

Michigan Tradesman.

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THE TRADESMAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

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GRAND RAPIDS, NOVEMBER 23, 1892.

NO. 479

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LEMON & WHEELER COMPANY,

IMPORTERS AND

Wholesale Grocers

Grand Rapids.

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

VOL. 10.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1892.

NO. 479

THE Grand Rapids FIRE INS. CO.
PROMPT, CONSERVATIVE, SAFE.
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WITH THE PHILA. PAT. FLAT OPENING BACK.
SEND FOR PRICES GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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OYSTERS.

| Solid Brand Cans. | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Selects..... | 26 |
| E. F..... | 20 |
| Standards..... | 18 |
| Daisy Brand. | |
| Selects..... | 24 |
| Favorites..... | 14 |
| Standards..... | 16 |
| Standards in bulk..... | 1 10 |
| Mince Meat—Best in Use. | |
| Large bbls..... | 5 3/4 |
| 1/2 bbls..... | 6 |
| 40 lb pails..... | 6 1/4 |
| 20 lb pails..... | 6 1/2 |
| 10 lb..... | 6 3/4 |
| 2 lb cans, usual weight, per doz..... | 1 50 |
| 5 lb..... | 3 50 |
| Choice Dairy Butter. | |
| Fresh Eggs..... | 18 |
| Pure Sweet Cider in bbls..... | 21 |
| " " Vinegar..... | 15 |
| Choice Lemons, 300 and 360..... | 10 |
| New Pickles in bbls, 1200..... | 5 50/26 00 |
| " " half bbls, 600..... | 6 50 |
| Peach preserves, 20 lb. pails..... | 3 75 |
| Pickled peaches, 20 lb. "..... | 07 |
| | 05 |

EDWIN FALLAS,
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CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR, Overgaiters, Lambs-wool Soles, Shoe Laces, Brushes, Dressings, Blackings, or any other Shoe Store supplies you may need.

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"WESTERN UNION" OR "POSTAL" LINES
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Once and You are our Customer for life.

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DETROIT, MICH.

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Residence, 59 N. Union St., Grand Rapids.

OLD ANGELINE.

Romantic Life of the Princess of Seattle.

Old Angeline was sitting in her cabin, looking out upon the sea, in that portion of Seattle known as "Shantytown." What blemish on this fair and growing city is that particular locality, where scores of shanties, lean-tos, sheds, holding a heterogeneous mass of humanity, are huddled together—little children with old faces, unkempt men and women, dirty dogs, stray cats, the sewage from unclean sewers pouring down contagion and filth, moral and physical ill-being—all down that hillside where the tumble-down dwellings are piled in many cases one over another.

Angeline had seen it all, was familiar to and with it all, for many years. Efforts had been made to civilize her, to bring her into different ways and conditions, but the rugged lines of her tanned, weather-beaten Indian visage grew more set and scornful and stolid with each succeeding effort, until the task was given up in despair; and for years past she has enjoyed unmolested freedom—going and coming when she chooses, affiliating with no one. She spends much of her time in the tireless watching of the sea, which seems to soothe her, strengthen her, bring back with vividness past days and past scenes, when her father, Chief Seattle, was the great and powerful ruler, when the banks were green and wooded, when she was sought and honored, when she was loved and loving. How long ago!

It required an effort to bring it all back. She dozed with a pipe between her lips and forgot; but occasionally, as now, "the sea," she says, "brings it all back to her." When it is white with lashing caps, when it roars a thunderous sound into her ears, when light craft are putting into harbor, and large ones are anchoring safely, when the wind howls with fury and shakes the cabin as though it would scatter it into a hundred pieces, she grunts with satisfaction—and then if you have access to her she will talk.

