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GRAND RAPIDS, AUGUST 31, 1892.

NO. 467

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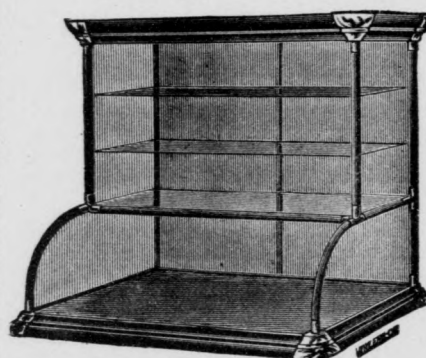
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MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

VOL. 9.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1892.

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THE CANDIDATE AT BINNACLE.

"If I only had Twemlow's secret of making a ten-pound sentence weigh a ton," reflected the Rev. Leander Knox sadly, as he came away from an interview with the secretary of the Committee on Distribution of Ministers.

He was a pleasant-faced young man of somewhat slender physique and a quite unnecessary stoop. He had sufficient skill in the making of sermons and an agreeable voice for their delivery. He was also very much in earnest regarding his work, and thought it the greatest thing in the world to be a worthy minister. But he had one seemingly fatal defect. He was unimpressive. The few judicious persons who are the salt of every congregation found pleasure and profit in his thoughtful sermons, but the majority slumbered or allowed their minds to wander at will.

"Yes, Mr. Knox," the Secretary had said, kindly, "they liked you very well at East Corsica. In fact they came near giving you a call; but there were some—you know there always are some—who thought they wanted a preacher with more animation."

"Probably Deacon Cross and Mr. Slobridge," thought the young minister. They both closed their eyes when the opening voluntary began and didn't show any further signs of life until it was time for the last hymn. But he said nothing. He only sighed and looked down at his carefully polished shoes, both of which showed signs of breaking open at the sides.

"Now, the people at Binnacle want a young man," continued the Secretary, briskly and with even more kindness than before. "I think you'd better go there for next Sunday."

"Binnacle?" said Mr. Knox, hesitatingly, "that's quite a distance, isn't it?" "Oh, yes, it's a long way, clear up the east coast, you know. But you go the whole distance by boat, and the fare is ridiculously low just now."

There was a comprehending twinkle in the Secretary's eye as he spoke.

"Thank you," replied the Rev. Leander, with a sigh of relief. "I—I shall be glad to go wherever you recommend. But do you think the people of Binnacle will be less critical of my—my unfortunate lack of animation?"

He flushed painfully as he remembered that it was but a few weeks since he had thought of East Corsica and Binnacle as places altogether too small for the exercise of his talents.

"Why, no," rejoined the Secretary, candidly, "I don't suppose they will. But you see, my dear fellow, there isn't going to be a lack of animation any more. Forewarned is forearmed, of course, and the impression you will make depends altogether upon yourself. There's plenty of good stuff in you. Just give it a chance to come out. Drop in here when you get back from Binnacle. I'll warrant you'll have something good to report. Boat leaves at seven Saturday night. Good-by and good luck to you!"

The Secretary nodded a good-humored

dismissal and turned his attention to a heap of unopened letters.

After that first envious wish for the secret of Twemlow's oratory, the young minister's reflections took on a more cheerful hue as he walked homeward. His slight figure grew more erect, and he even whistled a bar or two of a college song under his breath. The Secretary's words had done him good. He felt a glow of ardor—a desire to prove then and there that those words were true. The subject for a sermon particularly appropriate to the people of Binnacle flashed into his mind, and its outline began to take shape as he walked. From that it was easy to pass in imagination to the picture of a well-filled church and the eager faces of people who drank in every word he was preaching. Not a single nodding head or wandering eye, but a breathless intentness through which his voice resounded like the strokes of a bell, waking an echo in every soul. How glorious it would be to have such power for good! The glowing colors of his vision quickly blotted out the remembrance of many listless and unsympathetic audiences.

He went eagerly to work upon the sermon which was to be his masterpiece. Never before had his mind been so active and illuminated as now. The subject unfolded itself with wonderful clearness and he was able to clothe his thought in simple but effective phraseology. Illustration and anecdote and apt quotation came crowding upon him as he worked. It was a theme which had been a long time ripening in his mind, and under the stimulus of new hope he poured out his soul upon the paper with a fiery energy which astonished even himself.

"There!" said he, as he flung down the pen and clasped his hands, trembling with excitement, above his head. "I know there's 'go' enough in that sermon, and if I don't stick my miserable self in between it and the people next Sunday morning it will do some good."

And then he went to bed and dreamed that the people of Binnacle were so determined to have him for their minister that they put their church upon a raft and chased him with it all up and down the Atlantic coast, giving him "a call" through an enormous speaking trumpet every time they came within hailing distance.

It was a pity that this high tide of hope and courage could not have lasted; but by the time Rev. Leander Knox stepped on board the steamer on Saturday night all his feelings were at low ebb, and there was a large area of psychological mud flat in plain view. Food at the second-rate boarding-house, which he patronized, never anything more than passable, had been particularly unsavory that week. He had eaten but little, and was faint for lack of nourishment. He had the beginning of a bad headache. He was disgusted with his sermon, with himself, and, by anticipation, with the people of Binnacle, who would be sure to criticize.

"I know I shall make the flattest kind

of failure to-morrow," was his gloomy reflection as he took a seat on the upper deck. He had been just in time to secure a stateroom and there was a long line of tired and perspiring men stretching away from the purser's window who were doomed to disappointment. These late comers must either sit up all night, or seek the hospitality of the "gentlemen's cabin." The mercury was at ninety and many of the passengers had an unwashed appearance. People with sensitive noses would probably choose to sit up. Knox was sorry for those who had been less fortunate than himself, but his sorrow was mitigated by the fact that they were mainly sleek, well-fed citizens who would not be injured in the least by a little discomfort.

Some of them took it hard, though, that the purser had not foreseen their coming and reserved staterooms. They abused that caged animal almost beyond endurance before they were willing to move on and give place to others.

But at length all were disposed of, either satisfactorily or unsatisfactorily. The purser slammed his window down with a bang which contained the substance of many things he would have liked to say to these fault-finding passengers. The last pieces of freight were rushed on board, the moorings were cast off, and "the new and elegant steamer," *Queen City*, started on her eastward trip.

Knox watched the city blossom into innumerable lights and then slowly fade away. He enjoyed the changing panorama of the beautiful harbor flecked with little isles. The melancholy clang of a bell-buoy filled his heart with pleasant sadness.

There was plenty of amusement, too, in observing the groups of passengers about him. Several brisk flirtations were in progress between young women and young men whose dress and conversation were both somewhat flamboyant.

"That, now, might be rather a nice girl," mused the young minister, singling out the most promising one of a group, "if she only had 'the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit,' together with the price of one of her rings in soap."

The groups broke up into couples and began to promenade the crowded deck, all except one pair that took seats near the rail and began to caress each other with frank disregard for onlookers.

A very tall boy, whose well-preserved "best suit" was quite inadequate to his length of limb, extracted a cucumber and a jack-knife from his pockets and proceeded to make a meal of primitive simplicity in the presence of the passengers. He whittled away the rind and ate the long white lobe with great gusto and no apparent regret for lack of pepper and salt.

As the twilight faded away a chill wind came up from the east and produced one of those sudden changes of temperature which have made New England weather a never-failing theme of song and story. Knox hastened inside. He was thinly dressed, and did not wish to run the risk of a cold in head and throat. It would not do to add a disagreeable voice to his unimpressive manner.

The "saloon" was well filled, and at first the young minister looked in vain for an unoccupied seat. He looked at his watch, and considered whether it would be best to go directly to his stateroom. No, he would not do that. It would be impossible to go to sleep, and

he would gain nothing except an additional hour of worry about to-morrow. He would find a corner where he could sit and watch what was going on and forget all about Binnacle.

A young man who "carried cigars" sat at the piano accompanying himself in a comic song about Chicago. The audience was highly delighted with the twelve jokes which were neatly wrapped up in its twelve stanzas, and the laughter and applause were so great that the singer was obliged to stop several times and wait for the noise to subside.

"No lack of animation about him," thought Knox, as he looked with an amused smile at the performer, who was roaring and pounding with all his might, regardless of the fact that his voice was several sizes too large for the place. During the intervals of applause he rubbed his steaming forehead and the backs of his fat hands with a black silk handkerchief.

At last the Rev. Leander found an unoccupied seat far forward—a quarter of one of those red plush pies so dear and familiar to the eyes of experienced voyagers. There is no comfort in them, for the slender post which comes up through the center is absurdly inadequate as a resting place for four backs. But there they are by decree of the steamship company, and what is the American public that it should complain? It was no spirit of rebellion against what it had pleased an all-powerful corporation to ordain that made Knox pause for a moment before seating himself. There was a woman with a baby in the next section, and he was shy of babies. The mere recollection of a terrible infant that had sat next him in the horse-cars the week before made him turn hot.

But he was tired and must sit somewhere. He looked hard at the baby to make sure that it was asleep, and not immediately dangerous, before he dropped into the vacant seat, and then he sat up very straight and stiff, so as not to touch it. The mother seemed to notice his attitude and drew timidly back as far as she could. Knox had been so intent upon the baby that he had not really looked at her before. He felt a pang of dismay as he glanced down into her death-like face.

She was a poor pinched little creature, dressed in coarse and shabby black. Her hair, of no particular color, was strained tightly back from sunken, blue-veined temples, her ears were almost transparent and her little mouth, close shut as if with pain, showed only a slender line of livid blue.

There was a look of dull misery in her pale eyes, as she made a feeble effort to draw herself back out of the way. The baby lay across her lap, wrapped in a faded shawl. It moaned slightly when she moved, but did not cry out. Its eyes were open, or partly so, and even the young minister's unpracticed glance could see that it was in a sort of stupor very different from healthful sleep. He forgot that he was afraid of babies and touched the young mother on the arm.

"Madam," said he, "your child seems very ill. Can't I get something for it—or you?"

She seemed surprised at his interest, but not particularly grateful.

"No," said she, "I don't want nothin' 'cept to git through to St. John;" and she closed her eyes as if she were not desirous of further conversation.

Knox was as a rule easily rebuffed, but this time he was not willing to let the

matter drop. He looked intently at the child and ventured to touch one of the poor little hands that lay on the outside of the faded shawl. It was burning hot.

"I think," said he gently, "that you and your little one ought to be getting some sleep—with that long journey to St. John before you. Shall I call the stewardess and ask her to help you to your stateroom?"

"I didn't git no stateroom," replied the woman. "Staterooms is fer them that can afford to pay fer 'em. 'Twas all I could do to buy the tickets fer me an' my husban'."

"Your husband?" said Knox inquiringly.

"Yes, I'm takin' his body back to St. John," was the answer. "We've been out West, but ain't had no luck. Been burned out an' et out an' blowed out, an' now there ain't nothin' left—not even Dannel."

Her voice died forlornly away, not because she was overcome by bitter recollection, but there seemed to be nothing further worth saying. In a moment, however, she went on, stirred by some vague impulse of justice to Daniel's memory.

"Not but what he was a smart man an' a strivin' one, in spite of all his bad luck with fire an' hoppers an' cyclones, until he ketched the fever 'n' ager. That seemed ter sorter shake the life all outen him, an' he was glad to jest die an' git rid of worryin'."

The woman's tired, matter-of-fact tone stirred Knox more profoundly than sobs and cries could have done. It told of a misery too complete for ordinary manifestation. Wretchedness had fairly destroyed her sensibilities. She was past feeling anything except weariness, and was not roused to any show of interest when he spoke of the alarming condition of her child.

"Yes," said she listlessly, "I s'pose it's pooty sick. 'Twas sick when 'twas born an' ain't never been well since. I managed to git somethin' for it ter eat until this mornin', but we ain't either of us had nothin' to-day. P'raps that's partly what's aillin' of it."

The young man sprang to his feet. "Good heavens!" thought he, "here have I been pitying myself because of the hard fare at Mrs. McTaggart's, while these poor things were starving to death. It's lucky that I have a stateroom." His mind was working so fast as he walked away that he could not stop for connection between his ideas.

A moment later he was back, with the fat yellow stewardess.

"Come, chile!" said she, bending over the forlorn little widow, "come with me. Dis gen'l'man's foun'er room for yo' and yo' baby, an' I'se gwine git yo' toh baid jes' quick's I kin."

She put her strong arm under the shoulders of the trembling creature and helped her to rise, encouraging her all the while with soft, caressing tones. Knox marched off with the baby, without a blush, in spite of the many curious eyes that were watching.

"Get them whatever they like—tea and toast and a nice piece of beefsteak and plenty of milk for the baby," said he, as he handed his shawl-wrapped bundle in through the door of the stateroom.

"How kind people are!" he thought to himself. The voluble stewardess had overflowed with expressions of pity for his proteges, and it had seemed to him

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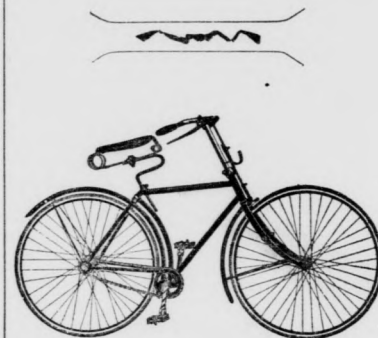
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that she was offering herself and all the resources of the *Queen City* for their use free of charge. But his ardent soul was destined to experience a chill not much later.

"I reck'n dose pore creeturs is as comferble as dey kin be made, sah, an' I won't fergit toh look in on 'em onct in a while endurin' de night. Dis hyar's de bill, sah, foh de tings what yo' ordered."

It seemed to Knox that the broad, coffee-colored face of the stewardess had lost something of that celestial sweetness which it had previously borne, and that her usually soft tones had taken on an unpleasant crispness. He took the slip of paper which she held out to him and with his other hand clutched nervously at a meagre pinch of silver in his vest pocket. It was all that he had left after his extravagant purchase of a state-room, and it was either five cents more or five cents less than the amount of this bill, he could not remember which. Cold sweat started out at the edges of his blonde hair, as he thought of being obliged to face that terrible congregation to-morrow without a cent in his pocket.

"An' sumpin's gotter be done foh dat po' baby," the stewardess went on, without seeming to notice the young minister's agitation. "'Tain't jes' vittles dat he's needin' toh chirk him up. No, sah. Jes' de minit dat I laid eyes on him, I seed dat he war a pow'ful sick chile. It's doctor's stuff he's needin', dat's what; an' de good Lawd on'y knows if 'tain't too late a'ready."

Knox stopped fingering the silver in his pocket. He saw now how little good he would be able to accomplish single-handed. These pitiful waifs whom chance had thrown upon his protection would need many more things before reaching St. John, and already he was at the end of his resources. He must do better for them than just to bestow his last cent upon their present necessities.

There was no lack of animation in his eyes as he glanced up and down the crowded saloon. He whispered a word to the stewardess, and then stepped forward to a position by the piano, where he could see and be seen of all.

There was a hush of expectation as he made his way through the throng. His chin was held up and his chest thrown so well forward that his snug Prince Albert coat strained hard at its upper buttons. The indications that he was going to make a speech were unmistakable.

The vocalist who was about to entertain the company with another song, had already tucked up his sleeves and struck a few preliminary notes on the piano, when he suddenly became aware of a rival influence. He wheeled around on his stool and stared sulkily at the slender black figure, now almost within arm's length.

"S'pose he thinks *he* can sing," muttered the cigar-man to his friend who "carried pipes." "Rather poor taste I should say, to stick himself forrard while I'm doin' the entertainin' act."

"Hs-s-sh!" replied the man of pipes warningly. "It ain't no comic-song he's got on his mind, I'll bet ye the drinks. He's a preacher, and he looks as if he would bust if he doesn't get a chance to speak pretty quick."

There were probably a hundred and fifty people within the sound of his voice as the young minister began to speak. This, of itself, was an inspiration to one who had been accustomed to address

audiences ranging from thirty upwards. But more inspiring still was the look of eager interest on every face. Even those who had not enjoyed the cigar-man's racy song now laid aside their novels and newspapers in order to give Knox their undivided attention. The flirtating young men and women stood in respectful silence looking over the heads of those who were seated, and for a little while the thin boy ceased to extract eatables from the pockets of his coat.

There was no striving after fine phrases in the simple story that Knox had to tell. He spoke with an unaffected earnestness, which went straight to its mark. His voice was broken and his eyes were wet with tears as he described the wretched mother and her dying baby. Between his slow words came the throbbing of the engine, as if a great heart were beating in tender response to his appeal. Most of the women in the room were crying quietly, but without any attempt at concealment, and the men swallowed hard at something that would not down. The cigar-man abruptly turned his broad back upon the company, flourished his black silk handkerchief, and blew a tremendous blast, while his more excitable friend sprang up exclaiming,—

"Want money? Well I guess. Where's my hat? You've given us a mighty good sermon, Mr. Preacher, and now you just take a rest while I run the collection. These folks are just achin' to shell out."

Throwing a crisp bank-note into the crown of his new straw hat, the man of pipes went briskly about among the people, exhorting them not to be stingy.

Meanwhile a tall, stoop-shouldered man with dark, kindly face pushed forward to where Knox stood.

"I'm Dr. Silas Merrithew of Binnacle," said he, "and mother here," turning to his wife, who stood just behind him, tearful but smiling, "has been saying all sorts of mean things about herself and me because we didn't look after those poor creatures ourselves. We saw them the first part of the evening, and ought to have had decency enough not to shirk our duty off on to your young shoulders."

"Yes, indeed!" exclaimed Mrs. Merrithew, clasping the Rev. Leander's hand with great cordiality, "I'm real proud of you, but I'm just as ashamed of myself and the doctor as I can be."

"Never mind, wife," said the doctor good-naturedly; "as long as there's a good captain, I guess we can afford to be lieutenants this time. Now we'll go and see what can be done for your charges, Mr.—Mr.—?"

"Knox,—Leander Knox," replied the young man with quickly beating heart. His shyness was beginning to come back, for he suspected that these two people were pillars of the church in Binnacle. To-morrow, instead of praising him, they would be thinking what a dull young man he was, and wondering why the Secretary had sent them such a stick.

"Why, bless my soul, Clara, this is the very man that's going to preach to us to-morrow!" cried the doctor, his lean, brown face fairly aglow with delight. "How pleasant it is to have met you under such circumstances!" He shook both of the young man's hands this time, and then went away to his patients.

"Parson," said the man of pipes, coming up with his hat full of bills and silver, "there ain't no manner of doubt that you've made a scoop. These blamed cart wheels have nearly busted the crown

out of my hat," and he emptied the contents with a loud crash upon the piano cover.

