

Michigan Tradesman.

Published Weekly.

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VOL. 9.

GRAND RAPIDS, JUNE 8, 1892.

NO. 455

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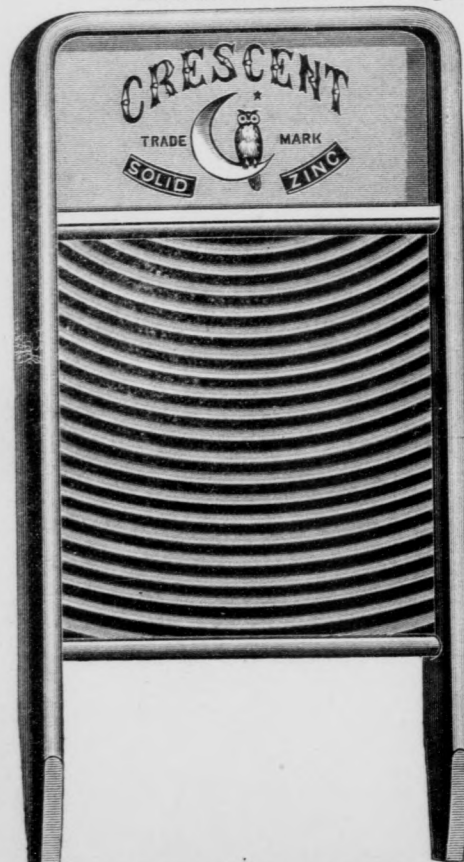
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NO. 455

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it. But I soon noticed, after several vain efforts to free myself, that I was not alone in the room, for I heard the rustling of paper, and then some one said in quiet, measured tones:

"Yes, Langner, I am quite convinced that this man is particularly suited for the carrying out of my highly important experiment. How long have I been wishing to make the attempt! To-night I shall be able to produce absolute proof of my theory."

"That, would, indeed be a high triumph of human skill," I heard a second voice reply; "but consider, dear doctor, if that man there were to expire under our hands—what then?"

"Impossible!" was the quick reply. "It is bound to succeed, and, even if it did not, he will die a glorious death in the interests of science; while, if we let him go, he would sooner or later fall into the hands of the hangman."

"I could not even see the two men, yet their conversation was, doubtless, about me; and, hearing it, I shuddered from head to foot. They were proposing some dangerous operation on me, not for my benefit, but in the interests of medical science!"

"At any rate, I thought, they won't undertake such a thing without my sanction; and what, after all, was their intention? It must be something terrible, for they had already mentioned the possibility of my succumbing. I should soon know the fearful truth, for, after a short pause, they continued:

"It has long been acknowledged that the true source of life lies in the blood. What I wish to prove, Langner, is this: Nobody need die from pure loss of blood, and yet such cases occur only too often, while we must all the time be in possession of means to renew this highly important sap of life, and thus avoid a fatal result. We read of a few, but only a few, cases of a man who for some reason or other has lost so much blood that his death appeared inevitable, if some noble hearted man had not offered his own blood, in order to let it flow from his veins into the veins of the dying man. As you are aware, this proceeding has always had the desired effect. I consider it, however, a great mistake to deprive a fellow being of necessary blood, for the one thereby only gains life and strength at the cost of another, who offers himself for an always dangerous sacrifice."

"Yes, I do not think that right either," replied Dr. Langner. "And, moreover, how seldom is a man found, at the critical moment, ready to submit himself at once to such a dangerous loss of blood."

"That is very natural; no one lightly undertakes such a thing," continued the other. "So much greater will be our triumph if the operation succeeds. I hope to show you that, although we are thinking of taking that man's blood, even to the last drop, in a few hours we shall set him on his feet again."

"Just so! I do not see why we should not succeed. At any rate, in the interests of science we should prove in a practical manner the correctness of our theory."

"And this proof, my friend, we will undertake without delay. Let me repeat my instructions, for we cannot go to work too carefully to preserve the life of this man. I will open a vein in his thigh and measure exactly the quantity of blood which flows out, at the same time

watching the beating of the heart. Under ordinary circumstances nothing could possibly save him; but just before the extinction of the last spark of life, we will insert the warm blood of a living rabbit in his veins, as we have already arranged. If my theory is right, the pulsation of the heart will then gradually increase in strength and rapidity. At the same time it is important to protect his limbs from cold and stiffness, which will naturally take place with the loss of arterial blood."

"The conversation of the two doctors overwhelmed me with deadly terror. I could scarcely believe I was really awake and not the victim of some cruel nightmare."

"The fact remained, however, that I lay helpless on the dissecting table, that a threatening skeleton stood in the corner of the room, and, above all, that terrible conversation which I had to listen to in silence filled me with a fear such as I had never before experienced. Involuntarily the thought forced itself upon me that I was at the mercy of two infatuated doctors, to whose mad theory I should here fall a victim."

"I said to myself that no doctor with a sound mind would propose such a frightful and murderous experiment upon a living man."

"The two doctors now approached the dissecting table and looked calmly into my face; then, smiling, took off their coats and tucked up their sleeves. I struggled to get free, as only a desperate man under such extraordinary circumstances could have struggled, but in vain. Their long-acquired experience knew how to render me completely helpless, and, to their satisfaction, I could not even make a sound."

"Dr. Engler now turned to a side table, and I saw him open a chest of surgical instruments and take out a lancet, with which he returned to me. He at once removed the covering from my right thigh, and, although I lay bound to the table in such a way that I could not see my limbs, I was able to watch the doctor busied with his preparations."

"Directly after removing the cloth, I felt a prick in the side of my leg and at once felt the warm blood gush forth and trickle down my leg. The conviction that he had opened the principal vein in the thigh would have sufficed to shake the strongest nerves."

"There is no danger," said Dr. Engler, looking into my staring, protruding eyes with terrible calmness. "You will not die, my good man. I have only opened an artery in your thigh, and you will experience all the sensations of bleeding to death. You will get weaker and weaker, and, finally, perhaps lose all consciousness, but we shall not let you die. No, no! You must live and astonish the scientific world through our great discovery!"

"I naturally could say nothing in reply, and no words can adequately express what I felt at that moment. I could, in one breath, have wept, implored, cursed and raved."

"Meanwhile, I felt my life's blood flowing, and could hear it drop into a vessel standing under the end of the table. Every moment the doctor laid his hand on my heart, at the same time making remarks which only increased my horror. After he had put his hand on me for at least the twentieth time and felt the beating of the heart, he said to his assistant:

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GRAND RAPIDS.

"Are you ready with your preparations, Langner? He has now lost an enormous quantity of blood, and the pulsation is getting weaker and weaker. See, he is already losing consciousness," and with these words he took the gag out of my mouth.

"A feeling of deadly weakness, as well as of infinite misery, laid hold of me when the physician uttered these words, and on my attempting to speak I found that scarcely a whispering murmur passed my lips. Shadowy phantoms and strange colors flitted before my eyes, and I believed myself to be already in a state past all human aid.

"What happened in the next few minutes I do not know, for I had fainted. When I reopened my eyes, I noticed I no longer lay on the dissecting table, but was sitting in an armchair in a comfortable room, near which stood the two doctors looking at me.

"Near me was a flask of wine, several smelling salts, a few basins of cold water, some sponges and a galvanic battery. It was now bright daylight and the two doctors smiled as they looked at me.

"When I remembered the terrible experiment, I shuddered with horror, and tried to rise. I felt too weak, however, and sank back helpless into the chair. Then the county physician, in a friendly but firm voice, addressed me:

"Compose yourself, young man. You imagined you were slowly bleeding to death; nevertheless, be assured that you have not lost a single drop of blood. You have undergone no operation whatever, but have simply been the victim of your own imagination. We knew very well you heard every word of our conversation, which was only intended to deceive you as much as possible. What I maintained was, that a man's body will always completely lie under the influence of what he himself firmly believes, whilst my colleague, on the other hand, held the opinion that the body can never be hurt by anything which only exists in the imagination. This has long been an open question between us, which after your capture, we at once determined to decide. So we surrounded you with objects of a nature to influence your imagination, aided further by our conversation; and, finally, your conviction that we would really carry out the operation of which you heard us speak, completed the deception.

"You have now the satisfaction of knowing that you are as safe and sound as ever you were. At the same time we assure you that you really showed all the symptoms of a man bleeding to death which is proof that the body can sometimes suffer from the most absurd unreality that the mind can imagine."

"Astonishment, joy and doubt at finding myself neither dead nor dying struggled within me, and then rage at having been subjected to such an awful and heartless experiment by the two doctors overcame me. I was quickly interrupted by Dr. Engler, however, on trying to give free scope to my indignation.

"We had not exactly any right to undertake such an experiment with you," he said; "but we thought you would pardon us if we delivered you from certain punishment, instead of having to undergo a painful trial and a long imprisonment for burglary. You are certainly at liberty to complain about us; but consider, my good fellow, if such a step is in your

interests. I do not think so. On the other hand we are quite willing to make you a fitting compensation for all the agony you have suffered."

"Under the circumstances," continued George Martin, "I considered it wise to accept their proposal, although I have not to this day forgiven the two men for so treating me.

"The doctors kept their promise. They made me a very handsome present and troubled themselves about me in other ways, so that since that time I have been a more fortunate, and, I hope, a better man. Still, I have never forgotten the hour when I lay on the dissecting table—the unexpected victim of a terrible experiment—"in the interests of science."

Such was the strange story of my friend. His death, which recently took place, released me from the promise of secrecy given to him about an event which he could never recall, even after a lapse of thirty years, without a feeling of unabated horror.

An Insurance Company to be Avoided.

From the Detroit Indicator.

A case is now on trial at Woodsfield, Ohio, which, if the facts are as stated, will have a tendency to cast disrepute upon the fire insurance contract. The plaintiff in the case is John H. Roemer, administrator, and the defendant is the Providence-Washington Insurance Company. It seems that in 1884 the plaintiff's father, a wealthy merchant of Clarington, Ohio, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and no trace of him has since been discovered. His sons and wife continued the business in his name and kept the property well insured. According to the law in such cases a man is presumed to be dead if not heard from in seven years and a few days after the expiration of this period of limitation a policy of insurance on the property was issued by the defendant company in the original owner's name. Last fall a loss occurred and the company refused payment on the ground that at the time the policy was issued the man was legally dead, and hence there could be no contract. Liability under the policy was therefore denied and suit was brought by the administrator to recover. Now, from a legal standpoint, it is quite likely that the company is right and cannot be held liable, but it is not a very creditable defense nevertheless. There is a moral obligation to pay the loss, and to resort to legal technicalities is neither just nor equitable. All the facts in the case existed at the time the policy was issued and must have been known to the company through its legal representative, the agent. What right, then, had it to enter into a contract which it knew to be illegal, and accept the premiums upon a policy which according to its plea is not collectable by law? None at all. But having made the contract it is morally bound to stand by it whatever view the courts may take of the matter. If any company enters into contract with a dead man, knowing him to be dead, it is in all equity bound to stand by that contract. That would be our verdict, at least were the *Indicator* the jury in the case.

An Unjust Suspicion.

From Puck.

Country Grocer (severely)—Anything you want to buy this mornin'?

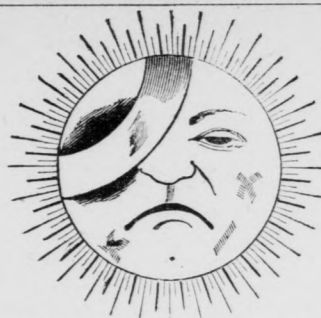
Customer (who has been munching crackers and cutting off cheese for the last five minutes, severely)—They is, yes; I want one dozen clothes-pins; how much'll they be?

Grocer—Four cents.

Customer (laying down a nickel and reaching for another cracker)—Take it out o' that; that's good money, ain't it? (Takes change and goes out.)

Old man by the stove—Bill likes your crackers 'n cheese pretty well, don't he, Mr. Letlive?

Grocer—S' long 's he buys something, it's all right. I didn't think he was goin' to buy nothin'.

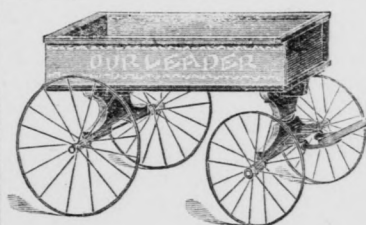


When "old Sol" makes all things sizzle,
Drink Hires' Root Beer.

When dull care makes life a fizzle,
Drink Hires' Root Beer.

When you feel a little dry,
When you're cross, and don't know why
When with thirst the children cry,
There's a sweet relief to try—
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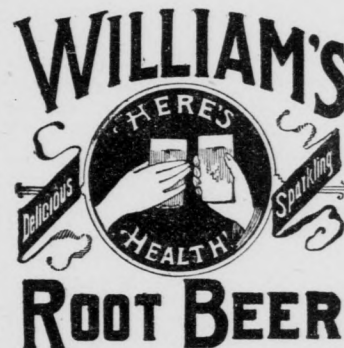
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SMITH & SANFORD,

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AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE STATE.

Coral—F. A. Taylor is closing out his general stock at this place.

Hesperia—Heim & Dodge succeed Wm. Durkes in the meat business.

Sturgis—Frank Church has sold his furniture stock to L. C. Haner.

Gladwin—Samuel Goldberg has moved his general stock to Beaverton.

Dexter—Emanuel Beck has sold his grocery stock to Wm. F. Keller.

Flint—W. J. Clark has sold his grocery and drug stock to Geo. E. Hunt.

Fountain—W. B. Eoff, who operated a general store at this place, is dead.

Hesperia—Wm. Duke has sold his meat market to Mills Bros., late of Holton.

Athens—Fonda Bros. are succeeded by Geo. Greenfield in the grocery business.

Elk Rapids—Christ. Johnson has sold his boot and shoe stock to H. Bumming.

Muskegon—C. C. Wagner & Co. succeed Garrett Wagner in the grocery business.

Battle Creek—Chas. S. Brown succeeds Brown & Fuller in the grocery business.

Augusta—A. A. Eddy has sold his drug stock to E. J. Cox, who will continue the business.

Negaunee—Peterson, Erickson & Co. are succeeded by Peterson & Erickson in general trade.

Escanaba—The firm name of G. F. B. & S. Peterson has been changed to Peterson & Anderson.

Hesperia—Rolison Bros. have opened a meat market, placing the business in charge of Dell Corbin.

Negaunee—A chattel mortgage for \$7,000 has been foreclosed on the dry goods stock of John Mitchell.

Mancelona—W. M. Simons has leased the Welling store and will occupy the same with a boot and shoe stock.

Bay City—The hardware firm of Holcomb Bros. has dissolved, the business being continued by D. C. Holcomb.

Mancelona—H. L. Welling has decided to remove his clothing stock to Petoskey, where he will re-engage in business.

Holland—Kuite Bros. have purchased the Burton meat market and will continue the business at the same location.

Cadillac—J. F. Hutchinson, who recently embarked in the meat business, has closed his market and retired from trade.

Greenville—C. W. Passage has bought the People's drug store of Dr. A. W. Nichols and will continue the business.

Flat Rock—W. B. Littlefield has bought the wagon business of Frederick Burdin and the harness business of Wm. Speicher.

Sparta—Misner & McLeod have removed their grocery and bazaar stock to Muskegon and located on East Western avenue.

Elk Rapids—John W. Balcom has sold an interest in his drug stock to Frank E. Thatcher, who will hereafter manage the business.

Owosso—F. H. Banister has purchased the three-story brick block formerly occupied by Lawrence & Son and will shortly occupy the same with his grocery stock.

Remus—John Ariss has sold his meat market to N. & W. S. Denny, who will continue the business. Mr. Ariss will re-engage in the same business at Sherman City.

Sparta—Earnest Blackmore has pur-

chased Guy Heath's interest in the meat market in the Anderson block and will become the partner of August Mungerson in conducting it.

Menominee—Charles A. Ruprecht has entered into partnership with Sandburg & Lord. The new firm will deal in lumber, lath and shingles under the title of Sandburg, Lord & Ruprecht. Sandburg & Lord will continue in the cedar business as heretofore.

Manistee—The stock and fixtures of Isador Steinhart's boot and shoe store were sold at sheriff's sale last Tuesday. Mr. Steinhart's brother, Jacob Steinhart, was the highest bidder, and it was knocked down to him at \$1,900. Mr. Steinhart is not sure whether he will continue the business or not.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Rondo—The Partridge saw mill has cut 450,000 feet of hardwood lumber for McBrice, of Flint.

Kitchi—Caulkins & Canfield have begun work on a shingle mill on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway, near this place.

Clio—Chauncy Stevens has removed his saw and planing mill from West Vienna to this place, and will soon be ready to resume business.

Kalamazoo—The Featherbone Corset Co. is putting in fifty new machines and expects to employ as many new hands, which will increase its working force to 160.

Marcellus—Several business men have formed a stock company for the purpose of manufacturing a patented washing machine, and will at once commence work on a factory building.

Mt. Pleasant—Horning & Root have shut down their sawmill temporarily, having cut 1,500,000 feet. Their heading mill is running with a full force of men and a full stock of timber.

Bay City—A. M. Miller, of this city, has contracted to furnish a Chicago firm 12,000 cords of wood, cut one foot in length. It will be cut at the old heading factory on the Belt Line and shipped to Chicago by rail.

Williams—The Williams Milling Co., to manufacture and sell staves, heading, etc., has been organized by Frank D. Pierson, Frank H. Gibbs, George L. Mosher and Collingwood Campbell. Capital stock, \$10,000.

Coleman—Hubbell & Hiles have closed their sawmill near this place and are shipping the machinery to Pori, Houghton county, where they have purchased a tract of timber and will manufacture lumber and shingles.

Marquette—June Bros. have started their new sawmill on the Chocolate river, near this place. It has a daily capacity of 40,000 feet, and is in every way a better plant than the one occupying the same site, which was burned.

Farwell—James McLellan has cut 100,000 feet of lumber at his sawmill and shut down, but will operate his shingle mill through the season. The mill is stocked from timber land near Sears, purchased by Asa Leonard.

Ann Arbor—The Combination Screen & Awning Manufacturing Co., to manufacture and sell screens and awnings, has been organized by Charles J. Stelohy, Herbert Randall, Isaac B. Bent and Guy B. Thompson. Capital stock, \$10,000.

Manistee—McKillip & Co. started up their mill Monday of last week, and were

the last to swing into line. They have been delayed by the machinery for their new band mill. They now have two bands in operation, which make a very complete outfit.

Muskegon—The Kelley Brothers Manufacturing Co. has secured the contract to furnish all the wood work for the Parmelee building, Cleveland, a nine-story office structure. The job includes window and door frames, sash, doors, trim and floors. The flooring will amount to 80,000 feet.

West Bay City—H. W. Sage has purchased of F. W. Wheeler 40 acres of land just north of the latter's ship yard on the river front, the reported consideration being \$20,000. It is intimated that the property is to be utilized for manufacturing purposes. It is the site formerly occupied by the old Smith mill plant.

Manistee—Filer & Sons now occupy their new office, built upon the site of the old one, burned last winter. It is the most complete of its kind in the city, and there are few better to be found anywhere in the country. At the mill they have among other items an order for 800,000 feet of choice thick white pine, to go to Tonawanda.

Manistee—Salt is a very desirable article at present, and is being forwarded in large quantities. Since the change was made in the arrangements for carrying the salt from these blocks, they have been able to get rid of a great deal more than was formerly the case, even though the price is 10 cents a barrel less than it was in the spring.

Saginaw—Rupp & Kerr and A. P. Brewer & Sons, of this city, are reported to have sold 8,000,000 feet of logs in Cheboygan waters to James Millen, of Black river, manager for Alger, Smith & Co. Mr. Millen recently contracted with Cheboygan parties to saw about that quantity of logs, and the presumption is it is the lot purchased of the parties named.

Allegan—L. Perrigo & Co. have merged their patent medicine and extract business into a stock company under the style of the L. Perrigo Co. The corporation has a capital stock of \$25,000, of which \$14,000 has been subscribed, the stockholders being L. Perrigo, Chas. P. Perrigo, Wm. P. Perrigo, James B. Harden and Morris B. Sweeting, the latter two gentlemen hailing from Williamston, N. Y. Under the new arrangement business will be pushed harder than ever.