Old Angeline is a familiar figure on the streets. Old residents have a kind word or nod for her in passing, and she is pointed out to newcomers as one of the curiosities of the city. Short of stature, barefooted, or nearly so, in all seasons, her garb made up of cast-off articles of apparel given her by kindly disposed whites, she looks like a veritable scarecrow. Her face is so immovable, that she reminds one of a dilapidated, weather-beaten sphinx looking backward upon a fallen and decaying people. Her eyes, however, are shrewd and glinting, even kindly.

She likes children, and will stand gazing after a group of them some time, with a half pensive, half amused expression, as though she wondered at and pitied the little feet that have such long roads to travel. Sometimes she stops a young woman and mutters to herself; then walks away with a patient resignation that appeals to one, if one but understands. She once had a daughter, a

half-breed, who was handsome, tall and ungrateful.

* * *

More than half a century ago the shores of Puget Sound were but a name to pioneer whites; and the Indians of this region—basking in the calm, delightful sunshine, the equable atmosphere, enjoying the immunity from care that this region offered, as fish and game were plentiful, the climate never rigorous, and the waters of the Sound calm and beautiful, affording unlimited scope for varied enjoyment—were a quiet, peaceable set.

At this time Chief Seattle was in the zenith of his power. He was the acknowledged leader of numerous bands and filled his important position with dignity and honor; but his reign was in a changing time. White traders and settlers were invading his domains, and, what was worse, they came to stay. They sought him out and honored him, to be sure, but it was always for their own aggrandizement. They were superior to himself and his people, and the old chief bowed his head to the inevitable, for he felt that only through friendliness could any good come to his people. When murmurings of discontent began to be bruited about concerning the encroachments of the whites, he harangued his people to submission, to gentleness and peace. He foresaw the coming order of things, and distinctly but with that intuition the simple child of nature is so often heir to and with a sad courage born of the conviction, advocated friendliness to the newcomers. When besought by other tribes to make common cause against the whites, he firmly adhered to his friendly policy, thus giving occasion for hostilities between his tribes and the belligerents, and he maintained this attitude through all the troublous times that followed, endearing himself to the early settlers, who named one of their prosperous settlements after him—Seattle.

It was about this time that some interesting developments occurred in Seattle's family circle, concerning no other than Angeline, a young and comely maiden, much sought for by the young braves of her tribe, and of a repute for industry and good nature that reached among other tribes. Angeline gave her preference to one known among the whites as "Martin," a young brave of her own people. He was a coming man—so all felt who listened to his smooth and well-chosen harangues on topics of general interest. He was approved of by the chief, and his valor on more than one occasion had been severely tested. He was skillful and successful in the chase and in fishing—two by no means mean accomplishments. He was ambitious as well, and this alliance with Angeline would further him both in favor and power—and Angeline with all the soul within her loved him. There was satisfaction in her mien when he was near. She was always ready to accompany him in his canoe and listen to his plans for their future. She it was who would inform him of secret councils, of plans not yet perfected concerning her father's policy. Martin

would then appear as a very Sir Oracle to his less favored brethren. All that was needed was the old chief's consent to their marriage, but he, though viewing their attitude toward each other with complaisant indifference, would not bear approach.

One evening after a week's absence, during which time he had been to visit and confer with some distant tribes in the interior, he returned to his wigwam and called Angeline to him. She came, flushed with expectancy. Martin had accompanied her father—then he had returned. Undoubtedly this summons meant joy to her and Martin.

Her father viewed her in silence for some time, but when he spoke there was no hesitancy—

"You have been a good daughter, Angeline—you will make a good squaw."

Angeline caught her father's hand and kissed it.

"I have been among the Snoqualmies. Very brave, very good tribes they are. Peace is between us, and that it long may continue, I said to Chief Squanim that you should be his squaw and take care of his wigwam."

The girl stood motionless and speechless, stunned by this unexpected edict. At last her father, troubled and irritated by the silence, asked her if he had not done well for her—said that she would be the wife of a powerful chief, and the means of promoting harmony and union between the tribes.

"But Martin," the girl gasped out.