"Well, you see, Jim," said the cigar man, with a confidential wink at the company, "this sort of experience comes pretty hard on a hat that never had *any-thing* in it before."

"Forty-eight, seventy-five," said Jim, frowning at the interruption of his count, but not otherwise taking notice of the gibe.

It was in truth a generous sum that had resulted from the young minister's appeal, and his eyes shown with love and gratitude as he looked around upon the people and described in a few well-chosen words the good which their gift would accomplish.

"George," said the man of pipes in a loud whisper to his friend, "start her up, will you? None of your comic business this time, but something religious, you know, and sorter warm-hearted. Git in the divine an' human both somehow, can't you?"

George scratched his head and pondered deeply. "Can't scare up a thing," said he. Then he reached for Moody and Sankey, No. 5.

"I dunno," said Jim dubiously, "seems to me those are too jingly. Can't somebody think of somethin'?"

Knox struck up "Blest be the tie that binds," and it was vigorously sung through by the company.

"I tell you what," said Deacon Pinkham to Dr. Merrithew at the close of the Sunday morning service, "we ain't had such a houseful for years. I wonder what made our folks turn out so. They ain't any of 'em heard this man before, as far as I know."

"I heard him once before," replied the doctor with a sly smile, "and I liked him so well that I thought 'twould be a pity for any of our people to miss hearing him, too. So I hitched up and drove around some this morning to let folks know about him. Seems to be about the right sort, doesn't he?"

BENJAMIN A. GOODRIDGE.

When to Stop Advertising.

An English trade journal once requested a number of its largest advertisers to give their opinion concerning the best time to stop advertising, and the following replies were received:

"When population ceases to multiply and the generation that crowd on after you, and never heard of you, stop coming on."

"When you have convinced every one whose life will touch yours that you have better goods and lower prices than they can get anywhere else."

"When you perceive it to be the rule that the men who never advertise are outstripping their neighbors in the same line of business."

"When you stop making fortunes right in your very sight solely through the discreet use of this mighty agent."

"When you forget the words of the shrewdest business men concerning the main cause of their prosperity."

"When every man has become so thoroughly a creature of habit that he will certainly buy this year where he bought last year."

"When younger and fresher houses in your line cease starting up and using the newspaper in telling the people how much better they can do for them than you can."

"When nobody thinks it pays to advertise."

"Pharmacopolium," in big gilt letters, is the legend now adorning the plate glass front of the elegant pharmacy of George W. Sloan, of Indianapolis.

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT

BELKNAP, BAKER & CO.'S

Exclusive Carriage Repository

AND INSPECT THEIR LINE OF

**Carriages,
Surreys,
Phaetons,
Buggies.**

5 & 7 N. IONIA ST.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CHAS. A. COYE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Awnings & Tents

Horse and Waggon Covers,

JOBBERS OF

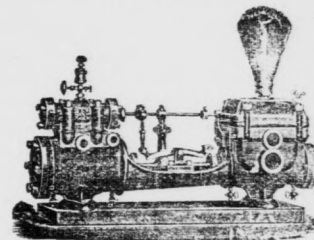
Hammocks and Cotton Ducks

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

11 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

HESTER MACHINERY CO.,

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.

MICHIGAN

Fire & Marine Insurance Co

Organized 1881.

**Fair Contracts,
Equitable Rates,
Prompt Settlements.**

The Directors of the "Michigan" are representative business men of our own State.

D. WHITNEY, JR., Pres.

EUGENE HARBECK, Sec'y.

AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE STATE.

Hamburg—C. L. Bowman has sold his general stock to E. N. Ball.

Palmyra—Enoch Ely has removed his grocery stock to North Blissfield.

Armada—David H. Barrows succeeds Hiram Barrows & Son in general trade.

Greenville—L. H. Wright succeeds L. H. Wright & Co. in the produce business.

Cheboygan—A. Arsenault succeeds Lyons & Arsenault in the grocery business.

Three Rivers—H. (Mrs. M.) Westheimer has removed her clothing stock to Escanaba.

Kingston—Jno. B. Curtis has sold his furniture and undertaking stock to Fred C. Lee.

Detroit—Jacob Bonnensen, of the tobacco and cigar firm of Bonnensen & Co., is dead.

Albion—G. F. Bundy is succeeded by Reynolds Bros. & Co. in the dry goods business.

Brown City—Sherman & Rice are succeeded by Rice & Mapes in the hardware business.

Gladwin—H. Simpson succeeds H. Simpson & Son in the grocery and bazaar business.

Vassar—Dano & McConnell are succeeded in the grocery business by Stillson & Dano.

Oakley—A. C. Krapt has sold his hardware and agricultural implement stock to Dewiter & Son.

Clinton—Jas. B. Wells has purchased an interest in the hardware stock of A. B. Vandemark.

Linwood—Moore & Jean, general dealers, have dissolved, S. Jean continuing the business.

Alpena—A. B. Champagne succeeds E. H. Barlow & Co. in the millinery and fancy goods business.

Bay City—Nicholas Comean has removed his clothing and men's furnishing goods stock to Mt. Pleasant.

Saginaw—C. Merrill & Co. are arranging to start camps on the Molasses, where they will put in about 20,000,000 feet.

Adrian—C. A. Conklin & Son have started an undertaking establishment at Clayton as a branch of their business here.

Sault Ste. Marie—R. G. Ferguson & Co. is succeeded by the Ferguson Hardware Co. in the wholesale and retail hardware business.

Plainwell—N. A. Balch has bought a half interest in the Case shoe store. The business will be conducted hereafter under the firm name of Case & Balch.

West Owosso—Dr. V. C. Van Lieu, who recently removed his drug stock from Vestaburg to this place, has moved the stock to Lennon, where he has re-established himself in business.

Lansing—J. Henry Moores and Herbert M. Weed, who have conducted a lumber business at Moorestown several years under the style of Moores, Weed & Co., have discontinued business at Moorestown and embarked in the hardware business here under the style of Moores & Weed. They purchased the Anderson stock as a nucleus and will add largely thereto.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Meredeth—C. S. Hyman & Co. propose to build a small sawmill in Sherman township.

Trout Creek—The Trout Creek Lumber

Co. is putting in an electric lighting plant in its sawmill.

Coopersville—J. S. Phelps has sold his tannery to Chas. Knees, of Chicago, who will continue the business on a larger scale.

Corunna—E. M. Johnson, the Owosso baker, has bought out the Schlagle bakery stock, building and all. He takes possession at once and will run it as a branch of his Owosso bakery.

Belding—Albert E. Weter, Chas. M. Wise and Guy D. Weter have organized a stock company under the style of Weter-Wise Co. to embark in the manufacture of harness goods and the sale of farming implements, farm products, hardware, etc.

Saginaw—The Arthur Hill Company will put in a stock of logs for the Ainsworth & Alexander mill at the "Soo," and will cut a few million feet to be manufactured at Cheboygan. This company purchased 8,000,000 feet of logs this season, and its lumber output will approximate 35,000,000 feet.

Manistee—The shipyard at this point is getting a good reputation for cheap figures and good work, and the schooner Mediator, which was wrecked recently and taken to Chicago to be rebuilt, found the prices there too steep and only effected temporary repairs, and was then towed to Manistee where she is now having a thorough going over.

Saginaw—N. Holland & Co. have purchased the Bearinger mill site, at East Tawas, and will remove their Saginaw sawmill to that place at the close of the season. Mr. Holland is interested in the Emery Lumber Co., owning extensive Canadian limits, and Tawas is regarded as a more advantageous point to which to raft logs. The mill has a capacity of about 18,000,000 feet and Saginaw will not relish the idea of losing it. Mr. Holland is operating another mill at Naubinway.

Saginaw—There will be a marked decrease in the number of big concerns lumbering on the streams tributary to the waters of the Tittabawassee the coming winter, owing to the exhaustion of pine. The largest operators will be the A. W. Wright Lumber Co., Whitney & Remick, Col. A. T. Bliss and C. Merrill & Co. There are a number of concerns which have small lots to put in, and a good deal of clearing up will be done, but the beginning of the end is in sight. Many are bringing in logs by rail, instead of putting them into the streams. The business on the Flint & Pere Marquette

Railroad is likely to fall off, in log hauling at least, after the coming winter, but the Michigan Central will have a large business for two or three years yet, having large contracts with Boyce and others. The advantage of railing logs direct to the mills is that it is more expeditious and saves boomage delay and other losses. When logs can be taken from the stump and laid direct at the mill within a few days, it obviates the tying up of a large capital in logs put into the streams and often held for months before they are manufactured into lumber.

Roquefort and Its Cheese.

Cheese, which has been the fortune of Roquefort, has destroyed its picturesqueness. It has brought speculators there who have raised great ugly, square buildings of dazzling whiteness in harsh contrast with the character and somber tone of the old houses. Although the place is so small that it consists of only one street and a few alleys, the more ancient dwellings are remarkable for their height. It is surprising to see in a village lost among the sterile hills, houses three stories high. The fact that there is only a ledge on which to build must be the explanation. What is more curious in the place is the cellars. Before the cheese became an important article of commerce these were natural caverns, such as are everywhere to be found in this calcareous formation; but now they are really cellars that have been excavated to such a depth in the rock that they are to be seen in as many as five stages, where long rows of cheese are stacked one over the other. The virtue of these cellars from the cheesemaking point of view is their dryness and their scarcely varying temperature of about eight degrees centigrade summer and winter.

But the demand for Roquefort cheese has become so great that trickery now plays a part in the ripening process. The peasants have learned that "time is money," and they have found that bread crumbs mixed with the curd cause those green stacks of moldiness, which denote that the cheese is fit for the market, to appear much more readily than was formerly the case, when it was left to do the best it could for itself with the aid of a subterranean atmosphere. This is not exactly cheating; it is commercial enterprise, the result of competition and other circumstances too strong for poor human nature. In cheesemaking, bread crumbs are found to be a cheap substitute for time; and it is said that those who have taken to beer brewing have found that box, which is the commonest of shrubs, is a cheap substitute for hops. The notion that brass pins are stuck into Roquefort cheese to make it turn green is founded on fiction.

Poverty may be a blessing, but it is one of the blessings we are quite willing the other fellow should enjoy.

Use Tradesmanor Superior Coupons.

PEACHES!

PRICES have been ruling low, but on account of the poor quality of the early varieties they were not so cheap after all. From now on we shall be drawing in better stock. The Hale's Early and Early Michigan are next, which commenced coming this season about the 22d inst. The trade will be supplied mostly with these two varieties between now and the first week in September.

THEN YOU CAN EXPECT PEACHES.

Honest Johns, Red Crawfords,

Barnards and Early Crawfords

Follow the above named. If you are in the market it will be greatly to your interest to correspond with us at once. Our quotations and market report will be mailed free to all our customers during the height of the season we handle from

8 TO 12 HUNDRED BUSHELS DAILY.

Consequently can supply you to your own satisfaction. Write us. Yours truly,

ALFRED J. BROWN,
Seedsman and Fruit Commission Merchant,
24 & 26 N. Division St., Grand Rapids.

Referred to Whom it Concerns Most.

The *Railway Review* says: "Had the employers of the country banded together and agreed to discharge every man in their employ who contributed to the aid of Homestead strikers, the procedure would have been denounced as tyrannical and outrageous to the last degree. But the dispatches tell of the plan of the American Federation of Labor to have Carnegie material boycotted all over the country, and every employer blacklisted who uses it, and the proposition is treated as a matter of course—as a thing entirely to be expected, the only question being whether organized labor will be able to carry it out successfully."

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.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR AN A. NO. 1 GROCERY business. Reason of selling, poor health. W. L. Mead, Ionia, Mich. 576

FOR SALE—SMALL MACHINE & FOUNDRY business, with or without tools. H. L. Chapman, White Pigeon, Mich. 558

FOR SALE—"GOLD MINE," IN SHAPE OF a first-class drug stock, on easy terms. For particulars address J. L. K. Box 160, Grand Rapids, Mich. 560

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A BUSINESS man with \$5,000 to \$10,000 ready money to embark in the wholesale business in Grand Rapids and take the management of same. House well established. Investigation solicited from persons who mean business. No others need apply. No. 556, care Michigan Tradesman. 556

FOR SALE CHEAP—MILL PROPERTY, fruit evaporator, jelly pan, cider mill, etc. Will sell all or part. Splendid opportunity for stock company or the right man. A. T. Thomas, Owosso, Mich. 573

FOR SALE—A FINE AND WELL-ASSORTED stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, in live railroad and manufacturing town of from 500 to 600 inhabitants. Only business of the kind in the locality. Other and more important business requires the attention of the proprietor. We court a thorough investigation and will guarantee a profitable investment. Address No. 571, care Michigan Tradesman. 571

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CLEAN STOCK of dry goods and gents' furnishing goods. Good point for trade. Reason for selling, other business requires our attention. Address No. 568, care Michigan Tradesman. 568

FOR SALE—CLEAN NEW STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, shoes, groceries, cigars, tobaccos and confectionery, located in one of the best business towns in Michigan. Doing over \$2,500 per month spot cash business. Not a dollar of credit. Stock will invoice about \$6,000. Address No. 549, care Michigan Tradesman. 549

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND CROCKERY stock, located in a thriving village with 1,800 inhabitants and doing the largest trade in the town. Will invoice about \$3,000. Sales last year, \$28,000. Good location and best reasons for selling. Address No. 575, care Michigan Tradesman. If you want a good thing, write. 575

FOR SALE—NEW AND FINE CLOTHING and furnishing goods stock. Good cash trade. Rent moderate. In the fast growing city of Holland, Mich. A good investment for a man of some capital. Address Box 2167, Holland, Mich. 551

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. 530

MISCELLANEOUS.

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 CHEAP—THREE WILLIAMS fruit evaporators; also other apparatus belonging to fruit evaporator plant. Fenton Electric Light Company, Fenton, Mich. 577

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

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

TWO RESIDENCE LOTS IN VILLAGE OF Belding to exchange for grocery stock worth \$1,000 to \$1,500. Will pay difference in cash. Address No. 470, care Michigan Tradesman. 570

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT A BARGAIN—for house and lot in Grand Rapids—first-class flouring mill in thriving village near Grand Rapids. Good farming country. Reason for selling, death of owner. 569

WANTED—DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR hardware store. Address, giving full particulars as to population of town and surrounding country and rent of building, No. 552, care Michigan Tradesman. 552

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

O. A. Anderson succeeds Fuller & Anderson in the grocery business at 277 Fifth street.

M. L. Baldwin has purchased the bakery business of Fred Behl, at 35 West Bridge street.

John N. De Ville, Jr., has sold his meat market at 507 Ottawa street to McGuire & Flory, who will continue the business.

The Hester Machinery Co. has sold the O. E. Brown Milling Co. a 15 horse power Eddy motor and shipped a boiler and engine to H. Pierce & Son, who are putting in a planing mill at Watervliet.

C. Dogger, formerly engaged in the grocery business at 327 East Bridge street, has leased the store building at the corner of Lyon and Houseman streets—formerly occupied by J. L. & W. Purchase—and will occupy it with a grocery stock, supplied by the Olney & Judson Grocer Co.

A. E. Brooks & Co.'s office and fruit and confectionery stock were completely destroyed by fire last Saturday night. The manufacturing department was only slightly injured. The insurance is probably ample to cover the loss and, in case the adjustment is made promptly and liberally, the firm will probably resume business in the course of a couple of weeks.

C. H. Chadwick, grocer at 144 West Fulton street, recently turned his stock, fixtures, book accounts, horse, wagon and cart over to the Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co. on a bill of sale. E. J. Gillies & Co., of York, thereupon garnished the company on a claim of \$140 and the garnishee defendants made a disclosure, showing their claim of \$400 to be satisfied by the proceeds from the stock and fixtures, and offering to terminate the proceedings by turning over the horse, wagon and cart to Gillies & Co. The proposition was accepted.

Purely Personal.

Sidney F. Stevens and wife have returned home after a fortnight's outing at the Northern resorts.

F. H. McDonough, Michigan manager for Sprague's Collecting Agency, is spending a couple of weeks in Detroit.

L. C. Granger, the Charlotte general dealer, was in town last Friday on his usual monthly pilgrimage to the Grand Rapids market.

Carl Hester, junior member of the Hester Machinery Co., is rejoicing over the advent of an 8 pound daughter, who introduced herself last Wednesday.

Ludwig Winternitz, formerly a resident of this city, but now General Agent for the Fermentum Compressed Yeast, with headquarters at Chicago, is in town for a day or two.

Geo. Medes, formerly book-keeper for Jennings & Smith, but for the past year in charge of the lumber operations of D. W. McNaughton, at McNaughton, Wis., has returned to Grand Rapids to take a position and partnership interest in the new wholesale boot and shoe house of Herold, Bertsch & Co.

H. D. C. Van Asmus has been appointed General Manager of the Valley City Transportation Co. and will devote considerable attention hereafter to working up freight for the steamer *Valley City*. Mr. Van Asmus presents cogent reasons

why the shippers of the city should make the tonnage on the river as large as possible, to ensure the favorable action of Congress when the needed appropriation to improve navigation is asked for. Mr. Van Asmus' long experience in the railroad business renders him peculiarly fitted to assume such an undertaking.

The Grocery Market.

Sugar—While there has been no change in price during the past week, the tendency is decidedly firm, in sympathy with raw sugars, and an advance is by no means improbable.

Coffee—Rio grades have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and the manufacturers of package goods have followed the market with a similar advance.

Dried Fruits—Dates are inactive and nominally steady. New Smyrna figs are on their way to this country and will probably reach this market in about 20 days. Prunes continue quiet and steady. New Valencia raisins are expected to reach Grand Rapids about Sept. 20. Ondaras will sell for $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and common Valencias for $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. In domestic fruits, dried apples are a little depressed East, due to the fact that New York crop prospects on apples have considerably improved of late.

Provisions—Pork is quiet and unchanged. Cut meats are easier. Beef is steady.

Spices—Pepper continues firm. Pimento is in light supply and in good demand.

Oranges—Owing to high prices and poor quality, jobbers have made no pretense to keeping this fruit in stock, so that it is practically out of market.

Lemons—Continue scarce and high.

Bananas—In fair supply at about the same prices as a week ago.

How Country Merchants Should Buy Butter.

Correspondence Canadian Grocer.

As the plan which I have adopted in taking butter from farmers has been very successful, several merchants have asked me to explain it to them, which I gladly do for two reasons, namely: To try and raise the standard of butter in sections where there are no creameries, and to prevent the country merchants from losing every summer what is made the balance of the year.

I distribute among my customers one-gallon stone crocks, which cost 10 cents each and hold from 8 to 9 pounds of butter. This I consider the best size, as one churning will fill it, therefore there will be only one quality in each. Then it is clean, and will not taint the butter, is light and easy to handle, and, in retailing, a family would buy it where they would not think of taking a larger one. It always saves to a considerable extent, the loss occasioned by weighing out in small quantities.