Cadillac—The details of the arrangement for cutting the Blodgett pine are now completed, and the largest tract of pine in Michigan will be cut in Cadillac under the joint management of W. W. Cummer and D. F. Diggins. The money paid to the laborers engaged in manufacturing the pine will amount to about \$17,000 per month, which, in the eight years required to complete the cutting, will amount to at least \$1,600,000. The work of logging the pine will be begun during this month.

Marquette—J. H. Booth will move his sawmill from Garden Bay to Sidnaw, the junction of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic and the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad's Ontonagon branch. He has a contract to saw the timber on a large tract for A. Bergland, and his mill, a band and circular, has several seasons' work in sight. As the Milwaukee & Northern will immediately build through from Iron Mountain to Sidnaw, it will be

a good location, both as to stumpage and for rail shipments out.

Menominee—The estate of Peters & Morrison has been ordered closed, and the money—\$18,000—in the hands of the receiver distributed among the creditors. October 17, 1890, the insolvents made an assignment to James A. Stephenson, who was afterwards appointed receiver by Judge Stone. The property scheduled \$70,000, but only \$35,000 was realized by its sale. During his receivership Mr. Stephenson paid some \$4,000 in labor claims, \$1,000 in taxes, and \$1,500 in insurance. The claims filed and proven against the estate aggregated over \$2,000,000, so it will be seen that the dividend ordered will be about 9 per cent. The great portion of this indebtedness consisted in outstanding accommodation bank paper made by Peters & Morrison for the use and benefit of R. G. Peters, who was the senior partner in the defunct firm. The legitimate debts of the firm were about \$45,000. The failure gave rise to almost interminable litigation, a good deal of which is still burdening the records of the courts.

Purely Personal.

Frank C. Sampson, shingle manufacturer and general dealer at Boon, was in town Monday.

Jacob Formsma, formerly of the firm of Quint & Formsma, is now behind the counter for B. S. Harris.

W. L. Freeman is rejoicing over the advent of a daughter, who arrived last Thursday, making a trio of daughters at his festive board.

L. Perrigo, President of the L. Perrigo Co., manufacturers of extracts and patent medicines at Allegan, was in town one day last week.

Fred H. Ball, Fred B. Aldrich and Chas. S. Withey have gone to Minneapolis to assist in the election of a Republican candidate for the presidency.

Henry Jacobs, of the firm of Heimback & Jacobs, dealers in drugs and wall paper at Constantine, was in town several days last week, placing orders for summer goods.

Hon. E. N. Bates, senior member of the firm of Bates & Troutman, general dealers and cheese manufacturers at Moline, was in town one day last week. He says the two factories of the firm are now turning out forty cheese per day and that he experiences no difficulty in placing the product in good hands.

Fred Helfrich, the Boyne City grocer, was in town last week for the first time in two years and remained over Sunday. Mr. Helfrich closed his books May 15 and joined the ranks of cash merchants. He says he notes no perceptible falling off in trade in consequence of the adoption of this policy.

Samuel L. Lemon left Friday for New York, whither he goes as the representative of the Grand Rapids Wholesale Grocers' Association to the meeting of the wholesale grocers of the United States, called for June 9, to consider the matter of effecting some arrangement with the Sugar Trust by which a reasonable profit on sugar may be assured. Mr. Lemon is accompanied by his wife, and expects to remain in the East about ten days, spending a couple of days at Washington on the way to New York. It has been several years since Mr. Lemon has taken a vacation of so long duration, and he has richly earned a brief respite from business cares.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

Snell & Whitney have opened a grocery store at Bradley. The Olney & Judson Grocer Co. furnished the stock.

James Herron has opened a grocery store at Newaygo. The Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co. furnished the stock.

John A. Hoedemaker has purchased a half interest in the drug stock of John G. Steketee, at the corner of South Division street and Fifth avenue. The new firm will be known as Steketee & Hoedemaker.

As the time for holding the annual picnic of the retail grocers of Grand Rapids has nearly arrived, THE TRADESMAN has been requested to suggest the calling of a meeting of grocers at an early day to arrange the necessary preliminaries.

The Grand Rapids correspondent to the *Pharmaceutical Era* states that many grocers of this city are advertising for sale, at fifty cents a pint bottle, a preparation of Beef, Iron and Wine which is unfit for use, as it bears the appearance of having been made with tincture chloride of iron.

R. G. Beckwith, formerly engaged in the drug business at Bradley, and Mr. Gleason, who was a clerk in the same establishment, have formed a copartnership under the style of Beckwith & Gleason, and opened a drug store at Fennville. The Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co. furnished the stock.

James S. Cowin, druggist at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Sycamore street has exchanged his stock for the drug stock of Chappell & Chappell, corner of Fourth and Stocking streets. Mr. Cowin will continue the business on Stocking street, while Frank Chappell will conduct the business on Jefferson avenue.

At a recent meeting of the Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society, committees were appointed to solicit funds for the entertainment of the members of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association, on the occasion of the annual convention here Aug. 2, 3 and 4. Local Secretary Muir announces that many manufacturers of pharmaceutical supplies have already applied for space in the exhibit hall and that the indications are good for a large and varied display.

Grippeack Brigade.

The L. Perrigo Co., at Allegan, has three men on the road—Clark Williams, C. E. White and James B. Harden.

John C. Utman, formerly with Musselman & Widdicomb, but more recently with the Hammel Cigar Co., has engaged to travel for the Muskegon branch of the United States Baking Co.

At the annual convention of United Commercial Travelers, held at Toledo on May 28, an elaborate banquet was tendered the delegates and guests by the Woolson Spice Co. The tables were set in the factory and every facility given those present to witness the workings of the institution.

A paradise for traveling salesmen is said to have been discovered at Bremen, Me., where one of the craft says the people invited him to stay to dinner or supper, helped him along on his way, showed him their flower gardens, and bought his goods almost faster than he could supply them, even stopping him in the road to

make purchases, and inviting him to call again.

John H. Payne left for Colorado Springs last Monday, and his friends have since been informed of the result of an examination by Dr. Reed, the eminent physician at that place, who asserts that Mr. Payne has not a trace of consumption, his trouble simply being a throat difficulty, which can be removed by a short course of treatment, assisted by the stimulating Colorado climate.

At a gathering of commercial travelers in the city of London, in 1859, Charles Dickens, in responding to a call for a speech, made use of the following words of wisdom: "Gentlemen, we should remember to-night that we are all travelers, and that every round we take conveys us nearer and nearer to home; that all our little journeys bring us together to one certain end, and that the good we do, and the virtues that we show, and particularly the children that we rear, survive us through the long and unknown perspective of time."

Country Callers.

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

Bates & Troutman, Moline.
B. J. Shourds, Horr.
Wm. Rademacher, Wright.
Peter DeVoist, Hart.
Heimbach & Jacobs, Constantine.
L. E. Paige, Sparta.
Fred Helfrich, Boyne City.
M. L. Parker, Baldwin.
H. L. Welling, Mancelona.
L. Perrigo Co. Allegan.

Hail to the "Columbia."

Capt. Webb, managing proprietor of the Grand Traverse Bay steamboat line, informs THE TRADESMAN that he has decided to christen his new boat—now receiving the finishing touches at Grand Haven—the *Columbia*, instead of the *Tidal Wave*, as originally intended. The change in name is a happy one, and THE TRADESMAN wishes the new craft a successful career.

The Grocery Market.

Sugar is steady and very strong, but the future is completely obscured from view, owing to the complete grasp of the situation maintained by the Trust. Coffee is unchanged. Dried raspberries are higher. Dried apples, peaches and plums are unchanged, but in better demand. Bag raisins are about out of market. Oatmeal is 25c per barrel higher.

The Fruit Jar Market.

The fruit jar market is essentially featureless, since the advance of six weeks ago, and no further change in prices is expected for the present. Present quotations are as follows:

Pints	8 7 50
Quarts	8 00
Half Gallons	10 50
Caps	3 00
Rubbers	45

Ethics of the Coal Business.

Purchaser—What is the price of coal now?
Dealer—Six dollars and a quarter a ton.
"Weigh me out a ton, please."
"Ahem, where the coal is weighed in the presence of the purchaser, we charge a dollar extra."

Bank Notes.

Stock is being subscribed for a new national bank soon to be started at West Bay City. The capital stock will be \$150,000. This will give the city three banks, the others being state and savings banks.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX,
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.



SNIDE SOAP

MAY LOOK ALL RIGHT ON YOUR SHELVES BUT YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO SELL POOR SOAP.

BUFFALO SOAP

HAS FOR YEARS HEADED THE LIST AS THE

BEST LAUNDRY SOAP ON EARTH.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS,

I. M. CLARK GROCERY CO.



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.

SEEDS PLANTS, TOOLS, ETC.

NEW CROP.
EVERYTHING
FOR THE GARDEN.

Send for our beautiful Illustrated Catalogue
MAILED FREE.
Clover and Grass Seeds, Seed Corn, Onion Sets, and
Seed Potatoes. All the Standard Sorts and Novelties in
Vegetable Seeds.

BROWN'S SEED STORE,
24 AND 26 NORTH DIVISION STREET. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

BUSINESS LAW.

Summarized Decisions from Courts of Last Resort.

INVENTORY—PRICE—CONSTRUCTION.
The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held, in the recent case of Holloway vs. Frick, that a clause in a contract providing for the dissolution of a partnership that an inventory should be taken of stock "at the original and wholesale cost thereof" meant the price first brought by the goods when purchased for the purpose of being made part of the stock.

NOTE—COLLECTION—ATTORNEY—AUTHORITY.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota held, in the recent case of Davis et al. vs. Severance et al., that where a client employed an attorney to collect a promissory note, and he, instead of collecting the same in full, received part payment in cash and took security running to himself for the balance, the money was good "pro tanto," and presumptively within the authority of the attorney to receive, but that the client might refuse to accept the new security and recover the original note from the maker.

SALE—MEASURE OF DAMAGES.

The Supreme Court of Illinois held, in the recent case of Kendall vs. Young, that in a case where it appears that the purchaser of an entire stock of goods at their invoice price refuses to complete the sale and sues to recover an advance payment, and where the vendor shows that he completed the invoice according to the contract, and establishes the invoice price of the whole stock, he may prove a sale to another person and the price received for the purpose of showing the amount of damages he has sustained by the failure of the purchaser to comply with contract, but not unless he has completed the invoice, and thus fixed the price to be paid.

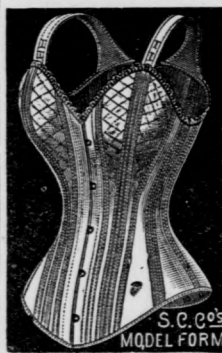
AGENT—AUTHORITY TO COLLECT.

The Supreme Court of Georgia held, in the recent case of Luckie vs. Johnston et al., that the authority of an agent to collect need not be express, but may be implied; that where a bill for goods previously sold by him for the house he represents, together with a bill for goods sold directly by the house to the same customer, is sent to an agent and both bills are by the latter presented to the customer, who pays both, whether under all circumstances the sending of the bill to the agent implies authority in him to collect the money is a question of fact for the jury, and that the fact that the bills had printed upon their face in small letters the words "bills payable at this office only," which the debtor did not notice and of which he had no knowledge at the time he made the payment, would not necessarily negative the authority, if from the other circumstances it could be fairly implied.

PARTNERSHIP—SHARING PROFITS—AGENCY.

The Supreme Court of Illinois held, in the recent case of Fougner et al. vs. First National Bank of Chicago et al., that an agreement to share losses is not necessary to create one a partner in a business; that the proper test is the sharing in profits, but this test is subject to the qualification that it must be a sharing in the profits as distinguished from merely making the profits the measure of compensation for services, or for the use of property or money in the business; also to the further qualification that there must not only be a sharing in the profits, but it must be done as a principal and not merely as an employee, or as interest on a loan of money or for the use of property; that even as to third persons a partnership is not constituted by the mere fact that two or more persons participate in or are interested in the net profits of a business; that the existence of a partnership implies also the existence of such a relation between the persons as that each of them is a principal, and each an agent for the other, and that the relationship of one as partner with another depends upon the intention of the parties as gathered from the language of their agreement.

Schilling Corset Co.'s



CORSETS

THE MODEL FORM.

Greatest Seller on Earth!



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

SCHILLING CORSET CO.,

Detroit, Mich. and Chicago, Ill.

USE



Best Six Cord

— FOR —

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.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.		" Arrow Brand 5 1/2	
Adriatic	7	" World Wide.	6 1/2
Argyle	6	" LL	6 1/2
Atlanta A.A.	6	Full Yard Wide.	6 1/2
Atlantic A	6 1/2	" Georgia A.	6 1/2
" H	6 1/2	Honest Width.	6 1/2
" P	5 1/2	Hardfast A	5
" D	6	Indian Head.	7
" LL	5	King A A	5 1/2
Amory	6 1/2	King E C	5 1/2
Archery Bunting	4 1/2	Lawrence L L	5 1/2
Beaver Dam A A	5 1/2	Madras cheese cloth	6 1/2
Blackstone O, 32	5 1/2	Newmarket G	5 1/2
Black Crow	6	" B	5
Black Rock	6	" N	6 1/2
Boot, A.L.	7 1/2	" DD	5 1/2
Capital A	5 1/2	" X	6 1/2
Cavanat V	5 1/2	Noibe R.	5
Chapman cheese cl.	3 1/2	Our Level Best.	6 1/2
Clifton C R	5 1/2	Oxford R	6
Comet.	6 1/2	Pecot.	6 1/2
Dwight Star	6 1/2	Solar	6 1/2
Clifton C C C.	6 1/2	Top of the Heap.	7
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
A B C	8 1/2	Geo. Washington	8
Amazon.	8	Glen Mills	7
Amberg	7	Gold Medal	7 1/2
Art Cambric.	10	Green Ticket	8 1/2
Blackstone A A.	7 1/2	Great Falls	6 1/2
Beats All	4 1/2	Hope	7 1/2
Boston	12	Just Out	4 1/2 @ 5
Cabot.	7	King Phillip	7 1/2
" X	6 1/2	" OP	7 1/2
Charter Oak	5 1/2	Lonsdale Cambric	10
Conway W	7 1/2	Lonsdale	@ 8 1/2
Cleveland	7	Middlesex	@ 5
Dwight Anchor	8 1/2	No Name.	7 1/2
" shorts.	8	Oak View	6
Edwards.	6	Our Own	5 1/2
Empire	7	Pride of the West.	12
Farwell	7 1/2	Rosalind	7 1/2
Fruit of the Loom.	8 1/2	Sunlight	4 1/2
Flintville	7	Utica Mills	10
First Prize	7	" Nonpareil	10
Fruit of the Loom %	7 1/2	Vinyard	8 1/2
Fairmount	4 1/2	White Horse.	8
Full Value	6 1/2	" Rock	8 1/2
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Cabot.	7	Dwight Anchor	8 1/2
Farwell.	8		
UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL.			
Tremont N.	5 1/2	Middlesex No. 1.	10
Hamilton N.	6 1/2	" 2.	11
" L	7	" 3.	12
Middlesex AT	9	" 4.	13
" X.	9	" 5.	14
" No. 25.	9	" 6.	15
BLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL.			
Hamilton N.	7 1/2	Middlesex A A.	11
Middlesex P T.	8	" 2.	12
" A T.	9	" A O.	13 1/2
" X A.	9	" 4.	17 1/2
" X F.	10 1/2	" 5.	16
CARPET WARP.			
Peerless, white.	17 1/2	Integrity colored.	20
" colored.	18 1/2	White Star.	18
Integrity	18 1/2	" colored.	20
DRESS GOODS.			
Hamilton	8	Nameless.	20
"	9	"	25
"	10 1/2	"	27 1/2
G G Cashmere	20	"	30
Nameless	16	"	32 1/2
"	18	"	35
CORSETS.			
Coraline.	8 1/2	Wonderful	8 1/2
Schilling's.	9 1/2	Brighton.	4 7/2
Davis Walts	9 1/2	Bortree's	9 1/2
Grand Rapids	4 5/2	Abdominal	15 1/2
CORSET JEANS.			
Army	6 1/2	Naumkeag satteen	7
Androsco	7 1/2	Rockport	6 1/2
Biddeford	6 1/2	Conestoga.	6 1/2
Brunswick	6 1/2	Walworth	6 1/2
PRINTS.			
Allen turkey reds.	5 1/2	Berwick fancies.	5 1/2
" robes	5 1/2	Clyde Robes	5 1/2
" pink & purple	6 1/2	Charter Oak fancies	4 1/2
" buffs	6	DelMarine cashm's	6
" pink checks.	5 1/2	" mourn'g	6
" staples	5 1/2	Eddystone fancy	5 1/2
" shirts	4	" chocolat	5 1/2
American fancy	5 1/2	" rober	5 1/2
American indigo	5 1/2	" satteens.	5 1/2
American shirtings	4	Hamilton fancy	5 1/2
Argentine Grays	6	" staple	5 1/2
Anchor Shirtings.	4	Manchester fancy	5 1/2
Arnold	6 1/2	" new era.	5 1/2
Arnold Merino	6	Merrimack D fancy.	5 1/2
" long cloth B.	10 1/2	Merrim'ck shirtings.	4 1/2
" C.	8 1/2	" Repp furn.	8 1/2
" century cloth	7	Pacific fancy	5 1/2
" gold seal.	10 1/2	" robes.	6 1/2
" green seal TR	10 1/2	Portsmouth robes.	5 1/2
" yellow seal.	10 1/2	Simpson mourning.	5 1/2
" serge.	11 1/2	" greys	5 1/2
" Turkey red.	10 1/2	" solid black.	5 1/2
Ballou solid black.	5	Washington Indigo.	5 1/2
" colors.	5 1/2	" Turkey robes.	7 1/2
Bengal blue, green,	5 1/2	" India robes.	7 1/2
red and orange.	5 1/2	" plain T'ky X	8 1/2
Berlin solids.	5 1/2	" Otoman Tur.	10
" oil blue.	6 1/2	Martha Washington	5 1/2
" green	6 1/2	" Turkey red	7 1/2
" Foulards	5 1/2	Martha Washington	5 1/2
" red	7	" Turkey red	7 1/2
" 4.	10	" Turkey red	9 1/2
" 3-4XXXX	12	Riverpoint robes.	5
Cocheco fancy.	6	Windsor fancy.	6 1/2
" madders.	6	" gold ticket	6 1/2
" XX twills.	6 1/2	Indigo blue.	10 1/2
" solids.	5 1/2	Harmony	4 1/2
TICKINGS.			
Amoskeag A C A.	12 1/2	A G A.	13 1/2
Hamilton N	7 1/2	Pemberton AAA.	16
" D.	8 1/2	York	10 1/2
" Awning.	11	Swift River.	7 1/2
Farmer.	8	Pearl River.	12
First Prize.	11 1/2	Warren.	13
Lenox Mills	18		
COTTON DRILL.			
Atlanta, D.	6 1/2	Stark A	8
Boot.	6 1/2	No Name.	7 1/2
Clifton, K.	6 1/2	Top of Heap	9
SATINES.			
Simpson.	20	Imperial.	10 1/2
" 18	18	Black.	@ 9 1/2
" 16	16	" B C.	@ 10
Coecho	10 1/2	A A A.	@ 10

DEMINS.

