled audibly as she left the store. There is another handsome girl in Brooklyn who is wearing a yellow garter. She confessed the fact at the table of a married friend, when the brutal husband asked her to show it to him. The two women exchanged glances, and there was a rustle, a dive, a little snap, and in the young lady's hand lay a bright golden band, on which shown a broad silver buckle. The husband viewed it with interest, but somehow it took refuge in a pocket before he could make any careful investigation.

Charlevoix—Frank E. Wood & Co. are succeeded by Jas. B. Parsons in the confectionery business.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.
Schedule in effect May 15, 1892.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

For Saginaw and Cadillac	5:15 a m	7:05 a m
For Traverse City & Mackinaw	9:20 a m	11:30 a m
For Saginaw & Traverse City	2:30 p m	4:15 p m
For Petoskey & Mackinaw	8:10 p m	10:30 p m
From Kalamazoo and Chicago	8:35 p m	

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

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

For Cincinnati	6:30 a m	7:00 a m
For Fort Wayne and the East	11:50 a m	2:00 p m
For Cincinnati	5:30 p m	6:00 p m
For Chicago	10:40 p m	11:05 p m
From Saginaw	10:40 p m	1:40 p m

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

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

From Muskegon—Leave.	7:00 a m	10:10 a m
	11:25 a m	4:40 p m
	5:40 p m	9:05 p m

SLEEPING & PARLOR CAR SERVICE.

NORTH
11:30 a m train.—Parlor chair car G'd Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw.
10:30 p m train.—Sleeping car Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw.

SOUTH—7:00 am train.—Parlor chair car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.
11:45 a m train.—Wagner Parlor Car Grand Rapids to Chicago.
6:00 p m train.—Wagner Sleeping Car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.
11:05 p m train.—Wagner Sleeping Car Grand Rapids to Chicago.

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

Lv Grand Rapids	11:45 a m	2:00 p m	11:05 p m
Ar Chicago	5:25 p m	9:00 p m	6:50 a m

11:45 a m train through Wagner Parlor Car.
11:05 p m train daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car.
Lv Chicago 8:10 p m
Ar Grand Rapids 8:35 p m
3:10 p m through Wagner Parlor Car. 11:15 p m train daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car.

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

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

Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway.

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

VIA D., E. & N.
Lv. Grand Rapids at 7:15 a. m. and 1:00 p. m.
Ar. Toledo at 12:25 p. m. and 10:30 p. m.

VIA D., G. H. & M.
Lv. Grand Rapids at 6:50 a. m. and 3:25 p. m.
Ar. Toledo at 12:55 p. m. and 10:20 p. m.

Return connections equally as good.
W. H. BENNETT, General Pass. Agent,
Toledo, Ohio.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

Detroit Express	7:00 a m	10:00 p m
Mixed	7:05 a m	4:30 p m
Day Express	1:20 p m	10:00 a m
*Atlantic & Pacific Express	10:30 p m	6:00 a m
New York Express	5:40 p m	12:40 p m

*Daily.
All other daily except Sunday.
Elegant parlor cars leave Grand Rapids on Detroit Express at 7 a. m., returning leave Detroit 4:45 p. m. arrive in Grand Rapids 10 p. m.
Fred M. Briggs, Gen'l Agent, 85 Monroe St.
A. ALMQVIST, Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
Geo. W. Munson, Union Ticket Office, 67 Monroe St.
O. W. ROGLES G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.

TIME TABLE
NOW IN EFFECT.

EASTWARD.

Trains Leave	*No. 14	+No. 16	+No. 18	*No. 82
G'd Rapids, Lv	6:50am	10:20am	3:25pm	10:55pm
Tonia, Ar	7:45am	11:25am	4:27pm	12:37am
St. Johns, Ar	8:30am	12:17pm	5:20pm	1:55am
Owosso, Ar	9:05am	1:20pm	6:05pm	3:15am
E. Saginaw, Ar	10:45am	3:15pm	8:0pm	6:45am
Bay City, Ar	11:30am	3:45pm	8:45pm	7:25am
Flint, Ar	10:05am	3:45pm	7:15pm	5:40am
Pt. Huron, Ar	11:55am	6:00pm	8:0pm	7:30am
Pontiac, Ar	10:53am	3:05pm	8:25pm	5:37am
Detroit, Ar	11:50am	4:05pm	9:25pm	7:00am

WESTWARD.

