

# Michigan Tradesman.

Published Weekly.

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

\$1 Per Year.

VOL. 10.

GRAND RAPIDS, SEPTEMBER 21, 1892.

NO. 470

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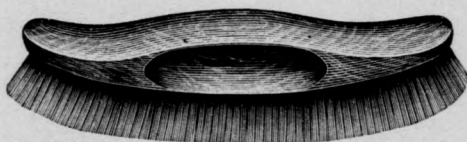
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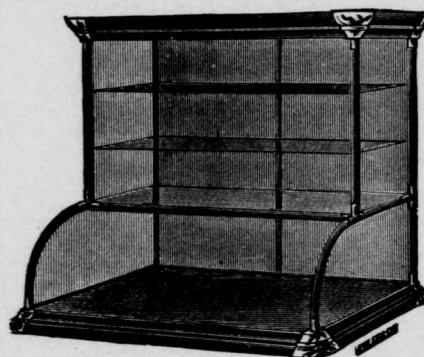
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# MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

VOL. 10.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1892.

NO. 470

ESTABLISHED 1841.

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**A BACKSLIDING BENEDICT.**

Raoul had certainly married for love, and he had thrown himself with such enthusiasm into his new life that, in a day, all his relations with the outer world were shattered—like glass. He shut himself in his sanctuary, turned the key on the inside, and tasted his happiness drop by drop. When by chance you encountered him, he hardly gave you a word; he seemed to be afraid of his past, and took care to avoid all those who could possibly recall it to mind.

Raoul was thus for some eight months. Toward the middle of the ninth he had a relapse into former habits. One met him more frequently. He had resumed his cigars, walked more leisurely, and did not disdain to cast an occasional glance at a pretty woman.

This was not because he was less happy in his home or loved less his pretty little wife; for whenever I met him, he assured me earnestly that his wife was "a treasure." When a husband says this so positively, there is no room to doubt that he is still a lover. You do not agree with me? A man, you say, who announces thus that his wife is a treasure, is a man who blows upon tea or ashes already cold. Ah, well, perhaps you are right; when the fire flames, one warms himself and generally says nothing.

To tell the truth, Raoul had begun to blow upon his fire. The sweetness that had intoxicated him nine months ago appeared to him now a little insipid, the warm temperature about him a little heavy; and when his wife came softly behind him and kissed him on the brow, he began to notice what he had never noticed before—that she ruffled his hair. He said nothing, but he was irritated, annoyed; all the more so that the tender little woman, seeing nothing herself, after her kiss, would close his eyes with her little hands and laugh like a gleeful child.

"Come, come, Louise," said he one morning, finding it impossible to be silent longer, "do you not see that I am reading?"

"Then say, 'My dear little wife, I adore you' and I'll let you go," Louise returned with the pout of an angel.

"But I have said it five hundred and one times already, and, to be frank, Louise, I decline to be forced to repeat it every quarter of an hour." And he stooped for his book, which had fallen to the floor, and closing as it fell, obliged him to lose five minutes more seeking the place where he had left off; which so much increased his bad humor that, ten minutes later, when they sat down to lunch he found the soup decidedly too salt, and said so.

"Why, no, Raoul; I do not find it so," Louise returned, innocently.

"But I do; and that settles it," Raoul declared peremptorily, pouring water in his bouillon with a determined air. "The fact is, my dear, your cook knows no more of seasoning than she knows of finance. This food is uneatable. It is only at a restaurant that a presentable

diet can be had." And he breathed a sort of sigh that resembled a stifled regret.

"But a month ago she pleased you," urged Louise, who, in spite of her love and gentleness, did not lack spirit; "I do not understand it."

"You do not understand! Now, why do you say that? And such a tone! The very minute, it seems to me, that I object to anything, you jump to the conclusion that I am content with nothing."

"I did not say that."

"You leave it to be supposed, nevertheless."

Silence fell between them, but meanwhile Raoul, still fuming, thought how presently they would go to install themselves in the sitting room, having neither theatre or ball to attend this evening; that he would open his paper, and, while reading, he would see over its edge the regular movement of his wife's needle, plying back and forth in that eternal embroidery, and that, after the paper, he would resume his book, yawn three times, look at the clock, and then, to keep him from going to sleep entirely, his wife would appeal to him with the usual question, "Blue, black or red in this corner, Raoul? What do you say, pet?"

"Pet!" An expression that had once brought tears of tenderness to his eyes and that now seemed absurd.

All these thoughts came one by one, and gradually he felt his bad humor increase, until, suddenly, he resumed, sharply: "I do not see what there is so extraordinary in wishing to have a properly cooked filet."

"Well, I was wrong; I'll see to the next," Louise answered, with manner a little prim.

Raoul laid down knife and fork resignedly.

"My dear child," said he, "have I said that you were wrong? You have a very singular mania for posing as an injured person."

At heart he felt himself unjust; but anger was stronger than he, and mounted to his brain.

"If only you would be calm, Raoul—" Louise began, gently.

"Be calm—be calm, you say? As if I were the one who has lost his temper! But, Louise, this is perfectly childish. What else have you for dinner besides this filet?"

"I really do not know."

The meal came to an end in the profoundest silence. Immediately afterward, Raoul took his hat.

"You are going out, Raoul?" hazarded Louise, softly.

"If you will kindly permit me?"

And out he went, but not with an assured step. On the staircase he stopped to listen.

"She did not ask me, even," thought he, wonderingly, "if I were going to be late. How strange! But it proves what I believed—that I have been too weak with her in the first months of our marriage."

Once in the street he paused again, ir-

resolute, not knowing where to go; but finally strolled on at random, buttoning his gloves and still uneasily reflecting. His wife was the best little woman in the world, but—he had been too weak with her, there was no doubt of it.

At the tobacconist's on the corner he stopped to light his cigar. On the boulevards all the cafes were open, a crowd filling the chairs. Ah, how good it was! To stroll at one's ease in Paris one must always stroll alone.

He passed before his old club, blazing with light and astir with men, but he dared not enter, though he had a great desire to do so; he dreaded the smiles that would greet his appearance, and crossed to the opposite side.

Then, too, how irritating it was, when he gave his arm to his wife, to have her make those long stops before the jewelers' and milliners' that always made him so furious. Yes, he was right—to stroll agreeably in Paris one must be alone.

Nevertheless, two hours later, filled with remorse, he turned his steps homeward, to find his wife with red eyes.

"Crying!" thought he, "actually crying, as if I couldn't leave the house a moment without her behaving as if I had really deserted her!" And instead of embracing her, as he really wished to do, he calmly mounted the stairs with an icy little, "Good night, my dear!"

Louise, on her side, was far from stupid; her husband was bored with her—she felt it; she felt, too, that even the rustle of her skirts irritated Raoul. What should she do? The best she could, at all events; and by a thousand and one little wifely ways and attentions, she sought to re-establish the tender little chats and jokes and joyous laughter in the corner by the fire. But the very restraint that she imposed upon herself made the effort abortive. Time and again she opened a talk with him in the old, light-hearted fashion, only to be thrown back upon herself by a cold or nonchalant "yes" or "no" from Raoul, accorded without even raising her eyes. More than all, too, she was wounded in her self respect, when trying on a dress or hat before him, on the effect of which she had counted, to receive only an indifferent, "No, it isn't bad, that dress—or hat—but had I been you, I'd have taken yellow in place of that blue."

Proud little Louise! Only a woman and a wife would know how she suffered.

This state of things had lasted perhaps a month, when one evening Raoul, who was still at table, received a note all sealed and white and daintily perfumed.

"Allow me," said he, addressing his wife; and he tore open the note, which ran:

MY DEAR RAUL—Who knows if it would not be agreeable to you to find yourself again in that little restaurant of the Bois de Vincennes, which is in the middle of the water.

It is room No. 3. is it not, whose windows open upon the lake? I have an idea that Tuesday p. m. (to-morrow), that room will be free. What do you think? At all events it will be well to see.

Toward 7 o'clock the sun will have gone behind the trees; it will be fresh and cool in that little chalet, and the file chateaubriand there are simply delicious. Thine, AMANDA.

"Amanda, Amanda," said Raoul to himself, "where the devil have I known an Amanda?" and he remained pondering a moment.

"Is it bad news?" asked Louise quietly.

Then he remembered his wife's pres-

ence, and answered like a man interrupted by an importunate chatterer: "No, no—only from my tailor." And, as he hurriedly began to sugar his coffee to escape looking his wife in the face, it seemed to him, from the corner of his eye, that she was observing him fixedly. Thrown off his balance, he did not tear up the note, as one usually does with tailor's effusions, but replaced it carefully in the envelope and slipped it into his pocket. Stranger still, and a still more difficult thing to explain, he was charming all the rest of that evening.

That letter and Amanda—whom he could not recall the least in the world—roused in him, apparently, the gayest fancies. He was flattered, though he would never have admitted it, that there were some who did not believe the old spirit entirely dead in him.

"I shall certainly go to that rendezvous," he told himself, "and it is well for me that I am not like some men. Very few, indeed, could resist a moment of madness, which for me will be only a moment of frolic. To go on as I am is to rust out like iron. Ah, how lucky it is for me, too, that my wife is an angel. She does not suspect, poor darling; not the least in the world." He turned to look at her bending tranquilly over her embroidery, and murmured again, "No, not the least in the world." And with swaggering air he began to pace the room, humming to himself with satisfaction, like one who is armed to the teeth and who tells himself, "I kill no one; it is only because I am good—how good they do not know." And really, feeling himself at that moment of a superior essence, he was happy as a king.

Next morning while breakfasting Raoul could not resist the temptation to explain what a file chateaubriand was and how to cook it.

"If you would like one this evening," said the young wife, "suppose I try it."

"No, thanks; I spoke of it, but do not want it. Moreover it would not be possible this evening." And he thrilled with pleasure at putting his foot on the slippery incline, persuaded that he, at least, would not fall.

"But why not this evening?" Louise persisted.

"Have I not told you, then? I met Paul Varennes to-day and promised to dine with him to-night. His brother, he says, has just returned from Mexico. I tried to excuse myself, but he insisted so much that I couldn't get out of it, you know."

"Indeed!" said Louise.

Presently Raoul rose, kissed his wife and started out, turning carelessly at the door to call back that maybe he would not go after all; he really could not tell.

Nevertheless, toward 5 o'clock the model husband returned.

"I'm going," said he; "Paul would be seriously vexed if I failed to dine with him. And you, my little Louise, you are not to worry. Besides, I thought of something—go to your aunt's for dinner. Jean will bring you home, and I'll take you there myself before I start. How does that suit you?"

"Perfectly; but it is needless to trouble yourself to escort me there. I can easily go alone."

Half an hour later, Raoul, fresh shaven, perfumed, smiling, carefully dressed, jumped into a coupe, and set out for the Bois de Vincennes.

He was fifty pounds lighter, it seemed

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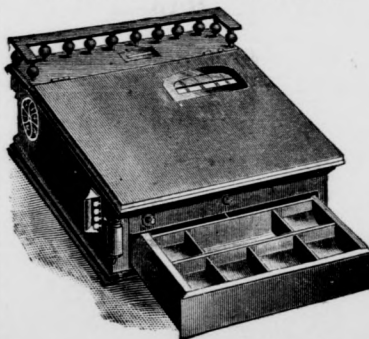
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him, as he mounted the restaurant steps. But then, what if, after all, she did not come? No matter; he would not think of it, but continued on, greeting again with pleasure that varied odor peculiar to restaurants, that rattle of plates and glasses clinked up and down the stairs by hurrying waiters, towel on arm and knives and forks sticking like quills from their jacket pockets.

"Monsieur is alone?" asked one of them, affably, advancing to meet him.

"Yes; but I expect someone. No. 3 is free, is it not?"

"Yes, monsieur." He threw open the door and Raoul entered joyously.

"And monsieur will not order now?" demanded the man, depositing the menu with a flourish.

"Not now; I'll wait." And he threw down his hat and looked about him.

The same eternal cabinet that he had seen a hundred times—red paper, leafed with gold, a sofa with three cushions, none too soft, a clock in gilt bronze, two flower pots without flowers, an upright piano, out of tune, a carpet where all the boots of Paris had a right to leave their traces, and a table in the center, laid with covers for two. The forks were twisted and tarnished from service to hundreds of mouths, the crystal heavy, warranted not to "nick," and on the edges of the plates and the rest of the "indestructible" china the name of the restaurant scrolled in gilt.

Something in the surroundings recalled to Raoul the disgust that he had once felt, but would certainly feel no more; nevertheless, he got up and opened wide the window to freshen the atmosphere, which was indisputably a trifle close.

"How curious!" he murmured; "but I had forgotten all this!"

And he began to whistle softly to chase away fancies, not so pleasant, that were coming to mind. Somehow or other his gayety, too, seemed leaving him. He drew out his watch to see the time—7:15, and he was distinctly hungry. What if that letter, after all, was a joke? A joke! He had not thought of it that way; but maybe, after all, it was better it should be so.

Quiet as it was now—not to say sad—in No. 3, it was very gay, indeed, in the adjoining cabinet, the loud clatter of plates and clinking glasses mingling at times with gay bursts of laughter.

At last a rustle of skirts approached in the corridor. At the same moment the door flew back, a lady entered precipitately and fell, evidently a prey to fear or embarrassment, breathlessly upon the sofa.

A lady?—undoubtedly. Uneasy and puzzled—why, he knew not—Raoul advanced to meet her. She raised her head, the veil was off, and—Louise was before him!

Louise, serene, smiling, unruffled as ever and sweetly murmuring:

"I was dying, you see, Raoul, to taste a filet chateaubriand properly prepared."

How they settled it and what explanations were made I have not an idea. But one thing is certain, Raoul no longer "kicks over the traces," is as happy and content as the day is long, and Louise, as generous as she was wise, has never once, since that little dinner in a restaurant, so much as whispered "filet chateaubriand" in her husband's presence.

Use The Tradesman Co.'s Coupon Books.

#### Diligence in Business.

In these days of hurry and strife for the first places in the race of life it is even more important than in former years that a man be diligent in his business and look after its every detail closely.

We see among our greatest business men of to-day those who started in life as poor boys and who have now become the heads of large establishments. How have they come to do this? Was it because they had better chances than are now held out to the average young man? That has not been so in the majority of cases, but they have striven after their high positions and have endured hardships to overcome obstacles. They have been diligent in business and are now reaping a richly deserved reward.

In some respects it may be harder for a young man, or, in fact, any man in business, to make a great success, because of the great amount of competition that has to be met. It needs men who will not give up for anything to battle against this competition.

Close attention must be given to the slightest detail and everything has to be done carefully. The cost must be measured in every transaction. Application is necessary if you would attain the best results.

Look out for the little things. They do not seem to count at the time, but every item helps to count up on either side of the balance sheet. By that it is not meant that one should be close, but he should be careful.

The "tricks of the trade" ought to be let alone. They do not help any in the long run. If a customer finds that he is not being treated fairly he will leave in an instant. It is fair to say that there is very little underhanded business being done. It does not pay and business men have come to see it.

Give all you can for the money and you will hold a customer and gain others. Don't run down another man's stock in order to make a sale. If your neighbor has poor stock the customer will find it out if he tries. Business men should work together as much as possible and try to make the standard of business principle as high as possible.

Let a man start out with fixed principles and with determination to win by the practice of fairness toward all and he is bound to succeed. He needs to look out for his business and see that those under him are as honorable in every way. A man who does that will find friends both with customers and fellow business men.

All lines of business must be run systematically in order to obtain the best results. It will not do to let one thing after another pile up until one is literally snowed under. It is best to go through with everything in a systematic manner. Take up each item in its regular order and work while you work. Recreation that is taken when you are conscious that you have done the work of the day faithfully is always sweetest.

Always be on the lookout for chances to improve methods in business and keep up with the times in all lines. There are new articles coming up continually. Some of them possess merit and some do not. It is a study by itself to find out which are the best to handle. Much may be gained or lost in this respect.

There are numerous ways in which business must be watched. One must love the business he is engaged in and seek to make it all that it should be. The mark of excellence cannot be placed too high. Reward for his labors is sure to come to the diligent man and that was well known in the time of Solomon who said, "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; He shall not stand before mean men."

Lansing—Wm. Webster & Co. have purchased the grocery stock of N. J. Roe.

**PAMPHLETS**  
**CUTS for BOOM EDITIONS**

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

## THE DAILY PRESS

Is a mighty power to right wrongs, to diffuse knowledge and to bring to justice offenders against our laws, but when power is needed on the head of an apple barrel it

### Is No Good.

Realizing this fact, and knowing the time for packing and shipping apples has arrived, we have purchased a large stock of

### APPLE PRESSES

Both lever and screw, and are now prepared to furnish you any quantity you want. Extended remarks concerning the utility and convenience of these machines is unnecessary, as all packers of fruit are acquainted with their merit. It will be sufficient to say that, as usual, we have the best of the kind in the market.

We have something else also to talk about this morning entirely different, but fully as useful, and which is many times employed in connection with the Presses.

The article we refer to is



### The Little Giant Potato Scoop

Made of malleable iron in one piece. They are much stronger than any wire scoop can be. If you have the strength you can lift a man with one of them without bending or breaking the scoop. Any time in the scoop can be bent up in the shape of a watch spring without breaking. It is made deeper than any other scoop, therefore strength is added, as the center tines brace up the sides. There being no sharp corners or edges they never bruise or scratch potatoes or apples in handling. The front edge being smooth and reasonably sharp, farmers use them to pick up corn or potatoes in the field.

The above are but a few of the many points of excellence that make the Little Giant the best potato scoop on earth.



**FOSTER-STEVENS**  
**& CO.**  
MONROE ST.

## TRADE WINNERS

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

**PUTNAM CANDY CO.**

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

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

## AMONG THE TRADE.

## AROUND THE STATE.

Muskegon—S. L. Richor succeeds the grocery firm of Richar & Co.

Belding—Joseph Martin has purchased the meat market of Geo. Hauck.

Petoskey—L. J. Ingals has sold his baking business to J. M. Treadell.

Crosswell—L. C. Stirling has purchased the drug stock of B. W. Boyd.

Nashville—Truman & Banks succeed Geo. A. Truman & Son in general trade.

Caro—F. C. Johnson has purchased the confectionery stock of W. H. Parker.

Ann Arbor—Andrews & Son have purchased the grocery stock of F. D. Stimpson.

Ishpeming—E. Jaderholm succeeds Jaderholm & Sodergren in the drug business.

Hart—W. Hart & Son are succeeded by Fuller & Fuller in the meat and grocery business.

Benton Harbor—Johnson & Wentworth are succeeded by Wentworth & Brown in the hardware business.

Battle Creek—Keys & Sherman, grocers, have dissolved. W. H. Sherman continuing the business.

Milan—W. R. Needham is reported to have succeeded J. L. Hitchcock in the bakery and confectionery business.

Holland—Irving F. Clapp, formerly engaged in the grocery business at Allegan, has opened a similar store here.

Chesaning—A. B. Clough is succeeded by Clough & Walker in the grocery, drug and agricultural implement business.

Hart—Hart & Son have sold their meat market to Wm. H. & F. L. Fuller, who will continue the business at the same location.

Burlington—J. M. French has sold his grocery stock to E. L. McPherson, who will continue the business at the same location.

Hamilton—Kolvoord & Teravest have sold their stock of general merchandise to Klompars & Brower, who will continue the business.

Eaton Rapids—E. E. Trayer has sold his book and stationery stock to Strong & Putman. The former is from Buffalo and the latter from Flint.

Owosso—Chas. Lawrence has concluded to resume the grocery business, having opened for business in the Dimmick block under the style of the New York Tea Co.

Lakeview—Edwin C. Davis, grocer, committed suicide by shooting himself one day last week. He stood before a mirror, so as to make sure of his aim. Failing health and financial troubles are said to be the cause.

Lakeview—C. Newton Smith, the enterprising hardware dealer, publishes a card in the local paper, offering to contribute \$50 annually for five years for the purpose of improving the country roads leading into the village, providing the other business men of the place will make similar contributions to the fund.

Saginaw—Swinton & Reynolds, dealers in wall paper, stationery and books, have organized a stock company under the style of the Swinton, Reynolds Co., Limited, to engage in the same line of business at Flint. The new corporation has a paid-up capital of \$8,000 and the business will be under the personal management of C. F. Vincent, who has been associated with Swinton & Reynolds in their store here for several years.