"What of him? He is not for you. An ordinary maiden will do for him. You are the daughter of a chief—you must be mother of another."

The girl made an imploring gesture.

"I want Martin. I do not want to be squaw to a chief."

There was an ominous silence.

"You shame me," and the voice of the chief trembled with suppressed rage, "but you will not do it again, nor shall anyone know. To-morrow Squanim will be here—to-morrow night he will be alone with you in your wigwam. Go."

Angeline went out into the night, dazed, uncertain that she had heard aright, conscious of but one idea, one desire—Martin, to see Martin. Why did he not come to her?

The night was calm and beautiful, and the waters of the Sound reflected the subdued light of the full moon. She would run down to where his canoe was tied—surely he would be expecting her.

She ran at full speed along the winding path. She knew every step of it. She stopped once to listen to a mournful sound. It was a breeze stirring the sighing firs. A superstitious terror stole over her dim intelligence. "A bad omen, a bad omen," she sobbed, and hastened on.

As she came to the broad beach her fear changed to joy. There was the canoe, and there was her lover waiting for her. She threw up her arms with a cry of joy, and ran to him.

The next morning there was consternation in Seattle's household. Angeline was missing, and not to be found. The day wore on without a trace of her. Squanim came, and Seattle in his wrath sent for Martin—but Martin could give no information, no clue to her whereabouts. The chief sent him away in anger, but half convinced of his apparent miserable sincerity. Squanim lingered another day, and yet another; then

returned to his tribe covered with mortification, chagrin and anger, and the peaceful relations of the tribe were disturbed. Weeks wore into months, and months into years, but Seattle waited in vain for his favorite daughter.

Death visited his household and robbed him of his two remaining daughters, and he grew silent and sad, but bent all his energies to the keeping of his tribes together, and improving their condition. He was beloved and revered by his people, and by no one more than Martin, who rose in power and conceit with each succeeding year.

* * *

When Angeline ran to her lover's arms, she realized too late that they were those of another, not Martin.

"O, let me go! Let me go!" But she was held fast.

"Angeline! By all that's holy! Come, come, what's the matter? Get in here." And half by force, half by cunning persuasion, Henri, the fur-trader, a man Angeline had good reason to fear, had her in the canoe and was speeding out over the smooth water.

For fifteen long years the scenes of Angeline's childhood and girlhood knew nothing of her. Vague rumor had it that she had gone with a white man, a fur-trader, and that she lived with him in the far north, but no authentic reports were obtainable.

It was even so. To the far north, at one of the trading stations, Henri had taken his unwilling companion. Remonstrances, pleadings, threats, were alike unavailing. Angeline was forced to stay with him.

One or two ineffectual attempts at flight proved to her her powerlessness, and finally she became as Henri expressed it, "a very good squaw." He was coarse, brutal and cunning by nature, but treated Angeline with rather more consideration than usually fell to the lot of the squaw of the white man. In the course of time several children were born to her, but with the exception of Therese, the eldest daughter, they died in early infancy.

Therese was like her father in looks and disposition, and the two were very fond of each other. Something very like content seemed to possess Angeline during these days. She was dutiful and industrious. Henri was kind, provided well, and never overburdened her with work; and Therese, though wayward, went with the other half-breed children to the school at the settlement, and her progress there was a source of gratification and wonder to her mother, who regarded with awe the books and wonderful marks and figures the child delighted in.

So time wore on. If Angeline's thoughts ever reverted to the past, she never spoke them. Her duties occupied her time and attention, yet often during the long winter evenings when Henri was away and Therese wrapped in slumber, she would sit for hours gazing stolidly into the open fire. What were her thoughts, her feelings? Something of injustice she felt—something of a lack. The long, cold winters chilled her. She longed for the balmy atmosphere, the sunny land of her childhood. She longed for her people. The people of the north were so sharp, so quarrelsome, so cruel, always full of care for the morrow. "So different—so different"—she would mutter to herself, then relapse into stolid silence.