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

GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag	7	Lancaster, staple	7
" Persian dress	8 1/2	" fancies	7 1/2
" Canton	8 1/2	" Normandie	7
" AFC	10 1/2	Lancashire	6 1/2
" Teazle	10 1/2	Manchester	5 1/2
" Angola	10 1/2	Monogram	5 1/2
" Persian	8 1/2	Normandie	7 1/2
Arlington staple	6 1/2	Persian	8 1/2
Arasapha fancy	4 1/2	Renfrew Dress	7 1/2
Bates Warwick dress	8 1/2	Rosemont	6 1/2
" staples	6 1/2	Slater'sville	6
Centennial	10 1/2	Somerset	7
Criterion	10 1/2	Tacoma	7 1/2
Cumberland staple	5 1/2	Toll du Nord	10 1/2
Cumberland	5	Wabash	7 1/2
Essex	4 1/2	" seersucker	7 1/2
Elfin	7 1/2	Warwick	8 1/2
Everett classics	8 1/2	Whittenden	6 1/2
Exposition	7 1/2	" heather dr.	8
Glenarrie	6 1/2	" Indigo blue	9
Glenarven	6 1/2	Wamsutta staples	6 1/2
Glenwood	7 1/2	Westbrook	8
Hampton	6 1/2	"	10
Johnson Jhalon cl	5	Windermeer	6
" Indigo blue	8 1/2	York	6 1/2
" zephyrs	16		

GRAIN BAGS.

Amoskeag	16 1/2	Valley City	15
Stark	19	Georgia	15
American	15 1/2	Pacific	13

THREADS.

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

KNITTING COTTON.

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

CAMBRICS.

Slater	4	Edwards	4
White Star	4	Lockwood	4
Kid Glove	4	Wood's	4
Newmarket	4	Woolwick	4

RED FLANNEL.

Fireman	32 1/2	T.W.	32 1/2
Creedmore	27 1/2	FT.	32 1/2
Talbot XXX	30	J.R.F. XXX	35
Nameless	27 1/2	Buckeye	32 1/2

MIXED FLANNEL.

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

DOMEST FLANNEL.

Nameless	8 @ 9 1/2	"	9 @ 10 1/2
"	8 1/2 @ 10	"	12 1/2

CANYASS AND FADDING.

Slater, Brown	Black	Slater, Brown	Black
9 1/2	9 1/2	13	13
10 1/2	10 1/2	15	15
11 1/2	11 1/2	17	17
12 1/2	12 1/2	20	20

DUCKS.

Severin, 8 oz.	9 1/2	West Point, 8 oz.	10 1/2
Mayland, 8 oz.	10 1/2	" 10 oz.	12 1/2
Greenwood, 7 1/2 oz.	9 1/2	Raven, 10 oz.	13 1/2
Greenwood, 8 oz.	11 1/2	Stark	13 1/2
Boston, 8 oz.	10 1/2	Boston, 10 oz.	12 1/2

WADDINGS.

White, doz.	25	Per bale, 40 doz.	\$7.50
Colored, doz.	30		

SILKES.

Slater, Iron Cross	8	Pawtucket	10 1/2
" Red Cross	9	Dundie	9
" Best	10 1/2	Bedford	10 1/2
" Best A.A.	12 1/2	Valley City	10 1/2
L.	7 1/2	KK	10 1/2
G.	8 1/2		

SEWING SILK.

Corticelli, doz.	75	Corticelli knitting,	
twist, doz.	37 1/2	per 1/2 oz ball	30
50 yd, doz.	37 1/2		

HOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS.

No 1 B'k & White	10	No 4 B'k & White	15
" 2	12	" 8	20
" 3	12	" 10	25

PINS.

No 2-20, M.C.	50	No 4-15 F 3 1/2	40
" 3-18, S.C.	45		

COTTON TAPE.

No 2 White & B'k	12	No 8 White & B'k	20
" 4	15	" 10	22
" 6	18	" 12	26

SAFETY PINS.

No 2	25	No 3	36
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Crowley's	1.35	God Bred	1.50
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TABLE OIL CLOTH.

5-4	2.25	6-4	3.25
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COTTON TWINES.

Crown	12	Rising Star 4-ply	17
Domestic	18½	" 3-ply	17
Anchor	16	North Star	20
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Michigan Tradesman

Official Organ of Michigan Business Men's Association.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1892.

PEACE PREPARATIONS.

Not long since General Miles gave expression to some rather unpalatable truths in regard to the lack of coast defenses by this country. He referred to the fact that it would require years to equip any considerable fort with the modern appliances of war, and, as we think, showed very plainly that the country was going on in a way likely to lead to serious trouble in times when, between nations, little or no interval is given for preparation before hostilities are begun.

The points raised by General Miles are such as should receive the thoughtful consideration of every citizen, and, above all things, the attempt to make party capital out of the expenditure necessary to put the country in a reasonable state of defense should be discountenanced. The requirements demand a much larger navy and much better coast defenses. This does not mean war; on the contrary, it means taking the only precaution possible to avoid war. The preservation of peace is, undoubtedly, next to upholding national honor, the great desire of the American people, and the way—the only sure way—to insure peace is to be prepared for war. It is costly, no doubt—this preparing and keeping prepared for war—but it is not so costly as war itself.

Great engineers and mechanics decide the fate of nations in these days. The best guns, the best fortifications, and the best warships are, by far, more potent than numerical strength—potent in deciding battles and potent in preventing them. It is better that some of the engineers and mechanics of the country be employed now, than that great armies be employed later on.

A good deal of foolish talk is indulged in as to the previous naval achievements of America with improvised navies. Such achievements would be impossible now, as any ordinary mechanic could explain to those who rely on a contemplation of the records of the past. Wooden ships and cast-iron guns are interesting only as relics, and scarcely better than useless for offensive and defensive purposes.

It is a great pity that the creditable efforts towards creating a navy and forti-

fyng the seacoast should even appear to weaken. It is something that is not demanded by the people, who have come to fully understand that great war vessels, great guns, and great fortifications cannot be built in a few months, but are the work of years, and that the labor expended upon them is in the interests of peace rather than in the bringing on of war.

BAD ADVICE.

Ever since the Sugar Trust has been established on a firm footing it has sought to obtain absolute control of the domestic sugar producing interest. After gradually eliminating all competition in the business of refining sugar, the Trust managers have realized that about the only opposition that still remained was the sale of the high grade centrifugal sugar produced by domestic sugar planters, which, because of its excellence and comparative cheapness, enters freely into direct consumption in competition with refined sugar.

Since the absorption by the American Sugar Refining Company of the great Spreckels house, as well as the other independent refineries at Boston and Philadelphia, the entire sugar trade of the country has come under the control of that gigantic monopoly except that portion represented by the moderate amount of domestic sugar of sufficient high grade to suit the purposes of the grocery trade. This opposition, moderate as it is, is now to be attacked.

The following extract from the latest circular of Willett & Gray, the well known authorities on matters relating to sugar, explains the method that is being resorted to to accomplish the latest move of the sugar monopoly:

Abandon the building of \$500,000 refineries to manufacture white sugar three months of the year. Build \$25,000 neighborhood factories to turn beet roots into the lowest grades of raw sugars that will secure the government bounty. Let the farmers who raise the beets be stockholders in the factory. Let the factory make a contract with the American Sugar Refining Company to take its raw sugar at the market value of similar sugar at time of delivery. The American Sugar Refining Company will contract now for sugars to be produced in any part of the United States in 1893. This is the way the manufacture has been brought to its great prosperity on the continent, and the only way it will succeed in the United States, in our opinion. Beet root agriculture can be made very profitable in almost any state in the Union, but beet root refining cannot compete with large established refineries running to full capacity every day of the year.

Should domestic producers follow this advice they would soon discover that they would be in the power of the Sugar Trust. The proposition to contract with the producers for the output of their factories on the basis of the market price for sugar of "similar" quality at the time of delivery seems plausible enough on its face, but when it is remembered that the Sugar Trust already controls the price of Cuban sugar, and is striving, with some success, to also control the price of European beet sugar, the planters will understand the significance of what is meant by "the market price ruling at the time of delivery."

KEEPING OUT THE CHINESE.

The law recently made by Congress to exclude from the limits of the United States all Chinese immigration, provides further for the registration of all Chinese persons now residing in this country. It

appears from the returns of the United States census that these people amount to considerably more than 100,000 over and above those who have become citizens of the United States.

It will be found a most difficult matter to keep these Asiatics out of the country. It is known that they are constantly smuggling themselves in from Mexico and British America. Those countries lie for thousands of miles along our frontiers, separated for the most part by imaginary lines. There is not the slightest trouble in walking across the border where the country is thinly or not at all inhabited, and to keep them out would require the constant patrol of the boundary lines by thousands of guards. Only \$60,000 has been appropriated for the execution of the law, and it is claimed by Secretary of the Treasury Foster that the law authorizes the payment by the Government of a fee of one dollar each for the registration of the Chinese and that for this purpose more than \$100,000 additional will be required to pay these fees. Since it is a great privilege under the law for a Chinaman to be permitted to remain in the country, those enjoying the honor of registration should be made to pay for it.

Reciprocity with Honduras took effect May 25, permitting the following American products and manufactures to be admitted there free of duty: Live stock for breeding, corn, rice, barley, rye, beans hay, straw, fresh fruits, preparations of flour, fertilizers, agricultural tools, implements and machinery, lumber, shingles, barrels, boxes, wagons and other vehicles, hops and many other articles.

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AUSTRIA'S NEW GOLD STANDARD.

While the silver men have been busy at Washington, both in the Senate and in the Bimetallic Convention, laboring for the restoration of free silver coinage, and while the President of the United States has been occupied with the convocation of an international bimetallic conference, the great empire of Austria-Hungary has been preparing to adopt gold as its exclusive standard of value, and to relegate silver to the subordinate position of material for mere token money. Bills for the purpose have been submitted to the Austrian and to the Hungarian parliaments, and are now under consideration there, with a certainty of their ultimate, though not, perhaps, their speedy adoption.

Nominally, Austria and Hungary have for many years adhered to the silver standard, but, owing to the long continued suspension of specie payments on one hand, and to the restriction of silver coinage on the other, the real standard has been part way between silver and gold. Thus the florin, which, as bullion, is worth about 26 cents of our money, and which, when originally coined, was worth about 48 cents, has an actual exchangeable gold value of about 41 cents. It is this latter actual value which it is proposed to adopt as the basis of the new currency. A new unit is to be created, called the crown, consisting of gold to the value of about 20½ cents, or about one-half the value of the present florin. It is to be coined in gold in pieces of ten crowns and of twenty crowns, and in silver in one crown pieces, each about sixteen times the weight of the gold crown, and one-half the weight of the present silver florin, which is to remain current as the equivalent of two crowns. When, therefore, the change is fully accomplished, the Austrian metallic currency will consist of gold ten-crown pieces, worth say \$2.05 each, gold twenty-crown pieces worth \$4.10 each, silver florins, really worth 26 cents but as token money passing for 41 cents, and silver crowns, really worth 13 cents but as tokens 20½ cents. There will also be half crowns in silver, and smaller fractions of a crown in nickel and bronze.

The scheme proposed does not attempt to impair the rights of creditors, public or private, whose claims are specifically payable in gold. These are to continue to receive, as they have been receiving, the full amount due them. Debts, too, payable in either silver or paper, will, evidently, not be diminished. Creditors will be paid in gold the present actual value of their dues in currency, and they will, in addition, be protected against possible future loss arising from the further depreciation of the silver florin. On the score of justice, therefore, the scheme is unobjectionable. All that stands in the way of its accomplishment is the difficulty of obtaining the necessary quantity of gold for it. Negotiations are pending on the subject with the great European bankers, but as yet they have had no definite result.

The paper money at present in circulation in Austria and Hungary combined amounts to about \$300,000,000, and if this alone needed to be put at par in gold, under the new system, and kept there, comparatively little of the metal would be required. But, since the old silver florins, of which the amount can only be guessed at, will also have to be protected, and since, further, it is pro-

posed to add to them \$40,000,000 in new silver crowns, which, like our dollars, can only be made to circulate at their nominal value by being always convertible into gold at par, at the pleasure of the holder, the estimate of the quantity of gold necessary, made by the Austrian Government, of \$75,000,000 for Austria and \$30,000,000 for Hungary, is probably none too great. The kingdom of Hungary is already furnished with \$18,000,000 of its quota of gold, and it proposes to reduce the amount of its paper money by funding some of it, so that the task of maintaining gold payments in that portion of the empire will be comparatively easy. Austria, on the contrary, has not yet secured any great amount of gold, and it expects to sell bonds for the purpose, taking the opportunity, at the same time, to convert a large amount of its funded currency debt into a gold debt, at a lower rate of interest.

The importance to this country of the proposed change by Austria-Hungary from the silver to the gold standard, lies, primarily, in the fact that upon us will probably fall, in great measure, the burden of furnishing the additional quantity of gold needed to accomplish it. The Bank of France may be applied to, in the first instance, since that institution has, besides its stock of \$300,000,000 in gold, nearly an equal amount in silver coin, which is a legal tender in France the same as gold. On several previous occasions the Bank of France, when there was an extraordinary demand for gold in other countries than France, has suspended gold payments and sold its gold at a premium which has been sometimes as high as 1 per cent. It would be likely to do the same thing in this instance, but it is not probable that it would consent to deplete its stock of the entire \$80,000,000 or \$90,000,000 which Austria-Hungary requires. The United States, being the next most accessible holder of gold, would, therefore, naturally be applied to for the deficiency, and what the result would be it is easy to imagine. Our banks, if it were to be demanded of them, would, by paying out legal tender notes or silver, transfer the demand to the United States Treasury, which is already reduced to only \$13,000,000 in gold, over and above the \$100,000,000 set aside for the redemption of the legal tenders. It would, therefore, very soon be compelled to tender silver dollars in order to stop the run on it, and then gold would at once go to a premium.

Furthermore, Austria-Hungary, by placing itself alongside of Germany and Great Britain in the maintenance of the single gold standard, will make the adoption by European nations of international bimetalism, never very probable, almost impossible. No argument can disprove the proposition that bimetalism on a ratio of silver to gold of either 15½ to 1 or 16 to 1 would immediately result in the demonetization of gold and the establishment of the single silver standard, while the adoption of the actual commercial ratio of 23½ to 1 would throw the coinage of all Europe into confusion. If the United States, therefore, ever succeeds in restoring free silver coinage at all, it must do it without the co-operation of Europe, and President Harrison's International Conference is doomed to end in failure.

In view of these considerations it is rather surprising that so little attention

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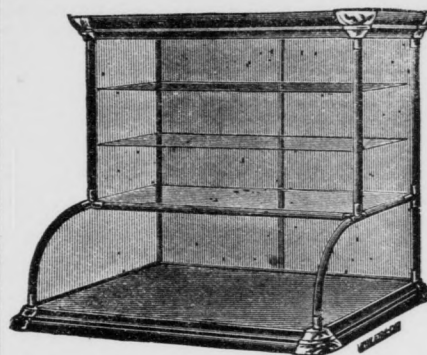
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has been paid in this country to Austria's contemplated action. It is true that the propositions I have described have yet to be enacted into laws, and that, after they have become laws, they have to be executed, all of which involves much delay and will defer, for a long while, the arrival of the results I have indicated. But that the Austrian Ministry is earnestly pushing the matter, and will do its best to bring it to a successful conclusion, there is no doubt. That they have the support of the commercial and financial portion of the Austrian people as well as that of the foreign creditors of the nation is equally certain. The Rothschilds and the Bleichroders, it is said, indeed, have declined to lend their aid in acquiring the needed gold, but this can be ascribed only to their judgment that the compensation offered them was insufficient. Gold can be had in any amount if enough is paid for it, and the only question that Austria has to decide is whether it will pay the sum that will prove necessary. The Austrian Minister of Finance, I see by a cable despatch, addressed the Lower House of the Austrian Parliament on Wednesday, urging an immediate decision on the currency bills, and giving as a reason for speedy action the encouragement that delay would furnish to intrigues by the silver rings in this country.

While, too, our moneyed men are unaccountably indifferent to the important consequences which will follow Austria's renunciation of silver, they display a sensitiveness equally unaccountable to the talk about silver in Congress. The recent revival of the silver debate in the Senate has cast, I am told, a chill over stock brokers and appreciably lowered the prices of social stocks. Yet everybody knows that even if the Senate should pass a free coinage bill it would be defeated in the House, and if it were to pass both Houses it would still be vetoed by President Harrison. No free coinage bill can become a law for two years yet, and whenever it becomes a law, which will be less likely two years hence than it is at present, its effect will be not to lower prices, but to raise them, just as our depreciated greenbacks raised prices during the war.

Whatever Austria does and whatever Congress does, we need not be alarmed for the future. Should the withdrawal of gold from this country by Austria put the metal to a premium, it would at the same time correspondingly advance the prices of all the products of industry. Should the free coinage of silver prevail, the same result would be produced in a greater degree. Meanwhile, our banks are gorged with currency, the rates of interest for money continue to be lower than they have been for a long time, both in this country and in Europe, and the dullness of speculation precludes the immediate possibility of a panic like that of 1890. What storm may follow the prevailing great and widespread calm, the future will reveal, but all the probabilities are in favor of financial fair weather for a good while longer.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

The Proper Diet for Business Men.
From Food.

There is a very intimate relation between brain and stomach. They must work harmoniously together if the best results are to be obtained. Brain exhaustion and continuous depressing

emotions, worry and anxiety, cause derangements of digestion by retarding the secretion of fluids upon which digestion depends. On the other hand, food in insufficient or in excessive quantities, and indigestible food, affects the brain by causing sluggishness of thought and diminution of mental vigor. Brain and stomach cannot perform their functions to best advantage simultaneously. During the process of digestion the stomach requires more blood than at other times, and a part of this extra supply is drawn from the brain. If the brain be forced to work during the period of active digestion, the stomach will be deprived of a certain portion of the blood required. Mental activity necessitates an increased flow of blood to the brain, and as thought is to a certain extent controlled by the will, while digestion is not, it follows that when thought and digestion are carried on together, the brain will always take the blood needed by the stomach. If this be habitual, it soon leads to pronounced dyspepsia, and chronic dyspepsia in its turn, by irritation of the nervous system, incapacitates even an abnormally vigorous brain.

In the light of these facts it is important for business men to understand the relations between brain work and digestion, so that they may obtain the best work from both brain and stomach. It is impossible to prescribe a diet suitable to every individual, but certain rules can be formulated which will apply to the average man.

A breakfast consisting of a moderate quantity of oatmeal or some other cereal, a couple of eggs cooked in any desired way, or, in place of the eggs, a chop or a piece of beef, or almost any other meat except veal, pork, and corned beef; potatoes, bread and butter, and one cup of coffee, together with some form of fruit, if desired, will be amply sufficient to meet all the requirements of nature, and to satisfy all needed nutrition even in those who habitually perform severe and prolonged mental or physical work. Hot biscuit and hot cakes may be indulged in sparingly. Generally speaking, a light breakfast will be better borne by the stomach than large quantities of food.

Breakfast should be finished an hour and a half before active mental work begins. Reading the papers and a moderate walk, leisurely conducted, are rather calculated to assist than to retard digestion. Violent exercise, immediately following a meal, should be avoided.

The midday meal is, to the business man, the most important of the day. Imprudence at this time, when the mind is most actively engaged, is often the cause of severe dyspepsia. The man who goes from his lunch to any work demanding concentration of thought and clearness of intellect should make the selection of his luncheon a study, and should neither deprive himself of food which his system requires nor indulge in a diet which, while it pleases the palate, cannot fail either to result in mental hebetude while the process of digestion is progressing, or if the brain is made to work, the sowing of the seeds of dyspepsia. Such food as plain soups, cold chicken, milk, cresses, lettuce, rice, rice pudding, sandwiches of beef or lamb, bread and butter, and plain cake will be amply sufficient to preserve nutrition, and yet so readily assimilated that brain work does not materially interfere with their digestion. Alcohol in any form should not be taken, and pastry and ice cream should be especially avoided. Fifteen minutes should be spent in light reading or conversation before severe mental labor is begun. A light cigar immediately after lunch aids digestion.

It is in the evening, when work is done, that the substantial meal of the day should be taken. Restrictions in regard to articles of diet at this time are not, as a rule, necessary; though, of course, the stomach should not be overloaded. The diet, however, should be generous and the surroundings enjoyable.

Wright—Wm. Rademacher has purchased the general stock of T. Armock and leased his store building and will continue the business.