Manistee—J. C. Peterson, who opened

a grocery store on Vine street a few months ago, has made a rather discreditable failure, showing assets of about \$1,800 and liabilities of \$4,044.88. Albert Krueger, Mr. Peterson's brother-in-law, who has worked for him, was given a chattel mortgage for \$1,235.25, for alleged borrowed money and for labor. This, deducted from the assets and his statutory exemption of \$250, will more than use up the assets, leaving nothing whatever for the general creditors, of whom there are thirty-three, whose claims range from \$8.54 to \$256.10. The Daisy Roller Mills, at Holland, are in for \$230, Pitkin & Brooks, of Chicago, for \$193.97 and the Hibbard-Spencer-Bartlett Co. for \$198.71. The Valley City Milling Co. is the only Grand Rapids creditor.

## MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Negaunee—W. J. Bent, for some time past superintendent of Johnston's planing mill here, will shortly put in a complete planing mill at Ewen.

West Branch—Charles Woods will put in 6,000,000 feet of logs on what is known as the Miller & Lewis Switch of the Hauptman branch, for parties at Bay City.

Saginaw—S. W. Tyler & Son are stocking a lumber yard in this city, and will carry about 4,000,000 in the yard, having some time not entirely absorbed in their shingle mill at Crow Island.

Alpena—Lumbermen here who propose to operate in Georgian bay waters this fall and winter state that provisions, hardware, blankets and in fact nearly all kinds of camp supplies cost more in Canada than in Michigan.

Saginaw—The Saginaw Improvement Co. has closed a contract with the Frazier Hoop Mill Co., calling for the removal of the plant from St. Louis to this city by January 1. It is claimed that the new enterprise will furnish employment to from seventy-five to one hundred hands.

Manistique—Gen. Alger has purchased the one-half interest of his co-partners in the property of the Manistique Lumber Co., the consideration being \$700,000. Included in the deal was a well equipped logging railroad extending from the Manistique River a distance above Manistique and into the pineries. The logs were banked in the river and rafted down to the mill. Gen. Alger has been considering a project to extend the railroad north to Lake Superior and south to Lake Michigan, and it is said, has concluded to extend it to Lake Michigan in order to get the logs out independent of the river.

Marquette—George McDonald is sawing about 500,000 feet of large logs at Three Lakes for E. G. St. Clair. About 2,000,000 feet of logs gotten out last winter by J. C. Brown for W. H. Sawyer, and for some time lying in boom behind the South Shore lumber dock at this place, broke away during the heavy blow, a few days ago, and were scattered all along the beach. A tug with a crew of men is now picking them up. Isaac Treado has taken a contract to put in a lot of timber on Iron River for W. H. Sawyer, and has some of his camps already in.

Saginaw—Nelson Holland, of Buffalo, has been in the city several days, closing the deal by which he and Temple Emery acquire the entire interest of the Emery Lumber Company. Mr. Holland is also looking after the deal by which he acquires the Bearinger mill premises at

East Tawas, and to which point his mill here will be transferred at the close of the season. The Holland mill here has had a long and useful career. As long ago as 1863 it was operated by F. P. Sears, and manufactured 7,000,000 feet. In 1867 the firm was styled Sears & Holland. Subsequently Mr. Sears died and the firm name was changed to Nelson Holland. Years ago the mill was rebuilt and the capacity increased. From 1880 to 1891 inclusive the mill turned out 193,245,000 feet of lumber, and for the decade preceding 1880 the product was as much more, the entire output since 1863 approximating 500,000,000 feet. Mr. Holland also owns a large mill at Naubinway, and is a member of the firm of Holland, Graves & Montgomery, one of the largest lumber concerns at Buffalo. It is understood that the output of the Holland mill at East Tawas, when it is in operation there, will be shipped to the yard of this firm at Buffalo. Luther Holland, brother of Nelson, is the local manager of the plant, and another brother is at Naubinway.

## From Out of Town.

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

Lamoreaux & Beerman, Fruitport.  
C. A. Brott, Moorland.  
A. Bergy, Caledonia.  
Miss Susie McLellan, Denison.  
J. L. Handy, Boyne City.  
L. Cook, Bauer.  
E. A. Phillips, Vermontville.  
Randall & Frost, Manistee.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—Maiden Blush are in fair demand and supply at \$2 per bbl. Pippins command about \$1.75 per bbl.  
Beans—Dry stock is in small supply and active demand. Dealers pay \$1.50@1.60 for unpecked and hold city handpicked at \$1.85@1.95 per bu.  
Beets—50c per bu.  
Butter—Higher and firmer. Dealers pay 18c for choice dairy and hold at 20c.  
Cabbages—50c and 60c per dozen, according to size.  
Celery—Choice home grown commands 20@25c per dozen bunches.  
Cranberries—Cap Cod are coming in freely, dealers holding at 8c per bbl. They are large in size and fine in quality.  
Dried apples—Evaporated is firmly held at 8@9c; sundried is strong at 5@6c.  
Eggs—Higher and hard to get. Dealers pay 18c and hold at 20c per doz.  
Grapes—Concord, 4c per lb.; Niagara, 3c per lb. The yield is generally large and the quality fine.  
Green Corn—8@10c per doz.  
Honey—14c per lb. Very scarce.  
Musk Melons—Osage, \$1 per crate; nutmeg, 75c per dozen.  
Onions—Dry stock is scarce, small in size and fair in quality, commanding \$1.10 per bu.  
Peaches—The quantity marketed here during the past week probably exceeds 100,000 bushels and the wind up, a couple of weeks hence, will probably witness a grand total of one third more peaches than was ever marketed in Grand Rapids during a single season. The coming week Chills and Late Crawfords will be the leading varieties, probably commanding \$1@1.50 per bu.  
Pears—Bartlett's bring about \$1.75 per bu. Clapp's and Flemish Beauties are about out of market.  
Peppers—Green, 50@60c per bu.  
Plums—Lombards command \$1.75@2 per bu. Green Gages and Damsons are out of market.  
Potatoes—Higher and strong. Dealers pay 60@65c and hold at 70c.  
Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys command \$3.25 per bbl. and Baltimores \$2.75.  
Tomatoes—The market is higher again, choice stock commanding 75c per bu.  
Watermelons—In fair supply at \$30 per 100.

## "The Kent."

THIS new and handsomely furnished hotel, located directly across the street from the Union Depot, is now open to the public. It is conducted entirely on the European plan. Rooms with steam heat and electric bells range from 50 cents to \$1 per day. First-class restaurant and dining room in connection. Free transfer of baggage from Union Depot.

The patronage of traveling men and country merchants is earnestly solicited, as we are confident our hotel and its service will commend themselves to all seeking clean, quiet, and home-like accommodations.

BEACH & BOOTH, Props.

## 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—AT ONE-HALF ITS VALUE, the valuable woodenware factory plant formerly owned by the Shepherd Clothespin Factory Co., located at Shepherd, Isabella county, Mich., where all kinds of timber in any quantity can be bought at lowest known prices. Buildings and machinery new and well adapted for any wooden ware factory work. O. H. Stanton, Jackson, Mich. 580

I HAVE PAID-UP STOCK IN A MANUFACTURING establishment in a live town in Michigan which I would exchange for a horse, worth not less than five hundred dollars. Address No. 583, care Michigan Tradesman. 583

FOR SALE—\$3.50 DRUG STOCK IN THE most central location in a thriving city in Michigan. Population about 20,000. First-class business established. Reason for selling, proprietor not a druggist. Address 581, care Michigan Tradesman. 581

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE in Lefroy, Michigan. Stock will invoice \$10,000, but we will reduce to any desired amount. We court a thorough investigation, as we offer an established trade and a profitable investment. Will rent or sell the building. M. V. Gundrum & Co. 582

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

I WANT TO QUIT WORK, BUT CAN'T DO IT because I have a first-class stock of drugs on my hands. If there is a man in Michigan who wants to buy I can give him a bargain. Address "Quinine," care Michigan Tradesman, Grand Rapids. 579

FOR SALE—A FINE AND WELL-ASSORTED stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps and gent's 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 gent's furnishing goods. Good point for trade. Reason for selling, other business requires our attention. Address No. 568, care Michigan Tradesman. 568

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. 561

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG LADY as book-keeper or assistant book-keeper and cashier. Can furnish good references. Address No. 586, care Michigan Tradesman. 586

## 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—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

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINSMITH. Address E. J. Merrifield, Bloomington, Mich. 587

FOR SALE—A SET OF GOOD TINNERS' tools, or will exchange for a safety bicycle. E. J. Merrifield, Bloomington, Mich. 587

WILL EXCHANGE A GOOD YOUNG HORSE for safety bicycle. Address E. J. Merrifield, Bloomington, Mich. 587

WE HAVE A SPECIALTY FOR DRUMMERS' side line, and will make liberal arrangements with those calling upon the dry goods and grocery and boot and shoe trade. Address N. E. Co., 96 State street, Chicago. 584

WANTED—A GOOD DRUG CLERK. ONE who has had some experience as manager or buyer preferred. State age, experience and send references, also salary expected. J. Hanselman, Manistee, Mich. 585

## DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Kolvoord & Teravest has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due to and from the firm will be settled by A. Kolvoord.

A. KOLVOORD.  
WM. TERAVEST.  
Hamilton, Mich., Sept. 12, 1892.



## GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

H. S. Towner, grocer at 93 Fremont street, has sold his stock to H. W. Reid.

O. A. Johnson & Co., notion dealers at Whitehall, have put in a line of groceries. The Olney & Judson Grocer Co. furnished the stock.

There was passed through the Grand Rapids custom house last week two carloads of toys and china from Germany and two carloads of decorated ware from England for H. Leonard & Sons.

Herold, Bertsch & Co. have decided to merge their business into a corporation under the style of the Herold-Bertsch Shoe Co. It is reported that the capital stock will be placed at \$70,000. Christian Bertsch will be the largest stockholder and will serve as president of the corporation and general manager of the business.

The insurance adjusters have settled the loss on the confectionery stock of A. E. Brooks & Co. and the firm has been manufacturing stock for several days past and will start its representatives out on the road again next week. The damage to the building is being repaired as rapidly as possible and within a week every vestige of the fire will probably have disappeared.

W. F. Wurzburg and W. M. Wurzburg have received official notification of the granting of a patent on the cash register on which they have been working for a couple of years past. The mechanism of the new invention is said to be so simple that the register can be manufactured and sold at one-quarter the price now asked for similar devices. A stock company will probably be formed soon to manufacture the register and place it on the market.

## Gripsack Brigade.

M. A. Massie sold 4,100 pounds of tobacco in four and a half days last week.

J. B. Yeiter, of Lowell, has gone on the road for the wall paper house of Jakeway & Co., of Jersey City.

Fred W. Fuller, who recently retired from the retail grocery firm of Fuller & Anderson, will hereafter cover the city trade for Theo. Kemink.

**Traveling Salesman:** The conditions which environ a man on the road are such as to demand for him more consideration than is customarily given to employes in the home office. He is away from home and friends, and is deprived of that counsel and sympathy which come from these, and which all men at all times feel to be almost indispensable. To harass him, therefore, with carping criticism and fault-finding on the slightest shadow of excuse, is calculated to take the heart out of him, make him discontented with his position and cause him to cast about for a connection with some other house. To err is human, and as the traveler is not any nearer angelic than men are in general, it should not be expected that he will not make a mistake. It is well enough to appraise him of his error, but he should never be "nagged" at. The mere mention of an error in a kindly way will have a better effect towards preventing its repetition than if you intimate he is a stupid blunderer. The gentle reminder will not arouse his wrath, but the ill-natured sneer will beget resentment. The conscientious man feels keenly enough his mistakes, and it is not neces-

sary for the house to either request or warn him not to allow it to happen again.

There must, of course, be a discrimination between excusable error and careless blunders, or willful disobedience of orders and disregard to instructions. In the latter case there is but one alternative, and there can be no advantage in preparing the way for it by lengthy correspondence. The house will find it to its advantage to let the traveler understand from time to time that it appreciates his services. One of the best men a certain house ever had in its employ, and one whom it was very desirous of retaining, recently tendered his resignation for no other reason than that it had never written him anything but the coldest and most formal business letters. In the three years he had been with it, he informed the proprietor, he had never received the slightest word showing appreciation of his work.

## Purely Personal.

R. G. Lamoreaux, of the firm of Lamoreaux & Beerman, general dealers at Fruitport, was in town one day last week.

S. M. Frost, of the book and stationery firm of Randall & Frost, was in town Sunday and Monday. His wife is undergoing treatment at the Frost sanitarium on Kellogg street.

Wm. Logie leaves in a few days for Boston, where he will put in two or three weeks selecting the spring line for Rindge, Kalmbach & Co. His wife will accompany him as far as New York City and return home with him.

W. A. Townsend, formerly manager of the house furnishing goods department of H. Leonard & Sons retail store, but for some time past with Conger & Baumann, at Kalamazoo, has returned to Grand Rapids and taken the position of manager of the crockery and fancy goods department of H. Leonard & Sons wholesale store.

## The Cholera Scare—Its Effect on Business.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

An ancient Eastern parable relates that a man met the Plague going into a city and enquired of it how many victims it would claim. The answer was, "Ten Thousand." Weeks later the same traveler met the Plague leaving the city and, asking how many had died, was told, "Sixty thousand." "Then you have not kept your word," said the traveler. "Yes, but I have," said the Plague, "for, of the sixty thousand who died, I claimed but ten thousand; the balance died of fright."

It would be well for the people of Michigan to bear this parable in mind at the present time. A very considerable amount of space in the public press is devoted to cholera and rumors of cholera. With a finger always on the public pulse, the press, especially the sensational portion of it, fills its columns with dark forebodings and grave apprehensions whenever the great public mind is in a receptive condition, as at present. This is all wrong. If there is any one great duty devolving upon the newspapers of this country, it is that of allaying all needless alarm on the part of the people in just such a time as this. Any newspaper that wantonly publishes whole columns of inflammatory matter based on pure vagueness is an enemy to the business interests of the country and to society.

Past cholera visitations are historical events, the details of which are as accessible as any other matter of history; and yet, now, when the business of the country is threatened by a cholera scare, the papers persist, with an apparent fiendish delight, in stuffing their columns with the sickening details of plague-stricken, densely populated cities of other times and in other climes. If these many-times-published historical narrations were strictly authentic, it would still be unwise to feed them to the people, but as a matter of fact, whole columns are published one day based on nothing but a sensational rumor, and the next day the whole thing is contradicted in a half inch space. But the object has been accomplished—the public mind has been disturbed, and the public appetite has been whetted for the next batch of space slush. The people are warned against the use of overripe fruit; they are advised to prepare themselves by abstaining from fresh meats, and to avoid vegetables as much as possible, etc. One paper informs us that California fruit growers are agitating the question of petitioning the authorities at Washington to take immediate steps to quarantine all fruits coming into the country, so fearful are these California fruit men that outside competitors will ship fruit into the country which will act as a cholera feeder.

It is evident that a cholera scare in this country would demoralize trade in many ways. Of course, the rigid dictatorial treatment to which the people would be obliged to submit would cut down consumption enormously. This would close up thousands of supply agencies of various kinds and force an army of people into idleness. The masses would shun the great trade centers and avoid travel. From every point of view, a panic of this kind would strike a serious blow at the commercial industries of our country, and it is high time that the daily press prove its patriotism by refusing to publish sensational matter which tends to unduly excite the people.

When all the facts relating to past cholera scourges in this country, and present improved means of fighting the disease, are thoroughly understood, it will be seen how little real danger there is for the cholera to obtain a foothold in such a country as ours. Cholera is a disease that loves torrid climates and the crowded haunts of squalor, poverty and vice to be found only in the great cities. It cannot flourish among sturdy, cleanly Americans in this climate.

The sanitary arrangements of our towns and cities should be put into the best possible condition at once. This is the most important safeguard against cholera, or any other disease, and should never be neglected, cholera or no cholera. In the next place, it is to the best business interests of the country that every citizen keep himself in as healthy a condition as he possibly can. This means wholesome, well-cooked food, plenty of sleep and exercise, cleanliness and a total abstinence from all intoxicants. Let every man, and let every village, town and city corporation in the State of Michigan become panic-stricken at once, so far as adopting these precautionary measures is concerned; but for the sake of our business interests, let us stop crying "Wolf," simply because quadrupeds of that kind are numerous away off in Russia.

E. A. OWEN.

## MICHIGAN

## Fire &amp; 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.

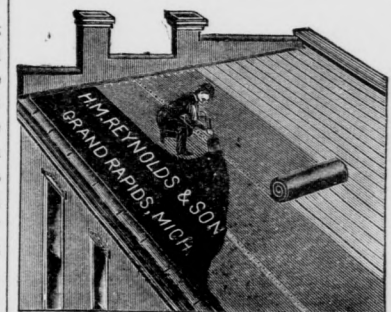
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



**W. BAKER & Co.'s**  
**Breakfast**  
**Cocoa**  
*Is Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.*  
**Unlike the Dutch Process**  
*No alkalies or other chemicals or dyes are used in its manufacture.*

A description of the chocolate plant, and of the various cocoa and chocolate preparations manufactured by Walter Baker & Co., will be sent free to any dealer or application.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



## ASPHALT FIRE-PROOF ROOFING

This Roofing is guaranteed to stand in all places where Tin and Iron has failed; is superior to Shingles and much cheaper.

The best Roofing for covering over Shingles on old roofs of houses, barns, sheds, etc.; will not rot or pull loose, and when painted with our

## FIRE-PROOF ROOF PAINT,

Will last longer than shingles. Write the undersigned for prices and circulars, relative to Roofing and for samples of Building Papers, etc.

**H. M. REYNOLDS & SON,**  
**Practical Roofers,**

Cor. Louis and Campan Sts., Grand Rapids, Mich.



## Reminiscences of A. T. Stewart.

A former employe of A. T. Stewart recently gave to the *Denver Republican* some interesting reminiscences of that merchant. She said: "I was one of the first women to be employed by Stewart, and remained with him until his death. He was aware that English saleswomen are required to dress in tight-fitting black gowns without jewelry or furbelows, but he did not dare to exact that Americans should wear a livery; nevertheless, it amounted to that, and this is how he managed it. He kept his eye upon us all the time. If a girl wore a light-colored dress, he wouldn't appear to notice it, but would wait until she happened to appear in a black dress. Then he would hurry to her, and with a pleasant smile would say: 'Why, Miss —, how well you look in black! Quite charming, I declare! And I take it as a compliment to myself, for you know black is my favorite color, above all for a business woman.' You may be sure that that girl never afterward wore anything but black while in his service.

"And as for jewelry! There were, of course, no restrictions upon our wearing it, but he was as clever in letting us know his ideas upon our wearing it as what was his 'favorite color.' If a girl wore a bit of jewelry, a breastpin or a bracelet, his eyes would be sure to fasten upon it in the course of the day, and he would say to her—always with a smile and pleasantly, 'I see you are wearing a pretty brooch, but don't you think that jewelry is rather matronly for youth and good looks like yours?' Mr. Stewart had pronounced ideas about colors and their appropriateness, not only to the complexion, but to the age of women. If a new girl, not knowing his tastes, appeared some warm day in a pink dress, he would take occasion to pass her counter and mutter to himself loudly enough for her to hear: 'Pink, eh! pink! Pink's for youth, little girls and extreme first youth. No woman over sixteen should wear pink—kills the complexion—pink! bah!' He was a sly old fox, was Stewart, and in this adroit way he managed that we should wear a regulation costume of black, with a simple bow of ribbon at the throat for sole ornament.

"Stewart was the first merchant to introduce dressmaking and ready-made clothes into a dry goods store in this country. This occurred many years after the advent of saleswomen. His first *modiste* was a Miss Hudnutt, whom he sent twice a year to Paris and London for fashions. Miss Hudnutt is well-known nowadays as Mme. Connelly. To test their business capacity, Stewart tried women in every branch of his business. He was first to send them out as drummers—silk drummers, but they were not a success with him."

## What the Future Has in Store.

From the Fancy Goods Graphic.

With his cash register, his cash and parcel carriers and other labor-saving appliances, what an advancement is the modern storekeeper to the one long ago! And who shall say in this connection that before the present century has rounded itself out innovations still more marked shall not have been produced? We may yet see a customer enter a store, walk up to one of many automatons behind the counter, press a certain button after patronizing the slot, and receive in return the necessary article securely packed, the correct change and a card bearing the inscription "Thank you; call again." Or it may be possible to order by telephone, without leaving the house, and in a few moments take from the pneumatic tube at the side of the door the package of purchases and the receipted bill. Thus will the millennium be brought closer to us.