When these crocks are brought in filled I put a label on them and fill in the name of the maker, not forgetting to let the maker know that her name is on the butter. If she allows the name to be put on, she gets the highest price; if not, a reduction of 2 or 3 cents is made. In this way every woman judges her own butter. For example: One week last fall the weather was very hot, and it was hard to make good butter. One of my best customers, on coming in the following week, said: "I did not bring my butter last week; it was not as nice as I would like to have my name on. Therefore I took it over to—and got sugar for it."

I know several farmers' wives, who, previous to adopting this plan, made very ordinary butter, but now they do their best to make a good article, as their reputation is at stake. If an inferior article is made, it goes to my neighbor. I don't want it, and the maker does not want me to have it.

To force them to take the crocks I make a difference in price. If in tubs, pails, rolls or in any shape where I would have to re-pack, they get 2 cents less per pound.

Last August to commence with, I bought 100 crocks, and in a short time 200 more. I have now 800 one-gallon crocks in circulation. Another advantage is, that it does away with the old plan of having butter brought to the store in tubs, pails, tins or rolls, which was all thrown in a heap, regardless of color or quality, and packed when the clerk had time.

I can get 2 cents per pound more for this butter, as buyers can depend on getting a good article.

From Out of Town.

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

L. C. Granger, Charlotte.
L. Cook, Bauer.
L. E. Swan, White Cloud.
W. W. Watson, Parmelee.
F. D. Saunders, Sheffield.
W. N. Hutchinson, Grant Station.

Bank Notes.

The Exchange Bank of Boies, Eaton & Co., which has been conducted on a partnership basis at Hudson for the past thirty years, has been merged into a State bank under the style of the Boies State Savings Bank. The stockholders are the J. K. Boies estate, S. A. Eaton, J. B. Thorn and D. J. Beachboard.

Observations of the Philosophic Grocer.

Fill yourself with beer continuously and you will soon be in condition to fill a bier.

What a pity that the science of flying has not advanced as far as the science of lying?

Education is not intended to enable you to avoid work, but to do better work and get a better price for it.

MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL.

A State School of Mining Engineering, giving practical instruction in mining and allied subjects. Has summer schools in surveying, Shop practice and Field Geology. Laboratories, shops and stamp mill well equipped. Tuition free. For catalogues apply to the Director, Houghton, Michigan.

Mason's Fruit Jars.

Note the extreme low prices at which we are now offering our Mason's Porcelain Lined Fruit Jars.

Don't lose any orders as there is a good profit at the price, and the demand has always been heavier than the supply at this season.

Pints have same size mouth as quarts.

MASON'S		DANDY	
With Boyd's Porcelain	Best Jars with Glass		
Caps. pr gr	Covers. pr gr		
Pints.....6 75	Pints.....10 50		
Quarts.....7 00	Quarts.....11 00		
Half gallon.....9 00	Half gallons.....14 00		

No charge for package or cartage. All Fruit Jars shipped on receipt of order. Price guaranteed.

H. LEONARD & SONS,
Grand Rapids, - Mich.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

Grand Rapids, Mich.

D. A. BLODGETT, President.

GEO. W. GAY, Vice-President.

WM. H. ANDERSON, Cashier.

CAPITAL, - - - \$300,000.

Transacts a general banking business.

Make a specialty of collections. Accounts of country merchants solicited.

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.

OUR NEW LINE OF

Tablets,
Fall Specialties
School Supplies
Etc.,

ARE NOW BEING SHOWN ON THE ROAD BY

MR. J. L. KYMER,

OF OUR FIRM.

MR. GEO. H. RAYNOR,
MR. WALTER B. DUDLEY,
MR. CHAS. E. WATSON,
MR. PETER LUBACH.

EATON, LYON & CO.

BANANAS!

If you want large bunches of the best quality, send your order to

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

Clearly Marked Prices.

J. M. Batchelor in Dry Goods Bulletin.

Secret markings for describing the cost and selling prices of goods in country stores, while some storekeepers prefer such a method on account of the privacy of doing business in that way, are not recommended by numerous merchants in the larger cities. This latter class claim that there is more profit in an open display of at least the selling price; and a few so far as to confess the truthful margin of profit to anyone who in good faith chooses to ask for it. Stores which confess profits to customers are among the largest in the East, and their managements say frankness in this particular tends to attract the class of trade they desire most, that of honestly disposed people.

Whether it is advisable to go so far as this, on general principles, may be an open question, but it is pretty well established that it pays to mark all goods, so far as their selling price is concerned, in plain figures which any customer can see without asking the question of the salesman. The reasons for this practice are that the customer in seeing the price plainly marked feels assured that he is not being deceived by the salesman and no advantage is being taken of him or her because they happen at the moment to be wearing pretty good clothes.

This latter particular, as odd as it may appear, is a feeling which prevails more or less among the whole people. Ninety-nine out of every hundred customers, who are not overburdened with wealth, instinctively feel, when they go to price or buy anything, it is not proper to go too well dressed; and we know of numerous well dressed ladies who positively refuse to enter a store to make any important purchase if they are wearing their best clothes when in the vicinity of the store, or if they do enter one, they will select a store, if it is to be found, where the prices are invariable and plainly marked so anybody can read them.

Customers feel this way because of an old practice in former years by a certain class of more or less unscrupulous dealers who "sized up" a customer and packed the price on according to appearances. While this usage is still in vogue with a certain class of Shylocks, who should be shunned by honest people, the system, so far as it prevailed as such, has practically been abolished; nevertheless, mothers remember the old abuse and frequently warn the members of their families not to enter a store too well dressed.

Plain marking of the selling price removes at once all this peculiar dread, and assures the customer that he is getting as good terms as anybody. People do so hate to be cheated that everything done by the storekeeper calculated to remove all agitation on this subject eventually redounds to his credit.

Old Discount Rates Re-established.

The leading wholesale dry goods merchants of New York and Philadelphia have entered into an agreement to re-establish their old discount rates, and have issued the following circular to the retail trade and to other wholesalers:

Please take notice that discounts on all purchases or contracts made hereafter shall be as follows:

On net 30 day bills, 1 per cent. in 10 days.

On net 60 day bills, 2 per cent. in 10, or 1 per cent. in 30 days.

On "Reg" 30 day bills, 6 per cent. in 10, or 5 per cent. in 30 days.

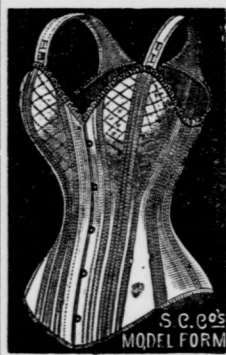
On "Reg" 60 day bills, 6 per cent. in 10, or 5 per cent. in 30, or 4 per cent. in 60 days.

On carpets and oil cloths, 4 per cent. in 10, or 3 per cent. in 30 days.

No other discounts will be accepted in settlement.

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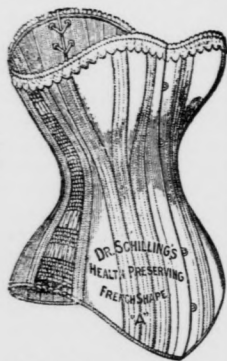
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Adriatic	7
Argyle	6
Atlanta A.A.	6
Atlantic	6
"H	6
"P	6
"D	6
"LL	6
Amory	6
Archery Bunting	4
Beaver Dam A.A.	5
Blackstone O. 32	5
Black Crow	6
Black Rock	7
Boot A.A.	6
Capital A.A.	5
Cavanat V.	5
Chapman cheese cl.	3
Clifton C.R.	5
Comet	6
Dwight Star	6
Clifton C.C.	6
BLEACHED COTTONS.	
A.B.C.	8
Amazon	8
Amsburg	7
Art Cambric	10
Blackstone A.A.	7
Beats All	4
Boston	12
Cabot	7
Cabot, %	6
Charter Oak	5
Conway W.	7
Cleveland	7
Dwight Anchor	8
"shorts	8
Edwards	6
Empire	7
Farwell	7
Fruit of the Loom	8
Fitchville	7
First Prize	7
Fruit of the Loom %	7
Fairmount	4
Full Value	6
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Cabot	7
Farwell	8
CANTON FLANNEL.	
Unbleached	4
Housewife A.	4
"B	5
"C	5
"D	5
"E	6
"F	6
"G	7
"H	7
"I	7
"J	8
"K	8
"L	8
"M	10
"N	10
"O	11
"P	14
CARPET WARP.	
Peerless, white	17
"colored	17
Integrity	18
DRESS GOODS.	
Hamilton	8
"	9
G.G. Cashmere	10
"	10
Nameless	16
"	18
CORSETS.	
Coraline	80
Schilling's	90
Davis Waists	90
Grand Rapids	450
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory	6
Androscoggin	7
Bliddeford	6
Brunswick	6
PRINTS.	
Allen turkey reds	6
"robes	6
"pink & purple	6
"buffs	6
"pink checks	6
"staples	6
"shirtings	4
American fancy	5
American indigo	5
American shirtings	4
Argentine Grays	6
Anchor Shirtings	4
Arnold	6
Arnold Merino	6
"long cloth B. 10	6
"C. 8	6
"century cloth	7
"gold seal	10
"green seal TR 10	10
"yellow seal	10
"serge	11
"Turkey red	10
Ballon solid black	5
"colors	5
Bengal blue, green, red and orange	5
Berlin solids	5
"oil blue	6
"green	6
"Foulards	5
"red	7
"4.4	10
"3.4XXXX 12	12
Cocheco fancy	6
"madders	6
"XX twills	6
"solids	5
Amoskeag A.C.A.	12
Hamilton N.	7
"D	8
"Awning	11
Farmer	8
First Prize	11
Lenox Mills	18
COTTON DRILL.	
Atlanta, D.	6
Boot	6
Clifton, K.	6
TICKINGS.	
A.C.A.	12
Pemberton A.A.A.	16
York	8
Swift River	12
Perk River	12
Warren	13
COTTON DRILL.	
Atlanta, D.	6
Boot	6
Clifton, K.	6

DEMINS.	
Amoskeag	12
"9 oz.	13
Andover	11
Beaver Creek A.A.	10
"BB	9
"CC	9
Boston Mfg Co. br.	7
"blue 8	8
"d & twist 10	10
Columbian XXX br. 10	10
"XXX br. 19	19
GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag	7
"Persian dress 8	8
"Canton	8
"FC	10
"Teazle	10
"Angola	10
"Persian	10
Arlington staple	6
Arasapha fancy	4
Bates Warwick dres	8
"staples	6
Centennial	10
Criterion	10
Cumberland staple	5
Wabash	5
Essex	4
Elfin	7
Everett classics	8
Exposition	7
Glenarie	6
Glenarven	6
Glenwood	7
Hampton	6
Johnson Chalon cl	6
"Indigo blue 9	9
"zephyrs	16
GRAIN BAGS.	
Amoskeag	16
Stark	16
American	16
THREADS.	
Clark's Mile End	45
Coats, J. & P.	45
Holyoke	22
KNITTING COTTON.	
No. 6	33
"8	34
"10	35
"12	36
CAMBRICS.	
Slater	4
White Star	4
Kid Glove	4
Newmarket	4
RED FLANNEL.	
Fireman	32
Creedmore	27
Talbot XXX	30
Nameless	27
MIXED FLANNEL.	
Red & Blue, plaid	40
Union R.	22
Windsor	18
6 oz Western	20
Union B.	22
DOME FLANNEL.	
Nameless	8 @ 9
"	8 @ 10
CANYASS AND PADDING.	
Slate	9
9 1/2	9
10 1/2	10
11 1/2	11
12 1/2	12
DUCKS.	
Severin, 8 oz.	9
Mayland, 8 oz.	9
Greenwood, 7 1/2 oz.	9
Greenwood, 8 oz.	11
Boston, 8 oz.	10
WADDINGS.	
White, doz.	25
Colored, doz.	20
SILKES.	
Slater, Iron Cross	8
"Red Cross	9
"Best	10
"Best A.A.	12
L	7
G	8
SEWING SILK.	
Corticeil, doz.	75
twist, doz.	37
50 yd, doz.	37
HOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS.	
No 1 Bk & White	10
"2	12
"3	12
No 2-20, M.C.	50
"3-18, S.C.	45
COTTON TAPE.	
No 2 White & Bk	12
"4	15
"6	18
SAFETY PINS.	
No 2	28
No 3	28
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Marshall's	100
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"6-4	25
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"8-4	25
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Cotton Sall Twine	28
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Domestic	12
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Bristol	13
Cherry Valley	15
I.X.L.	18
FLAID OSNABURGS.	
Alabama	6
Alamance	6
Augusta	7
Ar sapha	6
Georgia	6
Granite	6
Haw River	5
Haw J.	5
Mount Pleasant	6
Onelda	6
Prymont	5
Randelman	6
Riverside	5
Sibley A.	6
Toledo	6

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, AUGUST 31, 1892.

THE ELEMENTS OF PROSPERITY.

The evils wrought by a prolonged strike, accompanied by violent disturbances and the intervention of armed force to maintain order, are vastly more far-reaching than they seem, bad as they really are.

In the first place the stoppage of any manufacturing or productive industrial labor works corresponding loss to the common stock of wealth. Every workingman must do something to earn his wages. The work which he performs assists in the production of some article of use or in getting it to market. In this way a great number of men working at their several callings combine to add to the comfort, enjoyment or other benefit to their fellows. They have contributed a certain share to the world's stock of material and they have received a certain wages for their work. When they cease to labor by reason of a strike or a lock-out, they are no longer producers earning wages, but they become consumers, merely exhausting not only a part of the common stock, but may become a burden on the common bounty. This is the first evil of labor troubles.

But when the strikers, under the influence of excitement and passion, burn and destroy property they still further inflict losses on the store of the general wealth. Houses burned are so much wealth extinguished, while a case of ordinary commercial bankruptcy is only transferring the control of property from one to another, but there is no absolute loss.

When the burning and rioting take place the militia force is called into service to maintain order and protect property. Thousands of men are withdrawn from their regular business to do military duty. Within the past few weeks we have seen possibly as many as 20,000 militia in the field. These men are suddenly converted from producers into consumers. For every day they are kept in the field they cause a corresponding loss to the public wealth. When a factory is burned all its operatives are thrown out of work, and they are not only deprived of the

means of earning a living, but they become drones in the hive, and consumers without producing anything. Soldiers are always drones.

Men may say that all the wealth made by labor belongs to somebody else and not to the laborers. This is not true. Every man who produces also draws from the common stock. He gets first his wages. Next he gets the benefit of the enterprises he has helped to build up. He rides to and from his work in a street car for a trifling sum. He has helped to create the wealth that establishes the street railway and he gets the benefit of it. If no such common stock of wealth existed there would be no street cars, and a few rich men would ride in carriages. It is this enormous production by the great aggregate of labor that makes necessities of life cheap. When there is an excess of cotton the planters complain, but the working people of every country are able to own more shirts than formerly. It is on this great stock of aggregate wealth that we all live. But for it there would be few luxuries and they only for the rich.

Capital is intended to be invested in enterprises and industries and not to be shut up in vaults. It is always so invested when there are security and encouragement. If we were to come to such a state of disorder that laborers were constantly on strikes, or capitalists were afraid to risk their money in the midst of revolution and civil war and, therefore, locked up the mills, the whole people would come to a wretched pass. The common stock of wealth would be reduced and production would nearly cease. Prices of necessities would go up and people ceasing to earn wages would have no money to buy with.

What are needed, then, are security and encouragement for all enterprises, peace and protection for capital, and reasonable compensation for labor at all times. The question now staring the American people in the face is. How are these conditions to be obtained?

WHAT BECOMES OF THE GOLD?

The tendency to hide away gold is remarkable. Except what is seen by the public in the form of jewelry, in gilding and ornaments on signs and buildings, in plating on various objects of art or use, and in circulation, all the gold has mysteriously disappeared.

What becomes of all the balance of the gold is a question which is oftener asked than answered. A vast amount of gold has been taken out of the earth within the century now nearly at its close, and it will be interesting to attempt to trace it. The United States did not count much as a producer of gold until after the discovery of the mines in California. Since then and up to the beginning of the year 1892, we find the total production of gold in the Union to be \$1,900,000,000. These figures are taken from the report of the Superintendent of the Mint for 1891, and are authoritative.

Now where is the gold? The mint report for 1891 shows that the total amount of gold, in coin and bars, in the United States on the last day of December, 1891, was \$688,665,211. This was what was known to remain in the country, in the vaults of the mint and treasury, and in the possession of banks. Besides this amount \$57,000,000 was known to have been exported to foreign countries, and \$3,500,000 to have been worked up by

goldsmiths for plate and jewelry, and by goldbeaters for dentists' foil and guilders' leaf. Therefore out of \$1,900,000,000 of gold produced in the United States up to the end of 1891, it was held that only about \$689,000,000 remained in the country in the form of coin and bullion, while the enormous sum of \$1,211,000,000 had entirely disappeared. Where can it be?

Without doubt a great deal of it was sent to Europe. We have the Government official returns. They show exports from 1843 to the end of 1891 in excess of imports, of \$470,000,000. This amount deducted, from the remainder of \$1,211,000,000, would leave a balance of \$741,000,000.

Here, then, is the enormous amount of \$741,000,000, in gold, which cannot be accounted for. How much of it is hid away in odd corners, in the old stockings of frugal housewives, in the hoards of misers? The people must have a large amount of gold coin so secreted. Handfuls of gold pieces treasured in broken teapots and other such receptacles, and even iron pots full are sometimes dug up where they were buried and forgotten. It would not be surprising if more than a hundred millions of gold were so hidden away by the people. Then, there is a large amount in plate and ornaments, watches, jewelry, and in other forms in which gold is consumed. But how much is sunk in the sea, in rivers, in lakes, by the wreck and burning of vessels? Nobody can answer. The most of this is probably lost forever.

SOCIAL RESTRAINT AND NATURALISM.

In this age, which has been specially designated as the era of woman's emancipation, we encounter a direct effort on the part of the emancipators, so-called, to destroy all the romance, poetry and sentimental association with which the female sex has been associated and surrounded in most countries, save those inhabited by savages.

We have recently been told by physiologists that women, notwithstanding they are rated as the softer sex, are not by any means as sensitive to pain as are men. Still another class of physiologists tell us that women are not as sensitive to odors and perfumes as are men. Now come the criminologists, who declare that women are by nature, physical and moral, just as prone and ready to commit crimes as are men but for the restraining influence of social environment. Since the actual statistics show that in most countries women are from three times to ten times as free from shocking and outrageous crimes as men, we have been always ready to impute this to superior moral qualities; but if we are to believe the new expounders of demagogical science, then we must look forward to the complete emancipation of the gentler sex with many misgivings.