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LANDLORD AND TENANT.
PAPER III.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

A tenancy at will rests upon contract and cannot arise or exist without actual or presumed consent to occupation. It may be created by express lease for an uncertain time, providing for a weekly, monthly or yearly payment of rent; for in this State, as before stated, the common law definition of a tenancy by will prevails. In *Ramsdell vs. Maxwell*, 32 Michigan, 285, it was held that a tenant at sufferance, who is allowed to continue in possession under a new arrangement, becomes a tenant at will, or from year to year; and the same court held, in another case, that one holding over a term without a new agreement, provided there is assent, express or implied, to a continuance of the tenancy, is a tenant at will.

The cases are conflicting as to whether the relation of tenancy at will, or tenancy of any kind, exists between a seller and purchaser in possession under an executory contract, many courts holding that if the contract is not complied with, such possession creates an implied or *quasi* (as if; almost) tenancy at will; while others hold that there is no relation of tenancy between them without a contract of tenancy. In our own State it has been held that, after a judgment in ejectment has been obtained by the seller against the purchaser, under an executory contract, the defaulting purchaser becomes a tenant at sufferance, and is liable for use and occupation if he remain in possession; and that a purchaser holding possession by permission, and not under the terms of the executory contract, is a tenant at will.

Where one takes possession of premises, pending negotiations for its purchase, or if possession is taken under a void or voidable contract of purchase, a tenancy at will is created. A grantor retaining possession, after conveyance by permission, cannot be charged with rent without an agreement to pay rent; but a grantor in a deed of trust remaining in possession is a tenant at will.

Occupation of the employer's premises by a clerk, agent or employee does not ordinarily create a tenancy, though it be in part payment for services rendered; and our courts have held that, under a labor contract, the amount of rent due from an employe may be proved as a payment. The doctrine has been clearly established in this State that no mercantile or manufacturing company can charge a manager or superintendent of such company rent for occupying a house owned by the company, in the absence of an agreement, unless it has been the custom to do so.

Periodical tenancies, from year to year, month to month, or week to week, are all treated in this State as tenancies at will. This construction, as before stated, has a common law origin, the object of which is to prevent an arbitrary determination thereof. A periodical tenancy is in its nature a tenancy for one period certain, with a growing interest springing from the contract during the whole of each period thereafter, if allowed to recommence. It is considered not as a continuous tenancy, but as recommencing every period, unless the principle of continuance is introduced into the original contract. The right of either party to determine such a tenancy at the end of any period, by due notice, is an inseparable incident to the tenancy, and

will control an express provision that the tenancy is to continue so long as rent is paid.

A tenancy from year to year is in the nature of a term and it is assignable and demisable. It passes to the representatives of the deceased tenant and may be mortgaged or taken upon execution. A tenant from year to year may acquire a permanent easement (a right which one owner of land has to use that of another without profit) which will inure to the landlord's benefit.

A periodical tenancy may be constituted by express agreement for such tenancy, or by a lease or permissive occupation for an indefinite time, if the circumstances show a periodical holding, the reservation or acceptance of a fixed periodical rent, with reference to a yearly holding, being a controlling circumstance. It may be constituted by the holding over of a tenant after the expiration of a certain term definite, by consent of the landlord, the landlord having the right to elect to treat the tenant who holds over either as a trespasser or a periodical or from-year-to-year tenant, without regard to the intention of the tenant. Our courts have held that occupancy under an invalid parol lease for years will constitute a tenancy from year to year, but no action can be had for rent except for the amount agreed upon.

When the payment of rent under a general letting, or void parol lease, or holding over, is not referable to an annual holding, the tenancy will be periodical for such shorter term as is indicated by the rental. When the original holding was for a definite term less than one year, the law implies a periodical tenancy for a like term, if the tenant holds over. A tenant at will whose rent is payable quarterly will hold from quarter to quarter, while a tenant whose rent is payable monthly, under a general holding, or a void parol lease, will hold from month to month. A tenant for one month, holding over, will become a tenant from month to month. Whether a tenant for years who holds over, paying a monthly rental, is a tenant from year to year, or from month to month, depends upon the intention of the parties, unless the case is expressly determined by statute. A tenant from month to month has not such an interest as will enable him to restrain a nuisance. A letting upon weekly payments will create a weekly tenancy.

A notice to quit is necessary to determine any periodical tenancy, unless terminated by agreement, or the landlord elects to eject a tenant who has disclaimed the tenancy. It cannot be determined by vacating the premises, for the tenant is liable for the full rent for any new period which is allowed to begin. The period of notice to quit must be made to expire at the same time with the current period of occupancy; and the tenancy may be terminated, by giving the proper notice, at the end of any period. Under the common law, a yearly tenant is entitled to six months' notice, but this rule has been changed in a number of states. In our own State a yearly tenant is entitled to three months' notice, unless he pays his rent monthly, in which case he is only entitled to one month's notice; and a monthly tenant is entitled to thirty days' notice. The notice must be for a full month before the day on which a new holding would begin, and terminate at the expiration of a monthly period.

Spring & Company,

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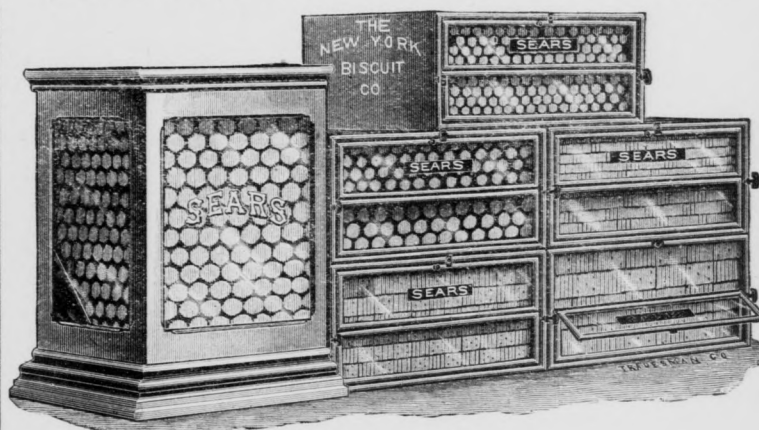
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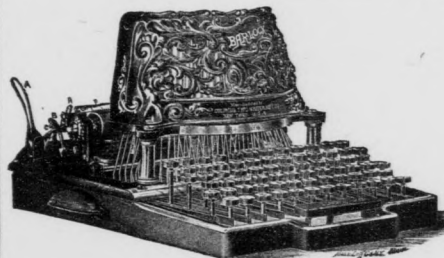
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Powerful Manifold.
Light-Running, Durable.
The No. 2 Machine takes paper 19
inches wide, and writes line 8 inches
long. Price, \$100 complete.
The No. 3 Machine takes paper 14
inches wide, and writes a line 13½
inches long. Price, \$110 complete.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

TRADESMAN COMPANY, State Agents,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

It has been held that the tenant may terminate the tenancy at the end of any month without notice, though he is generally required by law to give one month's notice to the landlord; but if he allows a new month to begin, he must pay the full month's rent.

Where the tenancy was from half month to half month, it was held, in *Detroit Savings Bank vs. Bellamy*, 40 Mich., 317, that the tenant cannot be required to leave before midnight on the last day of the half month.

Whether a notice to a weekly tenant to quit is required or not, depends upon custom, or statute, or agreement; but it is always safer to give a week's notice. The tenant may quit at the end of the week, though he will be liable for a week's rent if he hold over into a new week.

TENANCY FOR YEARS.

Every estate, by whatever words created, which must expire at a fixed period, is an estate for years, though it be for a single year or a fractional part thereof, or for any number of months or weeks. A term of years may be created as security for a debt. The Statute of Frauds requires that all leases running for a longer term than one year shall be reduced to writing and properly signed by the lessor or his duly authorized agent. A parol lease for a term exceeding one year is, therefore, invalid and no good for the purposes intended. It will operate, however, as a valid lease from year to year, if possession be had under it. Terms were originally of short duration, and by the ancient common law could not be made to exceed forty years; but now they may be made for any number of years, except as limited by statute.

Where the term in a lease, through the carelessness of the parties, has been made indefinite, our courts have held that the lease will be reformed so as to limit the tenancy to such time as required for the purpose the parties had in view.

A demise for more than one year, without saying how many years, is a demise for two years certain; and a lease for a month or months, in this country, means calendar months. Receipt of one month's rent, after the expiration of a lease for years, only creates a term for one month; and an extension of the term "of the written lease," by a second indorsement following the first, will be referred to the first indorsement.

A term for years will begin from the date of the lease, if not otherwise expressly agreed, though it may be made to commence in interest from a future date, while the computation of time begins from its date. A lease may be dated back and made to cover part of a term already expired; and if quarter days are fixed in the lease, the commencement of the term will be referred to them, rather than to the date of the lease. Our courts have held that a lease for a building under process of construction will begin on its completion. Whether a lease "from a day named" includes the day or not is an unsettled question in this country. A lease to end on a certain day expires at noon on that day and an implied tenancy from year to year will be presumed to begin on the same day of the year as the original tenancy.

E. A. OWEN.

Low Prices Not Always Necessary.
From the National Grocer.

It is a very erroneous idea to suppose that in order to transact business it is

necessary that goods should be sold at low prices. We are perfectly aware that there are large numbers of people who are engaged in distributing merchandise who believe that in order to do a business it is absolutely necessary that goods should be sold at a low price, or, in other words, that goods should be distributed without a fair and legitimate margin of profit. There are other elements which unquestionably enter into the business of distribution, and these elements are very often ignored. We are perfectly willing to admit that there is a tendency, and a natural tendency, too, to have a certain amount of faith in cutting. If we carefully look around we shall find that there are many merchants engaged in business who are making a very satisfactory income, and who do not believe for one moment that their business rests upon whether they sell sugar at a loss. They are in business to make money, and they try to do it in a legitimate way, and if there were more of the same kind of merchants in existence we should have considerably more prosperity and fewer failures.

There are merchants who conduct their business in such a manner that their customers feel more satisfied with them when they make a large profit than when other merchants sell goods at cost. There are many different things to be considered in supplying the wants of the people. For instance, one merchant may sacrifice everything to sell his goods cheap and worry in trying to reduce the cost of distribution to the lowest margin of profit. This merchant rarely, if ever, becomes rich. He often fails, and oftener finishes up his career about where he commenced it. On the other hand, there is the merchant who tries all he possibly can to give his patrons the best of service, the best of goods, and at the same time takes very good care that he makes a reasonable profit; not an exorbitant profit, but a profit that will cover all expenses and leave a satisfactory margin for his own services and of capital, energy and brain. The latter is the kind of merchant that usually succeeds in making a very respectable income, and, as a rule, piles up sufficient money to keep him in his old days. He is not rash, and does not believe that the public is for everlastingly running after bargains and trying to purchase goods at less than they were bought for. He knows that not only his patrons, but a good many people who are outside of his business altogether, consider other things than purchasing goods cheaply. It might just as well be argued that the low saloon which sells a 5-cent whisky does a more profitable business than that which charges 15 cents, as to argue that the grocery store which cuts prices most will make the most money. There is something more necessary to successfully cultivate a business than to try how low goods can be sold.

It is stated that the most successful retail grocery establishment in this city, and, for that matter, in the whole country, was never known to sell goods at a loss, but always gets enough upon everything sold to pay for handling them and leave a satisfactory profit besides. While other merchants were trying to pull down the profit wall, this house was steadily and quietly trying to give their customers the best possible service with an amount of profit to themselves that would justify the business to be conducted upon such a basis.

Those merchants who have never considered business in this light should at once turn round and do so. They should not let the grass grow under their feet for one single moment, but, on the contrary, should call a halt and be determined that every ounce of goods they sold should return to them a satisfactory and living profit.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

ENGRAVING

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

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Agents Wanted!

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

COLUMBIA
VICTOR
RUDGE
KITE
TELEPHONE
OVERLAND
LOVELL DIA-
MOND



CLIPPER
PARAGON
IROQUOIS
PHOENIX
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.

MICHIGAN BARK & LUMBER CO.,



Successors to

N. B. Clark & Co.

14 and 19 Widdicombe Building.

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

WHO URGES YOU TO KEEP

SAPOLIO?

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.

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.

The Hardware Market.

As the time for adjusting wages for the ensuing year in the iron and glass industries is near at hand, the question of future prices is quite unsettled.

Pig Iron—Stocks on hand in the large markets are getting low and a tendency to higher values is noticed. Southern furnaces are asking for better prices, which makes the market firmer.

Iron and Steel—Manufactured iron and steel are not firm, but an improvement in some sections is noticed.

Wrought Iron Pigs—The market on pigs is in a very unsettled condition and quotations vary from 5 to 10 per cent.

Sheet Iron—The wages question keeps the future price of sheet iron uncertain. Manufacturers are refusing to name prices beyond July 1, but jobbers, in many instances, are quoting for fall deliveries and taking their chances on the market.

Barbed Wire—The price still continues low, notwithstanding all makers are crowded with orders and are very backward in filling same.

Wire Nails—Demoralization still continues in the wire nail market. Buyers of 50 and 100 keg lots can obtain concessions from the market report.

Glass—The manufacturers have decided to keep their factories running until July 1. This will undoubtedly check any advance that would have been made had they have closed down June 1, as intended.

Wool Twine—As the time is now at hand when wool twine is used, the price seems to be a trifle lower than earlier in the season. Jobbers are quoting 6½¢ by the bale.

Pig Lead—Just at this time is weak and sluggish.

Shot—The manufacturers have made another advance of 5 cents a bag, taking effect June 1, making the price now \$1.40 per bag for drop shot at the shot towers.

Shelf Hardware—Prices all seem to be quiet, no special changes being made.

Rope—No change to note in either sisal or manilla.

The Wool Market.

Wool is beginning to come into market, buyers paying about as follows:

Unwashed	10 @20
Fine washed	18 @20
Coarse	21 @23
Medium washed	24 @26

Slightly higher prices are paid for wool in unusually good condition. Manufacturers in the East are buying from hand to mouth and prices in the West are actually higher than are warranted by the present condition of the market, although indications of a higher market are by no means absent.

Reprehensible, if True.

COLDWATER, June 2— I would feel greatly obliged if you would assist me in ventilating a transaction which occurred here to-day. I have been stopping for several trips at the Arlington, having changed from the Southern Michigan because I considered the former the better house. To-day, L. Warren, proprietor of the Southern Michigan, followed me around from store to store and told the merchants with whom he was dealing that if they bought any goods of me he would withdraw his patronage from them. Some of the merchants felt obliged to refrain from giving me their orders. I am not the only traveler Mr. Warren has treated in this manner, and I think if the facts were known to the fraternity, it might bring about a reform which would be very desirable.

JOHN MAY.

Traveling Representative for Gray, Toynton & Fox.

A Verbal "Send Off."

"So you want a job in my shoe store, do you? Have you any recommendations from your last employer, boy?"
"Nuthin' in writin', sir, but he said he was very glad to part with me."

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—STOCK OF DRUGS, PATENT medicines, paints, cigars, tobacco and sundries, in town of 1000. Town growing. Good trade. Best location in town. Good clean stock. Good reasons for wanting to sell. For particulars address, G. A. R. Box 139, Cornum, Mich. 523

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN GOOD paying drug store in Grand Rapids. Rare opportunity for young man. P. V. Finch, Grand Rapids. 524

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK OF GROCERIES and crockery in first-class shape. Doing a business from \$15,000 to \$18,000 per year in as fine a farming country as there is in the state of Michigan. Can give good reasons for selling. Address Lock Box 14 Elsie, Mich. 517

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND shoes in a desirable lumbering town. For particulars enquire of Host & Mertes, Newberry, Mich. 533

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRUGS, GROCERIES and wall paper in town of 1000 inhabitants. Building for sale or rent. Reasons for selling, poor health. Address No. 518, care Michigan Tradesman. 518

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND UNDER-taking business in good town. Clean stock. Well advertised. Having good trade. Rare chance for some one. Capital required about \$2,000. Funeral care included. Address No. 519, care Michigan Tradesman. 519

FOR SALE—DRUG FIXTURES CHEAP. Address No. 525, care Michigan Tradesman. 525

FOR SALE—CLEAN STOCK OF STAPLE dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, millinery goods and boots and shoes in one of the best villages in Michigan. Stock will inventory \$3,000 to \$3,500. Liberal discount for cash. For particulars, address No. 530, care Michigan Tradesman. 531

FOR SALE—CLEAN GENERAL STOCK IN town near Grand Rapids surrounded by excellent farming country. A bargain for some one. M. S. McNitt, Byron Center, Mich. 536

FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK OF GROCERIES and store fixtures at 25 per cent. less than cost. Full delivery outfit, if desired. Address Box 408, Stanton, Mich. 538

CLOTHING BUSINESS FOR SALE IN THE bustling town of Belding. A splendid business. For information, address Lock Box 50, Belding, Mich. 520

A FINE OPPORTUNITY—WE OFFER FOR sale our stock of hardware, located in one of the best towns in Michigan, surrounded by a fine farming country. Good trade established. Clean stock. Store in fine location and well arranged. Hardware part will inventory about \$8,000. Would exchange part for good city property. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Wood & Atwood, Flint, Mich. 514

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE, NICE FIX-tures, 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 FIX-tures in corner store in desirable portion of city, having lucrative trade. Best of reasons for selling. Address No. 504, care Michigan Tradesman. 504

FOR SALE—OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF GEN-eral merchandise at Chippewa Lake, consisting of hats, caps, boots and shoes, men's furnishing 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

TO EXCHANGE.

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

WANTED—SMALL STOCK OF GOODS IN exchange for a first-class 160 acres of land, unencumbered, in Brown county, South Dakota. Will pay some cash difference. C. A. French, 65 and 66 Wonderly building, Grand Rapids, Mich. 432

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—GOOD STORE BUILDING 21 x 41. Living rooms above. Address Geo. P. Mosier, Milo, Mich. 522

SALESMAN WANTED—A THOROUGHLY experienced window glass salesman, with an established trade in Michigan and Indiana. One having a knowledge of the paint business preferred. Address The Van Cleve Glass Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 531

FOR SALE—11-ROOM HOUSE IN GOOD loca-tion, within ten minutes walk of Monroe St. Price, \$3,300. W. A. Stowe, 100 Louis St. 470

FIXTURES—COFFEE MILL, CAPACITY 3 lbs., 10 lb. tea scales, 55 lb. sugar scales (new), 240 lbs platform counter scales, brass scoop (nearly new), Automatic Button Fastening Machine, 45 shoe shelf boxes, hold 12 prs ladies' or 24 prs children's shoes, patent clamp on side for holding sample, wood papered green; in good condition. Two automatic molasses gates, 1 bung borer (nearly new). All cheap. Write for particulars. A. E. Putnam, Milan, Mich. 529

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

FOR SALE—THREE NEARLY NEW LAMB knitting machines. Also one round Tuttle knitter. Frank McDerby, Nashville, Mich. 565

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

FOR SALE—GOOD DIVIDEND—PAYING stocks in banking, manufacturing and mercantile companies. E. A. Stowe, 100 Louis St., Grand Rapids. 370

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOT on North Union street. Size 50x142 feet to alley. 400 feet from electric cars. Easy terms. W. A. Stowe, 100 Louis street. 513

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE DETROIT SAFE, with burglar proof chest and time lock, in good condition. For particulars and price, address Patrick & Niergarth, Reed City, Mich. 515

WANTED!

LUMBER

RED OAK, WHITE OAK,

BLACK ASH,

ROCK ELM, GREY ELM,

BASSWOOD.

A. E. WORDEN,

19 Wonderly Building,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Established 1868.

H. M. REYNOLDS & SON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Building and Sheathing Papers,
Plain and Corrugated Carpet
Linings, Asphalt and Coal Tar
Prepared Roofing, Best Grades
Asphaltum and Fire-proof Roof
Paints, Coal Tar and Coal Tar
Pitch, Elastic Roofing Cement,
Resin and Mineral Wool, Asbes-
tos Fire-proof Sheathing, Etc.

Practical Roofers

In Felt, Composition and Gravel,

Cor. LOUIS and CAMPAU Sts.,

Grand Rapids, - Mich.