Trains Leave	*No. 81	+No. 11	+No. 13	*No. 15
G'd Rapids, Lv	7:05am	1:00pm	5:10pm	10:20pm
G'd Haven, Ar	8:35am	2:10pm	6:15pm	11:20pm
Milw'kee Str			6:30am	6:30am
Chicago Str.			6:00am	

*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.
Trains arrive from the east, 6:40 a. m., 12:50 a. m., 5:00 p. m. and 10:00 p. m.
Trains arrive from the west, 6:45 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 3:15 p. m. and 10:30 p. m.
Eastward—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 18 Chair Car. No. 82 Wagner Sleeper.
Westward—No. 81 Wagner Sleeper. No. 11 Chair Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffetcar.
JOHN W. LOUD, Traffic Manager.
BEN FLETCHER, Trav. Pass. Agent.
JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent,
23 Monroe Street

CHICAGO JAN'Y 3, 1892.
AND WEST MICHIGAN R'Y.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

Lv. G'R'D RAPIDS	9:00am	12:05pm	*11:35pm
Ar. CHICAGO	3:55pm	5:25pm	*7:05am

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

Lv. CHICAGO	9:00am	4:45pm	*11:15pm
Ar. G'R'D RAPIDS	3:55pm	10:10pm	*6:10am

TO AND FROM BENTON HARBOR, ST. JOSEPH AND INDIANAPOLIS.

Lv. Grand Rapids	9:00am	12:05pm	*11:35pm
Ar. Grand Rapids	*6:10am	3:55pm	10:10pm

For Indianapolis 12:05 p m only.

TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.

Lv. G. R.	10:00am	12:05pm	8:30pm
Ar. G. R.	10:55am	3:55pm	5:25pm

TO AND FROM MANISTEE, TRAVERSE CITY AND ELK RAPIDS.

Lv. Grand Rapids	7:25am	5:17pm
Ar. Grand Rapids	11:45am	9:40pm

DETROIT, JAN'Y 3, 1892.
LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. G'R'D RAPIDS	7:15am	*1:00pm	5:40pm
Ar. DETROIT	12:00pm	*5:10pm	10:40pm

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

Lv. DETROIT	7:00am	*1:15pm	5:40pm
Ar. G'R'D RAPIDS	11:50am	*5:15pm	10:15pm

To and from Lansing and Howell—Same as to and from Detroit.

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

Lv. Grand Rapids	7:05am	4:15pm
Ar. Grand Rapids	11:50am	10:30pm

TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.

Lv. Grand Rapids	7:15am	1:00pm	5:40pm
Ar. from Lowell	11:50am	5:15pm	

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
Between Grand Rapids and Detroit—Parlor cars on all trains. Seats 25 cents.
Between Grand Rapids and Saginaw—Parlor car leaves Grand Rapids 7:05 a m; arrives in Grand Rapids 7:40 p m. Seats 25 cents.
*Every day. Other trains week days only.
GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Ag't.

Playing Cards

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Daniel Lynch,
19 S. Tonia St., Grand Rapids.

CHAS. A. COYE,
MANUFACTURER OF

Awnings & Tents

Horse and Wagon Covers

JOBBERS OF
Hammocks and Cotton Ducks


SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

11 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

STUDY LAW AT HOME.

Take a course in the Sprague Correspondence School of Law [Incorporated]. Send ten cents [stamps] for particulars to

J. COTNER, Jr., Sec'y,
No. 875 Whitney Block,
DETROIT.- MICH.



The Village Politician.