But if the emancipation of women from social restraints is to exert so radical an effect upon her moral nature, what will be its effect upon man? If women are only better than men through the restraints and limitations of social organization, and it is certain that men are largely restrained by their love and respect for women, it will result that when woman shall be permitted to become as evil as her nature will permit, she will cease through her superior goodness and purity to exert any restraining influence upon men. Without the sheet anchor that woman's influence now is, it is plain

that men will grow as much worse as it is possible for them to become.

But the scientists, who are claiming that there are no higher laws than those of physical evolution and no light clearer and more potential in its illuminating qualities than that of nature, teach that when men and women shall conform wholly to the dictates of nature they will no longer need the artificial restraint of social regulation. This is doubtless true, for the beasts which live in a perfect state of nature need no such restraint. If the human race could be brought to that condition men and women would be able to live without either morals or religion like the beasts which perish, realizing the dreams of the scientists and apostles of modern naturalism. But at this state of the development social restraints are eminently necessary.

THE INCONGRUITY OF ARBITRATION.

The idea of arbitration, as a means of adjusting conflicts between employer and employe, is rapidly growing into disfavor, as conservative men look upon it as an unwarranted interference with the rights of both parties to a controversy. To be just and intelligent, arbitration must involve a knowledge of the business on the part of arbitrators, superior to that of both parties to the controversy. Where is this qualification to be found? And when an employer is already paying all the business will warrant and all the employe is worth to that business, there is no middle ground between the existing rate of wages and the demands of striking workmen. To insist on arbitration, in such cases, is equivalent to the introduction of socialism.

Arbitration, however, has its legitimate field and uses. It may often be profitably employed to save lawyers' fees and the befogging influences of lawyers' pleas. But its use is never pertinent or practically possible in any case that could not be the subject of legal discussion; and there are few who will contend that the price of work, any more than the price of wheat, shall be decided by law.

Not all union men are murderers, but nearly all the murders nowadays are committed by union men in the name of unionism.

Shoe and Leather Review: "A drummer is never certain of the reception which will be accorded him when he first presents himself to a stranger. Many otherwise considerate business men will give a traveling salesman scant and often brusque treatment, if they are not in need of his particular line or if, as is often the case with some houses, contracts for the season have been let, and further purchases are out of the question. Often the individual who accords the salesman almost brutal treatment, has his own representatives on the road, and if he would only consider the annual expenses he is under in maintaining such a representation, he would feel more charitable toward the representatives of houses which solicit his business. Some men have the faculty of receiving a traveler in a kindly spirit and dismissing them promptly in an equally affable though positive manner, if not in the market for goods at the time. A salesman carries away with him a respect for such a man—which does not cost the latter a cent and brings to him the goodwill of others which often, indirectly, contributes to success."

JIM ALLSPICE.

Pertinent Hints to Landlords and Hotel Clerks.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

The traveling man—sitting on the hotel veranda, lolling in a chair, with his feet resting on the rail, picking his teeth—is not always there of his own choice, and he may not be removing the remnants of a choice meal. There are hotels, taverns and stopping places, which traveling men live in, stop at, or by dire necessity are compelled to take up with. After fourteen years experience on the road I am of the opinion that the average hotel man has not solved the keynote or the route to a traveling man's wants or his pocketbook.

Traveling men are born like most other human beings and they can all recall their boyhood days, when good bread and butter on mother's table, with the occasional addition of a little "lasses" or honey, was a banquet. We were in high feather with a big yellow bowl of mush and milk and we could get to bed without a pitcher of ice water or a call at 7 a. m. Traveling men who have homes do not ask their wives for milk toast, iced tea, rare done steak, fried eggs flipped or two kinds of pie and one of pudding; but we are contented to sit down to bacon and liver, Johnny cake, boiled potatoes and a cup of coffee. Why?

Because they are properly cooked. It is not the quantity put on the hotel table, nor the variety; the way to a man's pocketbook is through his stomach. When a traveling man enters a dining room in the morning, he is not generally at his best and would not care to be called out on dress parade. If he has any doubts about the paternity of the butter or his suspicions are aroused as to the mixture of the coffee or the lard the eggs are fried in, it will not do to approach him and very abruptly call out "Beefsteak or liver?" in a cold, far away voice, as he may be still suffering from an attack of sitting up late with friends studying the fine points of a "game of chance," or he may have been on the late train and did not get his rest as usual. If the dining room girl would quietly smooth down the table cloth, lay out a clean, crisp napkin, place the pickle bottle in close range, pour out a glass of ice water and sweetly remark "Poached eggs on toast—or will you have some fruit or raw oysters?" her chances for marrying and becoming a princess would increase a thousand fold; but "Beefsteak or liver" sounds as harsh and sickening as grindstones and whetstones; and oftentimes when a worn-out traveler boldly resents the everyday bill of fare and mildly suggests to the pert young goddess who is waiting on him that his inner man demands an occasional change, why is it the girl and the cook put him down as a crank or a big nuisance when he orders a little milk toast or a couple of soft boiled eggs and a little dipped toast, instead of the tough leathery piece of steak and a plate of raw cakes and corn syrup? We are all human and the average bill of a traveler is not less than \$3 a day and no kicking. The alleged honest farmer sits beside you and eats a full regulation meal for a quarter and the steady boarder puts in the week eating at the same table at an average of \$5 a week; but he works generally at the store where the groceries are bought. Now, a traveler does not want the earth,

as there are plenty of capitalists ahead of him; but, as the hotel is his home the best part of his time, it is not at all strange that the boys should develop into being "particular" people.

With what feelings of relief the traveler makes his run for his Sunday hotel, or, as it might be, his home for a day! What draws him there, maybe off his regular route? They make it pleasant for him; appreciate his presence as well as his money; he has bread with butter on both sides, if he wants it; everybody from the landlord to the porter is glad to see him; he can sit down for a day and forget the trials and tribulations of everyday, humdrum life, and feel at peace with himself, neighbor and Maker.

All hotels are not alike, but, like the flowing spring in the desert, a good hotel is duly appreciated by the generally tired and well-worn traveling man.

There are hotel clerks and would be clerks at hotels. The genuine article is always on deck, greets you on your arrival by tossing out your mail, puts you down for No. 9 or the other best room in the house, quietly tells you who is there in your line, and you are at home inside of five minutes. When you leave, he makes your change for your bill with all the swiftness of a circus ticket seller.

The fiend of the hotel is the old-time caller for early trains. He generally calls the whole floor in routing out one man, and 5 to 7 a. m. means, according to his notion, one call and only a waste of time to go the rounds more than once.

Traveling men are not generally kickers and no one appreciates good treatment, good, clean beds and good meals, and gives up his money more cheerfully, and proves to be one of the best advertising mediums for a well-kept hotel and a good whole-souled landlord than the much misrepresented traveling man.

JIM ALLSPICE.

The Nation's Strike Record.

Since 1880 the government has issued an annual report of strikes. Between 1796 and 1880, according to this report, 1,491 important strikes occurred, besides many times that number of small ones. From Jan. 1, 1881, to December 25, 1886, there were 3,902 strikes, involving 1,323,203 men and 22,304 business firms. In the last named year were 1,900 strikes that caused a wage loss of \$2,858,191 to the men and \$3,000,000 to the employers. So far this year, 827 strikes have been reported, only six of which resulted in the victory of the strikers.

In the light of such a record, the workman who obeys the mandate of the master workman or strike committee—who order strikes for the sake of inflating their own importance and lining their own pockets with the contributions which pour in to assist the strikers, but never reach them—deserves the humiliation, starvation and defeat which awaits him.

Electric Fan for Office Use.

Fan motors are becoming almost as common for general purposes as is the telephone. In many well regulated offices one or more of these little machines will be found running at a speed varying from 800 revolutions to 2,000 revolutions per minute, and thereby cooling the air and greatly reducing the stifling temperature of the room. Office work with the mercury on the top rungs of the ladder has been changed from drudgery to a pleasant occupation by means of this little device. No invention of modern times has done more to make the hot weather bearable than has the fan motor.

TRADE WINNERS

All Goods Manufactured by Us.
Quality the Best! Purity Guaranteed!

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RINDGE, KALMBACH & CO.,

12, 14, & 16 PEARL ST.

Fall Season 1892.

GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR COMPLETE STOCK.

FACTORY GOODS. *If you want the best wearing qualities, we make them.*JOBBOING GOODS. *We carry a full line and can show you all the novelties of the season at prices we know will be satisfactory.*WARM GOODS. *We never had so nice a line of shoes, slippers and buskins, also felt boots and socks.*RUBBER GOODS. *We sell the best, the Boston Rubber Shoe Co.'s. Satisfaction guaranteed.*

THIRTY-FIVE years experience teaches us that retailers best consult their own interest and that of their trade and the general public, by purchasing from a stock which combines durability, style, fit and excellent workmanship with prices so low as to meet all competition:

MICHAEL KOLB & SON,
Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

assure the retail trade that their entire stock for fall and winter 1892 and 1893 is manufactured upon the above principle. Inspect our samples which will demonstrate this truth. Write our representative, William Connor, Box 346, Marshall, Mich., and he will soon be with you, go through our entire line, learn prices and judge for yourselves, and no offence will be taken, buy or not buy.

One of the largest and most complete lines on the road in single and double breasted ulsters, with regular or shawl collars. Pronounced best fitters ever seen, in Friezes, Shetland, Fur Beavers, Chinchillas in blue black and many fancy colors, imported and domestic material.

OVERCOATS.

Very many styles in Kerseys, Meltons, Chinchillas, Irish Friezes, Fancy Woven bespotted 24-ounce rough wools, Royal Montagnacs soft as spun silk and very warm, single and double breasted.

Double Breasted Suits in all Grades of material and many colors.

PRINCE ALBERT COATS and VESTS.

In style and fit positively pronounced unexcelled. Our mail orders for these confirm this statement.

Cutaway, frocks and sacks should be seen to be appreciated, which will satisfy the closest buyers of excellent clothing to retail at a desirable profit.

William Connor will be at Sweet's Hotel on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 12 and 13.

MICHAEL KOLB & SON,
Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers,
Rochester, N. Y.

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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—Marquette, Aug. 31; Lansing, November 1.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

President—Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso.
Vice-Presidents—L. H. L. Dodd, Buchanan; F. W. R. Perry, Detroit; W. H. Hicks, Morley.
Treasurer—Wm. H. Dupont, Detroit.
Secretary—C. W. Parsons, Detroit.
Executive Committee—H. G. Coleman, Kalamazoo; Jacob Jesson, Muskegon; F. J. Warzburg and John E. Peck, Grand Rapids; Arthur Bassett, Detroit.
Local Secretary—James Vernor.
Next place of meeting—Some resort on St. Clair River; time to be designated by Executive Committee.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

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

Grand Rapids Drug Clerks' Association.

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

Muskegon Drug Clerks' Association.

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

TYROTOXICON.

Its Presence in Cheese, Ice Cream and Milk.

It has long been known that the eating of cheese is sometimes followed by toxic symptoms. Instances of this kind have frequently been observed both in this country and in Europe. The symptoms produced are dryness and constriction of the throat, nausea, retching, vomiting, purging and nervous prostration. Many German chemists have endeavored to isolate the poisonous principle, and many conjectures concerning it have been offered. However, all of these have been unsatisfactory.

During the years 1883 and '84 there were reported to the Michigan State Board of Health some 300 cases of cheese poisoning. All of these were caused by eating of twelve different cheese. Of these, nine were made at one factory and one each at three other factories. I received larger or smaller samples of each cheese for analysis. Of two I received about thirty-eight pounds each. After many months of experimentation, I succeeded in isolating a poison from this cheese. The method adopted was as follows: An aqueous extract of the cheese was made and filtered through heavy Swedish filter paper. The filtrate, which was strongly acid, was rendered slightly alkaline and then agitated with ether. After separation the ether was removed with pipette and allowed to evaporate spontaneously. The residue was dissolved in distilled water and again agitated with ether. The spontaneous evaporation of this portion of ether left the poison in a pure crystalline form.

I have named this substance tyrotoxin (cheese poison). It gives with potassium, ferri-cyanide and ferric chloride, Prussian blue. It also reduces iodic acid. The ordinary alkaloidal reagents fail to precipitate it. The crystals have a penetrating old cheesy odor, and it is interesting in this connection to state that Husemann and Bohm have both observed this odor in poisonous sausage. If the crystals be allowed to stand at ordinary temperature they decompose with the formation of an organic acid, whose nature has not been determined.

A few drops of an aqueous solution of these crystals placed upon the tongue produces all the symptoms observed in those who had been made sick by eating of the cheese. This was tried repeatedly upon myself and upon some of my students who kindly offered themselves for experimentation.

In November, 1885, a student brought me a four-ounce bottle partly filled with milk which had stood tightly closed with a glass stopper for about six months. From this I succeeded in obtaining a trace of the poison. Afterwards, I obtained from a gallon of milk which had stood for three months in a closed bottle, some of the crystals. Ten drops of an aqueous solution of these crystals placed in the mouth of a small dog, three weeks old, caused, within a few minutes, frothing at the mouth, retching, the vomiting of a frothy fluid, muscular spasms over the abdomen, and after some hours watery stools. The next day the dog seemed to have partially recovered but was unable to retain any food. This condition continuing for two or three days, the animal was killed with chloroform. No examination of the stomach was made. This experiment with the dog shows that the lower animals are subject to the influence of the poison, and the only reason why no symptoms have been produced in cats and dogs by feeding them cheese is that in the quantity of cheese which they will eat they do not get enough of the poison to affect them.

June 13, 1886, I received from Dr. Henry B. Baker, secretary of the Michigan State Board of Health, a pint bottle about two-thirds full of melted ice-cream, with the request that I analyze it, as some eighteen persons had been seriously affected by eating it. Dr. Baker also sent some of the vanilla which had been used as flavoring. It was thought that the poison would be found in the vanilla, as some lemon cream, furnished by the same caterer, had not affected those who ate of it. As the readiest and most positive means of deciding this, my assistant, Mr. Novie, and myself took at first thirty drops each of the vanilla extract. No ill effects following this, Mr. Novie took two teaspoonfuls more, with no results. This settled the question of the supposed poisonous nature of the vanilla.

From this ice-cream, proceeding as with the cheese, I obtained crystals of tyrotoxin, and with them produced nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea in a cat. After 24 hours these symptoms in the cat had subsided, but it was still unable to eat anything. Three days later the animal was placed under the influence of ether and its abdomen was opened. We certainly expected to find marked inflammation of the stomach. But we really did find the stomach and small intestines filled with a frothy, serous fluid, such as had formed the vomited matter, and the mucous membrane very white and soft. There was not the slightest redness anywhere. The liver and other abdominal organs seemed to be normal. It may be remarked that this condition of the cat's stomach corresponds with that so often observed in children after death from cholera-infantum. The custard of which this cream was made was allowed to stand in a very foul atmosphere, so I was informed by a resident of the place in which the caterer lived, some two hours before it was frozen. During this time fermentation was undoubtedly going on.

By placing small bits of the poisonous cream in good milk and allowing it to stand for twenty-four hours, the whole becomes poisonous. This proves that the poison is due to the growth of some ferment. Recently, Drs. W. K. Newton and Shippen Wallace, analysts for the New Jersey State Board of Health, have

made an important contribution to our knowledge of tyrotoxin. Their report may be found in the *Philadelphia Medical News*, of September 25, 1886. Many persons at different hotels at Long Branch were poisoned by milk. The poisonous milk was all obtained from one milkman. Drs. Newton and Wallace found that the cows were milked at the unusual hours of midnight and noon. The noon milking was immediately placed in cans, without being cooled, and "carted eight miles during the warmest part of the day in a very hot month." It was this milk which produced the poisonous effects. The morning's milk was always good.

To the medical profession, the most interesting point connected with this poison is its probable relation to cholera-infantum. There is a great similarity between the symptoms produced by the poison and those observed in the disease. The suddenness and violence of the attack, the nausea and vomiting without marked tenderness of the abdomen, the great thirst, the severe pain in the back of the head, the nervous prostration and the tendency to deep sleep are observed in both. Again, the white soggy appearance of the mucous membrane of the cat corresponds exactly with observations in children after death from cholera-infantum. Cholera-infantum, as is stated by Smith, "is a disease of the summer months; and with exceptional cases of the cities."

Thus the disease occurs at a time when decomposition of milk takes place most rapidly. It occurs at places where absolutely fresh milk often cannot be obtained. It is most prevalent among classes of people whose surroundings are most favorable to fermentative changes. It is most fatal at an age when there is the greatest dependence upon milk as a food, and when, on account of the rapid development of the intestinal follicles, there is the greatest susceptibility to the action of an irritant poison, and when irritation and nervous fevers are most easily induced. VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, M. D.

The Drug Market.

Gum Opium—Steadily advancing. The price here is below the price laid down from the primary market.

Morphia—Still unchanged.

Quinine—Advancing. There is a large demand and higher prices are looked for.

Carbolic Acid—Tending higher. There is a large demand in Europe, on account of the cholera epidemic.

Sulphur and Brimstone—Declined

Cube Berries—Steadily declining.

Oil Cubebs—Lower.

Oil Pennyroyal—Scarce and has advanced.

Senega Root—Declined.

Nitrate Silver—Declined.

Turpentine—Lower.

Use The Tradesman Co.'s Coupon Books.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

BUSINESS LAW.**Summarized Decisions from Courts of Last Resort.****ACCOMMODATION NOTE.**

According to the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of *Hodges vs. Nash*, an accommodation note may be pledged as security if such pledge is not inconsistent with the purposes for which the paper was executed, and the pledgee is deemed to be a holder for value, and may maintain a suit against the accommodation indorser on the paper.

INFRINGEMENT DECISION.

In the case of *Strait et al. vs. National Harrow Co.*, which was brought to restrain the company from bringing certain suits for infringements of patents, on the ground, among others, that the defendant had entered in combination with various other manufacturers of spring tooth harrows for the purpose of acquiring monopoly in this country in the manufacture and sale of the same, Judge Wallace, sitting in the United States Circuit Court at Utica, rendered a decision in favor of the company.

MORTGAGE—NOTES—DEBT—TRANSFER.

The Supreme Court of Georgia held, in the recent case of *Western National Bank of New York vs. Maverick National Bank of Boston*, that where a mortgage upon realty is given for securing several negotiable promissory notes, some of which notes are negotiated by the mortgagee before maturity and others are retained by him, and after the maturity of all the notes the mortgagee in his own name, and without ever having made any assignment of the mortgage or any interest therein, forecloses for the whole amount of the notes so transferred and retained, and afterward assigns the judgment of foreclosure to one of his creditors, who, besides extinguishing his antecedent debt against the mortgagee, pays the latter a large sum in cash, the debt and the cash together being the consideration of the assignment, the assignee, if he takes the assignment without any notice of the transfer of the notes or that the transferee had any interest in the mortgage security or in the judgment of foreclosure, acquires the title to the judgment unaffected by the secret equity of the transferee, and the latter cannot recover from the assignee any part of the proceeds of such judgment after the judgment has been paid off by the mortgagor.