H. Leonard & Sons are showing the finest and most complete line of dolls ever shown to the trade in this country. It embraces every grade, from the best to the cheapest, and such an assortment, together with their holiday goods of every kind, must enable merchants to make the best possible selections.

## BUY THE PENINSULAR Pants, Shirts, and Overalls

Once and You are our Customer  
for life.

STANTON, MOREY & CO., Mrs.

DETROIT, MICH.

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

## Schilling Corset Co.'s



## CORSETS

THE  
MODEL  
FORM.

Greatest Seller on Earth!



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

SCHILLING CORSET CO.,

Detroit, Mich. and Chicago, Ill.



Best Six Cord

— FOR —

Machine or Hand Use.

FOR SALE BY ALL

Dealers in Dry Goods & Notions

## Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.		BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Adriatic	7	Arrow Brand	5 1/4
Argyle	6	World Wide	6
Atlanta A.A.	6	LL	4 1/2
Atlantic A.	6 1/2	Full Yard Wide	6 1/2
"H.	6 1/2	Georgia A.	6 1/2
"D.	6	Honest Width	6 1/2
"LL.	5	Hartford A.	6
Amory	6 1/2	Indian Head	7
Archery Bunting	4	King A.	6 1/2
Beaver Dam A.A.	5 1/2	King E.C.	5
Blackstone O.	32	Lawrence L.L.	4 1/2
Black Crow	6	Madras cheese cloth	6 1/2
Black Rock	6	Newmarket G.	5 1/2
Boot, A.L.	7	"B.	5
Capital A.	5 1/2	"N.D.	6 1/2
Cavanat V.	5 1/2	"X.	6 1/2
Chapman cheese cl.	3 1/2	No. 8	5
Clifton C.R.	5 1/2	Our Level Best	6 1/2
Comet	6 1/2	Oxford R.	6
Dwight Star	6 1/2	Pequot	7
Clifton C.C.	6 1/2	Solar	6
		Top of the Heap	7
BLEACHED COTTONS.		COTTONS.	
A.B.C.	8 1/2	Geo. Washington	8
Amazon	8	Glen Mills	8
Amsburg	7	Gold Medal	7 1/2
Art Cambric	10	Green Ticket	8 1/2
Blackstone A.A.	7	Great Falls	6 1/2
Beats All	4 1/2	Hope	7 1/2
Boston	12	Just Out	4 1/2 @ 5
Cabot	7	King Phillip	7 1/2
Cabot	6 1/2	"O.P.	7 1/2
Charter Oak	5 1/2	Lonsdale Cambric	10
Conway W.	7 1/2	Lonsdale	@ 8 1/2
Cleveland	7	Middlesex	@ 5
Dwight Anchor	8 1/2	No Name	7 1/2
"shorts	8	Oak View	6
Edwards	8	Our Own	5 1/2
Empire	7	Pride of the West	12
Farwell	7 1/2	Rosalind	7 1/2
Fruit of the Loom	8 1/2	Sunlight	4 1/2
Fitchville	7	Utica Mills	10
First Prize	7	"Nonpareil	10
Fruit of the Loom	7 1/2	Vinyard	8 1/2
Fairmount	4 1/2	White Horse	8 1/2
Full Value	6 1/2	"Rock	8 1/2
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.		COTTONS.	
Cabot	7	Dwight Anchor	8 1/2
Farwell	8		
UNBLEACHED COTTONS.		BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Housewife A.	4 1/2	Housewife Q.	5 1/2
"B.	5	"R.	6 1/2
"C.	5 1/2	"S.	7 1/2
"D.	6	"T.	8
"E.	6 1/2	"U.	8 1/2
"F.	6 1/2	"V.	9 1/2
"G.	7	"W.	10 1/2
"H.	7 1/2	"X.	11
"I.	7 1/2	"Y.	12
"J.	8	"Z.	13
"K.	8 1/2		
"L.	9 1/2		
"M.	10		
"N.	10 1/2		
"O.	11 1/2		
"P.	14		
CARPET WARP.		DRESS GOODS.	
Peerless, white	17 1/2	Integrity colored	20
colored	19 1/2	White Star	18
Integrity	18 1/2	colored	20
DRESS GOODS.		CORSETS.	
Hamilton	8	Nameless	20
"9	9	"	25
"10	10 1/2	"	27 1/2
G.G. Cashmere	20	"	30
Nameless	16	"	32 1/2
"18	18	"	35
Coraline	20	Wonderful	24 50
Schilling's	9 00	Brighton	4 75
Davis Waists	9 00	Bortree's	9 00
Grand Rapids	4 50	Abdominal	15 00
CORSET JEANS.		PRINTS.	
Armory	6 1/2	Naumkeag satteen	7
Androscoquin	7 1/2	Rockport	6 1/2
Blidford	6	Conestoga	6 1/2
Brunswick	6 1/2	Walworth	6 1/2
Allen turkey reds	6	Berwick fancies	5 1/2
"robes	6	Clyde Robes	5 1/2
"pink & purple	6	Charter Oak fancies	4 1/2
"buffs	6	DelMarine cashm's	6
"pink checks	6	"mourning	6
"staples	6	Eddystone fancy	6
"shirtings	4 1/2	"chocolat	6
American fancy	5 1/2	"rober	6
American indigo	6	"sateens	6
American shirtings	4 1/2	Hamilton fancy	6
Argentine Grays	6	"staple	6
Anchor Shirtings	5	Manchester fancy	6
Arnold	6 1/2	"new era	6
Arnold Merino	6	Merrimack D fancy	6
"long cloth B.	10 1/2	Merrimack shirtings	4 1/2
"C.	8 1/2	"Repp furn	8 1/2
"century cloth	7	Pacific fancy	6
gold seal	10 1/2	"robes	6 1/2
green seal TR	10 1/2	Portsmouth robes	6
"yellow seal	10 1/2	Simpson mourning	6
"serge	11 1/2	"greys	6
"Turkey red	10 1/2	"solid black	6
Ballou solid black	5	Washington indigo	6
"colors	5 1/2	"Turkey robes	7 1/2
Bengal blue, green	5 1/2	"India robes	7 1/2
red and orange	5 1/2	"plain Tky X	8 1/2
Berlin solids	5 1/2	"Ottoman Tur	6
"oil blue	6 1/2	"key red	6
"green	6 1/2	Martha Washington	7 1/2
"Foulards	5 1/2	"Turkey red	7 1/2
"red	7 1/2	Martha Washington	7 1/2
"44	10	"Turkey red	9 1/2
"34XXXX	12	Riverpoint robes	5 1/2
Cocheco fancy	6	Windsor fancy	6 1/2
"madders	6	"gold ticket	10 1/2
"XX twills	6 1/2	Indigo blue	10 1/2
"solids	5 1/2	Harmony	4 1/2
TICKINGS.		COTTON DRILL.	
Amoskeag A.C.A.	12 1/2	A.C.A.	12 1/2
Hamilton N.	7 1/2	Pemberton AAA	16
"D.	8 1/2	York	10 1/2
"Awning	11	Swift River	7 1/2
Farmer	8	Pearl River	12
First Prize	11 1/2	Warren	13
Lenox Mills	18		
COTTON DRILL.		TICKINGS.	
Atlanta, D.	6 1/2	Stark A.	8
Boot	6 1/2	No Name	7 1/2
Clifton, K.	6 1/2	Top of Heap	9

DEMINS.		Columbian brown.....12 1/2	
Amoskeag	12 1/2	Everett, blue.....12 1/2	
" 9 oz.	13 1/2	" brown.....12 1/2	
" brown	13 1/2		
Andover	11 1/2	Haymaker blue.....7 1/2	
Beaver Creek A.A.	10	" brown.....7 1/2	
" BB.	9	Jaffrey.....11 1/2	
" CC.	9	Lancaster.....12 1/2	
Boston Mfg Co. br.	7	Lawrence, 9 oz.....13 1/2	
" blue	8 1/2	" No. 220.....13	
" d & twist	10 1/2	" No. 250.....11 1/2	
Columbian XXX br.	10	" No. 280.....10 1/2	
" XXX bl.	19		
GINGHAMS.			
Amoskeag	7 1/2	Lancaster, staple.....7	
" Persian dress	8 1/2	" fancies.....7	
" Canton	10 1/2	" Normandie.....8	
" AFC	10 1/2	Lancashire.....6 1/2	
" Teazle	10 1/2	Manchester.....5 1/2	
" Angola	10 1/2	Monogram.....6 1/2	
" Persian	8 1/2	Normandie.....7 1/2	
Arlington staple	6 1/2	Persian.....8 1/2	
Asapha fancy	4 1/2	Renfrew Dress.....7 1/2	
Bates Warwick dres	8 1/2	Rosemont.....6 1/2	
" staples	6 1/2	Slatersville.....6	
Centennial	10 1/2	Somerset.....7	
Criterion	10 1/2	Tacoma.....7 1/2	
Cumberland staple	5 1/2	Toll du Nord.....10 1/2	
Cumberland	5	Wabash.....7 1/2	
Essex	4 1/2	" seersucker.....7 1/2	
Elfin	7 1/2	Warwick.....8 1/2	
Everett classics	8 1/2	Whittenden.....6 1/2	
Exposition	7 1/2	" heather dr.....8	
Glenarie	6 1/2	" Indigo blue.....9	
Glenarven	6 1/2	Wamsutta staples.....6 1/2	
Glenwood	7 1/2	Westbrook.....8	
Hampton	6 1/2	".....10	
Johnson Chalon cl	5 1/2	Windermeer.....5	
" Indigo blue	9 1/2	York.....6 1/2	
" zephyrs	16		
GRAIN BAGS.			
Amoskeag	16 1/2	Valley City.....15	
Stark	19 1/2	Georgia.....15	
American	16	Pacific.....13	
THREADS.			
Clark's Mile End	45	Barbour's.....88	
Coats' J. & P.	45	Marshall's.....88	
Holyoke	22 1/2		
KNITTING COTTON.			
No. 6	33	No. 14	37
" 8	34	" 16	38
" 10	35	" 18	39
" 12	36	" 20	40
CAMBRICS.			
Slater	4 1/2	Edwards.....4 1/2	
White Star	4 1/2	Lockwood.....4 1/2	
Kid Glove	4 1/2	Wood's.....4 1/2	
Newmarket	4 1/2	Brunswick.....4 1/2	
RED FLANNEL.			
Fireman	32 1/2	T.W.....22 1/2	
Creedmore	27 1/2	F.T.....22 1/2	
Talbot XXX	30	J.R.F. XXX.....35	
Nameless	27 1/2	Buckeye.....22 1/2	
MIXED FLANNEL.			
Red & Blue, plaid	40	Grey S.R.W.....17 1/2	
Union R.	22 1/2	Western W.....18 1/2	
Windsor	18 1/2	D.R.P.....18 1/2	
6 oz Western	20	Flushing XXX.....23 1/2	
Union B.	22 1/2	Manitoba.....23 1/2	
DOMEST FLANNEL.			
Nameless	8 @ 9 1/2	" 9 @ 10 1/2	
" 8 1/2 @ 10		" 12 1/2	
CANVASES AND PADDING.			
Slater, Brown, Black	13	Slater, Brown, Black	13
" 9 1/2	13	" 13	13
10 1/2	14 1/2	" 15	15
11 1/2	15 1/2	" 17	17
12 1/2	16 1/2	" 20	20
Severin, 8 oz.	9 1/2	West Point, 8 oz.	10 1/2
Mayland, 8 oz.	10 1/2	" 10 oz.	12 1/2
Greenwood, 7 1/2 oz.	9 1/2	Raven, 10oz.	13 1/2
Greenwood, 8 oz.	11 1/2	Stark.....13 1/2	
Boston, 8 oz.	10 1/2	Boston, 10 oz.	12 1/2
WADDINGS.			
White, doz.	25	Per bale, 40 doz.	75 50
Colored, doz.	30		
SILKESIAS.			
Slater, Iron Cross	8	Pawtucket.....10 1/2	
" Red Cross	9	Dundie.....9	
" Best	10 1/2	Bedford.....10 1/2	
" Best AA	12 1/2	Valley City.....10 1/2	
L.	7 1/2	KLK.....10 1/2	
G.	8 1/2		
SEWING SILK.			
Corticelli, doz.	75	Corticelli knitting,	
twist, doz.	37 1/2	per 1/2 oz ball.....30	
50 yd, doz.	37 1/2		
HOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS.			
No 1 Bk & White	10	No 4 Bk & White	15
" 2	12	" 8	20
" 3	12	" 10	25
PINS.			
No 2—20, M.C.	50	No 4—15 F 3 1/2	40
" 3—18, S.C.	45		
COTTON TAPE.			
No 2 White & Bk	12	No 8 White & Bk	20
" 4	15	" 10	23
" 6	18	" 12	26
SAFETY PINS.			
No 2	28	No 3	36
NEEDLES—PER M.			
A. James	1 40	Stemboat.....40	
Crowley's	1 35	Gold Eyed.....1 50	
Marshall's	1 00		
TABLE OIL CLOTH.			
4—2 25	6—4 35	5—4—1 95	6—4—2 95
" 2 10	" 3 10		
COTTON TWINES.			
Cotton Sail Twine	25	Nashua.....18	
Crown	12	Rising Star 4-ply	17
Domestic	18 1/2	" 3-ply	17
Anchor	16	North Star.....20	
Bristol	13	Wool Standard 4 ply 1 1/2	17 1/2
Cherry Valley	15	Powhattan.....18	
X L	18 1/2		
PLAID OSNABURGS.			
Alabama	6 1/2	Mount Pleasant.....6 1/2	
Alamance	6 1/2	Oneida.....5	
Augusta	7 1/2	Prymont.....5 1/2	
Arsapha	6	Randelman.....6	
Georgia	6 1/2	Riverside.....5 1/2	
Granite	5 1/2	Stibby A.....6 1/2	
Haw River	5 1/2	Toledo.....6 1/2	
Haw J.	5		



## CONCERNING PARTNERSHIPS.

## The Division of Profits, from a Practical Point of View.

A partnership is one of the greatest possible business risks. It is only when the partners are entirely congenial, both in their personalities and in their business temperaments, that a partnership proves an unmixed blessing. It requires great breadth of mind to meet and successfully pass the multitudinous points of friction which occur in the partnership relation; and, if the spirit of concession does not obtain in both partners, the prospect is altogether without hope. In very many ways an association of two or more men in the same enterprise is not only more profitable than individual venture, but productive of greater happiness and comfort as well; for a partnership divides responsibility and labor, and its conclusions, which are the joint wisdom of several minds, are presumably riper than the single judgment. But, on the other hand, if there should be an inborn antipathy between the partners, or wide difference in mental or moral fibre, or much variance in methods and manners, then, as in the case of the ill-sorted marriage, the association becomes hateful and intolerable.

It is not the intention in this article to discuss the partnership relation *per se*, for the subject is too large to crowd into the limits of a single article. We shall only herein draw attention to a question which is often misunderstood by partners, and which, consequently, is interpreted unjustly for the one or the other.

When partners invest exactly the same amount of capital in a business, give to it the same amount of time, and the quality of their service is exactly the same, the obvious proper division of the profits would be an equal sharing. When, however, their capital investments are unequal, each giving, as before, the same amount and quality of personal attention to the business, the profits of the business, are shared unequally, but should not be divided on the basis of the relative amounts of the capital invested only. This fact is often overlooked, and in such cases always works an injustice to the partner having the smaller money investment; and this is why:

Capital, in any successful enterprise, earns a certain income, the amount of which varies slightly, but not largely, from the standards fixed by the legal rate in the community. The excess of earnings over the standard is earned by the wit or skill of the person or firm employing the capital; and this ability must be equally recognized in the division of the profits with the earning power of the capital itself. For instance, two different firms are engaged in the same line of business, with the same amount of capital, and under exactly the same general conditions. The one shows a net profit of \$5,000 a year, representing, say, a return of 20 per cent. on a capital of \$25,000. The other shows a net profit of \$6,250, representing a return of 25 per cent. on the same capital. It is evident, therefore, that the second employed better management in its affairs, and its greater skill represents an increased profit of 5 per cent. The earnings of the capital in each case were exactly the same, and the difference in the profits was earned by the greater business ability.

Applying this premise to the division of the profits between partners who have unequal investment in the capital of a business, it follows that before the earning of the capital is considered there should be account taken of the earnings of skill, or labor, or capacity, or whatever term stands for the brain investment. Therefore, the respective partners with unequal money investment should each first receive a salary for his services out of profits and then the balance of the profits should be divided *pro rata* on the basis of their respective investments.

In the instance cited above let us suppose that the partners in the firm earning \$6,250 are A and B, and that their respective interests in the aggregate capital are two-thirds and one-third. If they divide the profits on the basis of their capital investments only their shares will be respectively \$4,165.67 and \$2,083.33. Now,

if their personal services in the business are of exactly equal value this division is manifestly unfair to the one partner. But if each receive a salary of, say, \$1,500 out of the profits in payment of his services the balance for division would be \$3,250, and the total incomes from the business would be respectively \$3,666.67 and \$2,583.33, which would be equitable and right. Capital would thus receive its due recognition, but it would be after the brains in the business (without which the capital would have been unproductive) had been rewarded.

Of course, if the interests of the two partners with respect to capital and services are exactly identical there is no need for a salary consideration. Again, if the value of the personal services of the respective partners is unequal the fact must bear on the question of the division of profits. If, for instance, a practical mechanic without any capital joins with a small capitalist who also gives his services, the skilled partner's technical knowledge may be considered as an offset to the other's capital, and they might share alike, unless the capitalist manifested unusual capacity as a merchant and manager, and thus contributed an equal share and quality of service with the mechanic toward the success of the business, when the proportionate earnings would become unequal.

The whole subject, with all the collateral questions which are concerned therein, is worth intelligent consideration by firms whose members hold unequal interests in the capital investment or who contribute different shares to the aggregate success.

## The Field of Gettysburg

is to the old soldier and the student the most interesting of all the earth's battle grounds. Those who go to Washington to attend the encampment of the G. A. R. in September, will have the best opportunity of visiting Gettysburg by taking the line of the Michigan Central, and the Northern Central, which includes a side trip to Gettysburg either going or returning. For those who wish to return by way of Philadelphia, all return tickets will be honored either via the short line or via Philadelphia, allowing stop-over at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. The stop at Philadelphia will permit of a side trip to New York and return at the low rate of \$4.

During the summer season the Michigan Central gives the privilege of stopping over at Niagara Falls at any time within the life of the ticket returning, upon depositing it with the ticket agent there, affording a valuable opportunity to see the beauties of the great cataract and vicinity at leisure.

Tickets are also sold to Washington via Toledo and the lines south and east therefrom.