SCHLOSS, ADLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

Pants, Shirts, Overalls

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

REMOVED TO

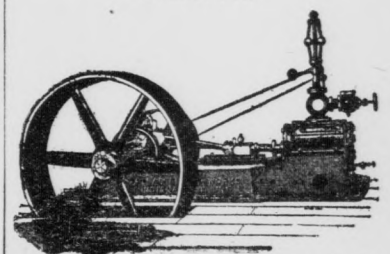
23-25 Larned St., East

DETROIT, MICH.

Dealers wishing to look over our line are in-
vited to address our Western Michigan repre-
sentative. Ed. Pike, 272 Fourth avenue, Grand
Rapids.

HESTER & SON,

AGENTS FOR



Plain Slide Valve Engines with Throttling
Governors.

Automatic Balanced Single Valve Engines,
Horizontal, Tubular and Locomotive

BOILERS.

Upright Engines and Boilers for Light
Power.

Prices on application.

45 S. Division St., Grand Rapids.

Geo. H. Reeder & Co.,

JOBBERS OF

BOOTS & SHOES

Felt Boots and Alaska Socks.

State Agents for



158 & 160 Fulton St., Grand Rapids



WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

Wm. Brummeler & Sons

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Pieced & Stamped Tinware,

260 S. IONIA ST., - Grand Rapids

TELEPHONE 640.

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. Parkhill, Owosso; L. Pauley, St. Ignace; A. S. Parker, Detroit.
Secretary—Mr. Parsons, Detroit.
Treasurer—Wm. Dupont, Detroit.
Executive Committee—F. J. Wurzburg, Grand Rapids; Frank Inglis and G. W. Stringer, Detroit; C. E. Webb, Jackson.
Next place of meeting—Grand Rapids, Aug. 2, 3 and 4.
Local Secretary—John D. Muir.

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

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

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

Truths from the Druggist's Point of View.

From the Pharmaceutical Era.

It has been a popular practice of late years to air the grievances of farmers. So reckless have become statements made to show the oppressions they as a class experience that credulity itself has been forced into bankruptcy, with stocks of sympathy hypothecated for twice their value, and no assets on hand but doubts that are unavailable in any market. While the duly appointed assignee is disentangling this muddle, why should not an indulgent public lend an ear to the druggist's "tale of woe," which is no less real and much more deserving of general sympathy.

No corpse was ever sat upon by coroner so persistently as has been this class of dealers, whose duties are to serve the public at all hours of the day and night, and take their pay mostly in the smiles of an approving conscience. Each year as they enter the internal revenue collector's office they have to wear a badge of degradation which nature abhors, before they can get the proper permit to pursue their legitimate business. In the county treasurer's office they next appear as outlawed citizens who must give bonds not only for good behavior, but against all possible contingencies, as well as malicious claims that ignorance or prejudice may choose to attempt through the ensuing year.

Every day, hour and minute of the time spent in this round of daily duties is burdened with the thought that in spite of all efforts to keep inviolate the complicated letter of a law made especially for druggists, perhaps one thoughtless act of omission or commission may unloose the sting that any worthless creature may wield against them for a technical infraction. Under this sword of Damocles their lives are spent. Happy are they if indulgent Nature toughens the sensibilities of endurance to threats of danger that are ever hovering though seldom alighting. Still the dark shade of impending disaster, like that made by a huge bird of prey, is never absent from their thoughts, and embitters many a life that might otherwise be tranquil and serene.

To these evils must be added a host of minor grievances from which few are exempt. They are, perhaps, but pin-pricks in comparison, but their frequency makes them unendurable.

The humorous fiend, who is ever getting off a joke about articles bought of druggists, to the effect that if cost had the small-pox, the selling price would be in no danger—even he, to the shame and disgrace of civilization, goes unwhipped of justice.

So does the advertising agent who conspires with the newspaper publishers to raise the "substitution" racket, and tell a wondering public that the druggist is a creature to be shunned as a false deceiver. For he knows that every libel he thus provokes will put money in his pocket and make his clients good for more fat contracts.

In the hurry of competition in this fast age the patent medicine problem is becoming the one that beyond and before all others is putting gray hairs in the

locks of every conscientious druggist. For every ailment of suffering mortals the offered patent medicine is legion. The druggist has now no more a reputation as a compounder and dispenser of medicines. The newspapers fill the public mind with what purports to be facts as to the cures performed by the nostrums advertised. The public, though often gulled, are still credulous, and consult the pages of their weekly paper instead of a physician in every case except where acute symptoms remind them that death is possible.

To meet wants thus created requires no skill in pharmacy, but only capital and a subtle knowledge of the laws of supply and demand.

In addition to these discouraging conditions of trade, physicians are more and more each year supplying their own medicines to patients from some secret source other than the retail druggist, who alone is expected to furnish bottles at gross prices. Thus the prescription business, cut off at both ends, is becoming a thing of the past.

Add to this the solemn fact that, in spite of decreasing trade and lessened profits, the public mind is settling into the belief that druggists are all getting rich, and accordingly should be treated with the same respect shown to a millionaire, and one need not wonder at the tale of woe thus briefly presented.

All other evils might be borne with patience, in hope of better times. But to be thus classed with the kings of finance is the last cylindrical grain supporter that fractures the dorsal vertebrae of the ship of the desert, and proves that the druggist has grievances worthy the attention of philanthropic reformers.

S. P. WHITMARSH.

Palmyra, Mich.

Departure from Conventional Rules.

Advertisers everywhere are striving for effects. A little while ago it was very large type, and then it was bold-faced type in display lines, and a little later there was commenced the descriptive style of advertising, many examples of which are still seen in the daily papers. At present there seems to be no particular style that is ruling, for every large advertiser appears to be laying about him for something new. A prominent concern in Chicago, doing a general merchandise business, has hit upon the not altogether original plan of ignoring capital letters in advertising the different departments of the store, as, for example, the "lace department," "silk department," "dress goods," etc. Large type suitable for cross heads is used, and the phrases are quoted, but no capitals are employed. Their store windows show the same peculiarities in the placards and tags applied to goods, all being printed or drawn, as the case may be, without the use of capitals. A two-column display advertisement of this establishment which appeared in a recent issue of one of the Chicago dailies, occupying the full depth of the page, was really a curiosity, and certainly was calculated to attract the attention of observant readers by its very departure from conventional rules.

Poisoned by Celery Seed.

A London family, after finishing their soup at dinner the other day, were taken violently ill, and only by heroic measures taken by the doctor who was called in were they saved. An investigation showed that the soup was flavored with "celery seed" imported from France, and examination of the seed showed that a large percentage of it was henbane, which the French exporter had used as an adulterant on account of its cheapness. Users of French celery seed will do well to examine it a little closely.

The Drug Market.

Quinine is steady. Opium is unchanged. Powdered opium has declined. Morphia is lower. Citric acid has declined. Tartaric acid is lower. Gum asfoetida is lower. Oil bergamot has declined. Po. Russian cantharides is lower. Sulphur and brimstone have declined. Turpentine is lower.

**AGNES BOOTH CIGARS**

Better than the Best Imported and cost only one-half as much.

SALES LAST YEAR, 7,295,275!

I. M. CLARK GROCERY CO., State Agents,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

PECK'S CASH REGISTER.

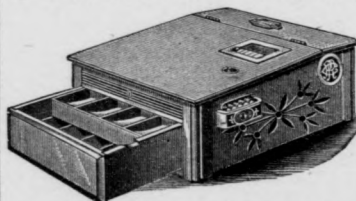
WE SELL MORE

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.

Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—Nothing. Declined—Citric acid, tartaric acid, ascorbic acid, po. opium, oil ber gamot, cut althea, po. ipecac, cantharides, morphia, turpentine, sulphur, brimstone.

ACIDUM.		TINCTURES.	
Aceitum	82 10	Aconitum Napellis R.	60
Benzoleum German.	60 65	Picis Liq. N.-C. 1/2 gal	2 00
Boracic	20 30	doz	2 00
Carbolicum	22 30	Picis Liq., quarts	2 00
Citricum	50 52	doz	2 00
Hydrochlor	32 5	Pil Hydrarg. (po. 80)	50
Nitrosum	10 12	Piper Nigra, (po. 22)	60
Oxalicum	10 12	Piper Alba, (po. 25)	60
Phosphoricum dil.	10 12	Pix Burgun.	7
Salicylicum	1 30 1 70	Plumbi Acet.	14 15
Sulphuricum	1 1/2 5	Pulvis Ipecac et opii	1 10 1 20
Tannicum	1 40 1 60	Pyrethrum, boxes H	75
Tartaricum	30 32	& P. D. Co., doz.	1 25
AMMONIA.		POTASSIUM.	
Aqua, 16 deg.	3 1/2 5	Bi Carb.	15 18
20 deg.	5 1/2 7	Bichromate	13 14
Carbonas	13 14	Bromide	24 26
Chloridum	13 14	Carb.	12 15
ANILINE.		Chlorate (po. 18)	16 18
Black	2 00 2 25	Cyanide	50 55
Brown	80 100	Iodide	2 80 2 90
Red	45 50	Potassa, Bitart. pure	24 28
Yellow	2 50 2 30	Potassa, Bitart. com.	2 15
BACCAR.		Potass Nitras, opt.	8 10
Cubeae (po. 75)	75 80	Potass Nitras	7 9
Juniperus	82 10	Prussiate	28 30
Xanthoxylum	25 30	Sulphate po.	15 18
BALSAMUM.		RADIX.	
Copaiba	45 50	Aconitum	20 25
Peru	21 30	Althae	22 25
Terabin, Canada	35 40	Anchusa	12 15
Tolutan	35 50	Arum, po.	2 25
CORTEX.		Calamus	20 24
Abies, Canadian	18	Gentiana, (po. 15)	10 12
Cassiae	11	Glycyrrhiza, (pr. 15)	16 18
Cinchona Flava	15	Hydrastis Canaden.	2 35
Euconymus atropurp.	30	Hellebore, Alb. po.	15 20
Myrica Cerifera, po.	20	Inula, po.	15 20
Prunus Virgin.	12	Ipecac, po.	2 20 2 30
Quillaja, grd.	12	Iris plox (po. 35 38)	35 40
Sassafras	12	Jalapa, pr.	38 40
Ulmus Po (Ground 12)	10	Maranta, 1/4s.	2 35
EXTRACTUM.		Podophyllum, po.	15 18
Glycyrrhiza Glabra	24 25	Rhei	75 100
" po.	33 35	" cut.	75 100
Haematox, 15 lb. box	11 12	" pr.	75 100
" 15.	13 14	Spigelia	35 38
" 1/4s.	14 15	Sanguinaria, (po. 25)	2 20
" 1/4s.	16 17	Serpentaria	35 40
FERRUM.		Senega	45 50
Carbonate Precip.	15	Similax, Officialis, H	2 40
Citrate and Quinia	23 50	Scilla, (po. 35)	10 12
Citrate Soluble	2 50	Synplocarpus, Posti-	2 35
Ferrocyanidum Sol.	2 50	Valeriana, Eng. (po. 30)	2 35
Solut. Chloride	2 50	" German.	15 20
Sulphate, com'l.	1 1/2 2	Zingiber a.	12 15
" pure.	2 7	Zingiber j.	18 22
FLORA.		SEMIN.	
Arnica	30 32	Anisum, (po. 20)	2 15
Anthemis	30 32	Aplum (graveolens)	33 35
Matricaria	25 30	Bird, is.	4 6
FOLIA.		Carui, (po. 18)	8 12
Barosma	16 20	Cardamon	1 00 1 25
Cassia Acutifol, Tin-	25 28	Coriandrum	10 12
nivelly	35 40	Cannabis Sativa	3 1/2 4
" Alix.	35 40	Cydonium	75 100
Salvia officialis, 1/4s	12 15	Chenopodium	10 12
and 1/4s.	8 10	Dipteris Odorata	2 25 2 35
Ura Ursi	8 10	Foeniculum, po.	2 15
GUMMI.		Foenugreek, po.	6 8
Acacia, 1st picked	2 75	Lini	4 4 1/2
" 2d	2 40	Lini, grd. (bbl. 3 1/2)	4 4 1/2
" 3d	2 40	Lobelia	35 40
" sifted sorts.	2 25	Phalaris Canarian.	4 4 1/2
" po.	60 80	Rapa	6 7
Aloe, Barb. (po. 60)	50 60	Sinapis, Albu.	8 9
" Cape, (po. 20)	2 12	" Nigra	11 12
Socotri, (po. 60)	2 50	SPIRITUS.	
Catechu, 1s, 1/4s, 14 1/4s,	2 10	Fruentum, W. D. Co.	2 00 2 50
16)	2 1	" D. F. R.	1 75 2 00
Ammoniae	55 60	Juniperis Co. O. T.	1 75 1 75
Asafoetida, (po. 35)	3 1/2 3 5	Saacharum N. E.	1 75 2 50
Benzoinum	50 55	Spt. Vinl. Gall.	1 75 2 50
Camphora	50 55	Vinl. Oporto	1 25 2 00
Euphorbium po.	35 40	Vinl. Alba	1 25 2 00
Gamburum	23 50	SPONGES.	
Gamboge, po.	70 75	Florida sheeps' wool	2 25 2 50
Gualiacum, (po. 30)	2 25	carriage	2 25 2 50
Kino, (po. 30)	2 25	Nassau sheeps' wool	2 00
Mastic	2 80	carriage	2 00
Myrrh, (po. 45)	2 40	Velvet extra sheeps'	1 10
Opil, (po. 2 60)	1 65 1 70	wool carriage	1 10
Shellac	25 35	Extra yellow sheeps'	85
" bleached	30 35	carriage	85
Tragacanth	30 35	Grass sheeps' wool	75
HERBA—In ounce packages.		riage	75
Absinthium	25	Hard for slate use.	65
Eupatorium	20	Yellow Reef, for slate	1 40
Lobelia	25	use	1 40
Majorum	25	SYRUPS.	
Mentha Piperita	25	Accacia	45 50
Rue	30	Zingiber	8 10 1 25
Tanacetum, V.	22	Ipecac	1 65 1 75
Thymus, V.	25	Perri Iod.	3 00 3 25
MAGNESIA.		Aurant Cortes	3 25 3 50
Calcined, Pat.	55 60	Rhei Arom.	50
Carbonate, Pat.	20 22	Similax Officialis.	50
Carbonate, K. & M.	20 22	" Co.	50
Carbonate, Jennings	35 38	Senega	50
OLEUM.		Scilla	50
Absinthium	3 50 4 00	" Co.	50
Amygdale, Dulc.	45 50	Tolutan	50
Amygdale, Amarae	8 10 1 25	Prunus virg.	50
Anise	1 65 1 75	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Aurant Cortex	3 00 3 25	Æther, Spts Nit, 3 F.	25 28
Bergamit	3 25 3 50	" 4 F.	30 32
Caliputi	60 65	Alumen	2 1/2 3
Caryophylli	70 75	" ground, (po.	3 4
Cedar	35 40	Annatto	55 60
Chenopodii	21 60	Antimoni, po.	5 5
Cinnamon	1 15 1 20	" et Potass T.	55 60
Citronella	2 45	Antipyrin	2 10 2 40
Coum Mac.	35 40	Antifebrin	2 25
Copaiba	1 10 1 20	Argenti Nitras, ounce	60
		Arsenicum	50 7
		Balm Gilead Bud.	55 60
		Bismuth S. N.	2 10 2 20
		Calcium Chlor, 1s, (1/4s	11 12 13
		" 1/4s, 12)	2 9
		Cantharides Russian,	21 00
		Capaci Fructus, af.	2 22
		" po.	2 25
		" B po.	2 20
		Caryophyllus, (po. 14)	10 12
		Carmine, No. 40	23 75
		Cera Alba, S. & F.	50 55
		Cera Flava	38 40
		Coccus	2 40
		Cassia Fructus	2 22
		Centraria	2 10
		Cetaceum	3 40
		Chloroform	60 63
		" squibbs	21 25
		Chloral Hyd Crst.	1 20 1 40
		Chondrus	20 25
		Cinchonidine, P. & W	15 20
		" German 3	12
		Corks, list, dis. per	60
		cent	60
		Cressatum	2 50
		Creta, (bbl. 75)	2 2
		" prep.	5 5
		" precip.	10 11
		" Rubra.	8
		Crocus	33 35
		Cudbear	24
		Cupri Sulph.	5 6
		Dextrine	10 12
		Ether Sulph.	60 70
		Emery, all numbers.	2
		" po.	6
		Ergota, (po. 65)	60 65
		Flake White	12 15
		Galla	2 23
		Gambier	7 70
		Gelatin, Cooper.	40 60
		" French	40 60
		Glassware flint, 75 and 10.	by box 70
		Glue, Brown	92 15
		" White	130 25
		Glycerina	15 20
		Grana Paradisi	2 22
		Humulus	25 55
		Hydrag Chlor Mite.	85
		" Cor	75
		" Ox Rubrum	90
		" Ammoniat.	100 100
		" Unguentum.	45 55
		Hydrargyrum	65
		Icthyobolla, Am.	1 25 1 50
		Iodine	75 80
		Iodine, Resub.	3 75 3 85
		Iodoform	34 70
		Lupulin	45 50
		Lycopodium	50 55
		Macis	75 80
		Liquor Arsen et Hy-	27
		drag Iod.	10 12
		Liquor Potass Arsenitis	10 12
		Magnesia, Sulph (bbl	30 3
		1 1/2)	30 3
		Mannia, S. F.	30 33

Morphia, S. P. & W.	1 70 1 95	Selditz Mixture	24	Lindseed, boiled	46	49
" S. N. Y. Q. &	1 60 1 85	Sinapis	18	Neat's Foot, winter	50	60
C. Co.	60 70	" opt.	30	strained	50	60
Moschus Canton	60 70	Snuff, Maccaboy, De	35	Spirits Turpentine	35	40
Myristica, No. 1	65 70	Voes	35	PAINTS.		
Nux Vomica, (po. 20)	10 10	Snuff, Scotch, De. Voes	35	bbl. lb.		
Os. Sepia	18 20	Soda Boras, (po. 11)	10 11	Red Venetian	1 1/2	2 1/2
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D.	2 00	Soda et Potass Tart.	27 30	Ochre, yellow Mars	1 1/2	2 1/2
" Co.	2 00	Soda Carb.	1 1/2 2	" Ber	1 1/2	2 1/2
Picis Liq. N.-C. 1/2 gal	2 00	Soda, Bi-Carb.	2	Putty, commercial	2 1/2	2 1/2
doz	2 00	Soda, Ash	3 1/2 4	" strictly pure	2 1/2	2 1/2
Picis Liq., quarts	2 00	Soda, Sulphas	2	Vermilion Prime Amer-		
doz	2 00	Spts. Ether Co.	50 55	ican	13 16	
Pil Hydrarg. (po. 80)	50	" Myrcia Dom.	2 25	Vermillion, English	65 70	
Piper Nigra, (po. 22)	60	" Myrcia Imp.	2 30	Green, Peninsular	70 75	
Piper Alba, (po. 25)	60	Vinl Rect. bbl.	2 21 2 31	Lead, red	7 7 1/2	
Pix Burgun.	7	Less 5c gal, cash ten days.		" white	7 7 1/2	
Plumbi Acet.	14 15	Strychnia Crystal	21 30	Whiting, white Span	70	
Pulvis Ipecac et opii	1 10 1 20	Sulphur, Subl.	2 1/2 4	Whiting, Gliders	65	
Pyrethrum, boxes H	75	" Roll	2 1/2 3 1/2	White, Paris American	1 0	
& P. D. Co., doz.	1 25	Tamarinds	8 10	Whiting, Paris Eng.	1 40	
Pyrethrum, pv.	30 35	Terebenth Venice	28 30	cliff	1 40	
Quassia, S. P. & W.	20 34	Theobromae	38 43	Pioneer Prepared Paints	20 21 4	
" S. German	19 20	Vanilla	9 00 16 00	Swiss Villa Prepared		
Rubia Tincturum	12 14	Zinc Sulph.	7 8	Paints	1 00 1 20	
Saccharum Lactis pv.	28	VARNISHES.				
Salacin	1 60 1 65	No. 1 Turp Coach	1 10 1 20			
Sanguis Draconis	40 50	Extra Turp.	160 1 70			
Sapo, W.	12 14	Coach Body	2 75 3 00			
" M.	12 12	No. 1 Turp Furn.	1 00 1 10			
" G.	15	Extra Turk Damar	1 55 1 60			
		Japan Dryer, No. 1	70 75			
		Turp.	70 75			

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

DRUGS

CHEMICALS AND

PATENT MEDICINES

DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

SWISS VILLA PREPARED PAINTS.