CONSIGNMENT—INSURANCE—CONTRACT.

Judge Pennypacker, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, recently held, in the case of *New York Tartar Co. vs. French et al.*, that in the absence of a contract or custom requiring it a consignor could not be held responsible for the value of goods which the consignees had requested him to insure, but which he had neglected to insure. The defendants ordered some goods of the plaintiff company, and requested the company to insure the consignment. This the company neglected to do, and the goods were lost by the foundering of the vessel carrying them. The defendants claimed that since the plaintiff company failed to insure there was no delivery. The court decided in favor of the plaintiff company, saying: "There was no provision in the contract requiring the plaintiff to procure the goods to be insured for the defendants. There was no evidence of a custom of the trade making it a duty of vendors to get the goods insured, while the two occasions upon which the plaintiff complied with the request of the defendants to have the goods insured, taken in connection with the two occasions in which they were sent without insurance, are insufficient to establish such a course of dealing between the parties as would make it obligatory upon the plaintiff to provide for having the goods insured."

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GRAND RAPIDS

Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—Opium, opium po., oil pennyroyal, foreign quinine.
Declined—Cubeb berries, cubeb berries po., senega root, oil cubebs, nitrate silver, sulphur, brimstone, turpentine.

ACIDUM.		TINCTURES.	
Aceticum	80 10	Aconitum Napellis R.	60
Benzolium German.	65 75	Aloe	50
Boric	25 35	Arnica and myrrh.	50
Carbolicum	25 35	Asafetida	50
Citricum	50 52	Atrope Belladonna.	50
Hydrochlor	30 5	Benzoin	50
Nitricum	10 12	Cantharides	50
Oxalicum	10 12	Capsicum	50
Phosphoricum dil.	20	Cassa damon.	50
Salicylicum	1 30 1 70	Caster.	50
Sulphuric	1 1 2 5	Catechu.	50
Tannic	1 40 1 60	Chinchona	50
Tartaric	30 32	Columba	50
AMMONIA.		CONIUM.	
Aqua, 16 deg.	3 1/2 5	Cubeba	50
" 20 deg.	5 1/2 7	Digitalis	50
Carbonas	12 14	Ergot.	50
Chloridum	12 14	Gentian	50
ANILINE.		GUAIACA.	
Black	2 00 2 25	Guaiac.	50
Brown	80 1 00	Guaiac.	50
Red	45 50	Guaiac.	50
Yellow	2 50 3 00	Guaiac.	50
BAOCCAR.		JUNIPERUS.	
Cubeb (po 60)	50 60	Juniperus	50
Juniperus	50 60	Xanthoxylum	25 30
Xanthoxylum	25 30	BALSAMUM.	
BALSAMUM.		Copalba	45 50
Copalba	45 50	Peru	21 30
Peru	21 30	Terabin, Canada	35 40
Terabin, Canada	35 40	Tolutan	35 40
Tolutan	35 40	CORTEX.	
CORTEX.		Abies, Canadian	18
Abies, Canadian	18	Cassia	11
Cassia	11	Cinchona Flava	18
Cinchona Flava	18	Eucynum atropurp.	30
Eucynum atropurp.	30	Myrica Cerifera, po	12
Myrica Cerifera, po	12	Prunus Virgin	10
Prunus Virgin	10	Quillaja, grd.	15
Quillaja, grd.	15	Sassafras	15
Sassafras	15	Ulmus Po (Ground 15)	15
Ulmus Po (Ground 15)	15	EXTRACTUM.	
EXTRACTUM.		Glycyrrhiza Glabra	24 25
Glycyrrhiza Glabra	24 25	Haematox, 15 lb. box	11 12
Haematox, 15 lb. box	11 12	" 1s.	13 14
" 1s.	13 14	" 1/2s.	14 15
" 1/2s.	14 15	" 3/4s.	15 16
" 3/4s.	15 16	FERRUM.	
FERRUM.		Carbonate Precip.	2 15
Carbonate Precip.	2 15	Citrate and Quinia	2 30
Citrate and Quinia	2 30	Citrate Soluble	2 30
Citrate Soluble	2 30	Ferrocyanidum Sol.	2 15
Ferrocyanidum Sol.	2 15	Solut Chlorid.	2 15
Solut Chlorid.	2 15	Sulphate, com'l.	1 1/2 2
Sulphate, com'l.	1 1/2 2	" pure.	2 7
FLORA.		Arnica	15 16
Arnica	15 16	Anthemlis	3 25
Anthemlis	3 25	Matricaria	25 30
Matricaria	25 30	FOLIA.	
FOLIA.		Barosma	10 1 00
Barosma	10 1 00	Cassia Acutifol, Tin-	25 28
Cassia Acutifol, Tin-	25 28	nivelly	35 50
nivelly	35 50	Salvia officinalis, 1/2s	12 15
Salvia officinalis, 1/2s	12 15	and 1/4s.	12 15
and 1/4s.	12 15	Ura Ursi	5 10
Ura Ursi	5 10	GUMMI.	
GUMMI.		Acacia, 1st picked	2 75
Acacia, 1st picked	2 75	" 2d	2 50
" 2d	2 50	" 3d	2 40
" 3d	2 40	" sifted sorts	2 35
" sifted sorts	2 35	po	60 80
po	60 80	Aloe, Barb. (po 60)	50 60
Aloe, Barb. (po 60)	50 60	" Cape (po 30)	2 12
" Cape (po 30)	2 12	Socotri, (po 60)	2 50
Socotri, (po 60)	2 50	Catechu, 1s, 1/2s, 1/4s	2 1
Catechu, 1s, 1/2s, 1/4s	2 1	Ammoniac	55 60
Ammoniac	55 60	Assafetida, (po 35)	3 30
Assafetida, (po 35)	3 30	Benzoinum	50 55
Benzoinum	50 55	Camphora	50 55
Camphora	50 55	Euphorbium po	2 30
Euphorbium po	2 30	Galbanum	70 75
Galbanum	70 75	Gamboge, po	70 75
Gamboge, po	70 75	Guaiacum, (po 30)	2 25
Guaiacum, (po 30)	2 25	Kino, (po 40)	2 35
Kino, (po 40)	2 35	Mastic	2 40
Mastic	2 40	Myrrh, (po 45)	2 40
Myrrh, (po 45)	2 40	Opil, (po 2 60)	1 70 1 80
Opil, (po 2 60)	1 70 1 80	Shellac	25 35
Shellac	25 35	" bleached	30 35
" bleached	30 35	Tragacanth	30 35
Tragacanth	30 35	HERBA—In ounce packages.	
HERBA—In ounce packages.		Absinthium	25
Absinthium	25	Eupatorium	25
Eupatorium	25	Lobelia	25
Lobelia	25	Majorana	25
Majorana	25	Mentha Piperita	25
Mentha Piperita	25	" Vir	25
" Vir	25	Rue	30
Rue	30	Tanacetum, V.	25
Tanacetum, V.	25	Thymus, V.	25
Thymus, V.	25	MAGNESIA.	
MAGNESIA.		Calcined, Pat.	55 60
Calcined, Pat.	55 60	Carbonate, Pat.	20 22
Carbonate, Pat.	20 22	Carbonate, E. & M.	20 22
Carbonate, E. & M.	20 22	Carbonate, Jennings	35 38
Carbonate, Jennings	35 38	OLEUM.	
OLEUM.		Absinthium	3 50 4 00
Absinthium	3 50 4 00	Amygdalae, Dulc.	45 50
Amygdalae, Dulc.	45 50	Amygdalae, Amarae	8 00 8 25
Amygdalae, Amarae	8 00 8 25	Anisi	1 65 1 75
Anisi	1 65 1 75	Aurant Cortex	2 50 2 75
Aurant Cortex	2 50 2 75	Bergamit	3 00 3 25
Bergamit	3 00 3 25	Cajupit	60 65
Cajupit	60 65	Caryophylli	65 75
Caryophylli	65 75	Cedar	35 40
Cedar	35 40	Chenopodii	2 10
Chenopodii	2 10	Cinnamomi	1 10 1 15
Cinnamomi	1 10 1 15	Citronella	2 45
Citronella	2 45	Conium Mac.	35 40
Conium Mac.	35 40	Copaiba	90 1 00
Copaiba	90 1 00	Cubebae	2 40 2 50
Cubebae	2 40 2 50	Exechthitis	2 50 2 75
Exechthitis	2 50 2 75	Erigeron	2 25 2 50
Erigeron	2 25 2 50	Gaultheria	2 00 2 10
Gaultheria	2 00 2 10	Geranium, ounce	2 75
Geranium, ounce	2 75	Gossipii, Sem. gal.	50 75
Gossipii, Sem. gal.	50 75	Hedeoma	2 50 2 75
Hedeoma	2 50 2 75	Juniperi	50 52 50
Juniperi	50 52 50	Lavandula	2 00 2 10
Lavandula	2 00 2 10	Limonia	2 50 2 75
Limonia	2 50 2 75	Mentha Piper.	2 75 2 50
Mentha Piper.	2 75 2 50	Mentha Verid.	2 00 2 30
Mentha Verid.	2 00 2 30	Morruuae, gal.	1 00 1 10
Morruuae, gal.	1 00 1 10	Myrcia, ounce	2 50
Myrcia, ounce	2 50	Olive	75 82 50
Olive	75 82 50	Picis Liquida, (gal. 35)	10 12
Picis Liquida, (gal. 35)	10 12	Ricini	86 92
Ricini	86 92	Rosmarini	75 80 10
Rosmarini	75 80 10	Rosae, ounce	6 50 2 50
Rosae, ounce	6 50 2 50	Succini	40 45
Succini	40 45	Sabina	90 1 00
Sabina	90 1 00	Santal	3 50 3 70
Santal	3 50 3 70	Sassafras	50 55
Sassafras	50 55	Sinapis, ess, ounce	2 65
Sinapis, ess, ounce	2 65	Tigili	2 90
Tigili	2 90	Thyme	40 50
Thyme	40 50	" opt	2 60
" opt	2 60	Theobromas	15 20
Theobromas	15 20	POTASSIUM.	
POTASSIUM.		Bi Carb.	15 18
Bi Carb.	15 18	Bichromate	13 14
Bichromate	13 14	Bromide	24 26
Bromide	24 26	Carb.	12 15
Carb.	12 15	Chlorate (po 18)	16 18
Chlorate (po 18)	16 18	Cyanide	50 55
Cyanide	50 55	Iodide	2 80 2 90
Iodide	2 80 2 90	Potassa, Bitart, pure	24 25
Potassa, Bitart, pure	24 25	Potassa, Bitart, com.	2 15
Potassa, Bitart, com.	2 15	Potass Nitras, opt.	8 10
Potass Nitras, opt.	8 10	Potass Nitras	7 9
Potass Nitras	7 9	Prussiate	28 30
Prussiate	28 30	Sulphate po	15 18
Sulphate po	15 18	RADIX.	
RADIX.		Aconitum	20 25
Aconitum	20 25	Althae	2 25
Althae	2 25	Anchusa	12 15
Anchusa	12 15	Arum, po	2 25
Arum, po	2 25	Calamus	20 24
Calamus	20 24	Gentiana (po 12)	8 10
Gentiana (po 12)	8 10	Glycyrrhiza, (pv. 15)	16 18
Glycyrrhiza, (pv. 15)	16 18	Hydrastis Canaden.	2 30
Hydrastis Canaden.	2 30	" (po 35)	2 30
" (po 35)	2 30	Hellebore, Ala, po	15 20
Hellebore, Ala, po	15 20	Inula, po	15 20
Inula, po	15 20	Ipecac, po	2 00 2 10
Ipecac, po	2 00 2 10	Iris plox (po 35 38)	35 40
Iris plox (po 35 38)	35 40	Jalapa, pr	50 55
Jalapa, pr	50 55	Maranta, 1/2s.	2 35
Maranta, 1/2s.	2 35	Podophyllum, po	15 18
Podophyllum, po	15 18	Rhei	75 80 10
Rhei	75 80 10	" cut.	2 15
" cut.	2 15	" pv.	75 80 10
" pv.	75 80 10	Spigelia	35 40
Spigelia	35 40	Sanguinaria, (po 25)	2 20
Sanguinaria, (po 25)	2 20	Serpentaria	30 32
Serpentaria	30 32	Senega	40 45
Senega	40 45	Similax, Officialis, H	2 40
Similax, Officialis, H	2 40	" M	2 25
" M	2 25	Scilla, (po 35)	10 12
Scilla, (po 35)	10 12	Symplocarpus, Foet-	2 35
Symplocarpus, Foet-	2 35	idus, po.	2 35
idus, po.	2 35	Valeriana, Eux. (po 30)	15 20
Valeriana, Eux. (po 30)	15 20	" German.	12 15
" German.	12 15	Ingiber a.	18 22
Ingiber a.	18 22	Zingiber j.	18 22
Zingiber j.	18 22	SEMIN.	
SEMIN.		Anisum, (po 20)	2 15
Anisum, (po 20)	2 15	Apium (graveolens)	2 25
Apium (graveolens)	2 25	Bird, 1s.	4 6
Bird, 1s.	4 6	Carui, (po 18)	8 12
Carui, (po 18)	8 12	Cardamon	1 00 1 25
Cardamon	1 00 1 25	Corlandrum	10 12
Corlandrum	10 12	Cannabis Sativa	3 1/2 4
Cannabis Sativa	3 1/2 4	Cydonium	75 80 10
Cydonium	75 80 10	Chenopodium	10 12
Chenopodium	10 12	Dipterix Odorate.	2 50 2 75
Dipterix Odorate.	2 50 2 75	Foeniculum	2 15
Foeniculum	2 15	Foenugreek, po	6 8
Foenugreek, po	6 8	Lini	4 2 4 1/2
Lini	4 2 4 1/2	Lini, grd. (bbl. 3 1/2)	4 2 4 1/2
Lini, grd. (bbl. 3 1/2)	4 2 4 1/2	Lobelia	35 40
Lobelia	35 40	Pharlaris Canarian	5 1/2 6
Pharlaris Canarian	5 1/2 6	Rapa	6 7
Rapa	6 7	Sinapis, Alba	8 9
Sinapis, Alba	8 9	" Nigra	11 12
" Nigra	11 12	SPIRITUS.	
SPIRITUS.		Fruentim, W. D. Co.	2 00 2 50
Fruentim, W. D. Co.	2 00 2 50	" D. F. R.	1 75 2 00
" D. F. R.	1 75 2 00	" 1 10 1 50	1 10 1 50
" 1 10 1 50	1 10 1 50	Juniperi Co. O. T.	1 75 1 75
Juniperi Co. O. T.	1 75 1 75	Saacharum N. E.	1 75 2 00
Saacharum N. E.	1 75 2 00	Spt. Vini Gall.	1 75 2 00
Spt. Vini Gall.	1 75 2 00	Vini Oporto	1 25 2 00
Vini Oporto	1 25 2 00	Vini Alba.	1 25 2 00
Vini Alba.	1 25 2 00	SPONGES.	
SPONGES.		Florida sheeps' wool	2 25 2 50
Florida sheeps' wool	2 25 2 50	Nassau sheeps' wool	2 00
Nassau sheeps' wool	2 00	Velvet extra sheeps'	1 10
Velvet extra sheeps'	1 10	wool carriage	85
wool carriage	85	Extra yellow sheeps'	85
Extra yellow sheeps'	85	Grass sheeps' wool car-	65
Grass sheeps' wool car-	65	riage	75
riage	75	Hard for slate use.	1 40
Hard for slate use.	1 40	Yellow Reef, for slate	1 40
Yellow Reef, for slate	1 40	SYRUPS.	
SYRUPS.		Acacia	50
Acacia	50	Zingiber	50
Zingiber	50	Ipecac.	50
Ipecac.	50	Ferri Iod.	50
Ferri Iod.	50	Aurant Cortes.	50
Aurant Cortes.	50	Rhei Arom.	50
Rhei Arom.	50	Similax Officialis.	50
Similax Officialis.	50	" Co.	50
" Co.	50	Senega	50
Senega	50	Scilla	50
Scilla	50	" 45	50
" 45	50	Tolutan	50
Tolutan	50	Prunus virg.	50
Prunus virg.	50	Mannia, S. F.	30 33
Mannia, S. F.	30 33	Morphia, S. P. & W.	1 60 1 85
Morphia, S. P. & W.	1 60 1 85	Sinapis	2 18
Sinapis	2 18	C. Co	1 50 1 75
C. Co	1 50 1 75	Moschus Canton.	2 40
Moschus Canton.	2 40	Myristica, No. 1.	65 70
Myristica, No. 1.	65 70	Nux Vomica, (po 20)	2 10
Nux Vomica, (po 20)	2 10	Os. Sepia	20 22
Os. Sepia	20 22	Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D.	2 00
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D.	2 00	Co	2 00
Co	2 00	Picis Liq, N. C., 1/2 gal	2 00
Picis Liq, N. C., 1/2 gal	2 00	" quarts	2 00
" quarts	2 00	Pil Hydrarg., (po 80)	14 15
Pil Hydrarg., (po 80)	14 15	Piper Nigra, (po 22)	1 10 1 20
Piper Nigra, (po 22)	1 10 1 20	Piper Alba, (po 85)	3 3
Piper Alba, (po 85)	3 3	Pix Burgun.	2 7
Pix Burgun.	2 7	Plumbi Acet	14 15
Plumbi Acet	14 15	Pulvis Ipecac et opil.	1 10

Grocery Price Current.