The Michigan Central is the shortest route, the best route, and offers inducements that no other line can give. For any additional information apply to nearest Michigan Central ticket agent or to J. S. Hall, Mich. Pass. Agent, Jackson, Mich. 470

## Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

## Hardware Price Current.

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

AUGERS AND BITS.		dis.
Snell's.....	60	
Cook's.....	40	
Jennings', genuine.....	25	
Jennings', imitation.....	50&10	
AXES.		
First Quality, S. B. Bronze.....	\$ 7 50	
D. B. Bronze.....	12 00	
S. B. Steel.....	8 50	
D. B. Steel.....	13 50	
BARROWS.		dis.
Railroad.....	\$ 14 00	
Garden.....	net 30 00	
BOLTS.		dis.
Stove.....	50&10	
Carriage new list.....	75&10	
Flow.....	40&10	
Sleigh shoe.....	70	
BUCKETS.		
Well, plain.....	\$ 3 50	
Well, swivel.....	4 00	
BUTTS, CAST.		dis.
Cast Loose Pin, figured.....	70&	
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint.....	60&10	

Wrought Loose Pin.....	60&10	
Wrought Table.....	60&10	
Wrought Inside Blind.....	60&10	
Wrought Brass.....	75	
Blind, Clark's.....	70&10	
Blind, Parker's.....	70&10	
Blind, Shepard's.....	70	
BLOCKS.		
Ordinary Tackle, list April 1892.....	50	
CRADLES.		dis.
Grain.....	50&02	
CROW BARS.		per lb
Cast Steel.....	5	
CAPS.		per m
Ely's 1-10.....	65	
Hick's C. F.....	60	
G. D.....	35	
Musket.....	60	
CARTRIDGES.		
Rim Fire.....	50	
Central Fire.....	25	
CHISELS.		dis.
Socket Firmer.....	70&10	
Socket Framing.....	70&10	
Socket Corner.....	70&10	
Socket Slicks.....	70&10	
Butchers' Tanged Firmer.....	40	
COMBS.		dis.
Curry, Lawrence's.....	40	
Hothchiss.....	25	
CHALK.		120&124 dis.
White Crayons, per gross.....	10	
COPPER.		per pound
Planished, 14 oz cut to size.....	28	
14x52, 14x56, 14x60.....	26	
Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60.....	23	
Cold Rolled, 14x48.....	23	
Bottoms.....	25	
DRILLS.		dis.
Morse's Bit Stocks.....	50	
Taper and straight Shank.....	50	
Morse's Taper Shank.....	50	
DRIPPING PANS.		
Small sizes, ser pound.....	07	
Large sizes, per pound.....	64	
ELBOWS.		
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.....	75	
Corrugated.....	40	
Adjustable.....	40&10	
EXPANSIVE BITS.		dis.
Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$20.....	30	
Ives', 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 3, \$30.....	25	
FILES—New List.		dis.
Dixon's.....	60&10	
New American.....	60&10	
Nicholson's.....	60&10	
Heller's.....	50	
Heller's Horse Rasp.....	50	
GALVANIZED IRON.		
Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27.....	28	
List 12 13 14 15 16 17.....	17	
Discount, 60.....	dis.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	50	
KNOBS—New List.		dis.
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings.....	55	
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.....	55	
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings.....	55	
Door, porcelain, trimmings.....	55	
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain.....	55	
LOCKS—DOOR.		dis.
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list.....	55	
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s.....	55	
Brantford's.....	55	
Norwalk's.....	55	
MATTOCKS.		
Adze Eye.....	\$16.00, dis. 60	
Hunt Eye.....	\$15.00, dis. 60	
Hunt's.....	\$18.50, dis. 20&10	
MAULS.		dis.
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled.....	50	
MILLS.		dis.
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s.....	40	
P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables.....	40	
Landers, Ferry & Clark's.....	40	
Enterprise.....	30	
MOLASSES CATS.		dis.
Stebbin's Pattern.....	60&10	
Stebbin's Genuine.....	60&10	
Enterprise, self-measuring.....	25	
NAILS.		
Steel nails, base.....	1 85	
Wire nails, base.....	1 90	
Advance over base:		
Base.....	10	
60.....	05	
40.....	10	
30.....	15	
20.....	15	
16.....	15	
12.....	15	
10.....	20	
8.....	25	
7 & 6.....	40	
4.....	60	
3.....	1 00	
2.....	1 50	
Fine 3.....	1 50	
Case 10.....	60	
" 8.....	75	
" 6.....	90	
Finish 10.....	85	
" 8.....	90	
" 6.....	1 15	
Climch' 19.....	85	
" 8.....	1 00	
" 6.....	1 15	
Barrell 1/2.....	1 75	
PLANES.		dis.
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy.....	2 40	
Scotch Bench.....	2 40	
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy.....	2 40	
Bench, first quality.....	2 40	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, wood.....	4 10	
PANS.		dis.
Fry, Acme.....	60-10	
Common, polished.....	70	
RIVETS.		dis.
Iron and Tinned.....	40	
Copper Rivets and Burs.....	50-10	
PATENT PLANISHED IRON.		
"A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27.....	10 30	
"B" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25 to 27.....	9 30	
Broken packs 1/2c per pound extra.		

HAMMERS.		
Maydole & Co.'s.....	dis.	25
Rip's.....	dis.	25
Yerkes & Plumb's.....	dis.	40&10
Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....	30c list	60
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand.....	30c	40&10
HINGES.		
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.....	dis.	60&10
State.....	per doz. net,	2 50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 1/4 14 and.....		
longer.....		3/4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2.....	net	10
" 3/4.....	net	3/4
" 1.....	net	7/4
Strap and T.....	dis.	50
HANGERS.		dis.
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track.....	50&10	
Champion, anti friction.....	60&10	
Kidder, wood track.....	40	
HOLLOW WARE.		
Pots.....	60&10	
Kettles.....	60&10	
Spiders.....	60&10	
Gray enameled.....	40&10	
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.		
Stamped Tin Ware.....	new list	70
Japanned Tin Ware.....		25
Granite Iron Ware.....	new list	33&40
WIRE GOODS.		dis.
Bright.....	70&10&10	
Screw Eyes.....	70&10&10	
Hook's.....	70&10&10	
Gate Hooks and Eyes.....	70&10&10	
LEVELS.		dis.
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....		70
ROPES.		
Sisal, 1/2 inch and larger.....	9/4	
Manilla.....	13	
SQUARES.		dis.
Steel and Iron.....	75	
Try and Bevels.....	60	
Mitre.....	20	
SHEET IRON.		
Nos. 10 to 14.....	Com. Smooth.	Com.
Nos. 15 to 17.....	4 05	3 05
Nos. 18 to 21.....	4 05	3 05
Nos. 22 to 24.....	4 05	3 15
Nos. 25 to 28.....	4 25	3 25
No. 27.....	4 45	3 35
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra.....		
SAND PAPER.		
List acct. 19, '86.....	dis.	50
SASH CORD.		
Silver Lake, White A.....	list	50
" Drab A.....		55
" White B.....		50
" Drab B.....		55
" White C.....		35
Discount, 10.....		
SASH WEIGHTS.		per ton
Solid Eyes.....	\$25	
SAWS.		dis.
" Hand.....	20	
" Silver Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....	70	
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....	50	
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....	30	
" Champion and Electric Tooth X Cuts, per foot.....	30	
TRAPS.		dis.
Steel, Game.....	60&10	
Oneida Community, Newhouse's.....	35	
Oneida Community, Hawley & Norton's.....	70	
Mouse, choker.....	18c per doz.	
Mouse, delusion.....	\$1.50 per doz.	
WIRE.		
Bright Market.....	65	
Annealed Market.....	70-10	
Coppered Market.....	60	
Tinned Market.....	62 1/2	
Coppered Spring Steel.....	50	
Barbed Fence, galvanized.....	3 00	
" painted.....	2 55	
HORSE NAILS.		
Au Sable.....	dis.	40&10
Putnam.....	dis.	05
Northwestern.....	dis.	10&10
WRENCHES.		
Baxter's Adjustable, nickeled.....	30	
Coe's Genuine.....	50	
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought.....	75	
Coe's Patent, malleable.....	75&10	
MISCELLANEOUS.		dis.
Bird Cages.....	50	
Pumps, Clister.....	7 1/2	
Screws, New List.....	70&10	
Casters, Bed a d Plate.....	50&10&10	
Dampers, American.....	40	
Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods.....	65&10	
METALS.		
Pig TIN.		
Pig Large.....	26c	
Pig Bars.....	28c	
ZINC.		
Duty: Sheet, 2 1/2c per pound.....		
600 pound casks.....	6 1/2	
Per pound.....	7	
SOLDER.		
1/2 2/3.....	16	
Extra Wiping.....	15	
The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.		
ANTIMONY.		per pound
Cookson.....		13
Hallett's.....		
TIN—MELYN GRADE.		
10x14 IC, Charcoal.....	\$ 7 50	
14x20 IC.....	7 50	
10x14 IX.....	9 25	
14x20 IX.....	9 25	
Each additional X on this grade, \$1.75.		
TIN—ALLAWAY GRADE.		
10x14 IC, Charcoal.....	\$ 6 75	
14x20 IC.....	6 75	
10x14 IX.....	8 25	
14x20 IX.....	9 25	
Each additional X on this grade \$1.50.		
ROOFING PLATES.		
14x20 IC.....	6 50	
14x20 IX.....	8 50	
20x28 IC.....	13 50	
14x20 IC.....	0 00	
14x20 IX.....	7 50	
30x38 IC.....	12 50	
30x38 IX.....	15 50	
BOILER SIZE TIN PLATE.		
14x28 IX.....	\$14 00	
14x31 IX.....	15	
14x56 IX, for No. 8 Boilers, } per pound.....	10	
14x60 IX, " 9 " }		



## Michigan Tradesman

Official Organ of Michigan Business Men's Association.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE

Retail Trade of the Wolverine State.

Published at

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1892.

## ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF CHOLERA

While cholera is a theme of intense general interest, people read with attention all that is written on the subject, and, unfortunately, much that is given to the public on the pestilence is a mass of tedious details, or a lot of frivolous observations which have but little practical value.

An interesting article in the Philadelphia Medical World contains several matters from which some important generalizations may be gathered. Cholera belongs to India. It has its origin in human filth, in the complex and complicated uncleanness of a dense population herding together under the continued heats of a tropical sun, and disregarding every law of hygiene and every dictate of personal purity. Once in every six years the Braminical religion of the Hindoos imposes on them the duty of repairing to the sacred shrine of Hurdwar on the Upper Ganges, and every twelfth year the devout people must gather and celebrate some special feast in pursuance of their religious belief. On these occasions as many as 3,000,000 of people assemble at the sacred place. This enormous aggregation of men, women and children, embracing people of every station in life and every degree of social caste, constitutes a hotbed of international pestilence. For weeks the multitudes remain encamped around the object of so much interest, polluting the river from which it is necessary to draw their water supply, and in which every individual is enjoined to bathe.

The filth created by these millions of people with their innumerable camels and other beasts of burden, creates conditions of physical vileness indescribable, unspeakable. All this takes place under the burning sun of India, and that some dreadful and deadly disease should result seems a necessary consequence. It has been established that every twelve years immediately succeeding these vast assemblages of pilgrims at Hurdwar, there is a general outburst of cholera among a swarming population of 300,000,000 of people.

Thus it appears that the cholera is the

direct offspring of periodical Braminical pilgrimages of the Hindoo population to Hurdwar, on the Ganges River, while the plague which formerly devastated Asia and Europe had its beginnings in the vast gatherings of Mahometan pilgrimages to the holy city of Mecca. Of course, the religion of the people in itself had nothing to do with disease, but it brought together the enormous assemblages, and established the conditions which brought the pestilence into deadly activity.

The first visitation of cholera in America was at Quebec, Canada, April 28, 1832. It was first heard of in Asia, in 1827, and it required five years to reach the Western Hemisphere. The next appearance of cholera on this side of the Atlantic was in December, 1848, when it reached New York and New Orleans simultaneously. It started on its travels in 1846, reaching us in two years. The next epidemic of cholera started from Asia in 1865, and reached us in 1866, breaking out in New York in May of that year. The next visit was in 1873, the pestilence having reached us, after a lapse of five months, the same year it appeared in Asia.

With the establishment of swifter methods of transit, cholera is able to travel as fast as steam can carry it. At first the time of its progress from Asia to America was five years. Then the period was shortened to two years, then one year, and finally a few weeks only intervene from its appearance in the Orient and its arrival in the Occident. Not many weeks have elapsed since cholera was reported in the country around the Caspian Sea. To-day it is prevailing in a half score of ships in New York Bay. Fast steamers and through railway trains are the medium of transportation.

Past experience proves conclusively that cleanliness is of far greater value than lime or sulphur, that a strict, unyielding quarantine is worth more than fasting and prayer, and that pure living, temperance in food and total abstinence from strong drink are the best personal safeguards.

All sanitary officers should be disinterested officials of the Government (preferably details from the regular army and navy) and not prejudiced local authorities of easy conscience, anxious only that disease may not affect their particular city, while they pass it through to other localities. We must also realize the fact that a sanitary officer who proves venal in his neglect of duty is a more miserable traitor than he who would betray an army, as he knowingly and corruptly condemns thousands of innocent men, women and children to a horrible death and the country to an almost entire suspension of business for an indefinite length of time.

## THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER.

In the conflicts of nations the country which possesses the money power and knows how to use it will always be the ruling member of the great community.

Nations practice different methods of gaining wealth. Some get it by outright conquest and robbery, as did Rome in every age, and France under the great Napoleon. Holland got it by honest trade, England, partly by trade and partly by conquering and colonizing in every quarter of the world. Spain, from one of the feeblest nations of Europe, became the most powerful through the enormous wealth drawn from Mexico and

Peru. But when this wealth was squandered, Spain became as she is now, a nation which has little or nothing to say in the affairs of Europe. And this is the inevitable rule; with wealth power may be gained; with the loss of wealth comes loss of national power.

England is the richest country in Europe, but doubtless she has reached and passed beyond the summit of her glory. Her Indian Empire has yielded its richest harvests of plunder; all the gold of Australia has been gathered and the industrial competition of other nations is depriving England of much of the enormous income derived from making the wonderful little island the workshop of the world's products. England's profits are in peace, while the other nations of Europe are too poor to engage in a desperate conflict that may bring ruin to all of them.

The United States is the richest in resources, and is evidently destined to become the first of nations in productive wealth. This will be when our political managers shall turn from a war of sections and classes and from schemes of internal disorder and disorganization, to a grand policy of securing for the great republic a paramount influence in the affairs of all the countries of our hemisphere north of the equator, if not of the hemisphere itself.

The American nation, in the contest for power, is much like the native American people as compared with their naturalized foreign fellow citizens in the race for wealth. They see foreigners from every country come into our towns, villages and country places and prosper and grow rich and rise to the head of affairs in business and politics, while our own people, unable to compete with the newcomers, sink into subordinate and unimportant places. This is from no inferiority of intelligence or enterprise, but it all results from a lack of thrift, disinclination to begin with small things and practice economy until independence and prosperity are attained. On the contrary, commencing with a weak desire for indulgence or display and a contempt for economy and small savings, many of our young men thoughtlessly or extravagantly make away with what should have given them excellent starts in life, and they end in the obscurity and frugality in which they should have been willing to have commenced.

## THE GROWTH OF PRIVATE WEALTH.

It is by no means an infrequent thing for statements to be published of the comparative wealth of nations, and of the aggregate value of their commerce, but figures showing the individual wealth of the people composing such nations are more rare, and are seldom referred to in statistical compilations. And yet a statement of national resources is incomplete without the individual possessions of the people being taken into consideration. This fact is strikingly illustrated by an article in the latest number of the *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, of New York, a financial publication of high reputation. In this article a comparison is made between the individual wealth of the people of Great Britain and the United States, as shown by the individual deposits in the banks and financial institutions of the respective countries.

The *Chronicle* secures its figures of British deposits from an article by a James Dick in the *London Journal of the*

*Institute of Bankers*. In this article the deposits in Great Britain are placed at £994,643,000, the total including the deposits not only in the London banks, but in private banking institutions, savings banks and private country banks. In 1883 the deposits in Great Britain were £760,496,000, thus showing a gain in eight years of £234,147,000, or 30 per cent. This result Mr. Dick is quoted as saying represents "a monument of industry, of latest stored-up labor of head and hand" in the United Kingdom.

In order to make the comparison with Great Britain, the *Chronicle* presents the deposits reported in the latest official reports of the 3,759 national banks of the country as furnished by the Treasury Department. To these are added the deposits of the savings institutions, the State banks and the trust companies, the result showing that the individual deposits in 1882 were \$2,460,181,421, while ten years later they had increased to \$4,395,574,759. These figures show that the individual deposits in the United States have increased in ten years \$1,935,393,329, or not far from 80 per cent.

While, therefore, the individual deposits in Great Britain increased 30 per cent. in eight years, they increased in the United States 80 per cent. in ten years. If, then, the showing in Great Britain is considered so satisfactory to British financiers, what should be thought of a showing which indicates a development twice as rapid, the more particularly as the incentive to store up money in a new country whose industries are not yet developed to their full extent, cannot be as great as in Great Britain, where the conditions are different.

Although the showing of individual deposits in this country presents so large an accumulation of wealth, money still earns twice, and sometimes three times, as much in this country as in Great Britain, which proves the existence of a far greater degree of prosperity and business expansion in the United States than is the case in Great Britain.

## THE COUNTRY'S LOSS BY FIRE.

In past years the statistics of losses by fire, published from time to time, were of importance only to insurance interests, and were not watched to any extent outside of the circles of the actual losers by fire. Lately, however, it has come to be recognized that fire losses, whether covered by insurance or not, really amount to a considerable drain upon the resources of the country, and must be charged against the commercial progress noted from year to year. Statistics of fire losses are, therefore, more generally watched.

There is no doubt that the great increase in the volume of these losses of recent years has also been responsible for the greater interest attracted to the matter. Of course, with the development of the country, its increase in population and the expansion of its commerce and manufactures, an increased percentage of loss by fire was to have been expected, but it is generally contended that the losses have actually increased in a larger proportion than the country has developed.

The fire losses in the Union for the eight months of the present year, ending with August, aggregated \$87,112,550, which is but a little more than a million short of the figures for the same eight months last year, when exceptionally



large totals were reached. Should the rate which has prevailed for the past two months be kept up, there is every probability that the total losses for the present year will exceed those of last year. The losses during August were quite extensive, aggregating \$10,145,300. There were during the month 174 fires of a greater destructiveness than \$10,000. Of this number the loss in ten cases exceeded \$200,000, the greatest single loss being the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, which is put down at \$400,000.

All this destruction by fire represents an actual and, in a measure, irreparable money loss to the country, and, because of its large proportions, is matter for serious consideration. The fire loss has in fact become a factor in business matters and should form as important a portion of the season's commercial statistics as the figures of business liabilities, shrinkage or gain in the value of commodities and all other data upon which the business movement is gauged.

As to the causes of the increased losses by fire there are many opinions, and the discussion of the matter is probably best left to the technical journals, but that the increased size of the buildings, the more extensive use of machinery and the rapid increase in the employment of electricity are in some measure responsible seems to be generally conceded. It must not at the same time be forgotten that the appliances for defense against modern fire risks are being yearly perfected, so that it is probable that the proportion of losses will soon be cut down to a more reasonable level.

The statement of an irresponsible morning newspaper, to the effect that the recent advances in sugar are due to a deal between the refiners and the jobbing trade, contains about as much truth as could be expected from the character and standing of the paper. The observation of the Irishman to the effect that whenever he opened his mouth he put his foot in it aptly applies to all the statements volunteered by the *Daily Press* on subjects akin to business and commercial matters. Perhaps it would be asking too much to expect any other result from a journal advocating the 2 per cent government loan.

#### The Hardware Market.

General Business—The trade is moving on in good volume and all dealers report it satisfactory, and give a hopeful view for the remainder of the season. Seasonable goods, especially, are in good demand. In the matter of prices, there is little of change to report, and hardware, as a rule, remains low, and, owing to the active competition, margins of profit are narrow for both manufacturer and jobber.

Pig Iron—The demand has been active and prices are fully maintained.

Copper—The advance recently made is not held, and dealers can secure better figures for good orders.

Tin—The market in tin is tending downward, and in tin plates, and especially as regards roofing plates, the American plate is becoming quite a factor.

Bar Iron—No change to note. Stocks are coming forward in good quantities.

Sheet Iron—The scarcity still continues. Mills have not, as yet, been able to commence shipping, so it has been im-

possible for the jobbers to get in their supplies.

Wrought Iron Pipe—Several large orders for pipe have been placed with the mills, which, in a measure, have firmed up prices, although no advance has been made.

Rope—The sisal and manilla rope market are both weak, but if the cholera scare keeps up, so as to prevent the importation of the raw material, we may look for higher prices.

Wire Nails—\$1.85 to \$1.90 is the present price, with a tendency downward. Why, it is hard to say, as the nails are now in some instances lower than the wire before it is made into nails.

Steel Nails—But few mills are making cut nails, which makes them scarce as well as higher.

Pig Lead—Not firm. Prices low.

Shot—The manufacturers maintain their price on shot, and dealers need not look for any lower prices much before December or January. \$1.50 for drop and \$1.75 for B B and buck are the prevailing prices.

#### The Grocery Market.

Sugar—The market has advanced 3-16c since a week ago and is in a very demoralized condition. The refiners stopped receiving orders Thursday, but commenced again late in the day and continued to take orders until Friday afternoon, when they were again refused, except when soft grades were also ordered. The refiners issued a card to the trade, stating that, in order to prevent undue speculation in sugars, orders will be taken subject to pro-rata distribution among customers, pending the removal of the embargo on beet sugar. It is, therefore, not so much a matter of price as a question of getting sugar at all, which affects the jobbing trade, and retailers will have to exercise patience in case their orders are not filled as quickly and completely as could be desired. The quotations given in the Price Current this week were revised up to the hour of going to press, but cannot be relied upon during the week, as further changes are likely to occur.