Time brings many changes, and one

HOW'S THIS?

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

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

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EATON, LYON & CO.

Use Silver Soap.

The shades of night were falling fast, As up and down the country passed A "Kid" who bore, all lettered nice, A banner bearing this device,
USE SILVER SOAP!

His brow was hid; his eye beneath Gazed on a cake between his teeth, And like a cut-glass goblet rung, The accents of that urchin's tongue,
USE SILVER SOAP!

In billiard halls he saw the light; In drug stores all the bottles bright; He loafed around the Merchant's door, While hundreds read the sign he bore,
USE SILVER SOAP!

Oh stay, the young clerk said, "and here Partake" of bread and cheese to cheer! He raised his arm and pointed high, And he looked up and made reply,
USE SILVER SOAP!

"Beware, some certain brands, beware; They're made for show, and fool you there,"

He heard the merchant's last "good night,"

But still he kept that sign in sight,
USE SILVER SOAP!

At break of day, with shoeless feet, The "Kid" was found on Summit street; Beside him lay the well-known sign, Besmeared with mud—but not the line,
USE SILVER SOAP!

There in the morning, cold and gray, Enwrapped in sleep the urchin lay, And from the crowd that loitered near, Escaped a voice that all could hear,
USE SILVER SOAP!

Playing Cards

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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In Felt, Composition and Gravel,

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Cor. LOUIS and CAMPAU Sts.,

Grand Rapids, - Mich

"The Kent."

HAVING conducted the above named hotel two months on the European plan, and come to the conclusion that we can better serve our patrons by conducting same on the American plan we take pleasure in announcing that our rates will hereafter be \$2 per day. As the hotel is new and handsomely furnished with steam heat and electric bells, we are confident we are in a position to give the traveling public satisfactory service.

Remember the location, opposite Union Depot. Free baggage transfer from union depot.

BEACH & BOOTH, Props.

night when she had been keeping her vigils rather later than usual, waiting for Henri, there came the sound of many feet at her cabin door—then a call:

"Angeline, O Angeline!" She hastened out, half expecting that her lord and master had been helped home after indulging too freely in drink, as was not infrequent. Several men were carrying a rude litter, and on it, covered with a blanket, lay the dead form of Henri.

"Ugh!" Angeline shivered, but made no moan, betrayed no further emotion, asked no questions.

"Dalton stabbed him," she heard one of the men remark. Such occurrences were common at the settlement.

Thus ended an epoch in Angeline's life. She lived in the cabin until spring—but no longer the stolid, indifferent squaw. She was alert, interested in the affairs of the hunters and trappers, and kept a lynx eye on Therese, who was fast approaching her fifteenth birthday. In the spring a party was formed to go down to the Sound country for purposes of traffic with the Indians, and to look up the resources of that section, as it was coming into prominence. This was what Angeline was waiting for. She determined to accompany the men and see once more the home of her childhood.

Arrangements were easily made for providing the necessities for the journey for herself and Therese, and early one May day the party set out. It was a long and perilous journey, but Angeline proved herself an invaluable aid. Her knowledge of woodcraft, her willingness to help, her good nature and buoyant spirits made her a favorite, and she commanded the respect and liking of her companions.

After a two months' journey they came to Puget Sound. Angeline was in a transport of joy at seeing the familiar waters again. Therese viewed her mother with amazement. What a change had taken place! She herself sincerely mourned the loss of her father. He had been kind to her and shown her much affection, and she could not comprehend the very evident relief that his death caused her mother.

It was a calm, moonlit night again when Angeline, followed by Therese, walked into her father's wigwam unannounced. She had resumed the garb of the tribe, though Therese wore the dress of the settlement. Seattle sat in his wigwam alone. He looked up to greet his visitors, and rose hurriedly.

Angeline came forward and handed him a pipe, a peace-offering—then caught his hand and kissed it. Some tender feeling must have stirred in the old chief, for his voice was kind as he bade her welcome.