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

AXLE GREASE.		Gages.		COFFEE.	
Aurora.....	doz gross	Erie.....	@1 25	GREEN.	
Castor Oil.....	75 9 00	California.....	1 70	Rio.	
Diamond.....	50 5 50	Gooseberries.....	1 20	Good.....	16
Frazer's.....	75 9 00	Peaches.....	1 20	Prime.....	17
Mica.....	55 6 00	Pears.....	1 30	Golden.....	18
Paragon.....	55 6 00	Domestic.....	1 20	Peaberry.....	20
BAKING POWDER.		Pineapples.		Santos.	
4-oz.....	45	Common.....	1 30	Good.....	16
1 lb.....	85	Johnson's sliced.....	2 50	Good.....	17
1 lb.....	1 00	" grated.....	2 75	Prime.....	18
Bulk.....	10	Common.....	1 10	Peaberry.....	20
Arctic.		Raspberries.		Mexican and Guatemala.	
1 lb.....	60	Red.....	1 30	Fair.....	20
1 lb.....	1 20	Black Hamburg.....	1 50	Good.....	21
1 lb.....	2 00	Erie black.....	1 25	Fancy.....	23
5 lb.....	9 60	Strawberries.....	1 25	Prime.....	19
Dr. Price's.		Whortleberries.		Maracaibo.	
Dime cans.....	30	Common.....	1 10	Milled.....	30
4-oz.....	1 30	" F & W.....	1 15	Java.....	25
6-oz.....	1 90	Blueberries.....	1 10	Interior.....	25
8-oz.....	2 47	MEATS.		Private Growth.....	27
16-oz.....	3 75	Corned beef, Libby's.....	1 90	Mandehling.....	28
2 1/2-lb.....	11 40	Roast beef, Armour's.....	1 75	ROASTED.	
4-lb.....	18 25	Potted ham, 1/2 lb.....	1 30	To ascertain cost of roasted	
5-lb.....	21 60	" tongue, 1/2 lb.....	1 35	coffee, add 1/4c. per lb. for roast-	
10-lb.....	41 80	" chicken, 1/2 lb.....	95	ing and 15c. per cent. for shrink-	
BATH BRICK.		VEGETABLES.		age.	
2 dozen in case.....	90	Beans.....	1 25	PACKAGE.	
English.....	80	Hamburg stringless.....	1 25	Arbuckle's Arlosa.....	20 30
Bristol.....	70	French style.....	2 25	McLaughlin's XXXX.....	20 30
Domestic.....	70	Limas.....	1 40	Bunola.....	19 80
BLUING.		Beans.		Lion, 60 or 100 lb. case.....	20 30
Arctic, 4 oz ovals.....	4 00	soaked.....	80	EXTRACT.	
" 8 oz.....	7 00	Lewis Boston Baked.....	1 35	Valley City 1/2 gross.....	75
" 16 oz.....	10 50	Bay State Baked.....	1 35	Felix.....	1 15
" No. 2, sifting box.....	2 75	World's Fair Baked.....	1 35	Hummel's, foll, gross.....	1 50
" No. 3.....	4 00	Picnic Baked.....	1 00	" tin.....	2 50
" No. 5.....	8 00	CORN.		CHICORY.	
1 oz ball.....	4 50	Hamburg.....	1 30	Bulk.....	8
BROOMS.		Livingston Eden.....	1 30	Red.....	6
No. 2 Hurl.....	2 00	Purity.....	1 50	CLOTHES LINES.	
No. 1.....	2 25	Honey Dew.....	1 50	Cotton, 40 ft.....	1 25
No. 2 Carpet.....	2 50	Morning Glory.....	1 50	" 50 ft.....	1 40
No. 1.....	2 75	Soaked.....	1 15	" 60 ft.....	1 60
Parlor Gem.....	3 00	Peas.....	1 35	" 70 ft.....	1 75
Common Whisk.....	1 00	Hamburg marrofat.....	1 35	" 80 ft.....	1 90
Fancy.....	1 20	early June.....	1 50	Jute.....	90
Warehouse.....	3 50	Champion Eng.....	1 50	72 ft.....	1 00
BRUSHES.		Hamburg petit pois.....	1 75	COUPON BOOKS.	
Stove, No. 1.....	1 25	Soaked.....	75	1, per hundred.....	2 00
" 10.....	1 50	Van Camp's Marrofat.....	1 10	" 2.....	2 50
" 15.....	1 75	Archer's Early Blossom.....	1 35	" 3.....	3 00
Rice Root Scrub, 2 row.....	85	French.....	1 30	" 5.....	3 00
Rice Root Scrub, 3 row.....	1 25	Mushrooms.		" 10.....	4 00
Palmetto, goose.....	1 50	French.....	15 20	" 20.....	5 00
CANDLES.		Erie.....	90	" 30.....	5 00
Hotel, 40 lb. boxes.....	10	Hubbard.....	1 20	" 40.....	5 00
Star, 40 lb.....	9	Succotash.....	1 40	" 50.....	5 00
Paraffine.....	11	Soaked.....	80	" 60.....	5 00
Wicking.....	24	Honey Dew.....	1 60	" 70.....	5 00
CANNED GOODS.		Erie.....	1 35	" 80.....	5 00
FISH.		Tomatoes.....	1 05	" 90.....	5 00
Clams.....		Hancock.....	1 05	" 100.....	5 00
Little Neck, 1 lb.....	1 15	Excelsior.....	1 10	" 110.....	5 00
" 2 lb.....	1 90	Eclipse.....	1 10	" 120.....	5 00
Clam Chowder.....	2 00	Hamburg.....	1 30	" 130.....	5 00
Standard, 3 lb.....	2 00	Gallon.....	2 60	" 140.....	5 00
Cove Oysters.....	85	CHOCOLATE—BAKERS.		" 150.....	5 00
" 2 lb.....	1 65	German Sweet.....	22	" 160.....	5 00
Lobsters.....		Premium.....	35	" 170.....	5 00
Star, 1 lb.....	2 40	Breakfast Cocoa.....	40	" 180.....	5 00
" 2 lb.....	3 50	CHEESE.		" 190.....	5 00
Picnic, 1 lb.....	2 00	Amboy.....	@11	" 200.....	5 00
" 2 lb.....	2 90	Acme.....	@11	" 210.....	5 00
Mackerel.		Riverside.....	@11 1/2	" 220.....	5 00
Standard, 1 lb.....	1 05	Gold Medal.....	@10 1/2	" 230.....	5 00
" 2 lb.....	1 90	Skim.....	@8	" 240.....	5 00
Mustard, 2 lb.....	2 25	Brick.....	@8	" 250.....	5 00
Tomato Sauce, 2 lb.....	2 25	Edam.....	@1 00	" 260.....	5 00
Soused, 2 lb.....	2 25	Leiden.....	@1 00	" 270.....	5 00
Salmon.		Limburger.....	@10	" 280.....	5 00
Columbia River, flat.....	1 85	Pineapple.....	@25	" 290.....	5 00
" tails.....	1 75	Roquefort.....	@35	" 300.....	5 00
Alaska, 1 lb.....	1 40	Sap Sago.....	@22	" 310.....	5 00
" 2 lb.....	1 90	Schwitzer, imported.....	@20	" 320.....	5 00
Sardines.		" domestic.....	@15	" 330.....	5 00
American 1/4s.....	@5	CATSUP.		" 340.....	5 00
1/4s.....	@7	Blue Label Brand.....	2 75	" 350.....	5 00
Imported 1/4s.....	@12 1/2	Half pint, 25 bottles.....	4 50	" 360.....	5 00
1/4s.....	@16	Pint.....	3 50	" 370.....	5 00
Mustard 1/4s.....	@20	Quart 1 doz bottles.....	3 50	" 380.....	5 00
Boneless.....	20	CLOTHES PINS.		" 390.....	5 00
Trout.....		5 gross boxes.....	40	" 400.....	5 00
Brook, 3 lb.....	2 50	COCOA SHELLS.		" 410.....	5 00
Fruits.		35 lb. bags.....	@3	" 420.....	5 00
Apples.....		Less quantity.....	@3 1/2	" 430.....	5 00
York State, gallons.....	3 00	Pound packages.....	@3 1/2	" 440.....	5 00
Hamburg.....	2 75	COUPON PASS BOOKS.		" 450.....	5 00
Apricots.....	2 00	[Can be made to represent any		" 460.....	5 00
Live oak.....	2 00	denomination from \$10 down.]		" 470.....	5 00
Santa Cruz.....	2 00	20 books.....	\$1 00	" 480.....	5 00
Lusk's.....	2 00	100 ".....	2 00	" 490.....	5 00
Overland.....	1 90	250 ".....	3 00	" 500.....	5 00
Blackberries.		500 ".....	6 25	" 510.....	5 00
B. & W.....	95	1000 ".....	10 00	" 520.....	5 00
Cherries.....	1 20	2000 ".....	17 50	" 530.....	5 00
Pitted Hamburg.....	1 75	COUPON PASS BOOKS.		" 540.....	5 00
White.....	1 30	20 books.....	\$1 00	" 550.....	5 00
Erie.....	1 20	100 ".....	2 00	" 560.....	5 00
Damsons, Egg Plums and Green		250 ".....	3 00	" 570.....	5 00

CONDENSED MILK.		FISH—Salt.	
4 doz. in case.		Bloaters.	
Eagle.....	7 40	Yarmouth.....	
Crown.....	6 25	Cod.	
Genuine Swiss.....	8 00	Pollock.....	
American Swiss.....	7 00	Whole, Grand Bank..... @5	
CRACKERS.		Boneless, bricks..... 6 1/2 @8	
Butter.		Boneless, strips..... 6 1/2 @8	
Seymour XXX.....	6	Halibut.....	
Seymour XXX, carton.....	6 1/2	Smoked..... 12	
Family XXX.....	6 1/2	Herring.....	
Family XXX, carton.....	6 1/2	Scaled..... 16 @17	
Salted XXX.....	6	Holland, bbls..... 11 00	
Salted XXX, carton.....	6 1/2	" kegs..... 85	
Kenosha.....	7 1/2	Round shore, 1/2 bbl..... 2 00	
Boston.....	8	" " 1/2 bbl..... 1 10	
Butter biscuit.....	6 1/2	Mackerel.	
Soda.		No. 1, 40 lbs..... 4 25	
Soda, XXX.....	6	No. 1, kits, 10 lbs..... 1 25	
Soda, City.....	7 1/2	No. 2, 40 lbs..... 3 50	
Soda, Duchess.....	8 1/2	No. 2, 10 lbs..... 1 05	
Crystal Wafer.....	10	Family, 1/2 bbls., 100 lbs..... 5 00	
Long Island Wafers.....	11	" kits, 10 lbs..... 65	
Oyster.		Sardines.	
S. Oyster XXX.....	6	Russian, kegs..... 45	
City Oyster, XXX.....	6	Trout.	
Farina Oyster.....	6	No. 1, 1/2 bbls., 100 lbs..... 6 50	
CREAM TARTAR.		No. 1, kits, 10 lbs..... 90	
Strictly pure.....	30	Whitefish.	
Telfer's Absolute.....	35	No. 1, 1/2 bbls., 100 lbs..... 7 50	
Grocers'.....	20 @25	No. 1, kits, 10 lbs..... 1 25	
DRIED FRUITS.		Family, 1/2 bbls., 100 lbs..... 3 00	
Domestic.		" kits 10 lbs..... 40	
Apples.		FLAVORING EXTRACTS.	
Sundried, sliced in bbls.....	6	Jennings' D C.....	
" quartered.....	5 1/2	Lemon, Vanilla.....	
Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes.....	@8 1/2	2 oz folding box..... 75 1 25	
APRICOTS.		3 oz "..... 1 00 1 50	
California in bags.....	16 1/2	4 oz "..... 1 50 2 00	
Evaporated in boxes.....	16 1/2	6 oz "..... 2 00 3 00	
BLACKBERRIES.		8 oz "..... 3 00 4 00	
In boxes.....	4 1/2	Gunpowder.	
NECTARINES.		Austin's Rifle, kegs..... 5 00	
70 lb. bags.....	25	" " kegs..... 2 75	
25 lb. boxes.....	25	" Crack Shot, kegs..... 5 00	
PEACHES.		" " 1/2 kegs..... 2 75	
Peeled, in boxes.....	19	" Club Sporting..... 6 00	
Cal. evap.....	14	" " 1/2 " 3 35	
" In bags.....	13	HERBS.	
PEARS.		Sage..... 15	
California in bags.....		Hops..... 15	
PITTED CHERRIES.		INDIGO.	
Barrels.....		Madras, 5 lb. boxes..... 55	
50 lb. boxes.....	20	S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes..... 50	
25 ".....	22	JELLY.	
PRUNELLES.		17 lb. pails..... 75	
30 lb. boxes.....	10 1/2	30 "..... 1 10	
RASPBERRIES.		Pure.....	
In barrels.....	21 1/2	Licorice..... 30	
50 lb. boxes.....	22	Calabria..... 25	
25 lb. ".....	23	Sicily..... 12	
Foreign.		LYE.	
CURRANTS.		Condensed, 2 doz..... 1 25	
Patras, in barrels.....	@4	" 4 doz..... 2 25	
" In 1/2 bbls.....	@4 1/2	MATCHES.	
" In less quantity.....	@4 1/2	No. 9 sulphur..... 1 25	
PEEL.		Anchor parlor..... 1 70	
Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes.....	20	No. 2 home..... 1 10	
Lemon.....	25	Export parlor..... 4 00	
Orange.....	11	MINCE MEAT	
RAISINS.		NEW ENGLAND	
Domestic.		MINCE MEAT	
London layers, 2 crown.....	1 50	T. D. DUGHERTY	
" 3.....	1 75	3 or 6 doz. in case per doz..... 1 00	
" fancy.....	1 95	MEASURES.	
Loose Muscatels, boxes.....	1 40	Tin, per dozen.....	
Foreign.		1 gallon..... \$1 75	
Ondura, 20 lb. boxes.....	@8	Half gallon..... 1 40	
Sultana, 30 ".....	@12	Quart..... 70	
Valencia, 30 ".....	@5 1/2	Pint..... 45	
PRUNES.		Half pint..... 40	
Bosnia.....	@	Wooden, for vinegar, per doz.	
California, 100-120.....	@	1 gallon..... 7 00	
" 90x100 25 lb. bxs.....		Half gallon..... 4 75	
" 80x90 ".....		Quart..... 3 75	
" 70x80 ".....		Pint..... 2 25	
" 60x70 ".....		MOLASSES.	
Turkey.....	@	Blackstrap.....	
Silver.....		Sugar house..... 13 1/2	
ENVELOPES.		Ordinary..... 16	
XX rag, white.		Porto Rico..... 16	
No. 1, 6 1/2.....	\$1 75	Prime..... 16	
No. 2, 6 1/2.....	1 60	Fancy..... 20	
No. 1, 6.....	1 65	New Orleans.	
No. 2, 6.....	1 50	Fair..... 14	
XX wood, white.		Good..... 17	
No. 1, 6 1/2.....	1 35	Extra good..... 22	
No. 2, 6 1/2.....	1 25	Choice..... 27	
Manilla, white.		Fancy..... 35	
6 1/2.....	1 00	OATMEAL.	
6.....	95	Rolled Oats.....	
Coin.		Barrels 180..... @5 25	
Mill No. 4.....	1 00	Half barrels 100..... @2 75	
FARINACEOUS GOODS.		ROLLED OATS.	
Farina.		Barrels 180..... @5 25	
100 lb. kegs.....	3 1/2	Half bbls 90..... @2 75	
Hominy.		PICKLES.	
Barrels.....	3 50	Medium.	
Grits.....	3 00	Barrels, 1,200 count..... \$5 50	
Lima Beans.		Half barrels, 600 count..... 3 25	
Dried.....	4	Small.	
Maccaroni and Vermicelli.		Barrels, 2,400 count..... 6 50	
Domestic, 12 lb. box.....	55	Half bbls, 1,200 count..... 3 75	
Imported.....	10 1/2 @11 1/2	PINES.	
Pearl Barley.		T. D. 216..... 1 75	
Kegs.....	@2 1/2	" T. D. full count..... 75	
Peas.		Cob..... 5	
Green, bu.....	1 85	Cracked..... 5	
Split per lb.....	3 00	Wheat.	
Sago.		German..... 4	
German.....	4	East India..... 4	
East India.....	4	Wheat.	
Wheat.		Cracked..... 5	