Pickles—The price is firm at quotations and is well maintained. In all probability the price will be at least \$1 higher before the end of the year.

Syrup—Corn goods are 1c higher. Cane goods are stronger, on account of the firm position of sugar.

Oranges—There will be no fruit in market until Louisianas arrive in October and Floridas begin to come in a month later.

Lemons—In a little better supply. Prices are gradually working off. Bananas—Demand only limited.

#### Dry Goods Market.

Prints are very firm, cambrics and silecias are advancing. Cottons are steady.

New goods, such as Maltese Chevrons and Edinboro cords and Bedfords, find ready sale in printed effects and wool goods.

At Sweet's Hotel Thursday and Friday.

Wm. Connor will open Michael Kolb & Son's full line of clothing at Sweet's Hotel on Thursday and Friday of this week and respectfully invites the inspection of the trade.

The business man who marries his typewriter will find that he has done all his dictating before marriage.

# WOOLSON SPICE CO'S LION COFFEE.

ROAST  
COFFEE  
OF  
EVERY

WE ARE  
VETERANS IN  
THE COFFEE  
BUSINESS  
AND GIVE  
PERSONAL  
ATTENTION  
TO THE  
ROASTING  
OF ALL  
GRADES  
OF COFFEE.

DRINK  
LION  
COFFEE

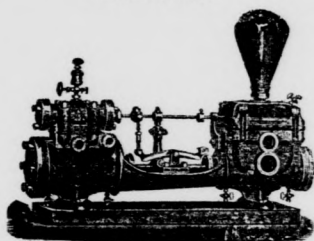
Write your Jobber for Prices or Address

T. S. FREEMAN, Distributing Agent,

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## 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.

## SCHLOSS, ADLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

## Pants, Shirts, Overalls

—AND—

## Gents' Furnishing Goods.

REMOVED TO

23-25 Larned St., East  
DETROIT, MICH.

Dealers wishing to look over our line are invited to address our Western Michigan representative, Ed. Pike, 272 Fourth avenue, Grand Rapids.

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.

## G. R. MAYHEW,

Grand Rapids, Mich.,

JOBBER OF

Wales Goodyear Rubbers,  
Woonsocket Rubbers,  
Felt Boots and Alaska Socks.



## WOOD WANTED!

We will pay cash for dry Beech and Maple Wood, delivered on cars within 150 miles of Grand Rapids. Correspondence solicited.

S. P. BENNETT FUEL & ICE CO.,  
Grand Rapids.

**Drugs & Medicines.****State Board of Pharmacy.**

One Year—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.  
Two Years—James Vernor, Detroit.  
Three Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.  
Four Years—George Gundrum, Ionia.  
Five Years—C. A. Bugbee, Cheboygan.  
President—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.  
Secretary—Jas. Vernor, Detroit.  
Treasurer—Geo. Gundrum, Ionia.  
Meetings for 1898—Marquette, Aug. 31; Lansing, November 1.

**Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.**

President—Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso.  
Vice-Presidents—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. Wurzburg 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.

**What the Druggist Must Know.**

E. G. Boyson, of Buffalo, N. Y., has an interesting collection of queer orders. Here are a few of them:

Dear Sir: Please to give this boy something for a sore Jin (chin). No plaster. Something for rubbing that will heal soon and oblige.

Quirsote.

Soap Bark Soap or the chips to wash Black goods.

Epitack.

Please give bearer 10c. worth of gum quack instead of what's in the package.

Tir Aconight.

Ceinet Potastium.

1 oz. Nature of Calipurche. (Gutta percha)

10 cts. worth Cross. assuplemett.

E W Pilla?

Will you please and give this boy 10c worth of musk extract and but it in an bottel and when it is empty I will send it down again if you please.

R. R. R. Refie Radi Refli.

Syrup of Epacack  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Perry Gorrick  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Rocky Candy 5 cts. worth.

Talbrothers Salt.

5 cents worth ceanie

tea

Ceanie Tea. (Senna.)

5 cts. Peragoric

5 " Horron (Horehound.)

2 oz. Gumgowac.

5 cts. Crus. of sipulemt.

10 cent worth or Pollarise Barkes.

(Powdered Borax.)

Lowbilla ground seed.

Vaseline Salf.

Borras Plaster.

Bostoncompeter.

Nucks Vomika.

houp pirts.

5 cts siver seeds.

Murcurial Safe.

Garbelli Weselinn.

10c Anquinton. (Blue ointment.)

Mr. Boysen. Please give this boy five cents worth of rose water and 10 cents of quins flossoms, and 10 cents of cammermille.

Will you please give him 5c worth of Jacklet club colone if you please and if you don't Answer.

Give this girl something to kill vermin on the head,

1 Dose Saltz.

One pagage of dimon dye.

A non-explosive fumigator.

c10 Balsom Compeevia.

5c Costaral.

2 per cent cogan solution.

Smallpox plaster. (Allcock's.)

A hole niple cork class and all for 10 cents.

5c worth Tryp Lye. (Tripoli.)

5cts worth bogamud.

Cotan baten spunch.

Safe to kill Inceet of the hat.

Lb. Bottle of Godfry Corgle.

Wieschet.

5 cents worth of the extract of pietula. (Patchouly.)

3 cents of rochell salse.

hery Packteral. (Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.)

5 cents Slippre Allem wood.

Sallow sillic Acid.

Fore A Ladi 1 setteling powder 40 years old.

Mr. Boysen Please give this man 1 smalt Box of Savour of Life.

1 bottle Gasmalcen. (Gasoline.)

5cts. worth of Magnischa.

Glor. lime 1 box.

5 cts. Worth of Pallacorie.

Setling Powder.

5c spirit of nitrig.

5c cume camfed.

converoll. (Camphor oil.)

Californium for 10 cents.

For 5 cts. Carpolic acid.

Bottol of Solvasean oil.

1 onz carpet omonia. (Carbonate amonia).

1 onz. salt tarter.

Tow Packages of Bonnsett.

Pala Dona.

4 cents worth of hymonia.

10 c worth Canfer ice.

Prikey.

Fur 5 cts. Laus Salb. Fur kopf Laus.

Pink Ruth.

5 Sentirich Moss.

10 cts. worth Tartaregosit.

Penerile tea.

5c clone.

Clori de. Potash for to gargle a soar Throat.

Drugg Store. Please give the little girl 5 cents worth of Rock Armoier.

5 cts worth Clorde Potash for to Gargel a soar Throat.

Ernicka for a Sprain.

Blueing 5.

Flaak Weed 5.

Paricorik 5

Aragicum 5

10 cts. vasoline save.

5cts worth of Gumatrajig.

Excursion Plaster 10c

Rubarb Cream a Tartar.

Rheubarb Licquich.

Iodenpottoseum.

Give this boy a puke (puke) for a man which is drunk.

Please give this boy 10 cts worth of Grimotarter.

10 cts worth of Alcahal.

5 " " " Camphir.

A Screece for to put tropes in ices. (Syringe to put drops in eyes.)

Tinger of Myear and canfer.

Wide Wabde.

Stromoneous leaves.

Perregorrig.

Glicirin Oil.

5c grease lean. (Glycerine.)

5cts essence of salts.

Nops Fomicker. (Nux Vomica.)

10cts Love Powder.

Gaballieyset. (Carbolic salve.)

White liknoit Pirl.

Thommes ellectrick Oil.

Sweet niter.

**An Open Letter to Traveling Salesmen.**

There seems to have grown up among traveling salesmen an idea that it is not quite the honorable thing to report cases of cutting prices on articles which are known as "limited goods." Those salesmen who try to maintain prices are constantly writing to their employers that this and that article, on which it is understood prices are to be maintained, is being cut. They seem to think that the house they represent ought to be able to stop this, and yet they are unable to give any information which would enable the house to do so. Either they think it is dishonorable to give names, dates and facts, or else they regard it as not being good policy. Probably the latter is the better explanation. They are afraid to offend customers by reporting the information they get. This view of the matter is entirely wrong. Those salesmen who cut prices on goods which they are morally bound to sell at certain fixed figures, are acting in bad faith to their fellow salesmen and to the house they represent and it is the duty of every other salesman who is trying to obey orders and maintain prices to report every such case. All traveling salesmen who are under orders for their respective houses to sell certain goods at certain prices, ought to have an understanding with each other that they will faithfully and promptly report every case of this kind with full particulars, and make affidavits to the fact if necessary. As matters now stand those salesmen who try to carry out their instructions — and, no

doubt, the majority do—are handicapped by others who feel no moral obligation to obey the orders of their employers and who resort to questionable methods to gain trade. In self-defence, as well as from a moral point of view, the right course to pursue is to report every case, and the salesman who is endeavoring to act conscientiously in this matter ought to resolve to do all in his power to put a stop to the custom of giving rebates on limited goods, by reporting every case he learns of, and by inducing other salesmen to do so also.

**Knew What He Wanted.**

There was a puzzled look on his face when he entered the drug store, as if he wasn't quite sure he knew what he wanted. But he walked boldly up to the clerk and said:

"Give me a bottle of mutton, tin and rum."

"I don't understand the order quite," replied the puzzled clerk.

"Confound it! I never can remember the name of things. Perhaps it's veal, copper and gin. Got any of that?"

"No, sir. Try again."

He walked up and down the floor a little while and got madder and madder. Presently he burst out fiercely:

"See here. The name of the thing is corned beef, brass and whisky, or something like that. It's full of meat, metal and alcohol. Confound your stupidity, you must know what it is."

The clerk felt like signaling for a fool catcher, but he restrained himself, venturing his aroused energies in pulling down a lot of empty bottles and putting them back again.

The customer began figuring it out with himself. "Let me see," he mused. "Is it pork, silver and brandy? No, it isn't that. Chicken, lead and mercury? No, that doesn't sound like it. Ham, gold and alcohol? No; confound the blankety da—"

Just then his eyes lighted on a sign. He gave a grin and, pointing to it, said to the clerk: "Give me some of that," and the clerk took his money and handed him a bottle of beef, iron and wine. "What stupid people drug clerks are," he soliloquized as he left the store.

**The Drug Market.**

Carbolic Acid—Scarce and higher, on account of the heavy demand in Europe for disinfecting purposes.

Chloride of Lime—Also affected by the same causes.

German Chamomile Flowers—Advanced, on account of short crop.

Chlorate of Potash—Advanced and is tending higher.

Castor Oil—Advanced. It is believed that the manufacturers have, at last, come to an agreement and that prices will be still higher.

Ipecac Root—Advanced.

German Quinine—Very firm at the advance.

Gum Opium—Steady.

Morphia—Unchanged.

Copperas—In large demand and is scarce and higher.

American manufacturers have combined and advanced the following articles, all of which have been sold at about cost for some time: Iodine, iodide potash, iodoform, iodide sodium, iodide ammonium, Bismuth sub. nit., Bismuth ox chlor, Bismuth sub. carb., salicylate sodium.

**The Wine Crop in France.**

In a recent report Consul Knowles, of Bordeaux, says the wine crop of France for 1891 is the largest in point of quantity that has been barreled in seven years. It amounts to 663,058,000 gallons, the result of the cultivation of 4,354,610 acres of vineyard, and shows an average yield of 152 gallons per acre of land. In 1890, he adds, there was a total production of 603,425,160 gallons. There were 4,541,360 acres given over to the vine, and an average yield of 133 gallons per acre.

**\$100--Reward--\$100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

**Playing Cards**

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Daniel Lynch,

19 S. Ionia St., Grand Rapids.

Do You want a Cut

OF YOUR

STORE

For use on Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Cards, Etc.?



We can make you one similar to sample for \$6.

**THE TRADESMAN CO.,**

Engravers and Printers,  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

**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.

**CINSENC ROOT.**

We pay the highest price for it. Address

**PECK BROS., Wholesale Druggists**  
GRAND RAPIDS

**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.



## Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—Carbolic acid, German chamomile, castor oil, chlorate potash, iodide potash, po. ipecac root, sub. nitrate Bismuth, chloride lime, iodine.

ACIDUM.		TINCTURES.	
Aceticum	80 10	Aconitum Napellis R.	60
Benzoinum German.	65 75	Aloes	50
Boric	20	" and myrrh	60
Carbolicum	33 45	Arnica	50
Citricum	50 52	Asafoetida	50
Hydrochloric	30 5	Atropa Belladonna	60
Nitrosum	100 12	Benzoin	60
Oxalicum	100 12	" Co.	50
Phosphoricum dil.	20	Sanguinaria	50
Salicylicum	1 30 21 70	Baronina	50
Sulphuricum	13 40 5	Cantharides	75
Tannic	1 40 21 60	Capicum	50
Tartaricum	30 32	Castamon	75
AMMONIA.		POTASSIUM.	
Aqua, 16 deg.	3 1/2 5	Bicarb.	150 18
20 deg.	5 1/2 7	Bichromate	130 14
Carbonas	130 14	Bromide	240 26
Chloridum	130 14	Carb.	130 15
ANILINE.		Chlorate (po 23)	230 22
Black	2 00 2 25	Cyanide	50 55
Brown	80 21 00	Iodide	2 90 23 00
Red	45 50	Potassa, Bitart. pure	240 28
Yellow	2 50 2 30	Potassa, Bitart. com.	240 28
BACCÆ.		Potass Nitras, opt.	80 10
Cubeae (po 60)	50 60	Potass Nitras	70 9
Juniperus	25 30	Prussiate	280 30
Xanthoxylum	25 30	Sulphate po	150 18
BALSAMUM.		RADIX.	
Copaiba	45 50	Aconitum	200 25
Peru	21 30	Althae	230 25
Terabin, Canada	35 40	Anchusa	130 15
Tolutan	35 50	Arum, po	20 25
CORTEX.		Calamus	200 20
Abies, Canadian	18	Gentiana (po 13)	80 10
Cassia	11	Glycyrrhiza (pv 15)	100 18
Cinchona Flava	18	Hydrastis, Canaden.	100 18
Euonymus atropurp.	30	(po 35)	20 30
Myrica Cerifera, po.	30	Hellebore, Als. po.	150 20
Prunus Virgin.	12	Inula, po.	150 20
Quillaja, grd.	10	Ipecac, po.	2 30 2 40
Sassafras	12	Iris plox (po 35 38)	35 40
Ulmus Po (Ground 15)	15	Jalapa, pr	50 55
EXTRACTUM.		Maranta, 1/2 s.	20 35
Glycyrrhiza Glabra	24 25	Podophyllum, po.	150 18
" po	33 35	Rhcl.	75 10
Haematox, 15 lb. box	11 12	" cut	75 15
" 1 s.	13 14	" pv	75 15
" 1/2 s.	14 15	Spigelia	35 38
" 1/4 s.	16 17	Sanguinaria, (po 25)	20 20
FERRUM.		Serpentaria	30 32
Carbonate Precip.	2 15	Senega	40 45
Citrate and Quinia	2 30	Similax, Officialis, H	20 25
Citrate Soluble	2 30	Scilla, (po 35)	100 12
Ferrocyanidum Sol.	2 30	Symplocarpus, Fosti-	20 35
Solut Chloride	2 15	us, po.	20 35
Sulphate, com'l.	1 1/2 2	Valeriana, Eng. (po 30)	20 35
" pure	2 7	Ingber a.	130 15
FLORA.		Zingiber j.	150 22
Arnica	15 16	SEMIN.	
Anthemis	3 35	Aulsum, (po 20)	20 15
Matricaria	30 35	Aplum (graveleous)	22 25
FOLIA.		Bird, 1 s.	40 6
Barosma	16 21 00	Carul, (po 18)	80 12
Cassia Acutifol, Tin-	25 28	Cardamon	1 00 21 25
nivelly	25 28	Corlandrum	10 12
Salvia officinalis, 1/2 s	35 50	Cannabis Sativa	3 1/2 4
and 1/4 s.	13 15	Cydonium	75 10
Ura Ursi	80 10	Chenopodium	100 12
GUMMI.		Dipterix Odrate	2 50 2 75
Acacia, 1st picked	2 75	Foeniculum	2 15
" 2d	2 50	Poenugreek, po.	60 8
" 3d	2 40	Lini	4 2 1/2
" sifted sorts	2 25	Lini, grd, (bbl 3 1/2)	4 2 1/2
" po	60 80	Lobelia	35 40
Aloe, Barb, (po 60)	50 60	Pharlaris Canarian	5 1/2 6
" Cape, (po 20)	50 60	Rapa	60 7
Socotri, (po 60)	50 60	Sinapis, Albu.	80 9
Catechu, 1 s, (1/2 s, 1 1/2 s, 1 1/4 s)	2 1	" Nigra	110 12
" 10	55 60	SPIRITUS.	
Assafoetida, (po 35)	30 35	Frumentum, W. D. Co.	2 00 2 50
Benzoinum	50 55	" D. F. R.	1 75 2 00
Camphora	50 53	Juniperis Co. O. T.	1 00 21 50
Euphorbium po	35 10	" Co. O. T.	1 75 2 00
Galbanum	20 30	Saacharum N. E.	1 75 2 00
Gamboge, po.	70 75	Spt. Vinl Galli	1 75 2 00
Gualacum, (po 30)	2 25	Vinl Oporto	1 25 2 00
Kino, (po 40)	2 35	Vinl Alba	1 25 2 00
Mastic	2 30	SPONGES.	
Myrrh, (po 45)	2 40	Florida sheeps' wool	2 25 2 50
Opti, (po 2 60)	1 85 21 91	Nassau sheeps' wool	2 00
Shellac	30 35	Velvet extra sheeps'	1 10
" bleached	30 35	wool carriage	85
Tragacanth	30 75	Extra yellow sheeps'	85
HERBA—In ounce packages.		Grass sheeps' wool car-	65
Absinthium	25	riage for slate use	75
Eupatorium	20	Yellow Reef, for slate	1 40
Lobelia	25	SYRUPS.	
Majorum	25	Accacia	50
Mentha Piperita	25	Zingiber	50
" Vir	25	Ipecac	60
Rue	30	Ferri Iod	50
Tanacetum, V	25	Aurant Cortes	50
Thymus, V	25	Rhel Arom	50
MAGNESIA.		Similax Officialis	50
Calcined, Pat	55 60	Senega	50
Carbonate, Pat	20 22	Scilla	50
Carbonate, K. & M.	20 25	" Co.	50
Carbonate, Jennings	35 36	Tolutan	50
OLEUM.		Prunus virg.	50
Absinthium	3 50 24 00		
Amygdalae, Dulc.	45 75		
Amygdalae, Amarae	8 00 28 25		
Anisi	1 75 21 80		
Aurant Cortex	2 75 23 00		
Bergamoti	3 25 23 50		
Caliputi	60 65		
Caryophylli	65 75		
Cedar	35 65		
Chenopodii	21 60		
Cinnamomi	1 10 21 15		
Citronella	2 45		
Conium Mac.	35 65		
Copaiba	90 21 00		

Morphia, S. P. & W.	1 60 21 85	Seidlitz Mixture	20	Lindseed, bottled	44	47
" S. N. Y. Q. &		Sinapis	18	Neat's Foot, winter	50	60
C. Co.	1 50 21 75	" opt.	30	strained	34	40
Moschus Canton.	65 70	Snuff, Maccaboy, De	35	Spirits Turpentine	24	40
Myristica, No. 1	20 22	Voes	35	PAINTS.		bbl. lb.
Nux Vomica, (po 20)	20 22	Snuff, Scotch, De. Voes	35	Red Venetian	13	2 3/4
Os. Sepia	20 22	" (po 11)	10 11	Soda Boras	13	2 3/4
Pepsin Saac. H. & P. D.	20 22	Soda et Potass Tart.	27 30	Ochre, yellow Mars	13	2 3/4
"	20 22	Soda Carb.	1 1/2 2	" Ber	13	2 3/4
Picis Liq. N. C., 1/4 gal	2 00	Soda, Bi-Carb.	5	Putty, commercial	2 1/2	2 3/4
"	2 00	Soda, Ash	3 1/2 4	" strictly pure	2 1/2	2 3/4
Picis Liq. quart	2 00	Soda, Sulphas	2	Vermilion Prime Amer-	13	2 1/2
" pints	2 00	Spts. Ether Co	50 55	ican	13	2 1/2
" pint	2 00	" Myrcia Dom	2 25	Vermilion, English	65	70
Pil Hydrarg. (po 80)	2 50	" Myrcia Imp	2 30	Green, Peninsular	70	75
Piper Nigra, (po 23)	2 1	" Vinl Rect. bbl	2 25 2 35	Lead, red	7	2 3/4
Piper Alba, (po 25)	2 3	Less 5c gal, cash ten days	2 25 2 35	" white	7	2 3/4
Pix Burgun	7	Strychnia Crystal	21 30	Whiting, white Span	7	2 3/4
Plumbi Acet	14 15	Sulphur, Subl.	2 1/2 3 1/2	Whiting, Gilders	2	06
Pulvis Ipecac et opil.	1 10 21 20	" Roll	2 1/2 3	White, Paris American	1	00
Pyrethrum, boxes H	21 25	Tamarinds	80 10	Whiting, Paris Eng.	1	40
" P. D. Co., doz.	21 25	Terebenth Venice	380 30	Pioneer Prepared Paints	20	1 24
Pyrethrum, pv	30 35	Theobromae	40 45	Swiss Villa Prepared	1	00 21 30
Quassia	80 10	Vanilla	9 00 21 60	VARNISHES.		
Quinia, S. P. & W.	27 32	Zinc Sulph.	70 8	No. 1 Turp Coach	1	10 21 20
" S. German	20 23	OILS.		Extra Turp	160	21 70
Rubia Tinctura	12 14	Whale, winter	70 70	Coach Body	2	75 23 00
Saccharum Lactis pv	20 30	Lard, extra	64 68	No. 1 Turp Furn	1	00 21 10
Salacin	50 60	Lard, No. 1	42 48	Eutra Turk Damar	1	55 21 60
Sanguis Draconis	40 50	Linseed, pure raw	41 44	Japan Dryer, No. 1		
Sapo, W.	12 14			Turp	70	2 75
" M.	10 12					
" G.	15					

## HAZELTINE &amp; PERKINS DRUG CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

## DRUGS

CHEMICALS AND

## PATENT MEDICINES

DEALERS IN

## Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

SWISS VILLA PREPARED PAINTS.