Sittin' on a cracker box, a barrel or a keg;
 Chawin' on tabacker he has been obleeged to
 beg;
 Whittlin' of a splinter while a workin' of his
 jaw,
 Sayin' what a pity his opinions ain't the law;
 Runnin' the hull country as 'twas never run
 before,
 Turnin' out the rascals while he spits upon the
 floor;
 Showin' of the President egzactly what to do,
 Keepin' things in general from gettin' in a stew,
 Grumblin' over Wall street, monopoly and
 work—
 Wife at home a hoein' in the cornfield like a
 Turk.
 Fig'rin' on the comin' nominations purty close,
 Givin' to the other side a mighty sick'nin' dose;
 Talkin' tariff and reform, McKinley and pro-
 tection,
 Swearin' that the earth won't move a peg before
 election;
 Givin' lazy congressmen a needed rakin' over,
 Settin' there in Washington like well-fed pigs in
 clover;
 Givin' Gould and Vanderbilt a pointer here and
 there,
 Showin' jest how surely one can be a millionaire,
 Payin' off the nation's debt as easy as a wink,
 Borrowin' a dime to get himself another drink,
 Spankin' little Chili jest to show her how it feels
 Sassin' back Great Britain for pesterin' our seals,
 Tellin' of the czar to let them nihilists alone,
 Helpin' Kaiser William to prop up his shaky
 throne.
 Builidin' a great navy with an hour or two of
 guff,
 Lettin' the hull world know that we're rabid,
 rude and rough;
 Gettin' off his high horse, though when home
 he goes to dinner,
 Dodgin' creditors like an ordinary sinner;
 Jumps to hear his first-born yell, "You'd better
 watch out, dad!"
 Flour'nd coffee's plum give out, 'nd mother's
 mighty mad."

Reach the Top by Well Doing.

Surrendering to difficulties or bad habits is a bad business. It is weakening and disgraceful. When a strong man says, "I'm going to conquer," he generally succeeds. When a weakling says it, he fails. The boy who goes into an office to reach the top—determined to do it—doesn't stop short of the mark. He is in to win and so takes precious good care of his mind, his body, and morals. He seizes hold of everything that contributes to his advancement; obstacles in the way are to him stimulants. He has learned and uses the grand old Bible maxim, "If you faint in the day of adversity your strength is small." Nothing pleases a father more than to see his boy sweating and progressing through hard places. It proves that he has the stuff in him. Wilting and whining are not in his line—not his way. Enduring hard things is a superb quality. The finest epitaph in the English language is this—"He died trying." He is a rare specimen who hasn't met hard lines—some time or other through life—and one can't be too grateful for the hard things he met by the way and conquered. The richness was in the overcoming. He weathered storm, saved vessel, cargo and character. That was a brave girl who seized a burglar the other evening and held him until the officer came. She is entitled to a good husband and a good home. May she have both right away. The world admires heroines, and there are many of them in country and town. Do they not endure hardships with more patience than men? Yes, of course they do. Many of the hard cruel things of life which one encounters in the afternoon come from imprudences in the forenoon. Here a bad beginning doesn't make a good ending. Mastering difficulties and crucifying temptations make a delightful memory, and what greater joy than that. It is a joy one can have without the expenditure of money. That's one of the beauties of it. In the army and in the counting-house it is the man who masters things who is sent on honored missions. In every little group of men there are picked ones—fellows on whom the captain can depend—ones who don't

bury their talents in a napkin but who make the most of themselves and their surroundings. On their path are no stones left unturned. Do you want to be a success in this life and the next? If so, obey St. Paul by keeping your body in subjection. Avoid doing works for repentance. The crowd do that. Be against the crowd. Make your business a success by handling wisely your many opportunities. Reach the top by well doing.

GEO. R. SCOTT.

Grit makes the man;
 The want of it the chump;
 The men who win lay hold,
 Hang on, and hump.

Unpolluted!



Sole Owners of

CRESCENT MOCHA, Genuine Arabian
BLENDED DIAMOND JAVA, Most Delic-
tious.

STAR MARACAIBO, High Mountain.

GLOBE RIO, Old Golden.

BEE HIVE TEAS, Full Strength and Fine
Flavor.

J. P. VISNER,

Gen'l Representative, 167 N. Ionia St.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The
Last
Drop

Is as good as the first. No dregs.
 All pure and whole-
 some. The most
 popular drink of the day.

Hires' Root
Beer.

A perfect thirst quencher.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake
 of larger profit, tells you some other kind
 is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation
 is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

GINSENG ROOT.

We pay the highest price for it. Address

PECK BROS., Wholesale Druggists
GRAND RAPIDS

Do You Run a Store?

IF SO

TRADESMAN, SUPERIOR OR UNIVERSAL
COUPON BOOKS

ARE EXACTLY WHAT YOU NEED!

BETTER than any other Coupon System and FAR SUPERIOR to
PUNCH, BRASS OR PAPER CHECKS.We can refer you to Hundreds of Merchants who are using Our System, who would not
run their stores without it. Write for particulars, prices and free samples to

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY,

Original and Largest Manufacturers of Coupon Books in the United States.