SALERATUS. Packed 60 lbs. in box. \$3 30 Church's 3 15 DeLand's 3 30 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-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 Loaf @ 5 1/2 Cubes @ 5 1/4 Powdered XXXX @ 5 1/2 Standard @ 5 1/2 Granulated, medium, 4.81 @ 4 1/2 " fine, 4.81 @ 4 1/2 Confectioners' A 4.69 @ 4 1/2 Soft A @ 4 1/2 White Extra C @ 4 1/2 Extra C @ 4 1/2 C @ 4 Golden @ 3 1/2 Yellow @ 3 1/2 Less than bbls. 1/4 advance SYRUPS. Corn. Barrels 24 Half bbls. 26 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 Dust @ 10 SUN CURED. Fair @ 17 Good @ 20 Choice @ 24	CHOICEST. Dust @ 10 BASKET FIRED. Fair @ 18 Choice @ 20 Choicest @ 25 Extra choice, wire leaf @ 40 GUNPOWDER. Common to fair @ 25 Extra fine to finest @ 50 Choicest fancy @ 75 oolong @ 26 Common to fair @ 23 IMPERIAL. Common to fair @ 23 Superior to fine @ 35 YOUNG HYSON. Common to fair @ 18 Superior to fine @ 40 ENGLISH BREAKFAST. Fair @ 18 Choice @ 24 Best @ 40 TOBACCO. Fine Cut. Pails unless otherwise noted Hiawatha 60 Sweet Cuba 34 McGinty 24 " 1/2 bbls. 22 Valley City 32 Dandy Jim 27 Torpedo 20 " in drums 19 Yum Yum 26 Plug. Sorg's Brands. Spearhead 38 Joker 24 Nobby Twist 39 Oh My 29 Scott's Brands. Kyo 22 Hiawatha 38 Valley City 34 Finzer's Brands. Old Honesty 40 Jolly Tar 32 Middleton's Brands. Here It Is 28 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	WARPATH. Banner 14 King Bee 15 Kilm Dried 17 Nigger Head 23 Honey Dew 24 Gold Block 28 Peerless 24 Rob Roy 24 Uncle Sam 28 Tom and Jerry 25 Brier Pipe 30 Yum Yum 32 Red Clover 32 Navy 32 Handmade 40 Frog 33 VINEGAR. 40 gr. 7 @ 8 50 gr. 8 @ 9 \$1 for barrel. WET MUSTARD. Bulk, per gal 30 Beer mug, 2 doz in case 1 75 YEAST. Magic, per box 1 00 Warner's " 1 00 Yeast Foam, per box 1 00	GRAINS and FEEDSTUFFS WHEAT. No. 1 White (58 lb. test) 69 No. 1 Red (60 lb. test) 69 MEAL. Bolted 1 25 Granulated 1 45 FLOUR. Straight, in sacks 4 20 " barrels 4 40 Patent " sacks 5 20 " barrels 5 40 Graham " sacks 2 00 Rye " sacks 2 30 MILLSTUFFS. Less quantity Bran \$14 00 Screenings 15 00 Middlings 15 00 Mixed Feed 20 00 Coarse meal 20 00 CORN. Car lots 53 Less than car lots 55 OATS. Car lots 33 Less than car lots 40 HAY. No. 1 Timothy, car lots 11 00 No. 1 " ton lots 12 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, 150° @ 7 1/2 Water White @ 7 Naphtha @ 7 Stove Gasoline @ 7 1/2 Cylinder 27 @ 36 Engine 13 @ 21 Black, 25 to 30 deg. @ 7 1/2 FRESH MEATS. Swift & Company quote as fol- lows: Beef, carcass 5 @ 6 " hind quarters 6 @ 6 1/2 " fore 3 @ 3 1/2 " loins, No. 3 9 @ 9 1/2 " ribs 7 @ 8 " rounds 5 @ 5 1/2 Bologna @ 4 1/2 Pork loins @ 7 1/2 " shoulders @ 7 1/2 Sausage, blood or head @ 4 1/2 " liver @ 4 1/2 " Frankfort @ 7 Mutton 7 @ 8 Veal 6 @ 7	HIDES, PELTS and FURS Perkins & Hess pay as fol- lows, prices nominal: HIDES. Green 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Part Cured @ 2 Full " @ 4 1/2 Dry 5 @ 5 Kips, green 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 " cured @ 4 1/2 Calfskins, green 4 @ 5 " cured @ 7 Deaconskins 10 @ 20 No. 2 hides 1/4 off. PELTS. Shearlings 10 @ 25 Lambs 20 @ 50 Washed 20 @ 25 Unwashed 10 @ 20 MISCELLANEOUS. Tallow 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 Grease butter 1 @ 2 Switches 1 1/2 @ 2 Ginseng 2 00 @ 2 65 POULTRY. Local dealers pay as follows: DRESSED. Fowl 8 @ 9 Turkeys 10 @ 11 Ducks 11 @ 13 LIVE. Chickens 8 @ 10 Fowls 7 @ 8 Turkeys 9 @ 10 Spring Duck 10 @ 11 FISH and OYSTERS. F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows: FRESH FISH Whitefish 8 @ 9 Trout 8 @ 9 Hullbut @ 15 Clisoes or Herring 5 @ 6 Bluefish 11 @ 12 Fresh lobster, per lb. 20 Soft crabs, per doz. 1 25 Shrimp, per gal 10 @ 12 Cod @ 8 No. 1 Pickerel @ 8 Pike @ 7 Smoked White @ 7 OYSTERS—CANS. Fairhaven Counts @ 40 SHELL GOODS. Oysters, per 100 1 25 @ 1 50 Clams, " 1 00 @ 1 25	PAPER & WOODENWARE PAPER. Straw 1 1/2 Rockfalls 1 1/2 Tag sugar 1 1/2 Hardware 2 1/2 Bakers 2 1/2 Dry Goods 5 @ 25 Jute Manila @ 5 1/2 Red Express No. 1 5 1/2 " No. 2 4 1/2 TWINES. 48 Cotton 20 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 30 " 13 " 1 00 " 15 " 1 60 " 17 " 2 25 " 19 " 2 75 " 21 " 3 00 Baskets, market 35 " shipping bushel. 1 25 " full hoop " 1 35 " willow cl'ths, No. 1 5 75 " " No. 2 6 25 " " No. 3 7 25 " splint " No. 1 3 50 " " No. 2 4 25 " " No. 3 5 00 INDURATED WARE. Pails 4 05 Tubs, 1/2 doz. 4 55
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Teas of special character and
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above actual cost of importa-
tion.

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WHILE fact that a coffee is a Java does not always imply
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differ very materially on account of the section of the
Island of Java on which they are grown and the method
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The Diamond Java is a blend of those Javas which ex-
cel in any peculiar degree in fine flavor or full strength,
and which mingling harmoniously together produce the
perfection of a coffee.

The Diamond Java is packed in air-tight cans when
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Coffee is intended for those that appreciate a fine article,
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A clean blend, whole

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NEW YORK.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES.

Profiting, evidently, by the lesson of the Homestead labor disturbances, the authorities of New York State have taken timely and effectual precautions against a similar outbreak at Buffalo. To the cavillers who complain that the means employed were disproportionately large for the end, it is enough to reply that in such matters it is best to err on the safe side. Where force is brought in to prevent or to subdue a riot it must be sufficient for the purpose or it is worse than useless. Unless it can overawe and crush resistance, it only stimulates it and makes necessary in the end a greater effort than would have been successful in the first instance. The public peace at Buffalo has been preserved and the property of the railroad companies has been protected, and whatever the cost has been, it is not so great as might have been that of repairing a single night's damages by a mob.

The discouraging fact connected with the troubles at Buffalo, as with the similar troubles elsewhere, is that any force at all should have been required to maintain order. Strikers for higher wages always have the sympathy of the mass of people, and if the demands of the Buffalo switchmen had been well founded, the inconvenience resulting from their attempt to enforce them by refusing to work would have been cheerfully endured. When the men went beyond this and began to burn cars, obstruct trains, and threaten to destroy tracks, they killed the friendly feeling with which they were at first regarded, and when their acts compelled some thousands of their fellow citizens to leave their homes and undergo the hardships of military duty, they inspired positive enmity. If they had, in addition, been able by their threatening demonstrations to intercept the food supplies of their seaboard fellow citizens, they would have made themselves still more odious.

This danger of a revulsion of public sympathy, whenever a strike produces widespread inconvenience, seems to have been overlooked lately by more than one Government official. The Sheriff of Allegheny county and the Governor of Pennsylvania both had to be impressively warned of it before they took the needful steps to restore order at Homestead. The Governor of Tennessee was so blind to it that he ignominiously surrendered to the armed mob who were making war upon the State troops. The Sheriff of Erie county needed, too, considerable urging before he decided to do his duty. In cheering contrast to these examples is that of Governor Flower, who acted promptly and efficiently, and thereby saved life and property to an untold amount, as well as the reputation of the Empire State.

While, however, we have thus demonstrated the possibility of restraining a strike of large dimensions within its legitimate limits, nothing can blot from the record the fact of the strike itself nor repair the losses which have naturally resulted from it, both to the strikers and to their former employers. The strikers have lost the wages they might have earned and their employers the profits of the business which the strike has partially destroyed. Add to this the expense to which Erie county has been put and the personal sacrifices of the soldiers, and it makes a total which it is not gratifying to contemplate. In view of it, and in

view of the losses caused by the greater strikes in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Idaho, as well as by the extensive ones which have just ended in New York City, it is not surprising that the ingenuity of kind-hearted and thinking men should be stimulated to devise means for preventing the recurrence of such calamities in future.

As I pointed out in my article of a week ago, the difficulty of the problem consists in the difficulty of conciliating the two diametrically opposed interests of buyer and seller, which, from the beginning of the world, have been in conflict. The buyer of labor wants to pay for it as little as possible, and the seller of it to get as much as possible. In small transactions the difference is adjusted by some sort of compromise between the extreme demands of the two parties, or by what Adam Smith calls "the higgling of the market." When a single workman throws up his employment because his employer will not pay him the wages he asks, or in some other respect refuses to comply with his demands, he is in principle as much of a striker as when he is one of a thousand men doing in concert the same thing. The only difference is that the single employee can talk over the matter with his employer, and if the two cannot agree they usually disagree amicably, whereas in the case of a large number of men this is impracticable, and the negotiation has to be conducted by a committee who are not so easy to deal with. When, too, a single seceding employee indulges himself, as sometimes happens, in assault and battery, malicious injury to property or arson, he is universally pronounced a criminal and punished as such. When, on the other hand, a number of men join in committing similar crimes, it seems to paralyze the sense of justice, and an effort to punish the criminals is by many regarded as persecution. Arbitration in most cases is suggested only after a breach of law and order has been committed, and not before, in defiance of the plain common-sense fact that men who have severed their relations with their employers, and have commenced hostilities against them, have no valid claim to the benefit of a proceeding the very foundation of which is a willingness to settle a dispute in a friendly manner.

Besides the difficulty of adjusting disputes about wages where large numbers of men are concerned, caused by the very fact of their numbers, a further complication has of late arisen, growing out of a dissemination of the idea that the wages earner is in some sort a partner in the enterprise for which his services are purchased, and entitled to a share of its profits, either in the form of a percentage of those profits or in that of an increase of wages beyond those that he would otherwise receive. Thus Senator Palmer of Illinois propounded upon the floor of the United States Senate Chamber the astonishing doctrine that the Homestead strikers had become, by virtue of their former services, part proprietors of the Carnegie Steel Works, and had a right to the possession of them as against the company that built them and paid for them. This same proposition was, in a less extreme form, advanced by the *Christian Union* of New York. It is also formally recognized by President Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co., who, in his recent annual report to his stockholders, gravely sug-

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—Sweet Boughs command 65c per bu. Dutchess are in good demand at 75c per bu. Beans—Dry stock is in small supply and active demand. Dealers pay \$1.50@1.60 for unpeeled and hold city handpicked at \$1.85@1.95 per bu. Beets—60c per bu. Blackberries—Cultivated fruit is entirely exhausted. Some wild fruit is in market at 60c per qt. Butter—The market is a little stronger, jobbers paying 14@16c and holding at 16@18c. Creamery commands 23c. Cabbages—50c and 60c per dozen, according to size. Celery—Choice home grown commands 25c per dozen bunches. Cranberries—A few consignments of unripe wild berries have come to market, but not enough to establish a price. Dried apples—Evaporated is firmly held at 80c; sundried is strong at 50c. Eggs—The price is a little higher than a week ago, dealers paying 13@14c and holding at 15c per doz. Grapes—Early Ohio are in limited supply and demand at \$1.25 per drawer. Green Corn—10c per doz. Honey—14c per lb. Very scarce. Musk Melons—Osage, \$1.25 per crate; nutmeg, \$1 per dozen. Onions—Dry are in active demand at \$1 per bu. Peaches—Early Michigans will be the leading variety in the market this week, but the supply is considered shorter than the crop of Hale's Early, which are now about all marketed, and prices may rule a little higher than they have for the past two weeks. Barnards are expected to begin coming in about 10 days. Pears—Clapp's Favorite bring \$1.50@1.75 per bu. according to quality. Plums—Lombards are in ample supply and healthy demand at \$2@2.25 per bu. Potatoes—Local dealers pay 50c per bu. and sell at 60c. Tomatoes—80c per bu., with prices on a downward tendency. It is expected that the price will drop to 50@60c before the end of the week. Watermelons—In fair supply at \$2@2.25 per 100. Whortleberries—The crop is nearly all marketed, stray lots bringing \$2.50@3 per bu.

PROVISIONS.

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

PORK IN BARRELS.				
Mess, new.	12	25		
Short cut.	14	50		
Extra clear pig, short cut.	15	50		
Extra clear, heavy.	15	50		
Clear, fat back.	15	50		
Clear, short cut.	15	50		
Standard clear, short cut, best.	15	50		
SAUSAGE—Fresh and Smoked.				
Pork Sausage.	7	1/2		
Ham Sausage.	9			
Tongue Sausage.	9			
Frankfort Sausage.	7	1/2		
Blood Sausage.	5			
Bologna, straight.	5			
Bologna, thick.	5			
Head Cheese.	5			
LARD.				
Kettle				
Rendered.	8	1/2		
Granger.	8	1/2		
Family.	6	1/2		
Com.	6	1/2		
50 lb. Tins.	8	1/2		
30 lb. Pails.	9	1/2		
10 lb. "	9	1/2		
5 lb. "	9	1/2		
3 lb. "	9	1/2		
BEEF IN BARRELS.				
Extra Mess, warranted 200 lbs.	6	50		
Extra Mess, Chicago packing.	6	50		
Boneless, rump butts.	10	50		
SMOKED MEATS—Canned or Plain.				
Hams, average 20 lbs.	12	1/2		
" " 16 lbs.	12	1/2		
" " 12 to 14 lbs.	13			
" picnic.	9	1/2		
" best boneless.	8	1/2		
Shoulders.	8	1/2		
Breakfast Bacon, boneless.	10	1/2		
Dried beef, ham prices.	9	1/2		
Long Cuts, heavy.	9	1/2		
Briskets, medium.				
" light.				

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:

STICK CANDY.			
Full Weight.	Bbls.	Palls.	
Standard, per lb.	6	7	
" H. H.	6	7	
" Twist	6	7	
Boston Cream	20 lb. cases	8 1/2	
Cut Loaf.	7	8	
Extra H. H.	7	8	
MIXED CANDY.			
Full Weight.	Bbls.	Palls.	
Standard.	6	7	
Leader.	6	7	
Royal.	6 1/2	7 1/2	
Nobby.	7	8	
English Rock.	7	8	
Conserves.	8	9	
Broken Taffy.	8	9	
Peanut Squares.	8	9	
French Creams.	10		
Valley Creams.	13		
Midget, 30 lb. baskets.	8		
Modern, 20 lb.	8		
FANCY—in bulk.			
Full Weight.	Bbls.	Palls.	
Lozenges, plain.	10		
" printed.	11		
Chocolate Drops.	11 1/2		
Chocolate Monumentals.	13		
Gum Drops.	5 1/2		
Moss Drops.	8		
Sour Drops.	8 1/2		
Imperial.	10		
FANCY—in 5 lb. boxes.			
Per Box			
Lemon Drops.	55		
Sour Drops.	55		
Peppermint Drops.	55		
Chocolate Drops.	65		
H. M. Chocolate Drops.	65		

Gum Drops.	40@50
Licorice Drops.	1.00
A. B. Licorice Drops.	.80
Lozenges, plain.	.60
" 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, " 3 " "	51
No. 2, " 2 " "	28
No. 3, " 3 " "	42
Stand up, 5 lb. boxes.	90
BANANAS.	
Small.	1 50@1 75
Medium.	2 00@2 25
Large.	2 00@2 25
ORANGES.	
Californias, 96.	@
" 126.	@
" 150.	@
Messinas, choice 200.	@
" 160.	@
LEMONS.	
Messina, choice, 360.	28 00
" fancy, 360.	28
" choice 300.	28 00
" fancy 360 Majoris.	28
OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Figs, fancy layers, 6 lb.	213
" 10 lb.	214
" extra 14 lb.	214
" 20 lb.	214
Dates, Fard, 10-lb. box.	2 8 1/2
" 50-lb.	2 6 1/2
" Persian, 50-lb. box.	2 5
NUTS.	
Almonds, Tarragona.	219
" Ivaca.	217
" California.	218 1/2
Brazils, new.	210
Filberts.	211 1/2
Walnuts, Grenoble.	214 1/2
" Marbot.	210
" Chill.	213 1/2
Table Nuts, fancy.	213 1/2
" choice.	213 1/2
Pecans, Texas, H. P.	11
Cocoanuts, full sacks.	23 90
PEANUTS.	
Fancy, H. P., Suns.	2 5 1/2
" Roasted.	2 7 1/2
Fancy, H. P., Flags.	2 5 1/2
" Roasted.	2 7 1/2
Choice, H. P., Extras.	2 4 1/2
" Roasted.	2 6 1/2
California Walnuts.	12 1/2

Crockery & Glassware

FRUIT JARS.	
Pints.	\$ 6 75
Quarts.	7 00
Half Gallons.	9 00
Cups.	3 00
Rubbers.	45
LAMP BURNERS.	
No. 0 Sun.	45
No. 1 "	50
No. 2 "	75
Tabular.	75
LAMP CHIMNEYS.—Per box.	
6 doz. in box.	
No. 0 Sun.	1 75
No. 1 "	1 88
No. 2 "	2 70
First quality.	
No. 0 Sun, crimp top.	2 25
No. 1 " " "	2 40
No. 2 " " "	3 40
XXX Flint.	
No. 0 Sun, crimp top.	2 60
No. 1 " " "	2 80
No. 2 " " "	3 80
Pearl top.	
No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled.	3 70
No. 2 " " "	4 70
No. 2 Flange, " " "	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.	75
STONEWARE—AKBON.	
Butter Crocks, 1 and 6 gal.	06 1/2
Jugs, 1/2 gal., per doz.	75
" 1 " " "	90
" 2 " " "	1 80
Milk Pans, 1/2 gal., per doz.	60
" 1 " " "	75
" 1 " " "	78
" 1 " " "	90

STANWOOD & Co.,

Gloucester, Cape Ann, Mass.

RECEIVE

Mackerel, Codfish, Herring
And All Kinds of Salt Water Fish

DIRECT FROM THE FISHERMEN.

Represented in Michigan by J. P. Visner, 167 North Ionia St., Grand Rapids, Mich., who will be pleased to quote bottom prices that first-class stock can be offered at by any producer or curer

gests that the employees of the company should receive out of its surplus earnings a percentage upon their wages equal to that paid upon the capital stock. The idea upon which all these propositions are founded has long been familiar to labor agitators. It is expounded at length by Karl Marx, the German Socialist, in his famous work, "Capital," and I noticed only a day or two ago a prominent strike manager reported as saying that "workingmen as the producers of wealth are insisting upon being larger sharers in it." The proposition is true so far as the demands of workingmen for higher wages and shorter hours can only be met out of increased profits, but that wages are properly to be adjusted by reference to those profits I peremptorily deny.

That a wages earner is in no respect whatever a part owner in his employer's property is so plain that I will not discuss the point. That he is also not a partner with him is evident from the very terms of his hiring. He puts his strength and skill at the disposal of the man or the company which employs him, and agrees to follow their directions. Having fulfilled the contract on his part, he is entitled to be paid his wages, no matter what may be the outcome of the business, and if he does not get them he usually makes trouble, and with entire justice. The switchman who has faithfully turned his switches according to orders surely cannot be deprived of his pay because the railroad company fails to earn dividends. The iron worker who sweats over the furnace fire needs not, before he asks for his week's earnings, first learn whether the iron he has turned out has or has not been sold at a profit. Bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, plumbers, in like manner are in no wise concerned with the success of their employer in getting for his houses more than they cost him. Since, therefore, the wages earners do not share losses they must, in all justice, forego a claim for a share of the profits. Where there is no responsibility for the one there can be no right to the other. To advocate a contrary doctrine is only to inspire envy and discontent without reason.

There are, indeed, cases in which wages are properly adjusted according to percentages. Thus, on many railroads, a fixed amount is allotted to each engine, per mile run, of fuel, oil and waste, and the engineer who succeeds in using less than this amount is rewarded with a portion of the saving. So salesmen in commercial establishments receive in addition to their regular salaries, and even in place of them, percentages upon the sales they make. In many banks and other financial institutions, the profits of which depend upon the vigilance, fidelity and zeal of their employees, a bonus is paid to them at the end of every year in addition to their salaries, proportioned to the profits of the year, which they have helped to increase. It is unnecessary to go into argument to show that the profit sharing in these cases grows out of a share in the labor of profit earning, which cannot in the nature of things exist with the vast majority of wages earners. Their duties are plainly marked out and defined, and they have only to perform them faithfully to deserve their pay, whatever may be the result of the enterprise which they aid in carrying on.