Full Line of Staple Druggists' Sundries.

We are Sole Proprietors of

Weatherly's Michigan Catarrh Remedy.

We Have in Stock and Offer a Full Line of

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, RUMS.

We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.

We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.

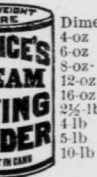
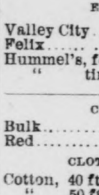
All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,

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.

AXLE GREASE.		Apricots.		CLOTHES LINS.	
Aurora.....	55 6.00	Live oak.....	2 25	5 gross boxes.....	40
Diamond.....	50 5.50	Santa Cruz.....	2 00	COCOA SHELLS.	
Frazier's.....	81 9.00	Lusk's.....	2 50	35 lb bags.....	@3
Mica.....	75 8.00	Overland.....	1 90	Less quantity.....	@3 1/4
Paragon.....	55 6.00	Blackberries.....	90	Pound packages.....	6 1/2 @7
BAKING POWDER.		Cherries.		COFFEE.	
Acme.		Red.....	1 20	GREEN.	
1/4 lb. cans, 3 doz.....	45	Pitted Hamburg.....	1 75	Rio.	
1/4 lb. " 2 ".....	85	White.....	1 20	Fair.....	16
1 lb. " 1 ".....	1 00	Erie.....	1 20	Good.....	17
Bulk.....	1 10	Damsons, Egg Plums and Green		Orin.....	18
Arctic.		Gages.....	@1 25	Golden.....	20
1/4 lb cans.....	60	California.....	1 70	Peaberry.....	20
1 lb ".....	1 20	Gooseberries.....	1 10	Santos.	
5 lb ".....	9 60	Common.....	1 10	Fair.....	16
Cook's Favorite.		Peaches.....		Good.....	17
100 1/4 lb cans.....	12 00	Pie.....	1 10	Prime.....	19
(101 pieces colored glass)		Maxwell.....	1 50	Peaberry.....	20
100 1/4 lb cans.....	12 00	Shepard's.....	1 40	Mexican and Guatamala.	
(101 hdl pieces of crystal glass)		California.....	2 25	Fair.....	20
100 1/4 lb cans.....	12 00	Monitor.....	1 35	Good.....	21
(100 hdl cups and saucers)		Oxford.....	1 25	Fancy.....	23
2 doz 1 lb cans.....	9 60	Pears.....		Maracaibo.	
(tankard pitcher with each can)		Domestic.....	1 25	Prime.....	19
Dr. Price's.		Riverside.....	2 10	Milled.....	20
		Pineapples.....		Java.	
Dime cans.....	90	Common.....	1 30	Interior.....	25
4-oz ".....	1 33	Johnson's sliced	2 50	Private Growth.....	27
6-oz ".....	1 90	" grated.....	2 75	Mandehling.....	28
8-oz ".....	2 47	Quinces.....		Mocha.	
12-oz ".....	3 75	Common.....	1 10	Imitation.....	23
16-oz ".....	4 75	Raspberries.....		Arabian.....	26
25-1b ".....	11 40	Red.....	1 30	ROASTED.	
4 lb.....	18 25	Black Hamburg.....	1 50	To ascertain cost of roasted coffee, add 1/4c. per lb. for roasting and 15c. per lb. for shrinkage.	
5 lb.....	21 60	Erie black.....	1 40		
10 lb.....	41 80	Strawberries.....		PACKAGE.	
Red Star.		Lawrence.....	1	Arbuckle's Ariosa.....	19 30
1/4 lb cans.....	40	Hamburg.....	1 25	McLaughlin's XXXX.....	19 30
1 lb.....	80	Erie.....	5	German.....	19 30
Telfer's.....	1 50	Terrapin.....	1 25	Bunola.....	18 80
1/4 lb. cans, doz.....	25	Whortleberries.....	1 20	Lion, 60 or 100 lb. case.....	19 30
1 lb. ".....	1 50	Common.....	1 20		
Victor.....		F. & W.....	1 25		
6 oz cans, 4 doz.....	80	Blueberries.....	1 20	Cabinets containing 120 1 lb. packages sold at case price, with additional charge of 90 cents for cabinet	
9 ".....	1 20	MEATS.			
16 " 2 doz.....	2 00	Corned beef, Libby's.....	1 80		
BATH BRICK.		Roast beef, Armour's.....	1 75		
2 dozen in case.....		Potted ham, 1/4 lb.....	1 50	EXTRACT.	
English.....	90	" 1/4 lb.....	1 00	Valley City.....	75
Bristol.....	80	" tongue, 1/4 lb.....	1 10	Felix.....	1 15
Domestic.....	70	" chicken, 1/4 lb.....	95	Hummel's, foil tin.....	2 50
BLUING.		VEGETABLES.		CHICORY.	
Arctic, 4 oz ovals.....	4 00	Beans.		Bulk.....	8
" 8 oz.....	7 00	Hamburg stringless.....	1 25	Red.....	6
" pints, round.....	10 50	" French style.....	2 25	CLOTHES LINES.	
" No. 2, sifting box.....	2 75	" Limas style.....	1 40	Cotton, 40 ft.....	per doz. 1 25
" No. 3.....	4 00	Lima, green.....	1 30	" 50 ft.....	1 40
" No. 5.....	8 00	" soaked.....	80	" 60 ft.....	1 60
" 1 oz ball.....	4 50	Lewis Baked.....	1 35	" 70 ft.....	1 75
BROOMS.		World's Fair.....	1 35	" 80 ft.....	1 90
No. 2 Hurl.....	2 00	Corn.....		Jute.....	90
No. 1.....	2 25	Hamburg.....	1 15	72 ft.....	1 00
No. 2 Carpet.....	2 50	Livingston Eden.....	1 15	Coupon Books.	
No. 1.....	2 75	Purity.....	1 35		
Parlor Gem.....	3 00	Honey Dew.....	1 50		
Common Whisk.....	1 00	Morning Glory.....	1 10		
Fancy.....	1 20	Pears			
Warehouse.....	3 50	Hamburg marrofat.....	1 35	"Tradesman."	
BRUSHES.		early June.....	1 35	\$ 1. per hundred.....	2 00
Stove, No. 1.....	1 25	Champion Eng.....	1 50	\$ 2. ".....	2 50
" 15.....	1 75	Hamburg petit pois.....	1 75	\$ 3. ".....	3 00
Rice Root Scrub, 2 row.....	85	fancy sifted.....	1 90	\$ 5. ".....	3 00
Rice Root Scrub, 3 row.....	1 25	Soaked.....	65	\$10. ".....	4 00
Palmetto, goose.....	1 50	Harris standard.....	75	\$20. ".....	5 00
CANDLES.		Van Camp's Marrofat.....	1 10	"Superior."	
Hotel, 40 lb. boxes.....	10	Early June.....	1 30	\$ 1. per hundred.....	2 50
Star, 40.....	9	Archer's Early Blossom.....	1 35	\$ 2. ".....	3 00
Paraffine.....	11	French.....	1 80	\$ 3. ".....	3 50
Wicking.....	34	Mushrooms.....	10 @18	\$ 5. ".....	4 00
CANNED GOODS.		French.....	10 @18	\$10. ".....	5 00
FISH.		Pumpkin.....	95	\$20. ".....	6 00
Clams.....		Squash.....	1 20	"Universal."	
Little Neck, 1 lb.....	1 15	Hubbard.....	1 20	\$ 1. per hundred.....	\$3 00
" 2 lb.....	1 90	Succotash.....	1 40	\$ 2. ".....	3 50
Clam Chowder.		Hamburg.....	1 40	\$ 3. ".....	4 00
Standard, 3 lb.....	2 00	Soaked.....	80	\$ 5. ".....	5 00
Cove Oysters.		Honey Dew.....	1 60	\$10. ".....	6 00
Standard, 1 lb.....	85	Tomatoes.		\$20. ".....	7 00
" 2 lb.....	1 65	Excelstor.....	1 00	"One Cent Coupon"	
Lobsters.		Eclipse.....	1 00		
Star, 1 lb.....	2 40	Hamburg.....	1 30		
" 2 lb.....	3 30	Gallon.....	2 50	"Universal."	
Picnic, 1 lb.....	2 00	CHOCOLATE-BAKER'S.		\$ 1. per hundred.....	\$3 00
" 2 lb.....	2 90	German Sweet.....	22	\$ 2. ".....	3 50
Mackerel.		Premium.....	35	\$ 3. ".....	4 00
Standard, 1 lb.....	1 30	Pure.....	38	\$ 5. ".....	5 00
" 2 lb.....	2 25	Breakfast Cocoa.....	40	\$10. ".....	6 00
Mustard, 2 lb.....	2 25	CHEESE.		\$20. ".....	7 00
Tomato Sauce, 2 lb.....	2 25	Amboy.....	@ 9 1/2	"One Cent Coupon"	
Soused, 2 lb.....	2 25	Herkimer.....	@ 9		
Salmon.		Gold Medal.....	@ 8 1/2		
Columbia River, flat.....	1 85	Skin.....	6	"Universal."	
" tall.....	1 75	Brick.....	10	\$ 1. per hundred.....	\$3 00
Alaska, 1 lb.....	1 45	Edam.....	@10 00	\$ 2. ".....	3 50
" 2 lb.....	2 10	Limburger.....	@10	\$ 3. ".....	4 00
Sardines.		Pineapple.....	@25	\$ 5. ".....	5 00
American 1/4s.....	4 @ 5	Roquefort.....	@35	\$10. ".....	6 00
Imported 1/4s.....	6 1/2 @ 7	Sap Sago.....	@22	\$20. ".....	7 00
" 1/2s.....	10 @ 12	Schweitzer, imported.....	@30	Above prices on coupon books are subject to the following quantity discounts:	
Mustard 1/4s.....	15 @ 16	domestic.....	@15	200 or over.....	5 per cent.
Boneless.....	20	CATSUP.		500 ".....	10 "
Trout.		Blue Label Brand.....	2 75	1000 ".....	20 "
Brook, 3 lb.....	2 50	Half pint, 25 bottles.....	2 75		
FRUITS.		Pint.....	4 50		
Apples.		Quartl doz bottles.....	3 50		
3 lb. standard.....	85				
York State, gallons.....	2 40				
Hamburg.....	2 50				

COUPON PASS BOOKS.
[Can be made to represent any denomination from \$10 down.]

20 books.....	\$ 1 00
50 "	2 00
100 "	3 00
250 "	6 25
500 "	10 00
1000 "	17 50

CONDENSED MILK.	
4 doz. in case.	
Eagle.....	7 40
Crown.....	6 25
Genuine Swiss.....	8 00
American Swiss..	7 00

CRACKERS.	
Butter.	
Seymour XXX.....	6
Seymour XXX, cartoon.....	6½
Family XXX.....	6½
Family XXX, cartoon.....	6½
Salted XXX.....	6
Salted XXX, cartoon.....	6½
Kenosha.....	7½
Boston.....	8
Butter biscuit.....	6½

Soda, XXX.....	6
Soda, City.....	7½
Soda, Duchess.....	8½
Crystal Wafer.....	10
Reception Flakes.....	10
Oyster.	
S. Oyster XXX.....	6
City Oyster, XXX.....	6
Farina Oyster.....	6
CREAM TARTAR.	
Strictly pure.....	30
Telfer's Absolute.....	35
Grocers'.....	10 at 25

DRIED FRUITS.	
Domestic.	
APPLES.	
Sundried, sliced in bbls.	5
" quartered "	5
Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes	@7
APRICOTS.	
California in bags.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Evaporated in boxes.....	12 @ 12 1/2
BLACKBERRIES.	
In boxes.....	14
NECTARINES.	
70 lb. bags.....	7 1/2
25 lb. boxes.....	9 @ 9 1/2
PEACHES.	

Cal. evap. boxes	12
" " " " " " " "	9@10
" " " " " " " "	8@ 8 1/2
PEARS.	
California in bags	@.
PITTED CHERRIES.	
Barrels	10
50 lb. boxes	11
25 " "	12
PRUNELLES.	
30 lb. boxes	11
RASPBERRIES.	
In barrels	21 1/2
50 lb. boxes	22
25 lb. " "	23
Foreign.	
CURRANTS.	

Patras, in barrels.....	2 3/4
" in 1/4-bbls.....	2 3/4
" in less quantity	@ 4

PEEL.

Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes	2
Lemon " 25 " "	10
Orange " 25 " "	1

RAISINS.

Domestic.

London layers, 2 crown.....	1 40
" 3 " ".....	1 60
" fancy.....	1 80
Loose Muscats, boxes.....	1 80

	70 lb. bags	@5
	Foreign.	
Ondura, 29 lb. boxes.	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Sultana, 20 "	11	@ 12
Valencia, 30 "	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
PRUNES.		
Bosnia.....		@
California, 90x100 25 lb. bxs.	8	
" 80x90 "	8 1/2	
" 71 x80 "	9	
" 60x70 "	9 1/2	
Turkey.....		@5 1/2
Silver.....		11 1/2

ENVELOPES.	
XX rag, white.	
No. 1, 6 1/2	\$1 75
No. 2, 6 1/2	1 60
No. 1, 6	1 62
No. 2, 6	1 50
XX wood, white.	
No. 1, 6 1/2	1 35
No. 2, 6 1/2	1 25
Manilla, white.	
6 1/2	1 00
6	95
Coin.	
Mill No. 4	1 00

FLORINACEOUS GOODS.	
Farina.	
100 lb. kegs	3 30
Hominy.	
Barrels	3 00
Grits	3 50
Lima Beans.	
Dried	4
Macaroni and Vermicelli.	
Domestic, 12 lb. box	11 50
Imported	10 00
Pearl Barley.	
Kegs	2 30

Peas.	
Green, bu.....	1 40
Split per lb	3 00
Sago.	
German	4
East India.....	5
Wheat.	
Cracked.....	5

FISH--Salt.	
Bloaters.	
Yarmouth.....	1 10
Cod.	
Pollock	

Whole, Grand Bank.....	6 26 1/2
Boneless, bricks.....	5 1/2 26 1/2
Boneless, strips.....	5 1/2 26 1/2
Halibut.....	12
Herring.....	18 20 1/2
Scaled.....	11 00
Holland, bbls.....	85
“ kegs.....	2 03
Round shore, 1/2 bbl..	1 10
“ “ 1/4 bbl..	

Mackerel.	
No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls., 90 lbs.....	11 00
No. 1, kits, 10 lbs.....	1 25
Family, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls., 100 lbs.....	5 50
" kits, 10 lbs.....	75
Sardines.	
Russian, kegs.....	45
Trout.	
No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls., 100lbs.....	6 50
No. 1, kits, 10 lbs.....	90
Whitefish.	
No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls., 100lbs.....	8 00
No. 1, kits, 10 lbs.....	1 10
Family, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls., 100 lbs.....	3 50

PLAYORING EXTRACTS.		
Jennings' D C.		
Lemon. Vanilla		
2 oz folding box...	75	1 25
3 OZ " "	1 00	1 50
4 OZ " "	1 50	2 00
6 OZ " "	2 00	3 00
8 OZ " "	3 00	4 00
GUN POWDER.		
Kegs	5 50	
Half kegs.....	3 00	
HERBS.		
Sage	15	

Hops	25
INDIGO.	
Madras, 5 lb. boxes	50
S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes..	50
JELLY.	
17 " balls	8
30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8
LICORICE.	
Pure	3
Calabria	22
Sicily	1
LYE.	
Condensed, 2 doz	2
" 4 doz	2
MATCHES.	
No. 9 sulphur	1
Anchor parlor	1
No. 2 home	1

Export parlor.....4 0

MINCE MEAT

NEW ENGLAND
CANNED
MINCE MEAT
T.E. DOUGHERTY,
CHICAGO, ILL. & PORT BRIDGE, N.E. WA.

3 or 6 doz. in case per doz.	1 00
MEASURES.	
Tin, per dozen.	
1 gallon	\$1 75
Half gallon	1 40
Quart	70
Pint	40
Half pint	40
Wooden, for vinegar, per doz.	
1 gallon	7 00
Half gallon	4 75
Quart	3 75

MOLASSES.	
Sugar house.....	13 1/2
Ordinary.....	10
Porto Rico.....	10
Prime.....	10
Fancy.....	10
New Orleans.	
Fair.....	10
Good.....	11
Extra good.....	12
Choice.....	13
Fancy.....	14

One half barrels, 3c extra	
OATMEAL.	
Barrels 200	@4 75
Half barrels 100	@2 50
ROLLED OATS.	
Barrels 180	@4 75
Half bbls 90	@2 50
PICKLES.	
Medium.	
Barrels, 1,200 count	\$3 50
Half barrels, 600 count	2 25

Small.	
Barrels, 2,400 count.	4 00
Half bbls, 1,200 count	2 50
PIPES.	
Clay, No. 216.....	1 75
" T. D. full count.....	75
Cob, No. 3.....	1 25
POTASH.	

Babbitt's	4 00
Penna Salt Co.'s	3 25
ROOT BEER	
Williams, per doz	1 75
" 3 doz. case	5 00
RICE	

Domestic.	
Carolina head.....	6
" No. 1.....	5
" No. 2.....	@ 4
Broken.....	3½
Imported.	
Japan, No. 1.....	6
" No. 2.....	5½
Java.....	5
Patna.....	5

SPICES.	
Whole Sifted.	
Allspice.....	10
Cassia, China in mats.....	8
" Batavia in bund.....	15
" Saigon in rolls.....	35
Cloves, Amboyna.....	22
" Zanzibar.....	13
Mace Batavia.....	80
Nutmegs, fancy.....	80
" No. 1.....	75
" No. 2.....	65

" "	white	25
" "	shot	19
Pure Ground In Bulk.		
Allspice		1
Cassia, Batavia		30
" "	and Saigon	25
" "	Saigon	35
Cloves, Amboyna		30
" "	Zanzibar	20
Ginger, African		15
" "	Cochin	18
" "	Jamaica	20
Mace Batavia		80
Mustard, Eng. and Trieste		25
" "	Trieste	27

Pepper, Singapore, black.....	30
" white.....	30
" Cayenne.....	25
Sage.....	25
"Absolute" in Packages.	
	1/8 1/4
Allspice.....	84 1 5/8
Cinnamon.....	84 1 5/8
Cloves.....	84 1 5/8
Ginger, jam.....	84 1 5/8
" Af.....	84 1 5/8
Mustard.....	84 1 5/8
Pepper.....	84 1 5/8
Sage.....	84

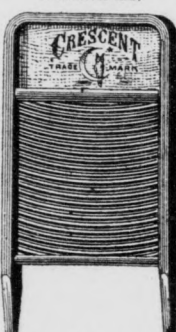
SAL SODA.

Granulated, boxes.....	12
SEEDS.	
Anise.....	@12
Canary, Smyrna.....	4
Caraway.....	8
Cardamon, Malabar.....	90
Hemp, Russian.....	4
Mixed Bird.....	4½ @ 5
Mustard, white.....	6
Poppy.....	9
Rape.....	6
Cuttle bone.....	30

STARCH.	
Corn.	
20-lb boxes.....	6 1/2
40-lb ".....	6
Gloss.	
1-lb packages.....	5 1/2
3-lb ".....	5 1/2
6-lb ".....	6
40 and 50 lb. boxes.....	4 1/2
Barrels.....	4 1/2
SNUFF.	