100 Louis Street,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE ONLY

Right Package for Butter.

Parchment Lined Paper Pails for
3, 5 and 10 lbs.

LIGHT, STRONG, CLEAN, CHEAP.

Consumer gets butter in Original Package. Most
profitable and satisfactory way of marketing
good goods. Full particulars free.DETROIT PAPER PACKAGE CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

LEMONS!

It will be a good idea to order 25
boxes before it gets warm.

There's money in such a purchase.

Get our prices.

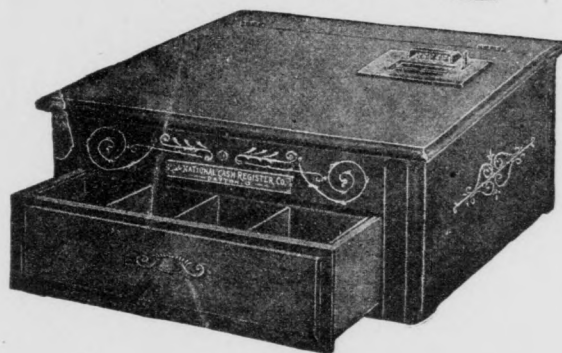
PUTNAM CANDY CO.

If you want the best Autographic Register
buy the National



THE
NATIONAL,

No. 33, WITH
COMBINATION
LOCK.



PRICE,
\$20.

Evidence that The National IS the Best.

The "Cashier" is of no Use.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 15, 1892.

There is not the slightest comparison between the American Cashier and the National Cash Register. Yours is a register in every sense of the word, while the American Cashier is a slight improvement over an ordinary memorandum book.

A. H. SIPPY, Prescription Druggist,
Vandeventer and Finney Aves.

The "Cashier" is no Protection.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 4, 1892.

I have this day ordered a National Cash Register, at the same time disposing of the one I had in my place of business, called the Cashier for the following reasons: The Cashier is really no protection against mistakes, and it requires too long to figure it up, consequently taking too much of the valuable time of any person doing any amount of business.

M. E. FRIEDEWALD,
Druggist.

Would not keep the "Cashier."

MANCHESTER, IA., April 14, 1892.

After having used the American Cashier Register for 18 months, I find it does not prove successful enough to keep it longer. The National Cash Register I considered so much better, even considering the price and all, that I finally made the change, and am well pleased with the way the National works. I think it fully pays for the difference in cost.

HENRY GOODHILE,
General Store.

He Returned the Peck.

HOLLAND, MICH., April 5, 1892.

I have returned this day a Peck Cash Register and bought a No. 33 National Cash Register in place of same, which I think is much easier to operate and better in construction than Peck's. I am well pleased with it.

JOHN PESSINK,
Baker and Confectioner.

Countermanded Their Order for the Peck.

CADILLAC, MICH., April 8, 1892.

We have this day countermanded our order for a Peck Cash Register, and have ordered one of the National Registers, No. 33, same being less than one-half the cost of the Peck Register.

WILCOX BROS., Grocers.

Discarded the Peck.

That I have seen fit to discard my Peck Cash Register for one of your No. 3 National Cash Registers, shows for itself what I think of the value and usefulness of the two machines. Of course, Peck's Cash Register is not to be compared with your National Cash Register for simplicity and usefulness, to say nothing of the labor saved in adding up itemized figures for the entire day's business, which has to be done by users of the Peck machine.

GUSTAV GEISS, Evansville, Ind.

We Make 34 Different Styles of Registers.

PRICES: \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$50, \$65, \$75, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200, \$225 and \$250.

Our Registers are adapted to all kinds of Business!

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

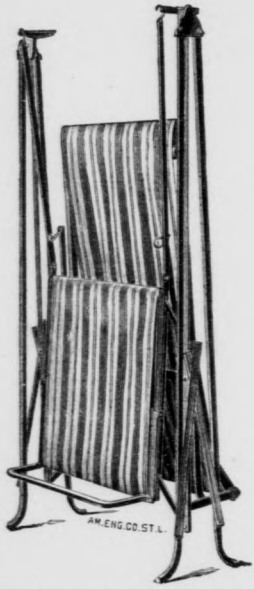
H. LEONARD & SONS,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