## Full Line of Staple Druggists' Sundries.

We are Sole Proprietors of

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We Have in Stock and Offer a Full Line of

## WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, RUMS.

We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.

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

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

## HAZELTINE &amp; PERKINS DRUG CO.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## Grocery Price Current.

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

AXLE GREASE.		Gages.		COFFEE.	
Aurora.....	doz gross	Erie.....	@1 25	GREEN.	
Castor Oil.....	75 6 00	California.....	1 70	Rio.....	
Diamond.....	50 5 50	Common Gooseberries.....	1 20	Fair.....	16
Frazier's.....	80 9 00	Peaches.....		Good.....	17
Mica.....	75 8 00	Maxwell.....	1 30	Prime.....	18
Paragon.....	55 6 00	Shepard's.....	2 00	Golden.....	20
BAKING POWDER.		Monitor.....	1 85	Peaberry.....	20
Ame.		Oxford.....		Santos.....	
1 lb. cans, 3 doz.....	45	Pears.....		Fair.....	16
1 lb. " 2 ".....	85	Domestic.....	1 30	Good.....	17
1 lb. " 1 ".....	1 00	Riverside.....	2 10	Prime.....	18
Bulk.....	10	Pineapples.....		Peaberry.....	20
Arctic.		Common.....	1 30	Mexican and Guatamala.....	
1 lb. cans.....	60	Johnson's sliced.....	2 50	Fair.....	16
1 lb. " 2 ".....	1 20	grated.....	2 75	Good.....	17
1 lb. " 1 ".....	2 00	Quinces.....		Prime.....	18
5 lb. ".....	9 60	Common.....	1 10	Milled.....	20
Dr. Price's.		Raspberries.....		Maracaibo.....	19
per doz		Red.....	1 30	Java.....	20
Dime cans.....		Black Hamburg.....	1 50	Interior.....	25
4-oz.....		Erie, black.....	1 25	Private Growth.....	27
6-oz.....		Strawberries.....		Mandehling.....	28
8-oz.....		Lawrence.....	1 25	Mocha.....	23
10-oz.....		Hamburg.....	1 25	Arabian.....	26
12-oz.....		Erie.....	1 30	ROASTED.	
16-oz.....		Terrapin.....	1 25	To ascertain cost of roasted	
24-oz.....		Whortleberries.....		coffee, add 1/4c. per lb. for roasting	
36-oz.....		Common.....	1 10	and 15 per cent. for shrinkage.	
48-oz.....		F. & W.....	1 15	PACKAGE.	
60-oz.....		Blueberries.....	1 10	Arbuckle's Ariosa.....	
72-oz.....		MEATS.		McLaughlin's XXXX.....	
84-oz.....		Corned beef, Libby's.....		Bunola.....	
96-oz.....		Roast beef, Armour's.....		Lion, 60 or 100 lb. case.....	
108-oz.....		Potted ham, 1/2 lb.....		Cabinets containing	
120-oz.....		" tongue, 1/4 lb.....		120 lb. packages	
132-oz.....		" chicken, 1/4 lb.....		sold at case	
144-oz.....		VEGETABLES.		price, with	
156-oz.....		Beans.....		additional	
168-oz.....		Hamburg stringless.....		charge of	
180-oz.....		French style.....		90 cents for	
192-oz.....		Limas.....		c-tinet.	
204-oz.....		Lima, green.....		EXTRACT.	
216-oz.....		soaked.....		Valley City 1/2 gross.....	
228-oz.....		Lewis Boston Baked.....		Felix.....	
240-oz.....		Bay State Baked.....		Hummel's, foll. gross.....	
252-oz.....		World's Fair Baked.....		tin.....	
264-oz.....		Picnic Baked.....		CHICORY.	
276-oz.....		Corn.....		Bulk.....	
288-oz.....		Livingston Eden.....		Red.....	
300-oz.....		Purly.....		CLOTHES LINES.	
312-oz.....		Honey Dew.....		Cotton, 40 ft. per doz.....	
324-oz.....		Morning Glory.....		50 ft. ".....	
336-oz.....		Soaked.....		60 ft. ".....	
348-oz.....		Peas.....		70 ft. ".....	
360-oz.....		Hamburg marrofat.....		80 ft. ".....	
372-oz.....		early June.....		90 ft. ".....	
384-oz.....		Champion Eng.....		72 ft. ".....	
396-oz.....		Hamburg petit pois.....		CONDENSED MILK.	
408-oz.....		fancy sifted.....		4 doz. in case.....	
420-oz.....		Soaked.....		Eagle.....	
432-oz.....		Harris standard.....		Crown.....	
444-oz.....		Van Camp's Marrofat.....		Genuine Swiss.....	
456-oz.....		Early June.....		American Swiss.....	
468-oz.....		Archer's Early Blossom.....		CRACKERS.	
480-oz.....		French.....		Butter.....	
492-oz.....		Mushrooms.....		Seymour XXX.....	
504-oz.....		Pumpkin.....		Seymour XXX, cartoon.....	
516-oz.....		Squash.....		Family XXX.....	
528-oz.....		Hubbard.....		Family XXX, cartoon.....	
540-oz.....		Succotash.....		Salted XXX.....	
552-oz.....		Hamburg.....		Kenosha.....	
564-oz.....		Soaked.....		Boston.....	
576-oz.....		Honey Dew.....		Butter biscuit.....	
588-oz.....		Erie.....		Soda.....	
600-oz.....		Tomatoes.....		Soda, City.....	
612-oz.....		Hancock.....		Soda, Dutchess.....	
624-oz.....		Excelstor.....		Crystal Wafer.....	
636-oz.....		Eclipse.....		Long Island Wafers.....	
648-oz.....		Hamburg.....		Oyster.....	
660-oz.....		Gallon.....		S. Oyster XXX.....	
672-oz.....		CHOCOLATE—BAKER'S.		City Oyster XXX.....	
684-oz.....		German Sweet.....		Farina Oyster.....	
696-oz.....		Premium.....		CREAM TARTAR.	
708-oz.....		Pure.....		Strictly pure.....	
720-oz.....		Breakfast Cocoa.....		Teifer's Absolute.....	
732-oz.....		CHEESE.		Grocers.....	
744-oz.....		Amboy.....		DRIED FRUITS.	
756-oz.....		Acme.....		Domestic.	
768-oz.....		Riverside.....		Apples.	
780-oz.....		Gold Medal.....		Sundried, sliced in bbls.....	
792-oz.....		Skim.....		quarted.....	
804-oz.....		Brick.....		Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes.....	
816-oz.....		Edam.....		California.....	
828-oz.....		Leiden.....		Evaporated in boxes.....	
840-oz.....		Limburger.....		In boxes.....	
852-oz.....		Pineapple.....		70 lb. bags.....	
864-oz.....		Roquefort.....		25 lb. boxes.....	
876-oz.....		Sap Sago.....		PEACHES.	
888-oz.....		Schweitzer, imported.....		Peeled, in boxes.....	
900-oz.....		domestic.....		Cal. evap.....	
912-oz.....		CATSUP.		In bags.....	
924-oz.....		Blue Label Brand.....		PEARS.	
936-oz.....		Half pint, 25 bottles.....		California in bags.....	
948-oz.....		Pint.....		COCOA SHELLS.	
960-oz.....		Quart 1 doz bottles.....		Less quantity.....	
972-oz.....		5 gross boxes.....		Pound packages.....	
984-oz.....		CLOTHES PINS.		Damon's, Egg Plums and Green.....	
996-oz.....		35 lb. bags.....			
1008-oz.....		Less quantity.....			
1020-oz.....		Pound packages.....			

PITTED CHERRIES.		HERBS.		Pepper, Singapore, black.....	
Barrels.....	20	Sage.....	15	" white.....	30
50 lb. boxes.....	22	Hops.....	15	" Cayenne.....	35
25 ".....		INDIGO.		Sage.....	20
PRUNELLES.		Madras, 5 lb. boxes.....		"Absolute" in Packages.	
30 lb. boxes.....	10 1/2	S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes.....		Allspice.....	
RASPBERRIES.		JELLY.		Cinnamon.....	
In barrels.....	21 1/2	17 lb. pails.....		Cloves.....	
50 lb. boxes.....	22 1/2	30 ".....		Ginger, Jam.....	
25 lb. ".....	23	LICORICE.		Mustard.....	
Foreign.		Pure.....		Pepper.....	
CURRANTS.		Calabria.....		Sage.....	
Patras, in barrels.....	2 4	Sicily.....			
" in 1/4-bbls.....	2 1/2	LYE.			
" in less quantity.....	2 1/4	Condensed, 2 doz.....			
PEEL.		4 doz.....			
Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes.....	20	MATCHES.			
Lemon " 25 ".....	10	No. 9 sulphur.....			
Orange " 25 ".....	11	Anchor parlor.....			
RAISINS.		No. 2 home.....			
Domestic.		Export parlor.....			
London layers, 2 crown.....	1 65	MINCE MEAT			
" 3 ".....	1 85	NEW ENGLAND			
" fancy.....	2 00	CONDENSED			
Loose Muscatels, boxes.....	1 60	MINCE MEAT			
Foreign.		T.E. DOUGHERTY,			
Ondura, 29 lb. boxes.....	2 9 1/2	CHICAGO, ILL., & PORT HURON, MICH.			
Sultana, 20 ".....	2 8 1/2				
Valencia, 30 ".....	2 8 1/2				
PRUNES.					
Bosnia.....	2				
California, 100-120.....	2				
" 90x100 25 lb. bxs.....	2				
" 80x90 ".....	2				
" 70x80 ".....	2				
" 60x70 ".....	2				
Turkey.					
Silver.....	2				
ENVELOPES.					
XX rag, white.....	1 75				
No. 1, 6 1/2 ".....	1 6				
No. 2, 6 1/2 ".....	1 65				
No. 1, 6 ".....	1 65				
No. 2, 6 ".....	1 50				
XX wood, white.					
No. 1, 6 1/2 ".....	1 35				
No. 2, 6 1/2 ".....	1 25				
Manilla, white.					
6 1/2 ".....	1 00				
6 ".....	95				
Coin.					
Mill No. 4.....	1 00				
FARINACEOUS GOODS.					
Farina.					
100 lb. kegs.....	3 1/2				
Hominy.					
Barrels.....	3 00				
Grits.....	3 50				
Lima Beans.					
Dried.....	4				
Maccaroni and Vermicelli.					
Domestic, 12 lb. box.....	55				
Imported.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2				
Pearl Barley.					
Kegs.....	2 1/2				
Peas.					
Green, bu.....	1 85				
Split per lb.....	3 00				
Sago.					
German.....	4				
East India.....	5				
Wheat.					
Cracked.....	5				
FISH--Salt.					
Bloaters.					
Yarmouth.....					
Cod.					
Pollock.....					
Whole, Grand Bank.....	2 5				
Boneless, bricks.....	6 1/2 @ 8				
Boneless, strips.....	6 1/2 @ 8				
Halibut.					
Smoked.....	12				
Herring.					
Gibbed, 1/2 bbl.....	3 25				
Holland, bbl.....	9 00				
kegs.....					
Round Shore, 1/2 bbl.....	2 75				
Scaled.....	1 55				
Mackerel.					
No. 1, 40 lbs.....	4 25				
No. 1, kits, 10 lbs.....	1 25				
No. 2, 40 lbs.....	3 50				
No. 2, 10 lbs.....	1 05				
Family, 1/2 bbls, 100 lbs.....	5 00				
kits, 10 lbs.....					
Sardines.....	65				
Russian, kegs.....	45				
Trout.					
No. 1, 1/2 bbls, 100lbs.....	6 50				
No. 1, kits, 10 lbs.....	90				
Whitefish.					
No. 1, 1/2 bbls, 100lbs.....	7 50				
No. 1, kits, 10 lbs.....	95				
Family, 1/2 bbls, 100 lbs.....	3 00				
kits 10 lbs.....					
FLAVORING EXTRACTS.					
Jennings' D. C.					
Lemon, Vanilla					
2 oz folding box.....	75	1 25			
3 oz.....	1 00	1 50			
4 oz.....	1 50	2 00			
6 oz.....	2 00	3 00			
8 oz.....	3 00	4 00			
Gunpowder.					
Austin's Rifle, kegs.....	5 00				
" 1/2 kegs.....	2 75				
" Crack Shot, kegs.....	5 00				
" 1/2 kegs.....	2 75				
" Club Sporting.....	6 00				
" 1/2 ".....	3 25				

SAGE.		HERBS.		Pepper, Singapore, black.....	
Hops.....		INDIGO.		" white.....	
Madras, 5 lb. boxes.....		JELLY.		" Cayenne.....	
S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes.....		LICORICE.		Sage.....	
Pure.....		Calabria.....		"Absolute" in Packages.	
Condensed, 2 doz.....		Sicily.....		Allspice.....	
4 doz.....		LYE.		Cinnamon.....	
MATCHES.		Condensed, 2 doz.....		Cloves.....	
No. 9 sulphur.....		4 doz.....		Ginger, Jam.....	
Anchor parlor.....		MINCE MEAT		Mustard.....	
No. 2 home.....		NEW ENGLAND		Pepper.....	
Export parlor.....		CONDENSED		Sage.....	
MINCE MEAT		MINCE MEAT			
NEW ENGLAND		T.E. DOUGHERTY,			
CONDENSED		CHICAGO, ILL., & PORT HURON, MICH.			
MINCE MEAT					
T.E. DOUGHERTY,					
CHICAGO, ILL., & PORT HURON, MICH.					
				</	



<b>TEAS.</b>		<b>Middleton's Brands.</b>		<b>FISH and OYSTERS.</b>	
<b>JAPAN—Regular.</b>		Here It Is..... 28		F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows:	
Fair..... 17	20	Old Style..... 31		<b>FRESH FISH.</b>	
Good..... 24	26	<b>Jas. G. Butler &amp; Co.'s Brands.</b>		Whitefish..... 8 @ 9	
Choice..... 32	34	Something Good..... 38		Trout..... 8 @ 9	
Dust..... 10	12	Out of Sight..... 25		Halibut..... 15 @ 15	
<b>SUN CURED.</b>		<b>HIDES PELTS and FURS</b>		Ciscoes or Herring..... 5 @ 6	
Fair..... 17	20	Perkins & Hess pay as follows, prices nominal:		Bluefish..... 11 @ 12	
Good..... 24	26	<b>HIDES.</b>		Fresh lobster, per lb..... 20	
Choice..... 32	34	Green..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/4		Soft crabs, per doz..... 1 00	
Dust..... 10	12	Part Cured..... 2 @ 2 1/2		Shrimp, per gal..... 1 25	
<b>BASKET FIRED.</b>		Full..... 4 @ 4 1/4		Cod..... 10 @ 12	
Fair..... 18	20	Dry..... 5 @ 5		No. 1 Pickerel..... 8 @ 8	
Good..... 24	26	Kips, green..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/4		Pike..... 7 @ 7	
Choice..... 32	34	" cured..... 4 @ 4 1/4		Smoked White..... 7 @ 7	
Extra choice, wire leaf..... 40		Calfskins, green..... 4 @ 5		<b>OYSTERS—CANS.</b>	
<b>GUNPOWDER.</b>		Deacon skins..... 10 @ 30		Fairhaven Counts..... 240	
Common to fair..... 25	25	No. 2 hides 1/4 off.		F. J. D. Selects..... 235	
Extra fine to finest..... 50	55	<b>PELTS.</b>		Selects..... 225	
Choice fancy..... 75	85	Shearlings..... 10 @ 25		Anchor..... 223	
<b>COOLONG.</b>		Lambs..... 25 @ 90		Standards..... 220	
Common to fair..... 23	23	Washed..... 20 @ 23		<b>SHELL GOODS.</b>	
<b>IMPERIAL.</b>		Unwashed..... 10 @ 20		Oysters, per 100..... 1 25 @ 1 50	
Common to fair..... 23	23	<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		Clams..... 1 00 @ 1 25	
Superior to fine..... 30	35	Tallow..... 3 1/4 @ 3 1/4		<b>OILS.</b>	
<b>YOUNG HYSON.</b>		Grease butter..... 1 @ 2		The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows, in barrels, f. o. b. Grand Rapids:	
Common to fair..... 18	26	Switches..... 1 1/4 @ 2		Eocene..... 8 1/2	
Superior to fine..... 30	40	Ginseng..... 2 00 @ 2 75		Water White, old test..... 8 @ 8	
<b>ENGLISH BREAKFAST.</b>		<b>GRAINS and FEEDSTUFFS</b>		W. W. Headlight, 150°..... 7 @ 7	
Fair..... 18	22	<b>WHEAT.</b>		Water White..... 2 @ 3 1/4	
Choice..... 24	28	No. 1 White (58 lb. test)..... 68		Naptha..... 2 @ 7	
Best..... 40	50	No. 1 Red (60 lb. test)..... 68		Stove Gasoline..... 27 @ 36	
<b>TOBACCOS.</b>		<b>MEAL.</b>		Cylinder..... 13 @ 21	
<b>Fine Cut.</b>		Bolted..... 1 40		Engine..... 13 @ 21	
<b>Palls unless otherwise noted</b>		Granulated..... 1 70		Black, 25 to 30 deg..... 7 1/4	
Hiawatha..... 62		<b>FLOUR.</b>		<b>FRESH MEATS.</b>	
Sweet Cuba..... 36		Straight, in sacks..... 4 20		Swift & Company quote as follows:	
McGinty..... 24		" barrels..... 4 40		Beef, carcass..... 5 @ 6	
" 1/2 bbls..... 22		Patent " sacks..... 5 20		" hind quarters..... 6 @ 6 1/4	
Valley City..... 32		" barrels..... 5 40		" fore "..... 3 @ 3 1/4	
Dandy Jim..... 27		Graham " sacks..... 2 00		" loin, No. 3..... 9 @ 9 1/4	
Torpedo..... 20		Rye "..... 2 30		" ribs..... 7 @ 8	
" in drums..... 19		<b>MILLSTUFFS.</b>		" rounds..... 5 @ 5 1/4	
Yum Yum..... 26		Less Car lots quantity		Bologna..... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2	
<b>Plug.</b>		Bran..... \$14 00 \$15 00		Pork loins..... 2 @ 9	
<b>Sorg's Brands.</b>		Screenings..... 15 00 15 50		" shoulders..... 2 @ 6 1/4	
Spearhead..... 38		Middlings..... 16 00 16 50		Sausage, blood or head..... 2 @ 4 1/4	
Joker..... 26		Mixed Feed..... 20 50 21 00		" liver..... 2 @ 4 1/4	
Nobby Twist..... 39		Coarse meal..... 20 00 20 50		" Frankfort..... 2 @ 7	
Oh My..... 29		<b>CORN.</b>		Mutton..... 7 @ 8	
<b>Scott's Brands.</b>		Car lots..... 52		Veal..... 6 @ 7	
Kylo..... 25		Less than car lots..... 54		<b>POULTRY.</b>	
Hiawatha..... 40		<b>OATS.</b>		Local dealers pay as follows:	
Valley City..... 34		Car lots..... 33		DRESSED.	
<b>Finzer's Brands.</b>		Less than car lots..... 40		Fowl..... 8 @ 9	
Old Honesty..... 40		New oats, 2c less.		Turkeys..... 12 @ 12	
Jolly Tar..... 32		<b>HAY.</b>		Ducks..... 12 @ 12	
		No. 1 Timothy, car lots..... 10 00		LIVE.	
		No. 1 " ton lots..... 12 00		Chickens..... 10 @ 11	
				Fowls..... 7 @ 8	
				Turkeys..... 11 @ 12	
				Spring Duck..... 10 @ 11	



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## THE ONLY RELIABLE

# COMPRESSED YEAST

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JOHN SMYTH, Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Telephone 566.