To repeat what I said a week ago, there is no better way possible of ad-

justing disputes about wages than that of preserving order and letting the two parties to the contract settle things between themselves. This course, indeed, is attended with friction and discomfort, but it likewise maintains liberty, and keeps alive enterprise. Peace and quiet can be purchased at too dear a price, and an immunity from strikes and their unpleasant consequences produced by an arbitrary adjustment of wages against the consent of either employers or employed would be a bad bargain.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

Sacredness of Life and Property.

Assist your neighbor in the defence of his property, whether it is in the shape of house, farm, railway, pocket-book, mill or bank. It may be your turn next. Remember that one good turn deserves another and that we reap as we sow. There are very loose notions abroad in many quarters about the sacredness of property. It is not only in violent, senseless strikes that this is made manifest, but we discover it in the frivolous talks and silly writings of people on the right hand and on the left of us. The man who has nothing has his evil eye on the man who has. If an honest, hard-working truckman has acquired a good span of horses you see that no spendthrift takes them from him. Confirm him in his ownership and absolute use of them for himself and not for another. Suppose a dangerous fellow comes along and says to your neighbor, "I want possession and use of your span two days next week—no compensation." Strike hands with your neighbor in resisting the impertinent, thievish demand. This is as much our duty as if we found a midnight burglar in his house. It makes no difference in what form are his possessions—a railway, a pocket-book or a span of horses. There are savages among us who, when they differ with the boss about wages, set to work burning up his goods and killing those employed to defend the property. A tremendous evil thus assails and endangers everyone who has the smallest deposit in any savings bank, or \$50 worth of property of his own. We venture this prediction: Here in America, with our large liberty and great opportunities, those will suffer fearfully (more than in other lands) who introduce this great crime among us. There are too many well-to-do people to put up with this new robbery of person and property. Boycotting and all that kind of violent business is a sword with two edges—sure to wound him most who uses it most. The course and the end of violent and unjust men is easily foretold. It is a time when everyone who carries a watch needs to cry out "Stop thief." Ishmaelites can't grow nor stay here, nor can servants take the master by the throat, saying, "Give me five dollars a day instead of three." That thing, if it ever came in, was played out long ago, and there is no breath left in the vile thing now to be resurrected in the United States.

GEO. R. SCOTT.

It Was Not His Turn.

Floor Walker—Don't you hear Miss Sellem calling "Cash" at the top of her voice?

Cash Boy—Yep.

"Why don't you go to her?"

"Tain't my turn. It's Jim Jimson's."

"Where is Jim?"

"He just fell down th' elevator."

It will help you to be charitable toward others to remember that other folks have just as much mule in them as you have.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Detroit Express.....	7:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
Mixed.....	7:05 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Day Express.....	1:20 p.m.	10:30 a.m.
*Atlantic & Pacific Express.....	1:00 p.m.	6:00 a.m.
New York Express.....	5:40 p.m.	10:45 p.m.

*Daily.
All other days 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. BRIGGS, Gen'l Agent, 85 Monroe St.
A. ALMQUIST, Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
GEO. W. MUNSON, Union Ticket Office, 67 Monroe St.
O. W. RUEGLISS G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.



TIME TABLE

NOW IN EFFECT.

EASTWARD.

Trains Leave	*No. 14	*No. 16	*No. 18	*No. 82
Lv. Chicago.....	7:30pm	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Milwaukee.....	8:30pm	.....	.....	.....
G'd Rapids, Lv.....	6:50am	10:20am	3:25pm	12:05am
Ionian.....Ar	7:45am	11:25am	4:27pm	1:15am
St. Johns.....Ar	8:30am	12:17pm	5:20pm	2:14am
Owosso.....Ar	9:05am	1:20pm	6:05pm	3:05am
E. Saginaw.....Ar	10:45am	3:45pm	8:00pm	6:40am
Bay City.....Ar	11:30am	4:35pm	8:45pm	7:15am
Flint.....Ar	10:05am	3:45pm	7:05pm	5:40am
Pt. Huron.....Ar	12:05pm	6:00pm	8:50pm	7:30am
Pontiac.....Ar	10:53am	3:05pm	8:25pm	4:57am
Detroit.....Ar	11:50am	4:05pm	9:25pm	6:00am

WESTWARD.

Trains Leave	*No. 81	*No. 11	*No. 13	*No. 15
Lv. Detroit.....	10:45pm	6:50am	10:50am	4:05pm
G'd Rapids, Lv.....	7:05am	1:00pm	5:10pm	10:20pm
G'd Haven, Ar.....	8:35am	2:10pm	6:15pm	11:20pm
Milwaukee Str.....	.....	.....	6:30am	6:30am
Chicago Str.....	.....	.....	6:00am	.....

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Trains arrive from the east, 6:40 a. m., 12:50 a. m., 5:00 p. m. and 10:00 p. m.
Trains arrive from the west, 6:45 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 3:15 p. m. and 11:55 p. m.

Eastward—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 18 Chair Car. No. 82 Wagner Sleeper. Westward—No. 81 Wagner Sleeper. No. 11 Chair Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffetcar.
JOHN W. LOUD, Traffic Manager.
BEN FLETCHER, Trav. Pass. Agent.
JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.
23 Monroe Street.

HIRTH, KRAUSE & CO.,

JOBBERS OF



CHILDREN'S SHOES

Leather and Shoe Store Supplies.

12-14 LYON ST. GRAND RAPIDS

Geo. H. Reeder & Co.,

JOBBERS OF

BOOTS & SHOES

Felt Boots and Alaska Socks.

State Agents for



158 & 160 Fountain St., Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Schedule in effect July 3, 1892.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	Arrive from	Leave going
	South.	North.
For Traverse City & Mackinaw	6:50 a.m.	7:20 a.m.
From Kalamazoo	.....	.....
For Traverse City & Mackinaw	9:50 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
For Traverse City.....	1:50 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
For Petoskey & Mackinaw.....	.....	10:40 p.m.
From Chicago and Kalamazoo.....	8:35 p.m.	.....
For Saginaw.....	.....	7:30 a.m.
For Saginaw.....	.....	4:15 p.m.

Train arriving from south at 6:50 a.m. and departing north at 7:20 a.m. daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

	Arrive from	Leave going
	North.	South.
For Cincinnati.....	6:20 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago.....	.....	10:35 a.m.
For Fort Wayne and the East.....	11:50 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
For Cincinnati.....	5:20 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
For Chicago.....	10:40 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
From Saginaw.....	11:50 a.m.	.....
From Saginaw.....	10:40 p.m.	.....

Train arriving from the north at 5:20 p.m. and leaving south at 6:00 p.m., also train leaving south at 11:20 p.m. run daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

SLEEPING & PARLOR CAR SERVICE.

NORTH
7:20 a.m. train.—Parlor chair car Grand Rapids to Traverse City and Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw.
2:00 p.m. train has parlor car Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw.
10:40 p.m. train.—Sleeping car Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw.
SOUTH
7:00 a.m. train.—Parlor chair car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.
10:05 a.m. train.—Wagner Chair Car Grand Rapids to Chicago.
6:00 p.m. train.—Wagner Sleeping Car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.
11:20 p.m. train.—Wagner Sleeping Car Grand Rapids to Chicago.

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

Lv. Grand Rapids	10:05 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	3:35 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	6:50 a.m.
10:05 a.m. train through Wagner Parlor Car.	.....	.....	.....
11:20 p.m. train through Wagner Sleeping Car.	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Chicago	7:55 a.m.	3:10 p.m.	10:10 p.m.
Ar. Grand Rapids	1:50 p.m.	8:35 p.m.	6:50 a.m.
3:10 p.m. through Wagner Parlor Car.	.....	.....	.....
10:10 p.m. through Wagner Sleeping Car.	.....	.....	.....

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

For Muskegon—Leave.	From Muskegon—Arrive.
6:55 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
11:25 a.m.	4:40 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	9:05 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.

CHICAGO

JUNE 17, 1892.

AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

Lv. GR'D RAPIDS.....	9:05am	1:35pm	*11:35pm
Ar. CHICAGO.....	3:35pm	6:45pm	*7:05am

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

Lv. CHICAGO.....	7:05am	5:25pm	*11:15pm
Ar. GR'D RAPIDS.....	3:55pm	10:10pm	*6:10am

GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO.

Via St. Joe and Steamer.

Lv. Grand Rapids.....	1:35pm	+ 6:30pm
Ar. Chicago.....	8:30pm	2:00am
Lv. Chicago.....	9:30am	9:30am
Ar. Grand Rapids.....	5:20pm	5:20pm

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

Lv. G. R.....	9:05am	1:35pm	*11:35pm
Ar. G. R.....	*6:10am	1:45pm	5:20pm

TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.

Lv. G. R.....	8:40am	5:40pm	.....
Ar. G. R.....	10:45am	1:45pm	5:20pm

TRAVERSE CITY, CHARLEVOIX & PETOSKEY.

Lv. G. R.....	*7:30am	2:10pm	5:35pm
Ar. T. C.....	12:15pm	6:45pm	10:55pm

Ar. Charlevoix.....	4:27pm	8:50pm	4:40am
Ar. Petoskey.....	*2:57pm	9:23pm	7:00am

Ar. B. V. W.....	*3:10pm	9:25pm	7:40am
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Ar. from Bay View, Petoskey, etc., 6:30 am, 11:10 am, 1:15 pm, *9:45 pm.

TO AND FROM OTTAWA BEACH.

Lv. G. R.....	8:40am	1:35pm	5:40pm
Ar. G. R.....	8:06am	1:45pm	5:20pm

Lv. G. R.....	10:00 am	Lv. Ottawa Beach	6:30 pm
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THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Wagner Parlor Cars Leave Grand Rapids 1:35 pm, leave Chicago 7:05 am, 5:25 pm; leave Grand Rapids 7:30 am, 12:10 pm; leave Bay View 6:10 am, *1:45 pm.

Wagner Sleepers—Leave Grand Rapids *11:35 pm; leave Chicago *11:15 pm; leave Bay View *10:15 pm; leave Grand Rapids *11:35 pm; leave Indianapolis via Big Four 7:00 pm.

*Every day. †Except Saturday. ‡Except Monday. Other trains week days only.

DETROIT,

JUNE 26, 1892

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. G. R.....	7:30am	*2:00pm	5:40pm	*11:00pm
Ar. DET.....	11:40am	*5:50pm	10:35pm	*7:00am

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

Lv. DETROIT.....	7:50am	*1:35pm	6:10pm
Ar. GR'D RAPIDS.....	12:45pm	*5:25pm	10:30pm

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

Lv. G. R. 7:30am	4:15pm	Ar. G. R. 11:50am	10:40pm
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TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.

Lv. Grand Rapids.....	7:20am	2:00pm	5:40pm
Ar. from Lowell.....	12:45pm	5:25pm	7:00am

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Parlor Cars on all day trains between Grand Rapids and Detroit. Wagner Sleepers on night trains. Parlor cars to Saginaw on morning train.

*Every day. Other trains week days only.

GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Ag't.

ANARCHY, FLAMES AND BULLETS.

There is trouble in the land. Angry men take the torch and light up the regions round about Buffalo. In Tennessee bullets fly thick and fast, and the soil once more soaks up the blood of human beings sacrificed in fratricidal strife. And it is all because there is a difference between the employed and the employer.

It does not look well; it does not make anybody feel well (except, perhaps, the capitalists who see their employes defeating their own aims by unlawful acts), and it does not work well for the country. It is not peace, but the breaking out of a revolutionary spirit that must be quelled or America can no longer be called the home of the free.

Already the country is not what it was; for thousands upon thousands of foreigners have come in among us who know neither the language of this people nor their time-honored methods of procedure. Many of them have come with daggers in their hands and blood in their eyes. The only excuse which charity can offer for their readiness to shed blood is that they are too ignorant to know what they are doing.

Our farmers send their products to our great commercial centers to be sold. They want the money and the people need the products. But without ceremony or excuse the farmers' labor is destroyed by fire, side-tracked and left to rot, or otherwise ruined.

At a meeting of those who claimed to be striking for their rights at Buffalo, one of them—McNamara by name—wanted the strike to be run on the following plan: "Run cars off the track, go through the yard, knock holes in the engine tanks, cut hose and so on, so as to disable engines." If that spirit is to be cultivated, the sooner men of thought and character, who belong to organized societies, make up their minds to quit such bodies the better it will be for themselves as well as for others.

The way things look it is about time that sickly sentiment should be laid aside by every lover of his country and that there should be a universal expression of determination to put a stop to the perpetration of dastardly crimes in the interests of strikers. All right-thinking working men should take a decided stand on the right side.

An anarchist attempts to slay the chairman of a company in Pennsylvania; a militiaman applauds the criminal act, and is severely punished and immediately a sickly sentiment attempts to cover the disgraced soldier with public sympathy. The greater of the two crimes was that of the "fresh" young militiaman. If he had done the same thing in any other country he would have been shot.

Labor has its rights, and in this country the workingmen have two ways to assert themselves. Union for mutual assistance and the ballot. With these two forces they can right every wrong. A combination for the purpose of tyrannizing over others, backed up by violence, is an evil thing and cannot produce good fruit. A stop must be put to the present outcroppings of anarchy. It is a blasting, biting, destructive foreign element that will be satisfied with nothing short of destruction all around. Give it rope enough and it will smash the golden eggs and kill the goose that brings them forth. Anarchy is not amenable to reason; the only arguments it understands are the

clubs of policemen and the bayonets of the militia.

There is too much license granted in America at present. License to destroy other people's property; license to club to death men who want to go to work; license to take away personal independence and hinder men from acting upon their own judgment.

These are not the feudal days, but times in which thinking and machinery take the place of muscle, and the man who does not or cannot think must take a back seat. Sorry; but the truth might as well be told. And this state of affairs demands new business adjustments, and they should be brought about in a peaceable way.

Put away brutal force. Give John L. Sullivan the patent right to have and hold all there is of it in this country. "Let dogs delight to bark and bite;" but American citizens want a better way in which to do business one with the other. Anarchy, flames and bullets belong to the past; are children of another clime, and should be sent back to the pit from whence they came. GEORGE R. SCOTT.

Increase of the Mackerel Catch.

The decline in the New England mackerel catch within recent years has been attributed to their being taken without intermission through an entire season, irrespective of the necessity, if the fish were to be perpetuated, of letting them alone while spawning.

In 1884 the largest quantity of mackerel ever taken was landed by the Eastern fleet, from which period until 1890 the catch steadily decreased, the total for that year not amounting to 5 per cent. of the quantity landed six years before.

In order to protect the fish, the closed season from March to June was made, and that this has been productive of good results is quite evident, as the catch in 1891 was two and one-half times as large as in 1890, while the record thus far for this season is quite as favorable, the fleet having landed 24,470 barrels, against 16,905 barrels to a like date in 1891, and as compared with only 4,949 barrels in a corresponding portion of 1890.

As compared with the heavy catches of 1884 and 1885 that of this season is small, but it must be recalled that in those years the run was large and the fleet was much larger than that of 1892. The poor seasons for fishermen since 1886 have lessened the inducement to fit out vessels, and the fleet has dwindled as rapidly as the catch. The lowest prices seen of late years were during 1885.

The habits of these fish are yet unknown to science, and where they breed or where they go to during the winter months is as yet all guess work. They are first seen in the early spring months coming from the south, but it is not believed that they go beyond the southern point of Florida. These early fish are lean and full of spawn, which fact induced the passage of the law to prevent seining them until they were properly delivered of the eggs. This close-season law is only enforced by the United States government, but there is nothing to prevent our neighbors in the provinces from seining the fish, except the fact that they depend largely on the United States for a market, and fish caught before the season opens cannot be landed here at any time.

Card from A. E. Brooks & Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, Aug. 29, 1892.

To our customers:

A disastrous fire in our establishment Saturday evening completely destroyed our office and stock of fruits and manufactured goods, but did little damage to our manufacturing department. We shall probably be able to resume business in the course of a few days, due notice of which will be given later. Thanking you for past favors we are

Yours truly,
A. E. Brooks & Co.

Riches Take Wings



And fly away, but the weeds that are in your nice lawn will never come out unless you buy a

THISTLE OR WEED CUTTER.



No. 38 Thistle and Dock Cutter, Shank, Handled.



No. 39 Thistle and Dock Cutter, Handled, with Foot Rest.

The Thistle and Weed Cutter is for cutting thistles, dock or other weeds out of lawns or gardens. With this tool they can cut up by the root without breaking the surface of the lawn.

WE HAVE THEM.

FOSTER-STEVENS & CO. MONROE ST.

THE P & B BRAND OYSTERS

Will again this year, as in the past, be the very best procurable and packed daily from the sweetest and best stock. Regular season opens Sept. 15. Start in with us and do the Oyster business of your town.

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

PERKINS & HESS DEALERS IN Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

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

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Prints and Domestic Cottons

We invite the attention of the trade to our complete and well
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MICHIGAN BARK & LUMBER CO.,



Successors to

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18 and 19 Widdicomb Building.

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

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Dry Goods, Carpets and Cloaks

We Make a Specialty of Blankets, Quilts and Live
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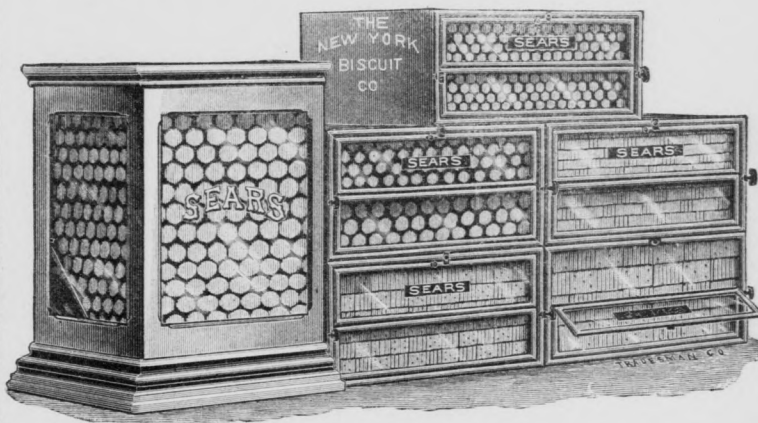
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Never have they been offered as low before, and are only cut down during a fight between manufacturers. Take advantage and order a crate of from one to three kinds.



New Price List.

See Catalogue No. 108, p. 221.

No.	Quantity in crate.	By crate per doz.	Less than crate, each
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" 03,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	12.00	1.05
" 02,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	13.50	1.20
" 0,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	16.87	1.50
" 1,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	19.00	1.75
" 2,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	21.00	2.00
" 3,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	24.00	2.25