"Father, I am alone but for her—she is my child. You are lonely and need me. I will stay with you and keep your wigwam. I will be your daughter again, only let us come to you. Let us both come."

The old chief turned from her, and Angeline waited long and anxiously for the words she hoped to hear. They came at last. Quietly and tersely he promised her protection. It cost him an effort, but Angeline knew that, come what would, her position as her father's daughter was assured.

She turned to leave the wigwam, but was intercepted by someone entering. She stepped back, but the newcomer had recognized her. It was Martin.

"You, Angeline!"

Some long suppressed emotion leaped within her. She came forward, all the fervor of her nature shining in her eyes. It was come to her at last—that subtle something that had been wanting during the long years. She knew now what it had been that had given her courage to court danger and repulse, that had impelled her to return. It was the vivifying hope of love.

The moment was a short one, but in it Angeline lived years—years of hope, comfort and joy.

"Martin, have a care!"

The words of the chief were too late. Already a stinging blow had left its mark on Angeline's cheek—another and another. Therese, terrified, drew her mother back.

"So you have come back after all these years to mock me—bringing your white-faced child to shame you." His voice was hoarse, his eyes lurid with passion, and the muscles of his face worked convulsively. "You promised me, yet you ran off in the night with a paleface. I might have been chief with your father—Squanim would never have taken you had he known. But you were false to me, you left your father lonely—you despised your people."

The old chief laid a forcible hand upon the infuriated man, and motioned Angeline to go.

She went out into the night followed by Therese. The moon in all its soft radiance looked pityingly down. The smooth waters of the Sound reflected many a shadow. Angeline looked out upon it all. Something seemed to have died within her. No emotion stirred at the familiar sight—yet the calmness and the still, penetrating beauty had their quieting influence upon her. She bowed her head, and Therese heard her mutter: "It is night. It always comes in the night."

Angeline's return after so long an absence created a profound sensation among her people, but she was indifferent alike to their curiosity or their sympathy, their notice or their aversion. She found many changes, but reconciled herself to them all. Her father's household affairs received her former faithful attention, and Therese, already a tall and handsome maiden, became the source of much gratification to her. Even the old chief found her useful, as in the frequent dealings with the whites her knowledge of their language and her ability to read and write made her a valuable interpreter and mediator. Perhaps this was Angeline's greatest solace, as it certainly was a marked distinction.

The young men of the tribe paid Therese much attention and sought her favor, but she treated them pretty much alike. She favored this one, then that one, and laughed good-naturedly at them all. The elders looked on in amusement and wonder. Her good-nature kept her in touch with them all, her keenness and wit enlivened them, while her accomplishments established her superiority. Could she have been satisfied with what her mother's people had to offer her, her fate might have been a comparatively safe and happy one; but the alien blood told in her.

With a mother's insight Angeline perceived this, and trembled for the girl when the white men from the settlements favored Therese with their familiar notice. Untutored savage that she was,

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 15.]

POTATOES.

We have made the handling of Potatoes a "specialty" for many years and have a large trade. Can take care of all that can be shipped us. We give the best service—sixteen years experience—first-class salesmen.

Ship your stock to us and get full Chicago market value.
Reference—Bank of Commerce, Chicago.

WM. H. THOMPSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
166 So. Water St., Chicago.



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



FERMENTUM

The Only Reliable

COMPRESSED YEAST

Sold in this market for the past Fifteen Years.

Far Superior to any other.
Correspondence or Sample Order Solicited.
Endorsed Wherever Used.

JOHN SMYTH, Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Telephone 566.

106 Kent St.



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



OYSTERS!