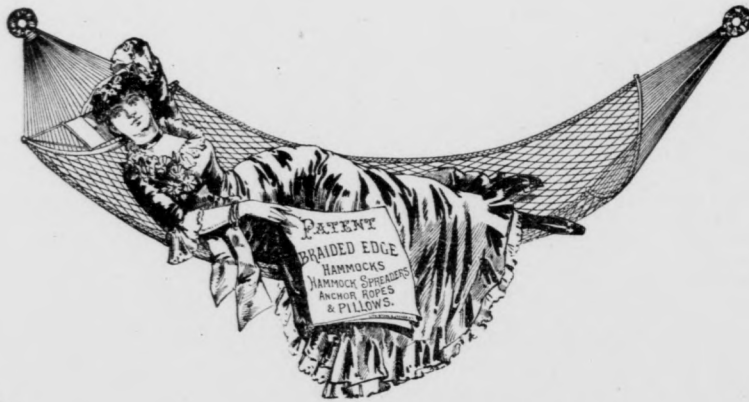
Jobbers of Seasonable Goods.

If you are a dealer and have not received one of our new 1892 Catalogues, No 108, ask for it and we will send it at once.

Adjustable Chairs, Hammocks, Spreaders, Rope and Hooks.



This cut shows the chair folded for shipping or putting away, no levers, ratchets or screws to manipulate; no chance to pinch your fingers while swinging.



Steel Automatic Friction Acting Swinging, Porch or Lawn Chairs, self-adjusting to any position from upright to horizontal.



Same chair in a different position.

The Wayne Steel Swinging Chair.

Leads all others, trimmed with striped sateen finished duck.

Net each..... \$5 00

In half dozen lots, \$4.50 each net.

	Length body.	Full length.	Net per doz.
No. 250—Gray, India Hemp, with braided edge, Mexican weave, clinched thimbles.....	6 ft.	13 ft.	\$ 7 00
No. 250—Colored, India Hemp, with braided edge, Mexican weave, clinched thimbles....	6 ft.	13 ft.	8 00
No. 260—Colored, braided sisal, improved Mexican weave.....	6 ft. 6 in.	14 ft.	12 40
No. 88—Colored, India and Sisal hemp, with braided edge, Mexican weave, clinched thimbles	7 ft.	14 ft.	10 95
No. 265—Colored, braided sisal, improved Mexican weave.....	7 ft.	14 ft.	14 00
No. 71—Knotted linen, improved Mexican weave, oval thimbles..	7 ft.	14 ft.	23 50
No. 72—Colored, linen, knotted edge, improved Mexican weave, oval thimbles.....	7 ft. 8 in.	16 ft.	35 50

BABY HAMMOCKS.

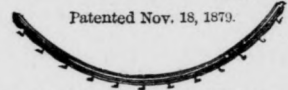
No. 1—Baby, rope knotted, cotton, 4 ft. 6 ft. 9 in. 3 85

FANCY FRINGED HAMMOCKS.

No. 2265—Colored, knotted sisal, improved Mexican weave, oval thimbles and fringe.....	7 ft.	14 ft.	25 35
No. 86—Knotted cotton, improved Mexican weave, with oval thimbles and fringe....	7 ft. 8 in.	16 ft.	45 00

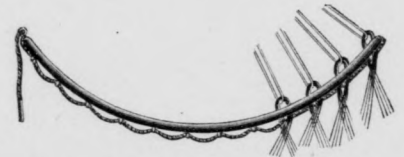
Peerless Hammock Spreader,

Patented Nov. 18, 1879.



is made of a solid piece of Hard Wood bent bow shape with hooks on its lower edge. It is designed to sustain a heavy weight, and is so simple in its construction and application, that all will understand how to use it. Many imitations have been offered to the public, but none possess the qualities that have made the Peerless Spreaders so popular.

Peerless Stretchers..... Net per doz. 85



Aurora Stretchers..... 80

ANCHOR HAMMOCK ROPE

Patented May 24, 1881.



THIS IS THE BEST DEVICE EVER OFFERED FOR FASTENING UP A HAMMOCK.

You can put it up and take it down in an instant, without tying a knot. By sliding the anchor up and down the rope you can regulate the height of the Hammock.

Anchor Rope..... 80



Leiter Rope. This is the latest hammock rope and fastener. It is safe and sure 75



No. 98.

No. 98—Bright tinned hammock hooks, the back piece is 2 in. square; hook is 3 in. long, extra strong..... 70

No. 48—Screw hook..... 65