Macaboy, in Jars.....	35
French Rappee, in Jars.....	43
SODA.	
Boxes.....	54
Kegs, English.....	44
SALT	
100 3-lb. sacks.....	\$2 25
60 5-lb. ".....	2 00
28 10-lb. sacks.....	1 80
20 14-lb. ".....	2 25
24 3-lb. cases.....	1 50
56 lb. dairy in linen bags..	1 50
28 lb. " drill ".....	1 10
WAGON	

56 lb. dairy in drill bags...	35
28 lb. " " " " " "	18
Ashton.	
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks..	75
Higgins.	
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks..	75
Solar Rock.	
56 lb. sacks.....	25
Common Fine.	
Saginaw	80
Manistee	80

SALERATUS. Packed 60 lbs. in box. Church's \$3 30 DeLand's 3 15 Dwight's 3 30 Taylor's 3 00		SOAP. LAUNDRY. Allen B. Wrisley's Brands. Old Country, 80 1-lb. 3 20 Good Cheer, 60 1 lb. 3 30 White Borax, 100 1/2 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 SCOURING AND POLISHING. Sapolio, kitchen, 3 doz. 2 50 " hand, 3 doz. 2 50		SUGAR. Cut Leaf @ 5 1/2 Cubes @ 5 Powdered @ 5 1/2 Granulated @ 4.69 Confectioners' A 4 1/2 @ 4.65 Soft A @ 4.31 White Extra C @ 4 1/2 Extra C @ 4 1/2 C @ 3 1/2 Yellow @ 3 1/2 Less than bbls. 1/2c advance		SYRUPS. Corn. Barrels 22 Half bbls. 24 Pure Cane. Fair 19 Good 25 Choice 30 SWEET GOODS. Ginger Snaps 8 Sugar Creams 8 Frosted Creams 9 Graham Crackers 8 1/2 Oatmeal Crackers 8 1/2		TEAS. JAPAN—Regular. Fair @ 17 Good @ 20 Choice @ 24 Choicest @ 34 Dust @ 10 SUN CURED. Fair @ 17 Good @ 20 Choice @ 24		CHOICEST. Dust @ 10 BASKET FIRED. Fair @ 18 Choice @ 25 Choicest @ 35 Extra choice, wire leaf @ 40 GUNPOWDER. Common to fair @ 25 Extra fine to finest @ 50 Choicest fancy @ 75 oolong. Common to fair @ 23 IMPERIAL. Common to fair @ 23 Superior to fine @ 30 YOUNG HYSON. Common to fair @ 18 Superior to fine @ 30 ENGLISH BREAKFAST. Fair @ 18 Choice @ 24 Best @ 40		TOBACCOS. Fine Cut. Palls unless otherwise noted Hiawatha 60 Sweet Cuba 34 McGinty 24 " 1/2 bbls. 22 Valley City 32 Dandy Jim 27 Torpedo 30 " in drums 19 Yum Yum 26 Plug. Sorg's Brands. Spearhead 38 Joker 22 Nobby Twist 30 Oh My 29 Scotten's Brands. Kyro 22 Hiawatha 38 Valley City 34 Finzer's Brands. Old Honesty 40 Jolly Tar 32 Middleton's Brands. Here It Is 31 Old Style 31 Jas. G. Butler & Co.'s Brands. Something Good 38 Toss Up 26 Out of Sight 25 Private Brands. Sweet Maple 30 L. & W. 26 Smoking. Boss 12 1/2 Colonel's Choice 13		WASHBOARDS.  Single Wilson \$2 00 Saginaw 1 75 Rival 1 40 Daisy 1 00 Langtry 1 10 Defiance 1 75 Double. Wilson 2 50 Saginaw 2 25 Rival 1 80 Defiance 2 00 Crescent 2 60 Red Star 2 75 Shamrock 2 50 Ivy Leaf 2 25 VINEGAR. 40 gr. 7 50 gr. 8 \$1 for barrel. WET MUSTARD. Bulk, per gal 30 Beer mug, 2 doz in case. 1 75 YEAST—Compressed. Fermentum per doz. cakes. " per lb. Fleischman, per doz cakes. " per lb.		GRAINS and FEEDSTUFFS WHEAT. No. 1 White (58 lb. test) 86 No. 1 Red (60 lb. test) 86 MEAL. Bolted 1 40 Granulated 1 50 FLOUR. Straight, in sacks 4 50 " " barrels 4 60 Patent " sacks 5 50 " " barrels 5 60 Graham " sacks 2 20 Rye " " 2 50 MILLSTUFFS. Car lots Less quantity Bran \$15 00 \$15 00 Screenings 15 00 15 00 Middlings 16 00 17 00 Mixed Feed 21 00 21 50 Coarse meal 21 00 21 50 CORN. Car lots 54 Less than car lots 56 OATS. Car lots 40 Less than car lots 42 HAY. No. 1 Timothy, car lots 13 50 No. 1 " ton lots 15 00 OILS. The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows, in barrels, f. o. b. Grand Rapids: Ecocene 9 Water White, old test @ 8 1/2 W. W. Headlight, 156° @ 7 1/2 Water White @ 7 Naptha @ 7 Stove Gasoline @ 7 1/2 Cylinder @ 27 Engine @ 13 Black, 25 to 30 deg. @ 7 1/2 FRESH MEATS. Swift & Company quote as follows: Beef, carcass 5 1/2 @ 6 1/4 " hind quarters 7 @ 8 " fore 4 @ 4 1/2 " ribs, No. 3 10 @ 11 " rounds 8 1/2 @ 10 Bologna 5 1/2 @ 6 Pork loins @ 4 1/2 " shoulders @ 8 1/2 Sausage, blood or head @ 4 1/2 " liver @ 4 1/2 " Frankfort @ 7 Mutton 8 @ 9 Veal 5 @ 6		HIDES, PELTS and FURS Perkins & Hess pay as follows, prices nominal: HIDES. Green 2 1/2 @ 3 1/4 Part Cured @ 3 1/4 Full " @ 4 Dry 5 @ 5 Kips, green 2 1/2 @ 3 1/4 " cured @ 4 Calfskins, green 4 @ 5 1/4 " cured 5 @ 7 Deaconskins 10 @ 30 No. 2 hides 1/2 off. PELTS Shearlings 10 @ 25 Lambs 20 @ 50 WOOL. Washed 20 @ 25 Unwashed 10 @ 20 MISCELLANEOUS. Tallow 3 1/2 @ 4 Grease butter 1 @ 2 Switches 1 1/2 @ 2 Ginseng 2 00 @ 2 50 POULTRY. Local dealers pay as follows for dressed fowls: Fowl 12 @ 13 Turkeys 13 @ 14 Ducks 13 @ 14 Live Poultry. Spring chickens, per lb. 16 @ 20 Fowls 10 @ 11 Turkeys 12 @ 13 Spring Duck 14 @ 16		PAPER & WOODENWARE PAPER. Straw 1 1/2 Rockfalls 2 Rag sugar 2 1/2 Hardware 2 1/2 Bakers 2 1/2 Dry Goods 5 1/2 @ 6 Jute Manilla @ 5 1/2 Red Express No. 1 5 1/2 " No. 2 4 1/2 TWINES. 48 Cotton 50 Cotton, No. 1 17 " No. 2 16 Sea Island, assorted 30 No. 5 Hemp 15 No. 6 " 15 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 40 Bowls, 11 inch. 50 " 13 " 90 " 15 " 1 00 " 17 " 2 35 " assorted, 17s and 19s 2 50 " 15s, 17s and 19s 2 75 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 " splint " No. 1 3 50 " " " No. 2 4 25 " " " No. 3 5 00		FISH and OYSTERS. F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows: FRESH FISH. Whitefish 7 @ 8 Trout 7 @ 8 Halibut @ 15 Clasces or Herring 5 @ 6 Bluefish 11 @ 12 Fresh lobster, per lb. 20 Soft crabs, per doz. 1 00 Shrimp, per gal. 1 25 Cod 10 @ 12 No. 1 Pickerel @ 8 Pike @ 7 Smoked White @ 7 OYSTERS—CANS. Fairhaven Counts @ 40 F. J. D. Selects @ 35 SHELL GOODS. Oysters, per 100 1 25 @ 1 50 Clams 75 @ 1 00
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

We Affirm That
Good Goods Make
Business.

HILLSIDE JAVA!

And Poor Goods
Mar
Business.

Grocerymen: Are you satisfied with your sales of *High Grade Coffees*?

Are you sure that you are selling the Best to be obtained?

HILLSIDE JAVA is a scientific combination of Private Plantation Coffees, selected by an expert and from which a cup of coffee can be made that will give universal satisfaction. Cup qualities always uniform which is one reason why it is a trade holder wherever introduced. **HILLSIDE JAVA** has many friends in Michigan! **DO YOU SELL IT?**



\$100 will be paid for a formula that will produce a Cup of Coffee better than Hillside!

Roasted in the Latest Improved Cylinders and Packed while hot into 50-lb. Cans only.

THE J. M. BOUR CO.,

Importers, Roasters and Jobbers of Fine Coffees,

140 Summit St., Toledo, O., also Detroit & New York.

We are represented in Michigan as follows: Eastern Michigan, P. V. HECHLER; Southern Michigan, M. H. GASSER; Western Michigan, Thos. FERGUSON ["Old Fergy"].

HOW A NATIONAL BANK BEGINS BUSINESS.

When, through the enterprise and industry of the North American settler, a new town is born amid the forest solitudes of the West or in the heart of some rich mineral region of the South, one of the institutions, the necessity for which is earliest felt by the infant colony, and the establishment of which is effected side by side with the church and the schoolhouse and the railway depot and the printing office, is a bank. And why not? For what the newspaper is in the dissemination of news, what the railroad is in the circulation of men and things, that is the bank in the circulation of capital.

So it was that the town of Babylon, Ala., was not yet a year old, when, on a bleak day in early December, might have been seen sitting around a comfortable fire in a private parlor of the newly-built hotel a group of four gentlemen. They have exchanged the usual commonplaces on the state of the weather, have discussed a bottle or two, and have cracked a few jokes, when Mr. Barnes, the owner of large mining interests near Babylon, who has arranged the meeting, remarks that he has for some weeks been thinking that the business of Babylon would be much helped if a bank were established. "I believe," he says, "that our town has grown sufficiently to warrant the undertaking; at least I have talked with quite a number of persons on the subject, and have received none but favorable opinions." Mr. Jones, a real estate man, says that he, too, has been considering the subject, and ventures the prediction that, with prudent management, the stock of the bank will be worth a premium of 25 per cent. within a year. Mr. Graham, a stationer, approves the scheme. So does Mr. Brown, the proprietor of a clothing establishment. The upshot of the meeting is that the four gentlemen agree to take into their confidence three more good men, to make up a board of directors; and that a day is fixed when they will all come together and make the necessary arrangements for the carrying out of their project.

NATIONAL VS. PRIVATE BANKS.

The day appointed arrives. There is a tacit understanding that the new bank is to be one of the system of national banks, for, even though the only privilege that national banks have over state or private banks is the right to issue circulating notes, and though the profits of a well-conducted bank are not derived mainly from circulation, but from the use of deposits, yet national banks have established a character which is of value to them in the accumulation of deposits. Every association under this law, whether in Maine or in Texas, is governed by the same principles, is subject to the same inspections, and is under the same penalties for the violation of any duty. Every association must make to the Comptroller of the Currency not less than five reports during each year, according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath of the president or cashier. These reports must exhibit in detail the resources and liabilities of the association at the close of business on any past day (sic) specified by the Comptroller, and must be transmitted to him within five days after the receipt of a requisition from him. The advantage to the people of this system is the existence of a power above the bank, to which they can appeal if injustice is done them.

There is some little difference of opinion as to what name is to be given the prospective bank. But on the suggestion of Mr. Barnes it is agreed that it be called "The National Commercial Bank of Babylon." The capital stock is fixed at \$100,000, notwithstanding that in places which, like Babylon, number less than 6,000 inhabitants, banks may (with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury) be organized with a capital as low as \$50,000. In cities with a population exceeding 50,000 persons, at least \$200,000 capital is required.

APPLICATION TO THE COMPTROLLER.

The first step that our seven gentlemen take is to make a written application

to the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington (who is the officer in charge of this department), giving the desired title of the bank, the location and proposed capital, and pledging themselves to become stockholders, of the organization. This application must have the endorsement of the Congressman from the district in which the bank is to be located. The Comptroller makes enquiries about the needs of Babylon and the character of the men, and if everything is satisfactory, sends some blanks for the signatures of the prospective stockholders. Next, articles of association are entered into, which specify in general terms the object for which the association is formed, and contain certain provisions (not inconsistent with law) which the association has seen fit to adopt for the regulation of its business and the conduct of its affairs. A copy of these articles, signed by each of our seven gentlemen, is forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, to be filed and preserved in his office.

This done, an "Organization Certificate" is executed, which specifies the name, location and amount of capital stock of the proposed bank, together with the names and places of residence of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each of them. Every director, according to law, must, during his continuance in office, be the *bona fide* owner of at least ten shares of stock of the par value of \$100 each, which shares must not be hypothecated or in any way pledged as security for any loan or debt. This certificate of organization, bearing the signature of every shareholder, and acknowledged before a judge of a court of record or a notary public, is transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency.

THE CAPITAL PAID IN.

Meanwhile Mr. Barnes and his confreres mindful of the law which says that at least 50 per cent. of the capital stock of an association must be paid in before the association will be permitted to begin business, have collected the necessary \$50,000. They state this fact in a certificate which they send to the Comptroller of the currency, at the same time declaring that all the provisions of the law with reference to organizing a bank have been observed. The Comptroller, if he is satisfied that the law has been properly complied with, gives to the association a certificate authorizing it to commence the business of banking. He reminds the gentlemen, however, that the balance due on the stock must be paid in in monthly installments of 10 per cent. each, the first installment to be paid on the thirtieth day from the date of the Comptroller's certificate of authority to commence business. He furthermore tells them that they must, without delay, deposit with him United States bonds equal to one-fourth their capital stock, and this whether or not they conclude to take out circulating notes. But, he says, they may deposit with him a larger amount of bonds (so it is not in excess of their capital stock actually paid in), and will thereupon be entitled to receive from him circulating notes equal in amount to 90 per cent. of the par value of such bonds.

PROFITS ON CIRCULATION.

And here I may be permitted a digression in order to explain a few things with reference to the profits incident to the right to issue circulating notes. It is well known that a prejudice has always existed in a greater or less degree against national banks because of this right. Other objections have been urged, but this has ever been the favorite argument with those inimical to the system. In 1863, when the National Bank Act went into effect, and for several years thereafter, the issuing of notes was, indeed, a profitable operation for the banks, for they were able to purchase at par the 6 per cent. bonds of the United States, on the deposit of which their circulation was based. The interest on these bonds was paid in gold coin, and gold was then at a high premium. It was necessary for the general government, in order to successfully inaugurate its new system, to offer a substantial inducement such as this to the

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—There are probably not over 50 barrels of apples in the Grand Rapids market, russets being about the only variety still to be had. These are firmly held at \$4 per barrel. Asparagus—25c per doz. bunches. Beans—Dry stock is scarce and higher and the market is quite likely to go still higher. Hand-lers have no difficulty in securing \$1.75 per bu. in car lots.

Beets—New, 40c per doz. Bermuda Onions—\$1.75 per crate of about 50 lbs.

Butter—The market would be badly glutted but for the fact that large handlers are putting most of their purchases into cold storage, acting on the assumption that the price is now as low as it will be later on. Dealers pay 12@13c for choice dairy, holding at 14@15c.

Cauliflower—\$2 per doz. Cabbages—New stock is in fair demand at \$3 @ \$3.50 per crate of 125 lbs.

Cucumbers—50c per doz. Dried Apples—Sundried is held at 4@4½c and evaporated at 5½@6c.

Eggs—The market is a little weak. Jobbers pay about 12½c and hold at 13@14c. Egg Plant—\$1.75 per doz.

Honey—14c per lb. Very scarce. Lettuce—Grand Rapids Forcing is in fair demand at 14c per lb.

Onions—Green are in fair demand at 12c per dozen bunches. Peas—Green, \$1.25 per bu.

Pieplant—12@14c per lb. Pineapples—\$1.25@1.75 per doz.

Potatoes—Old stock firm and strong at 40c per bushel. New stock is in limited supply and demand at \$1.25 per bushel.

Radishes—25c per doz. bunches. Southern Onions—\$1.60 per bushel sack.

Summer Squash—4c per lb. Strawberries—Indiana fruit is in plentiful supply at \$2.10c per qt.

Tomatoes—\$4 per bushel. Wax Beans—\$1.25 per bu.

PROVISIONS.

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

PORK IN BARRELS.	
Mess, new.	10 75
Short cut	11 75
Extra clear pig, short cut.	13 50
Extra clear, heavy.	
Clear, fat back.	12 75
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.	7½
Ham Sausage.	9
Tongue Sausage.	9
Frankfort Sausage.	7½
Blood Sausage.	5
Bologna, straight.	5
Bologna, thick.	5
Head Cheese.	5

LARD.	
Kettle	
Rendered.	
Granger.	
Family.	
Com.	
Terces.	7½
50 lb. Tins.	8
20 lb. Pails.	8½
10 lb.	8½
5 lb.	8½
3 lb.	8½

BEEF IN BARRELS.	
Extra Mess, warranted 300 lbs.	6 50
Extra Mess, Chicago packing.	6 50
Boneless, rump butts.	9 00

SMOKED MEATS—Canned or Plain.	
Hams, average 20 lbs.	10½
" " 16 lbs.	11
" " 12 to 14 lbs.	11
" picnic	8
" best boneless.	8½
Shoulders.	7
Breakfast Bacon, boneless.	7
Dried beef, ham prices.	8½
Long Cuts, heavy.	6½
Biskets, medium.	6½
" light.	6½

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:

STICK CANDY.	
Full Weight.	Bbls. Pails.
Standard, per lb.	6
" H. H.	6
" Twist	6
Boston Cream	20 lb. cases 8½
Cut Leaf.	7
Extra H. H.	cases 7 8

MIXED CANDY.	
Full Weight.	Bbls. Pails.
Standard.	6
Leader.	7
Royal.	6½
Nobby.	7
English Rock.	7
Conserves.	7
Broken Taffy.	8
Peanut Squares.	8
French Creams.	10
Valley Creams.	13
Midget, 30 lb. baskets.	8
Modern, 30 lb.	8

FANCY—in bulk.	
Full Weight.	Pails.
Lozenges, plain.	10
" printed.	11
Chocolate Drops.	11½
Chocolate Monumentals.	13
Gum Drops.	5½
Moss Drops.	8
Sour Drops.	8½
Imperial.	10

FANCY—in 5 lb. boxes.	
Per Box.	
Lemon Drops.	55
Sour Drops.	55
Peppermint Drops.	55
Chocolate Drops.	60
H. M. Chocolate Drops.	90
Gum Drops.	40@50
Licorice Drops.	1.00
A. B. Licorice Drops.	80
Lozenges, plain.	80
" printed.	65
Imperial.	60
Mottos.	70
Cream Bar.	55
Molasses Bar.	55
Hand Made Creams.	85@95
Plain Creams.	80@90
Decorated Creams.	1.00
String Rock.	65
Burnt Almonds.	1.00
Wintergreen Berries.	60

CARAMELS.	
No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb. boxes.	34
No. 1, " " " "	51
No. 2, " " " "	28
No. 3, " " " "	42
Stand up, 5 lb. boxes.	90

ORANGES.	
Californias, 126 and 300	3 50@4 00
" 150, 176 and 300.	4 50
Messinas, choice 200.	@
" 160.	@

LEMONS.	
Messina, choice, 300.	@3 50
" fancy, 300.	@4 00
" choice 300.	@3 50
" fancy 300.	@4 00

OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Figs, fancy layers, 6lb.	@13
" " 10lb.	@14
" extra 14lb.	@15
" " 20lb.	@18
Dates, Fard, 10-lb. box.	@ 8½
" 50-lb. "	@ 6½
" Persian, 50-lb. box.	4½@ 5

NUTS.	
Almonds, Tarragona.	@17
" Ivaca.	@15½
" California.	@17
Brazil, new.	@ 8
Filberts.	@11½
Walnuts, Grenoble.	@13½
" Marbot.	@
Chili.	@10
Table Nuts, fancy.	@12½
" choice.	@11½
Pecans, Texas, H. P.	@14
Cocoanuts, full sacks.	@4 25

PEANUTS.	
Fancy, H. P., Suns.	@ 5½
" Roasted.	@ 7½
Fancy, H. P., Flags.	@ 5½
" Roasted.	@ 7½
Choice, H. P., Extras.	@ 4½
" Roasted.	@ 6½
California Walnuts.	12½

4th of JULY

It is the Caper in this Era to make preparation for such events considerably in advance. We are "in the swim" and shall be prepared to furnish everything in the way of

FIREWORKS.