106 Kent St.



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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.

**JOBGING 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.

Our Fall Lines of

## Oil Cloths, Carpets and Curtains

Now ready. Write for prices.

SMITH & SANFORD, 68 Monroe St.

## Flags, Banners and Streamers.

Of all kinds and made to order.

We Make a Specialty of Campaign Banners and Streamers.

Portraits of Candidates on Cloth or Paper.

CHAS. A. COYE,

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## 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.

## Badges

For SOCIETIES  
CLUBS  
CONVENTIONS  
DELEGATES  
COMMITTEES

The Largest Assortment of Ribbons and Trimmings in the State.

THE TRADESMAN CO.

# BANANAS!

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

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

HOW HERRING BECOME SARDINES.  
Gustav Kobbé in Christian Union.

If the herring were consulted in the matter, he would doubtless remain a herring. But, unfortunately for him, his view of the case is not taken into consideration. That portion of the human race which dwells upon the shores of the Bay of Fundy and its adjacent waters has found it profitable to convert the herring into a sardine, and he is, therefore, converted. He cannot protest, because by the time he discovers what is being done to him he is too exhausted to lift up his voice against his conversion. Hence it is that some nine hundred million herring are annually converted into sardines, without having any voice in the matter at all.

The herring is doubtless a perfectly moral fish, but he is stupid. Therefore, perhaps his fate is not such a regrettable matter after all. The percentage of stupidity in the world is entirely too much in excess of the intelligence, and the reduction of this excess should be encouraged. Hence all those engaged in the conversion of herring into sardines—from the wholesale shipper down to the amusingly fierce-looking youths who, with dirk knives thrust into their belts or boots, hang around the street corners of Eastport waiting for a job as cutters—are deserving of approbation. They are aiding in the elimination of stupidity, unconsciously, no doubt, but nevertheless effectively.

The herring's mode of capture is predicated upon his stupidity. Imagine a prisoner left in a prison the door of which is left wide open and unguarded. This is exactly what the herring does. Herring are caught in weirs. A weir consists of water with a fence around it. The fence is the *sine qua non* of the weir, for without it there would be so many fathoms of water—good, clear, cold salt water, it is true, but with nothing to distinguish it from the rest of the flood of water that rushes in and out of the Bay of Fundy at a ten-knot rate with every tide. Not every stretch of water is worth fencing off, and to select a good "privilege" requires nice judgment. When you see a resident of Campo Bello, N. B., Can., wandering thoughtfully along the shores of the Bay of Fundy, he is not pondering over the question of annexation, or speculating on the possible profits of smuggling alcoholic beverages into prohibition Eastport. He is closely spanning the coves and passages with a view of locating a good "privilege" to lease from his government at \$5 per annum, with the right of renewal. If he can discover a cove where the herring "play in," or a passage through which they follow the tide, he proceeds to lease it, and then to raise the necessary capital—\$500 to \$2,500, according to the depth of the water, which may vary from eight to twenty feet. Usually he is obliged to cross over into Eastport to accomplish this, for, while the herring play in along the English shore, the money plays in on the American side.

The lessees of the privilege proceed to fell birch and maple trees for the fence. If the bottom is soft, the trees can be driven in; if not, it becomes necessary to build them in piers on a floor, which is then weighed with stone and sunk—a somewhat expensive proceeding. Below low-water mark the weir is strengthened by a wattling of woven brush, for, as this part cannot easily be got at for repairs, it is necessary to make it so strong that it will not readily be broken. Above low-water mark the "fence" is divided into three tiers by horizontal "ribbons," between which the brush is set vertically. It is thus held tightly in place, and can be easily pulled out if, for instance, it becomes necessary to make an opening to allow free passage for ice, which might otherwise destroy the weir. The brush is carried up to high-water mark. The nicest judgment is required in deciding where to place the mouth of the weir. It must lie exactly in the course of the herring, or they will not enter it. A weir will sometimes work admirably for several years, when a sudden change in tides will give an equally sudden turn to the course of the fish.

The herring strike against the outside of the weir, follow it down into the

mouth, and then circle around from side to side, the whole school of fish being deflected as if it were a rubber ball, and never by any chance escaping, although the door by which they entered is wide open.

"Many a time," said a weir fisherman to me, "I've sat and watched the herring, and wondered at what fools they were."

At low water the fishermen row into the weir, and dip the herring with nets some four feet wide at the opening and ten feet deep. A line is attached to the bottom, and when the net is full, its mouth is raised to the gunwale and the contents dumped into the boat by pulling in the bottom line. In the deeper weirs a purse seine is used.

Herring are caught most plentifully from August to December, and on low tides between 5 and 9 a. m. They are measured at the weirs in baskets, of which there are ten to the hoghead.

On some tides one weir will catch as many as a hundred hogheads; but the supply fluctuates greatly. The price varies accordingly, ruling at times as low as \$1, and having risen to \$75 a hoghead. A price like that last named involves a heavy loss on every can manufactured; but the manufacturer may have contracts to fulfill, and will be obliged to compete in bidding for the herring with others in a similar predicament. Hence the small supply will go off at large prices. Fortunately for the manufacturer, the herring is not intelligent enough to appreciate the advantage there would be in making himself scarce, and, therefore, the average price rules at from \$10 to \$15 a hoghead.

It is a feature of the sardine industry that, while the season lasts, the various employes make big money. If it continued through the year they would soon grow rich. As it is, the industry has been the making of Eastport, or rather it is the only thing that keeps it alive; for, as nearly all the help is local, and the New Brunswick weir owners do most of their trading in Eastport, it brings considerable money into circulation there. Of the amount which the manufacturers received for the 900,000 cases shipped last season, about \$1.10 to a case went for local labor, which aggregates a pretty large sum for a sparsely settled district.

The first to profit after the weir owners are the boatmen employed by the manufacturers to sail from weir to weir and buy herring. A boatman receives \$1 for every hoghead he delivers at the factory wharf, and as his business will often amount to 15 or 20 hogheads a day, he surely has nothing to complain of. He often has to do considerable dickering, and at times competition is so fierce that the fish are put up at auction at the weirs. This is regularly the case at the mouth of the Irish channel in the Quoddy river. There are a number of fine weirs in this channel, but, as sailing vessels cannot venture through at low tide, they gather at the mouth of the channel and wait for the fishermen to bring the catch down in small boats. Sometimes a hundred sail will be waiting, and only 50 hogheads come down the river, and then there will be lively competition.

At the wharves they are delivered to the youthful desperadoes above referred to, who are aided and abetted by women and girls, also armed with dirk knives, but not so conspicuously. The cutters, standing at tables, proceed to decapitate the fish, and to "clean them out," so to speak; or, if the fish are too small to nicely fill the length of the can, the cutter tempers his ferocity sufficiently to omit cutting off the heads, and lengthens them by pinching.

The cutters throw the decapitated or pinched fish into the boxes, which are carried into the factory—a cutter receiving five cents for each box he fills, making at this rate about \$2.50 a day. In the factory the herrings are dumped into tubs of running water and thoroughly cleaned. Then follows the process called "striking with salt," the fish being dipped into tubs of brine until they are slightly pickled, when they are taken out in dip-nets and laid out on "flakes" with screens. Part of the plant of a sardine factory is large ovens similar to those used in cracker bakeries. The fires are on the ground floor, and above them, on the second floor, where the flaking is

## 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
Boston clear, short cut.	15 50
Clear back, 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.	Granger.	Family.
Tierces.	8 1/4	8	6 1/4
50 lb. Tins.	8 1/4	8	6 1/4
20 lb. Pails.	9	8 1/2	6 1/2
10 lb. "	9 1/4	8 3/4	6 3/4
5 lb. "	9 1/2	8 3/4	7
3 lb. "	9 3/4	9	7 1/4

BEEF IN BARRELS.	
Extra Mess, warranted 200 lbs.	6 50
Extra Mess, Chicago packing.	6 50
Boneless, rump butts.	9 50
SMOKED MEATS—Canned or Plain.	
Hams, average 20 lbs.	11 1/2
" " 16 lbs.	12
" " 12 to 14 lbs.	12 1/2
" picnic.	8 1/2
" best boneless.	8 1/2
Shoulders.	8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, boneless.	10
Dried beef, ham pieces.	8 1/2
Long Clinks, heavy.	8 1/2
Briskets, medium.	8 1/2
" light.	8 1/2

## CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:

STICK CANDY.			
Standard, per lb.	Cases	Bbls.	Pails.
" H. H.	6 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
" Twist	6 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Boston Cream	8 1/2	6 1/4	7 1/4
Cut Loaf	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Extra H. H.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

MIXED CANDY.			
Standard.	Bbls.	Pails.	
Leader.	6	7	
Royal.	6 1/4	7 1/4	
Nobby.	7	8	
English Rock.	7	8	
Conserves.	7	8	
Broken Taffy.	baskets	8	
Peanut Squares.	8	9	
French Creams.	10	10	
Valley Creams.	10	10	
Midget, 30 lb. baskets.	13	13	
Modern, 20 lb.	8	8	

FANCY—In bulk.			
Lozenges, plain.	Printed.	Pails.	
Chocolate Drops.	11 1/2	11 1/2	
Chocolate Monumentals.	13	13	
Gum Drops.	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Moss Drops.	8	8	
Sour Drops.	8 1/2	8 1/2	
Imperials.	10	10	
FANCY—In 5 lb. boxes.			
Lemon Drops.	55	55	
Sour Drops.	55	55	
Peppermint Drops.	60	60	
Chocolate Drops.	65	65	
H. M. Chocolate Drops.	90	90	
Gum Drops.	40 1/2	40 1/2	
Licorice Drops.	1 00	1 00	
A. B. Licorice Drops.	80	80	
Lozenges, plain.	60	60	
Imperials.	60	60	
Motives.	70	70	
Cream Bar.	55	55	
Molasses Bar.	55	55	
Hand Made Creams.	85 1/2	85 1/2	
Plain Creams.	80 1/2	80 1/2	
Decorated Creams.	1 00	1 00	
String Rock.	65	65	
Burnt Almonds.	1 00	1 00	
Wintergreen Berries.	60	60	

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

BANANAS.			
Small.	1 50	1 50	
Medium.	2 00	2 00	
Large.	2 25	2 25	

ORANGES.			
Californias, 96.	120	120	
" 120.	150	150	
Messinas, choice 200.	190	190	

LEMONS.			
Messina, choice, 360.	27 00	27 00	
" fancy, 360.	27 00	27 00	
" choice 300.	27 50	27 50	
" fancy 300 Maloris.	8 00	8 00	

OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Figs, fancy layers, 6D.	2 13	2 13	
" extra " 14D.	2 14	2 14	
" " 20D.	2 20	2 20	
Dates, Fard, 10-lb. box.	2 84	2 84	
" 50-lb. "	2 64	2 64	
" Persian, 50-lb. box.	2 5	2 5	

NUTS.			
Almonds, Tarragona.	2 19	2 19	
" Ivaca.	2 17	2 17	
" California.	2 18 1/2	2 18 1/2	
Brasils, new.	2 10	2 10	
Filberts.	2 11 1/2	2 11 1/2	

Walnuts, Grenoble.	215
"    Marbot.	210
"    Chili.	210
Table Nuts, fancy.	213 1/2
"    choice.	212 1/2
Pecans, Texas, H. P.	12 14
Cocoanuts, full sacks.	214 25
PEANUTS.	
Fancy, H. P., Suns.	2 5 1/4
"    Roasted.	2 7 1/4
Fancy, H. P., Flags.	2 5 1/4
"    Roasted.	2 7 1/4
Choice, H. P., Extras.	2 7 1/4
"    Roasted.	2 6 1/4
California Walnuts.	12 1/2

## Crockery &amp; Glassware

FRUIT JARS.			
Pints.	8	6 75	
Quarts.	7	7 00	
Half Gallons.	9	9 00	
Cups.	2	2 75	
Rubbers.	40	40	

LAMP BURNERS.			
No. 0 Sun.	45	45	
No. 1 "	50	50	
No. 2 "	75	75	
Tubular.	75	75	

LAMP CHIMNEYS.—Per box.			
6 doz. in box.	1 75	1 75	
No. 0 Sun.	1 58	1 58	
No. 1 "	2 70	2 70	
No. 2 "	2 70	2 70	

First quality.			
No. 0 Sun, crimp top.	2 25	2 25	
No. 1 " "	2 40	2 40	
No. 2 " "	3 40	3 40	

XXX Flint.			
No. 0 Sun, crimp top.	2 60	2 60	
No. 1 " "	2 80	2 80	
No. 2 " "	3 80	3 80	

Pearl top.			
No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled.	3 70	3 70	
No. 2 " "	4 70	4 70	
No. 2 Hinge, " "	4 88	4 88	
La Bastille.			

LAMP WICKS.			
No. 0, per gross.	23	23	
No. 1, " "	28	28	
No. 2, " "	38	38	
No. 3, " "	75	75	
Mammoth, per doz.	75	75	

STONEWARE—AERON.			
Butter Crocks, 1 and 6 gal.	06 1/4	06 1/4	
Jugs, 1/2 gal., per doz.	75	75	
" 1 " "	90	90	
" 2 " "	1 30	1 30	
Milk Pans, 1/2 gal., per doz.	80	80	
" 1 " "	75	75	
" 2 " "	90	90	

## Chase & Sanborn,

### THE BOSTON

# TEA AND COFFEE

## IMPORTERS,

Are now receiving by every incoming steamer and Overland,

## New Crop Teas

of their own importations, which means that in purchasing from them you get Teas of special character and at only one reasonable profit above actual cost of importation.

You are surely paying two or more profits in buying of the average wholesaler.

Chase & Sanborn,  
IMPORTERS,  
BOSTON. CHICAGO.



done, are frames revolving like paddle wheels. The flakes are placed upon these and allowed to remain in the ovens until the fish are cooked. The flakes are then carried to the packing tables. Women and children do the packing. Piles of empty cans are on the tables, and also pails of cottonseed oil, each with a ladle measuring the exact quantity of oil needed in a can. The oil is first ladled into the can, and then the fish are packed in. The larger herring are packed in mustard. The packers also put on the cans heads, receiving 15 cents per case of oils (100 cans), and 12 cents per case of mustards, of which there are fewer cans to a case. Packers earn from \$15 to \$18 a week. When a packer has disposed of all the herring on the flakes last placed upon her tables, she calls out "Fish!" very much as the saleswomen in stores call out "Cash!" From the packers the cans go to the sealers, who receive 35 cents per case sealed, but are fined a penny for each leak, the leaks being detected by experts employed for this special purpose. Each sealer has a mark by which the leaking can is debited to him, but in spite of lapses a sealer will usually earn about \$5 a day.

The cans are now ready to be packed in cases and shipped. Finally, however, this question suggests itself: Is it the process above described, or the French name on the cans, which has converted the herring of the Bay of Fundy into sardines.

#### Some Bad Mustard.

It is not generally known that the mustard family is of such large proportions as is said to be the case by Prof. C. B. Waldron, of the Government Experimental Station for North Dakota. Prof. Waldron states that the family embraces about 1,600 members, 100 of which are natives of this continent. The valuable members of this smart family are of European and Asiatic origin, and include the turnip, cabbage, kale, cauliflower, etc.

Prof. Waldron's pamphlet deals with the unworthy members of the family, and their name is legion. The weeds known as wild mustard, tansy mustard, treacle mustard, worm seed mustard, false flax, shepherd's purse, pennygrass and pepper-grass so familiar to farmers in different sections, are exceedingly hard to exterminate when they once have a foothold. It is very important that only clean seed should be sown for crops, as, if any of the seed of these mustards be mixed with it, trouble is bound to ensue.

The simple cleaning of the seed is cheaper than to go over the land to pull one or two weeds to the acre, even were there no special danger in letting the weeds get the first foothold. When any of the mustard tribe once get a foothold the remedy lies between hand-pulling and plowing the crop and weeds all under. For the larger of the plants described the cost of pulling cannot well exceed the value of the crop, and this process should be followed out most completely and conscientiously. No permanent headway can be made unless all the weeds are destroyed. The writer tells of a farm of 5,000 acres upon which the cost of pulling the mustard five years ago was \$700. It has gradually diminished since that time till last season the cost was only \$50. If but three or four plants to each acre had been left to seed, it is not probable that the \$700 would have been much reduced by this time.

In conclusion, Prof. Waldron says, it should be kept in mind that while it is very difficult and expensive to rid the land of weeds that have obtained a foothold, it is comparatively easy to keep the land free from weeds if all will unite in the effort. Since all may not be able to see the force of this, it may be necessary to clear their vision with a little wise and effective legislation upon the subject. If the present laws may be judged by their very imperfect results, all will agree that there is much need for further legislative action upon the subject of noxious weeds.

#### Swiss Cheese Industry.

Cheesemaking is the most important agricultural occupation in Switzerland,

as upon it depend the prosperity of the milk industry, the rearing of milk cows and the value of pasture land. The country is not adapted to the fattening of cattle in sufficient numbers to supply the wants of the population, and the Swiss consumer is to a great extent dependent on foreign countries for meat. There is a brisk business in sending young cattle to fatten on the other side of the frontier and in reimporting them.

According to a recent British report from Berne, during the past year 325,509 animals of all kinds, of a total value of \$2,440,239, were imported into Switzerland, while 71,930, value \$649,440 were exported. Austria-Hungary, France and Italy supplied the greater number of the cattle imported for slaughter, while those imported from Germany were rather for farming purposes. The total export of cheese last year amounted to £1,528,288, and of condensed milk to \$529,797. The price of cheese rose during the year, owing to a deficient supply caused by the difficulty of obtaining milk cows in sufficient numbers. Swiss milk cows are in great demand in Germany, and the fact of their exportation to that country, coupled with the increased quantity of milk required by the condensed milk factories, hampers the development of the cheese industry.

The best market for Swiss cheese is France, where the hard Emmenthal cheese are much sought after, the total value exported to that country in 1890 amounting to \$9126,564. Germany and Austria import the soft and juicy Emmenthal cheese, while those imported by Italy are, for the most part, of an inferior quality. The question of the duties levied by foreign countries on Swiss cheese is one which naturally occupies an important place in the negotiation for the renewal of the Swiss commercial treaties.

#### Mince Pie in Litigation.

The great American viand, mince pie, has been hauled into the courts, where, if it should be devoured, as most things are that get there, what would become of the American people? The complainant in the case is the American Preservers' Company, of West Virginia, which brings suit for damages and injunction against three great firms of Chicago, P. D. Armour & Co., Libby, McNeil & Libby, and Reid, Murdoch & Co., who, it is alleged, have stolen a patented process for making mince meat, which was purchased at a high price from one Julian A. Allen, the inventor.

Something like a year or so ago the American Preservers' Co. bought the patent from T. E. Dougherty, and in prosecuting the suits established his rights under the patent as the original legal manufacturer of condensed mince meat.

This is a case that clearly calls for the intervention of the National authorities. A process so necessary to the general weal should be purchased at the public expense, and published *pro bono publico*.

From the Mouth of the Pere Marquette. LUDINGTON, Sept. 17.—H. N. Morse, buyer for the Big Store Mercantile Co., has resigned and is succeeded by C. P. Bucklin, formerly buyer for the Butters & Peters Salt and Lumber Co.

The clothing factory of the Mendelson Manufacturing Co. now occupies its new building, a three story and basement brick block, 50x100 feet in dimensions.

The Whitaker Manufacturing Co., from Wellsville, Ohio, is ready to occupy its new plant here. The company manufactures turnings and enameled wood goods.

The Development Co. of Ludington has transferred its business to the Citizens' Development Co. The new officers are as follows: President, A. E. Cartier; Treasurer, Geo. N. Stray; Secretary, D. W. Goodenough.

The Durham Shade Cloth Co. is laying the foundation for a new building. T.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a third dividend of 15 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the National City Bank of Marshall, making in all \$5 per cent. on claims proved, amounting to \$155,048.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

DEPART.	ARRIVE
Detroit Express.....	7:00 a.m. 10:00 p.m.
Mixed.....	7:00 a.m. 4:30 p.m.
Day Express.....	1:20 p.m. 10:00 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 daily except Sunday. Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express trains to and from Detroit.

Elegant parlor cars leave Grand Rapids on Detroit Express at 7 a. m., returning leave Detroit 4:45 p. m. arrive in Grand Rapids 10 p. m.

FRED M. BRIGGS, Gen'l Agent, 85 Monroe St. A. ANQUIST, Ticket Agent, Union Depot. GEO. W. MCKINNEY, Union Ticket Office, 67 Monroe St. O. W. RUEGLES, G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.



## TIME TABLE

NOW IN EFFECT.

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

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

\*Daily. +Daily except Sunday. Trains arrive from the east, 6:40 a. m., 12:50 a. m., 5:00 p. m. and 10:00 p. m.

Trains arrive from the west, 6:45 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 3:15 p. m. and 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 Buffet car.

JOHN W. LOUD, Traffic Manager. BEN FLETCHER, Trav. Pass. Agent. JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent. 23 Monroe Street.

## HIRTH, KRAUSE & CO.,

JOBBER OF



## CHILDREN'S SHOES

Leather and Shoe Store Supplies.

12-14 LYON ST. GRAND RAPIDS

## Geo. H. Reeder & Co.,

JOBBER 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.
For Kalamazoo.....	9:20 a.m.	
For Traverse City & Mackinaw.....	1:50 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
For Traverse City.....		4:15 p.m.
For Potoskey & Mackinaw.....	8:10 p.m.	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.....	6:30 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago.....		10:10 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.....	1:50 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 Mackinaw.

2:00 p. m. train has parlor car Grand Rapids to Potoskey and Mackinaw.

10:40 p. m. train.—Sleeping car Grand Rapids to Potoskey and Mackinaw.

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

10:05 a. m. train.—Wagner Parlor 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	7:05 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

SEPT. 11, 1892.

## AND WEST MICHIGAN R.Y.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

Lv. GR'D RAPIDS.....	8:50 a.m.	1:25 p.m.	*11:35 p.m.
Ar. CHICAGO.....	3:35 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	*7:05 a.m.

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

Lv. CHICAGO.....	9:00 a.m.	5:25 p.m.	*11:15 p.m.
Ar. GR'D RAPIDS.....	3:55 p.m.	10:45 p.m.	*7:05 a.m.
Lv. Chicago.....		9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.

TO AND FROM BENTON HARBOR, ST JOSEPH AND INDIANAPOLIS.

Lv. G. R.....	8:50 a.m.	1:25 p.m.	*11:35 p.m.
Ar. G. R.....	*6:10 a.m.	3:55 p.m.	10:45 p.m.

TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.

Lv. G. R.....	8:50 a.m.	1:25 p.m.	5:40 p.m.	3:55 p.m.
Ar. G. R.....		10:45 a.m.	3:55 p.m.	5:20 p.m.

TRAVERSE CITY, MANISTEE & PETOSKEY.

Lv. G. R.....	7:30 a.m.	5:35 p.m.
Ar. Manistee.....	11:20 p.m.	10:24 p.m.
Ar. Traverse City.....	12:35 p.m.	10:59 p.m.
Ar. Charlevoix.....	2:55 p.m.	
Ar. Petoskey.....	3:30 p.m.	

Ar. from Petoskey, etc., 10:00 p. m.; from Traverse City 11:50 a. m., 10:00 p. m.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Wagner Parlor Cars Leave Grand Rapids 1:25 p.m., leave Chicago 5:25 p.m.

Wagner Sleepers—Leave Grand Rapids \*11:35 p.m.; leave Chicago \*11:15 p.m.

Free Chair Car for Manistee 5:35 p. m.

\*Every day. +Except Saturday. Other trains week days only.

## DETROIT,

SEPT 11, 1892

## LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. G. R.....	7:00 a.m.	*1:25 p.m.	5:40 p.m.	*11:30 p.m.
Ar. DET.....	11:50 a.m.	*5:25 p.m.	10:35 p.m.	*7:30 a.m.

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

Lv. DETR.....	7:50 a.m.	*1:35 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	*11:00 p.m.
Ar. G. R.....	12:55 p.m.	*5:25 p.m.	10:20 p.m.	*7:06 a.m.

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

Lv. G. R. 7:20 a.m.	4:15 p.m.	Ar. G. R. 11:50 a.m.	10:40 p.m.
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TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.

Lv. Grand Rapids.....	7:00 a.m.	1:25 p.m.	5:40 p.m.
Ar. from Lowell.....	12:55 p.m.	5:25 p.m.	

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.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan

Railway.

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

VIA D., L. & N.

Lv. Grand Rapids at.....7:15 a. m. and 1:00 p. m.

Ar. Toledo at.....12:55 p. m. and 10:20 p. m.

VIA D., G. H. & M.

Lv. Grand Rapids at.....6:50 a. m. and 3:25 p. m.

Ar. Toledo at.....12:55 p. m. and 10:20 p. m.

Return connections equally as good.

W. H. BENNETT, General Pass. Agent,

Toledo, Ohio.

**General Outlook as to Crop Prospects.**

**Potatoes**—The acreage is about 7 per cent. less than in 1891 and the prospective yield shows a much greater discrepancy. The yield of 1892 may not exceed 150,000,000 bushels and certainly not more than 175,000,000 bushels as compared with 235,000,000 bushels last year, 124,000,000 bushels in 1890 and 190,000,000 bushels in 1889. The early crop was generally short and the later crop will yield better. In the middle states and along the Mississippi river potatoes will not be up to the mark, Ohio having only about enough for home consumption. Kentucky has a good crop, Indiana suffered from drouth, Kansas from rust, Arkansas from early rains. Iowa and Wisconsin will have a fair yield and Nebraska and Michigan a three-fourth crop. In Missouri the tubers are small and of poor quality in many sections, and Illinois reports from Cook county, its potato center, a poor condition owing to wet spring and subsequent excessive heat. Tennessee has a full area and an average crop, some sections being above the average. On the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico the harvest was below the average. In the Dakotas and along the Canadian borders, reports are more encouraging. New York state has a slightly smaller acreage than in 1891 with a condition of only 82 as compared with 98 a year ago. The New England states have also a smaller area than in 1891 with an average condition of 75, but Rhode Island has a slight excess with a condition within 5 points of last year's. Later New England advices point to further damage from heavy August rains except in Connecticut, where the pros-

pects have brightened a little, as above indicated, would be the case. To what extent similar damage may have occurred elsewhere we are not at present in a condition to state, but it is clear that the total 1892 crop will be fully 25 per cent. short of last year's, which, while promising no sudden or great increase in values, points to a firmer market condition without the undue depression that has of late months been its chief characteristic.

**Sweet Potatoes**—Since the extraordinary high prices which were paid for sweet potatoes two and three years ago, a much larger area has been planted. The extra yield, combined with the low prices of whites last year, brought values down to a low average, yet the indications are that the new crop will be fully up to that of 1891, but values may be slightly higher owing to the shortage in the crop of white potatoes.

**Onions**—The onion crop will be fully 20 per cent. less than last year. This shortage will be more directly felt later in the season because a large proportion of the crop is soft and of inferior quality, and cannot, therefore, be held for the winter's market. The result will be that the poor stuff will be rushed for sale at any price, thus tending to depress present values, while there will be greater scarcity later in the season than is even anticipated by our reduced estimate of the crop.

**Beans**—Beans will be scarce because there has been a reduced area planted to this crop, and because the condition is poor in some sections. In California the lima bean crop has been largely reduced both in area and yield. Special reports

show a decreased acreage in Ind., Ill., Neb. and Kan., but with a generally good condition. Ohio, Mich., Pa. and N. J. have about the same acreage and prospects as in 1891. In Western New York, the medium and pea beans section, there are fewer acres and the crop has been troubled some by rust. In New England condition is good except in Vermont. Beans are always a good staple crop and should do better in market this coming year than they even did last year. Each year we are depending more upon our domestic supply and importing less foreign beans, our 1891 imports amounting to 1,657,000 bushels, whereas for the year ending June, 1892, they were only 874,000 bushels, a decrease of 780,000 bushels in one year. On the other hand, we exported 387,000 bushels more this year than last. Both these facts, together with the certainty of a smaller yield, are encouraging for good prices.

**Cabbage**—The cabbage crop shows a decrease in yield of the early varieties, as compared with 1891. According to the special crop reports, both Michigan and Wisconsin have a smaller acreage, while Nebraska holds its own and reports an increase of 50 per cent. in the area planted to cabbages in Cedar county. The crop is generally reported as good in all Western and Southern states except Virginia and Minnesota and in Cook county, Illinois, where the crop will be only about half as large as last year. New York has a smaller area in some counties, but the crop is of good quality. The New England states report a decreased area ranging from 10 per cent. in Massachusetts downward in other states, except in Maine, where there is a

full area, but a condition of only 79. The shorter supply of early cabbage will doubtless net better prices to the farmer, as, last year there was an oversupply and shipments very frequently did not realize enough money to pay the freight.

**Squash**—Squashes are doing better in the Western than in the Eastern states. Illinois and Nebraska report a full acreage and prime condition, Minnesota has doubled her acreage with a condition, of 80, and Michigan has the same condition with a decrease of 20 per cent. in area. New Jersey will be short. New York has a fair condition with a large shortage in area. New England generally has a reduced area and poor condition. The low prices that have ruled for squash of late years have no doubt influenced farmers in reducing the area this year. Consumption will not be smaller and fair prices are in prospect.

**Beets**—Beets are plenty in all sections and in good condition, and with the usual range of values likely.

**Turnips**—The crop will be less than last year, but of better quality, with indications of better prices.

**Tomatoes**—The area planted is not so large as last year and the yield hardly so prolific. Cannery pack will not be as large as in 1891, and any change in values should be upward.

**"Prosperity and Progress."**

From the Grand Rapids Daily Eagle.



With its last week's issue THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN completed its ninth volume. The history of this journal has been one of prosperity and progress. It fills most efficiently and usefully its chosen field in the newspaper world. It is a worthy monument to the enterprise and ability of its editor and founder, Mr. E. A. Stowe.

# Have You Seen It?


## THE MOST REMARKABLE BARGAIN

## EVER OFFERED IN THE JEWELRY LINE.

**WARRANTED ONE YEAR.****25c.****RETAIL PRICE.****TRADE MARK.****IT LOOKS AND WEARS LIKE SOLID GOLD.**

We guarantee the Diamond  line of Rings to wear one year. See that the Diamond  is stamped in each ring as there are many imitations on the market. We put them up in Plush Trays, Ladies', Misses' and Children's sizes, assorted. Six dozen in each tray at \$2 per dozen, less 6 per cent., ten days; 5 per cent., thirty days.

The enormous quantity we are selling, and the many duplicate orders we are receiving is ample proof of its being a great success with our customers.

The Diamond  line of Rings is manufactured exclusively by

# W. F. & W. M. WURZBURG,

## Manufacturers and Jobbers of JEWELRY,

### 12 Canal St., 12-14 Arcade, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sample sent on application, free of charge. We also furnish cuts of our ring for advertising purposes without charge.



# GOLD MEDAL FINECUT

Is a Winner. Don't forget the price,

-- 18 C. --

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**Spring & Company,**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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

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

**Spring & Company.**

MICHIGAN BARK & LUMBER CO.,



Successors to

N. B. Clark & Co.

18 and 19 Widdicomb Building.

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

**VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE

**Dry Goods, Carpets and Cloaks**

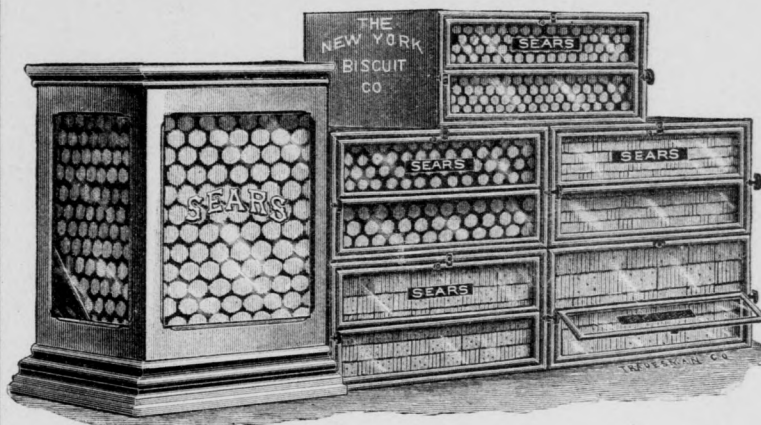
We Make a Specialty of Blankets, Quilts and Live  
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Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks.  
OVERALLS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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

Cracker Chests.

Glass Covers for Biscuits.



THESE chests will soon  
pay for themselves in the  
breakage they avoid. Price \$4.

will save enough goods from flies, dirt and prying fingers in a short time to pay  
for themselves. Try them and be convinced. Price, 50 cents each.

OUR new glass covers are by far the  
handsomest ever offered to the  
trade. They are made to fit any  
of our boxes and can be changed from  
one box to another in a moment. They

## NEW NOVELTIES

We call the attention of the trade to the following new novelties:

CINNAMON BAR.

ORANGE BAR.

CREAM CRISP.

MOSS HONEY JUMBLES.

NEWTON, a rich finger with fig filling. This is bound to be one of  
the best selling cakes we ever made.

**THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.,**

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GRAND RAPIDS.

*You can take your choice*  
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**Best Flat Opening Blank Books**

In the Market. Cost no more than the Old Style Books. Write for prices.

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FOR  
DESCRIPTIVE  
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Stamp before a blast. | Fragments after a blast.

**STRONGEST and SAFEST EXPLOSIVE**  
Known to the Arts.  
**POWDER, FUSE, CAPS,**  
**Electric Mining Goods,**

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THE GREAT STUMP AND ROCK  
ANNIHILATOR.

AND ALL TOOLS FOR STUMP BLASTING,  
FOR SALE BY THE  
**HERCULES POWDER COMPANY,**  
40 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
J. W. WILLARD, Manager.

Agents for

Western Michigan.

WRITE FOR PRICES

**FOSTER & STEVENS & CO.**

# HOLIDAY SEASON 1892 NOW OPEN.

Our Sample Room Ready to Show Visitors During the West Michigan Fair.

Give us a call and see the most complete line of Holiday Goods ever presented. Our sample tables are crowded with best selling goods from every country. All purchases made direct from manufacturers in

United States, England, Germany, Austria, France.

No middle profits to pay. Our experience of many years in the best Holiday lines shows us the safest and most satisfactory lines to buy. Our assortment was never so great, our stock was never so heavy, our prices never so low as in this Holiday season. Our personal and direct purchases from foreign and domestic factories show a grand assortment of the following goods:

## Fancy China Decorated Ware.

A. D. Coffers  
Moustache Cups and Saucers  
Fruit Saucers  
Ice Cream Sets  
Ice Cream Dishes  
Plate Sets  
Bread and Milk Sets  
Creams  
Water Jugs  
Toy Tea Sets  
Fancy Match Safes  
Toilet Sets.  
Ash Receivers  
Smoking Sets  
Butter Dishes  
Cracker Jars  
Ornaments  
Bric-a-Brac  
China Vases  
Motto Cups and Saucers  
Fruit Plates  
Tea Sets  
Dinner Sets

## Plush and New Fancy Wood Boxes

Terms on this line of Christmas Goods, 5 per cent. discount if paid January 1st.

Dressing Cases  
Comb, Mirror and Brush Sets  
Shaving Sets  
Smokers' Sets  
Photograph Albums  
Photograph Boxes  
Infants' Sets  
Work Boxes  
Manicure Sets  
Jewel Cases  
Collar and Cuff Boxes  
Whisk Broom Holders  
Odor Bottles in Silver Frames  
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes  
Crescent Mirrors  
Silver Ink Stands  
Card Cases

## Novelties from Many Countries

Jewel Cases  
Dominoes  
Blocks  
Aluminum Goods  
Aluminum Fans  
Aluminum Placques  
Aluminum Photo Frames  
Aluminum Mirrors  
Plush Mirrors  
Steamboats  
Playing Cards

### Campaign or Chinese Lanterns

Candles  
Ten Pins  
Campaign Horns  
Trans-parent Slates  
Money Safes  
Banks  
Weeden's Guaranteed  
Steam Toys  
Mechanical Banks  
Chatter Box

1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c Picture Books

Oliver Optic Annual  
Zig Zag Series  
Doll Carriages  
Drums  
Silver Hand Mirrors  
Silver Novelties  
Parcheesi  
Picture Blocks  
World's Fair Games

10c Games  
25c Games  
50c, 60c, 75c, \$1 Games  
Playing Cards  
Perfumery  
Purses  
Scissors  
Silver Plated Ware  
Glass Novelties  
Baskets  
Vases  
Handled Bowls

New, Rich and Rare Colors in Bohemia Glass, Water Sets, Lemonade Sets.

## The Children's Favorites

Dressed Dolls  
Doll Bodies  
Doll Heads  
Kid Dolls  
Bisque Dolls  
China Babies  
Patent Dolls  
China Limb Dolls  
Bisque Babies  
Paper Dolls  
Dolls' Hammocks

Dolls' Shoes  
Dolls' Arms  
Dolls' Wigs  
Dolls' Rubbers  
and Waterproofs  
Dolls' Chairs  
Dolls' Spoons  
Dolls' Worsted Shoes  
Dolls' Worsted Jackets

French Dolls  
Japanese Dolls  
Negro Dolls  
Mechanical Dolls  
Papa-Mama Dolls  
Toy Trunks  
Toy Desks  
Black Boards  
Tables, Beds,  
Chairs  
Washboards  
Noah's Arks  
Tool Chests

Croquet Sets  
Rocking Horses  
Shoo Flies  
Doll Furniture  
Magic Lanterns  
Toy Casters  
Mettallaphones  
Pianos  
Fireman Sets  
Policeman Sets  
Soldier Sets  
Mosquito Drums  
Helmets  
Ships

## The Children's Favorites

Grocery Stores  
Bellows Toys  
Paint Boxes  
Photo Frames  
Pewter Tea Sets  
Scholars' Companion  
Laundry Sets  
Tin City Cars  
Tin Locomotives  
Tin Fire Engines  
Tin Animals  
Tin Horses  
Tin Wagons

Iron Bell Toys  
Iron Carts  
Iron Cat and Mouse Banks  
Iron Sad Irons  
Iron Trains, 12 kinds  
Iron Steamboats  
Iron Fire Engines  
Iron Hose Carriages  
Iron Chemical

Iron Hook and Ladder  
Iron Chief's Wagon  
Pop Guns, Pistols  
Carved Animals  
Harmonicas  
Jews Harps  
Christmas Tree Ornaments  
Wheeling Toys  
Penny Goods  
Snakes  
Bears  
Booby Prizes  
Wooly Sheep

Menageries  
Animals  
Swallowing Toys  
Doll Houses  
Toy Trumpets  
Song Trumpets  
Rattles  
Toy Watches  
McGinty Watches  
Marbles  
Agates  
Agate Railways

We have made our terms on Holiday Goods DUE JANUARY 1st, so that you can buy early while stock and assortment is full, and pay for them at the same time, as if you bought in December. Remember your experience, the demand will surely come. Prepare for it by leaving us your order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

# H. LEONARD & SONS

134, 136, 138 East Fulton Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.