When you get ready to order, let us furnish you with quotations.

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 CURE TALLOW FOR MILL USE.

banks operating under the liberal charters granted by the legislatures of the several states. The conversion of banks to the new system was, indeed, for a time very slow, for the National Bank Act held out to them many unwelcome restrictions and visitations, and gave their operations a degree of publicity which was then looked upon with disfavor by many bankers who were entitled to public confidence, and, of course, by all who were not. The valuable franchise of issuing circulating notes was, however, too strong a temptation to be long resisted, especially after Congress, in March, 1865, imposed a tax of 10 per cent. on the circulation of state banks, and on October 2, 1865, there were no fewer than 1,513 national banks in operation.

LOW PRICES OF SECURITIES.

If, now, we estimate the gain which banks at the present time derive from their circulation, we will see that things have undergone a great change. I look at this morning's paper and find United States 4 per cents quoted at 124, and 4½ per cents at 103. The 4s are due in 1907, the 4½s in 1891, and if we make a calculation we will find that, if held to maturity, they will net the investor but 2½ and 2-2-5 per cent. per annum respectively. Now, as has been said, banks are entitled to receive circulating notes equal in amount to only 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited by them, so that on the remaining 10 per cent. banks receive interest, without other privileges, in the same manner as any other holder of United States bonds. For the privilege of issuing notes they pay the Government a tax of 1 per cent. per annum on their circulation, and an additional tax is imposed by the respective state governments. Besides, banks pay the cost of the plates from which their notes are printed, and must contribute, each its share, to the support of an office at Washington, where the notes of all the banks are received and sent home for redemption, or, if torn or defaced, burned and exchanged for clean notes. Every week or two a package of bills is sent from Washington to the home of the bank for redemption, express charges to be paid "at the other end." As a guarantee to make good the expenses of these constant redemptions, the law requires that banks shall at all times keep on hand with the Treasurer of the United States an amount of lawful money equal to 5 per cent. of their respective circulations.

Thus, the profits growing out of a bank's circulating notes are now very small. The fact is that a very considerable number of large and well-managed banks long ago gave up their circulation, finding that it did not pay.

ISSUING CIRCULATING NOTES.

For the sake of illustration, however, we will suppose that Mr. Barnes and his brother directors (whose pardon we humbly beg for this long neglect) have concluded to issue circulating notes. But before they can do this they must deposit their bonds. The capital stock of \$100,000 is all paid in, and United States 4's are quoted at 124. So the directors see that they can buy in round numbers only \$80,000 of bonds with their \$100,000, allowing for brokerage, express charges and a little balance of ready cash. An order is sent to a banking house in New York to buy the bonds—registered bonds, *i. e.*, bonds which have the name of the payees inscribed upon their face, and which are payable to such payees or their assigns only. The order is duly executed, and in a few days the bonds arrive. They are assigned by the directors to the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the National Commercial Bank of Babylon, and are sent forthwith to that officer, to be held by him as security for such an amount of circulating notes as, under the law, he is authorized to issue to the new bank. The bonds are then done into a neat package, lettered and labeled, and assigned a place in one of the numerous pigeonholes of the big vault of the Treasurer of the United States. Once a year the bank sends an agent to examine the bonds and see if the record of them is correct, and if such is found

to be the case, a certificate to the Treasurer to that effect is executed. The Treasurer next sends a document to the Comptroller of the Currency stating that he holds the bonds, and the Comptroller issues an order for printing \$72,000 of notes in the name of the National Commercial Bank of Babylon. This is 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds, the Government requiring a margin of 10 per cent. to protect itself against a possible depreciation of the bonds.

SIGNING BANK BILLS.

The notes in blank come along in a few weeks, and, though it may seem a very nice thing to have one's name appear on a bank bill, I venture to say that the officers will complain of aching fingers, and will become disgusted with looking at their own names before the big pile has been perceptibly lowered. But there is no alternative, the bills must all be signed.

The preparations for beginning the business of banking are now complete. This business is now restricted by law, and consists of the discounting and negotiating of promissory notes and other evidences of debt, of the receiving of deposits, of the buying and selling of exchange, coin and bullion, and of the loaning of money on personal security. Loans on real estate are not permitted, as this is a security which is not readily convertible, and a national bank, save the building wherein it transacts its business, can hold real estate only: 1. By way of security for or in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in good faith; 2. By way of purchase under sales ordered by courts in order to secure debts due the bank. And such real estate cannot be held for a longer period than five years. Nor may a bank loan money on the security of its own capital stock or make accommodation loans to any person, company, corporation or firm, to an amount exceeding one-tenth of its capital.

As to the profits of a bank they are derived: 1. From the capital; 2. From the circulation; 3. From the deposits. Of these the deposits are, as a rule, the main source of revenue. Twice a year the directors look at the balance sheet, and if business has been good, declare a dividend. But first the surplus fund must be looked to, the law providing that until the surplus of a bank is equal to 20 per cent. of its capital, no dividend shall be paid until at least one-tenth of its profits has been added to the surplus.

M. S. HAAS.

The United States government formula for whitewash, when properly made and applied, gives a white which does not easily wash or rub off. To ten parts of slacked lime add one part best hydraulic cement. Mix well with salt and water and apply quite thin.

Crockery & Glassware

LAMP BURNERS.	
No. 0 Sun.....	45
No. 1 ".....	50
No. 2 ".....	75
Tubular.....	75
LAMP CHIMNEYS.—Per box.	
6 doz. in box.....	1 75
No. 0 Sun.....	1 88
No. 1 ".....	2 40
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.....	06½
Jugs, ½ gal., per doz.....	75
" 1 ".....	90
" 2 ".....	1 80
Milk Pans, ½ gal., per doz. (glazed 75c).....	80
" " 1 gal., per doz. (" 90c).....	78

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Schedule in effect May 15, 1892.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.	
Arrive from Leave going	South.
For Saginaw and Cadillac.....	5:15 a.m.
For Traverse City & Mackinaw.....	9:20 a.m.
For Saginaw & Traverse City.....	2:00 p.m.
For Petoskey & Mackinaw.....	8:10 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.	
Arrive from Leave going	North.
For Cincinnati.....	6:20 a.m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago.....	11:45 a.m.
For Fort Wayne and the East.....	2:00 p.m.
For Cincinnati.....	5:30 p.m.
For Chicago.....	10:40 p.m.
From Saginaw.....	10:40 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.

For Muskegon—Leave.	From Muskegon—Arrive.
7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.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 a.m. 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.
Ar. Chicago.....	3:00 p.m.
11:45 a.m. train through Wagner Parlor Car.	7:55 a.m.
11:05 p.m. train daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car.	
Lv. Chicago.....	3:10 p.m.
Ar. Grand Rapids.....	8:35 p.m.
3:10 p.m. through Wagner Parlor Car.	11:15 p.m.

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

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

Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway.

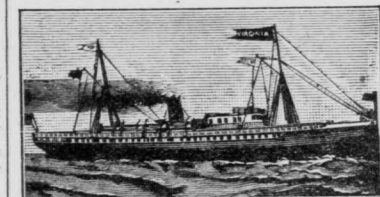
In connection with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern or Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee offers a route making the best time between Grand Rapids and Toledo.

VIA D., L. & N.	
Lv. Grand Rapids at.....	7:15 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.
Ar. Toledo at.....	12:55 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 10:30 p.m.
Return connections equally as good.	
W. H. BENNETT, General Pass. Agent, Toledo, Ohio.	

SHORT LINE TO CHICAGO.

Via the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway and the

Goodrich Line.



The Magnificent New, Fast Steamships,

"Atlanta" and "City of Racine"

Built expressly for this route. Each steamship 1,200 tons burthen, with sleeping accommodations for 300 passengers. These steamships have immense reserve power which enables them to make their regular schedules in the most unfavorable weather.

SCHEDULE:

LEAVE GRAND RAPIDS daily, except Sunday, at 5:10 p.m., via D. G. H. & M. Ry, arrive in Grand Haven 6:15 p.m.
LEAVE GRAND HAVEN 8:30 p.m. daily except Saturday, via Goodrich Line, arrive in Chicago at 6:00 a.m.
NOTE—Saturday trips resumed on May 14.
RETURNING—Leave Chicago daily except Sunday at 7:30 p.m. via Goodrich Line and arrive in Grand Rapids at 6:45 a.m. daily.
NOTE—Sunday trips resumed May 15.

GRAND RAPIDS TO CHICAGO, ONLY \$3.90

And for the round trip, \$6.50 Stateroom Berth included

Through tickets can be had at the city office and depot of the D. G. H. & M. Ry, Grand Rapids; also at all stations on the D. G. H. & M. Ry, D. L. & N. R. R., G. R. & I. R. R. and T. S. & M. Ry.
JOHN SINGLETON,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.

CINSENC ROOT.

We pay the highest price for it. Address

PECK BROS., Wholesale Druggists
GRAND RAPIDS

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

DEPART.	ARRIVE
Detroit Express.....	7:00 a.m.
Mixed.....	7:05 a.m.
Day Express.....	1:30 p.m.
*Atlantic & Pacific Express.....	10:30 p.m.
New York Express.....	5:40 p.m.

*Daily.
All other daily except Sunday.
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express trains to and from Detroit.

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. BAIGES, Gen'l Agent, 85 Monroe St.
A. ALMQUIST, Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
Geo. W. Munson, Union Ticket Office, 67 Monroe St.
O. W. RUGGLES G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.



TIME TABLE

NOW IN EFFECT.

EASTWARD.	
Trains Leave	*No. 14 *No. 16 *No. 18 *No. 82
Lv. Chicago.....	8:30 p.m.
Lv. Milwaukee.....	7:30 p.m.
G'd Rapids, Lv.....	6:50 a.m.
Ionian.....	7:45 a.m.
St. Johns.....	8:30 a.m.
Owosso.....	9:05 a.m.
E. Saginaw.....	10:45 a.m.
Bay City.....	11:30 a.m.
Flint.....	10:05 a.m.
Pt. Huron.....	11:55 a.m.
Pontiac.....	10:53 a.m.
Detroit.....	11:50 a.m.

WESTWARD.	
Trains Leave	*No. 81 *No. 11 *No. 13 *No. 15
Lv. Detroit.....	1 5p
G'd Rapids, Lv.....	7:05 a.m.
St. Johns.....	8:35 a.m.
Milwaukee Str.....	6:00 a.m.
Chicago Str.....	6:00 a.m.

*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. 15 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 MAY 15, 1892.

AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

Lv. G'D RAPIDS.....9:00 a.m. 12:05 p.m. *11:35 p.m.

Ar. CHICAGO.....5:16 p.m. 5:25 p.m. *7:05 a.m.

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

Lv. CHICAGO.....8:25 a.m. 4:45 p.m. *11:15 p.m.

Ar. G'D RAPIDS.....3:15 p.m. 10:10 p.m. *6:10 a.m.

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

Lv. Grand Rapids.....9:00 a.m. 12:05 p.m. *11:35 p.m.

Ar. Grand Rapids.....*6:10 a.m. 3:15 p.m. 10:10 p.m.

TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.

Lv. G. R.....10:00 a.m. 12:05 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 8:30 p.m.

Ar. G. R.....10:55 a.m. 3:15 p.m. 5:25 p.m.

TO AND FROM MANISTEE, TRAVERSE CITY AND ELK RAPIDS.

Lv. Grand Rapids.....7:25 a.m. 5:17 p.m.

Ar. Grand Rapids.....11:45 a.m. 9:40 p.m.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Grand Rapids and Chicago—Wagner Sleepers—Leave Grand Rapids *11:35 p.m.; leave Chicago 11:15 p.m. Parlor Buffet Cars—Leave Grand Rapids 12:05 p.m.; leave Chicago 4:45 p.m.

Free Chair Cars—Leave Grand Rapids 9:00 a.m.; leave Chicago 3:25 a.m.

Between Grand Rapids and Manistee—Free Chair Car—Leaves Grand Rapids 5:17 p.m.; leaves Manistee 6:55 a.m.

DETROIT, MAY 15, 1892

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. G'D RAPIDS.....6:25 a.m. *1:00 p.m. 5:40 p.m.

Ar. DETROIT.....10:50 a.m. *5:10 p.m. 10:40 p.m.

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

Lv. DETROIT.....7:05 a.m. *1:15 p.m. 5:40 p.m.

Ar. G'D RAPIDS.....12:00 m. *5:15 p.m. 10:15 p.m.

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

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

Lv. Grand Rapids.....7:05 a.m. 4:15 p.m.

Ar. Grand Rapids.....11:50 a.m. 10:40 p.m.

TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.

Lv. Grand Rapids.....6:25 a.m. 1:00 p.m. 5:40 p.m.

Ar. from Lowell.....12:00 m. 5:15 p.m.

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.

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. 375 Whitney Block,
DETROIT.—MICH

The Cheerful Merchant.

From the National Grocer.

We once heard a very successful merchant say that there was something else necessary for success in business besides capital; that it was his experience that many of the failures he had known were really the result of bad management and discourteous treatment of his customers; that it was not necessary in every case that large capital should be employed in business, as there were other elements of success which were more important to the beginner than capital. Capital, of course, has its uses, but it will not secure success without other favorable conditions. The merchant who has a cheerful disposition has always the advantage over those who are not so fortunate and who at times suffer attacks of melancholy. We have known a merchant when he was attending to his duties in the store, have a most cheerful, bright countenance, inviting and giving confidence to his patrons when he was full of trouble and weighed down

with anxiety. The merchant who carries all his troubles into his store is committing a blunder that will tell against him in the development of his business. It is practically impossible for anyone to be a successful retail merchant who does not possess a cheerful disposition and an even temperament. Patrons do not consider the merchant or his troubles. They simply demand attention and good service and refuse positively to make any allowances for contingencies over which the merchant has no control. We have often heard ladies say that they liked to make purchases at certain stores because the proprietor was always so pleasant in his manner, so much so that it was a pleasure to be waited on by him. We would advise all merchants to give this little feature of everyday life some consideration, and they will certainly receive many advantages from it.

Which Course Are You Pursuing?

Let two men start together in life as shoemakers, with a view to do their best

in getting on in the world, as Henry Wilson did sixty years ago. They are equal in skill and endurance and can work twelve hours a day at a fair stroke without impairing health. Working by the piece, they find they can earn sixteen and two-third cents an hour, or at the rate of two dollars a day. There is no difference between them in purpose, and only the small difference in the method in getting on, that James thinks he will sooner get in comfortable circumstances by working twelve hours a day, and John imagines that nine hours will answer the purpose just as well. At the end of the year of the three hundred days they find that James has earned six hundred dollars, and John but four hundred and fifty dollars. They keep on at this rate ten years, and James has laid by two thousand dollars, and John nothing. Now the two thousand of James earns ten dollars a month for him, and is better than a good apprentice, because he pays the fund no wages and it costs nothing for board. The reason why they are now

so wide apart is that the extra hours of James have yielded fifteen hundred dollars principal in the ten years, and five hundred dollars in interest. John has nothing, because the expense of living of each and support of the families has amounted to four hundred and fifty dollars for each. In ten years more James will have interest money sufficient to meet the family expense of four hundred and fifty dollars, and John will be with his nose still on the grindstone.

The versatility of the country store-keeper is exemplified by the Maine man who advertises that he deals in dry and fancy goods, boots and shoes, groceries, grain, feed, crockery and hardware; he keeps the postoffice, is justice of the peace, is a conveyancer, agent of an insurance company; he runs a set of hay scales; he has "ice cool soda and other cool drinks," has famous ten and five cent cigars; is agent for a very loud fertilizer, and furnishes aristocratic eggs for putting under aristocratic hens.

AMBOY CHEESE.

Handle it this season and see if you don't sell more cheese than you ever did before. You will have no cheese drying up on your hands and losing you money but instead will have more good hard dollars to jingle in your pocket than ever before.

OLNEY & JUDSON GROCER CO.



Even the Back of Your Head will Smile if You Handle



GERMAN

COFFEE

AND

VICTOR

BAKING POWDER

COFFEE STRONG, RICH and FRAGRANT.

A Combination of Old Dutch Java and the Finest Mocha. Always in 1-lb papers, never sold in bulk.

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

VICTOR BAKING POWDER IS THE BEST!

Strictly Pure! Highest Leavening Qualities! Always Uniform Wholesome!

SOLD BY JOBBERS EVERYWHERE.

Packed 4 doz. case, 6 oz., at 80c per doz.

" 4 " " 9 " \$1.20 "

" 2 " " 16 " 2.00 "

HIGH GRADE GOODS within the reach of ALL.

THE TOLEDO SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio,

PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA.

Roasters of HIGH GRADE COFFEES, Grinders of PURE SPICES.

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.

REFER to our catalogue for immense lines of summer goods. We are showing bargains on every page. Sent on request.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

H. LEONARD & SONS.

NOTICE our prices of Tinware and Hardware and House Furnishing Goods. Is there a hardware firm in the country that thinks we do not handle any goods in their line? He is a curious merchant that will not take the trouble to send for a catalogue.

H. LEONARD & SONS.

REFER to our Catalogue No. 108, pages 65 to 100 for complete lists of our new stock of glassware. If you have not received a copy we will mail one on receipt of postal.

H. LEONARD & SONS,

IS there a good line of our well known "Leonard" Refrigerators in your town? If not write us for special discount on this useful line of goods. We will quote bottom rates, and the goods have more "selling points" than any Refrigerator known.

Extraordinary

Values Now Offered
In New Glassware
For Summer
Season 1892.

Compare our new reduced prices with those from any other jobber or manufacturer and you will at once see that no other firm can offer you such genuine bargains. These new things are our specials of which we have bought

Tremendous Quantities

and are going to give the trade the advantages we obtained.

Are You Ready for your

Summer Stock

—OF—

White and Decorated

CROCKERY ?

Don't fail to see our splendid assortment.

Correspondence solicited for new stocks of this staple line of merchandise.



"SILVER KING" Engraved Crystal Glassware. Brightest, clearest, finest glass ever produced from any factory. New shapes which exactly please the popular fancy and make this the easiest and best selling line ever offered. Just order a trial package at our reduced price, \$9.15.

"SILVER KING" Engraved Glassware.

ASSORTED AS FOLLOWS:

1-3 doz. sets,	\$7 14	\$2 38
1-6 " 9 in. salvers	4 04	67
1-6 " 6 in. nappies	1 80	37
1-6 " 7 " "	2 55	40
1-6 " 8 " "	3 40	52
2 " 4 " "	26	52
2 " 5 in. comports	32	64
1-6 " celeries	2 98	49
1/4 " 1/2 gal. pitchers	5 10	1 28
2 " Tumblers	94	1 88
Barrel 35c net.		9 15



Brightly etched "Silver Dollar" pattern. New and stylish design never shown before. The etched "Silver Dollar" on every piece is a pretty idea which relieves the plain glass just enough to make it attractive. The quality is the best made in the United States, and is here offered by us at no more than you often pay for vastly inferior goods.

Assorted Package Silver Dollar Glassware

ASSORTED AS FOLLOWS:

1/4 doz. sets,	\$6 75	\$1 69
1/4 " cake trays	2 03	51
1/4 " pickles	90	22
1-12 " 10 in. salvers	4 50	37
1-6 " 1/2 gal. pitchers	4 05	67
2 " tumblers	76	1 52
1 " t'thpick holders	72	72
1-6 " celeries	2 03	34
2 " 4 in. nappies	50	1 00
2 " 4 in. comports	73	1 46
1-6 " 7 in. nappies	1 80	30
1-6 " 8 in. nappies	2 70	45
Package 50c net		\$9 25



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