THE P. & B. BRAND WILL PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS—
—INCREASE YOUR TRADE—AND MAKE YOU MONEY—
THREE FEATURES THAT COMMEND THEM TO YOUR
NOTICE. SOLD BY ALL GRAND RAPIDS JOBBERS—
PACKED BY

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

WE ARE THE PEOPLE

Who Can Sell you an A No. 1 Article of

Pure Buckwheat Flour

At a Moderate Price. A Postal card will bring quotations and sample.

A. SCHENCK & SON,
ELSIE, MICH

AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE STATE.

Manton—C. H. Bostick succeeds Dr. J. C. Bostick in the drug business.

Belding—Whitford & Martin succeed Mr. Martin in the meat business.

Stanton—Crusoe Bros. have purchased the dry goods stock of A. Levitt.

Newberry—Frank Brabant has sold his grocery business to Jones & Park.

Saginaw—R. H. Rice succeeds Rice & Sowatsky in the furniture business.

Cadillac—John Carr has purchased the bazaar business of F. H. Bush & Co.

Leslie—Bickhart Bros. succeed J. L. Bickhart in the flouring mill business.

Ayr—Gideon Noel has removed his general business from Goodhart to this place.

Crystal Falls—Hollister & Co. succeed Kitchen & Hollow in the harness business.

Lansing—Fuller Bros. are succeeded by Frank C. Brisbin in the grocery business.

Grand Ledge—Spencer & Kimball succeed McRoberts Bros. in the meat business.

Negaunee—Henry Johnson has removed his baking business to Duluth, Minn.

Marquette—Arthur H. Palmer has purchased the bazaar stock of Thompson & Russell.

Wyandotte—G. W. Bloodgood & Co. have purchased the hardware stock of E. N. Clark.

Mt. Pleasant—J. C. Freeman is succeeded by T. R. Palmer in the jewelry business.

Coloma—J. M. Hudson has sold his hardware and implement stock to Platt & Worden.

Shaftsbury—D. Marsh succeeds J. G. Marsh & Son in general trade and the grain business.

Port Huron—DeSteiger & Vaughn succeed DeSteiger Bros. in the musical instrument business.

Waldron—W. M. Robinson & Co., bankers and general dealers, have removed to Pawnee City, Neb.

Detroit—Rosenfield, Monroe & Co. will be succeeded by Kuttner, Rosenfield & Co. in the wholesale notion business.

Bancroft—W. R. Sutton, who has been in the livery business here for years, has sold to Phillips & Billings, of this place.

Belding—Harriet S. Leonard has sold her grocery stock to A. M. Neuffer and A. E. Gill and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Neuffer & Co.

Rockford—Neal McMillan has sold that portion of his drug stock not destroyed by fire to Hessler Bros. and W. W. Forrest and will not re-engage in the drug business.

Pierston—C. E. Coburn, who has been engaged in the grocery business at Pierston for the past nine years, has sold his stock to S. E. Bush & Co., who have consolidated it with their own stock.

Evart—C. V. Priest & Co. have moved their stock of general merchandise to Sears. Mr. Priest was the pioneer merchant at Sears, and came to Evart from there about two years ago, and now returns to his early field.

North Star—Gardner Bros. were all ready to remove their drug stock into their brick store building last Tuesday, but the high wind of that night blew in the plate glass windows, necessitating a week's delay in the removal.

Rodney—Barry & Co.'s general stock

has been sold to the Mecosta Lumber Co. and will be removed to the site of the Lumber Co.'s plant on the Chippewa River, east of Mecosta, and operated in connection with the mills there.

Cheboygan—The H. Chambers & Co. boot and shoe stock has been purchased by James Yeon, who has had charge of one of the departments in the general store of E. N. Loud & Co., Au Sable, for the past five years. Mr. Chambers has received a commission to organize Macabee tents in Iowa and Minnesota and has already entered upon the work.

Reed City—Robert F. Armstrong has leased of the McClellan estate the store building now occupied by Henry Seymour and will take possession of the same January 1, at which time he will put in a full line of men's shoes. The business dates from March, 1885, when Mr. Armstrong and the late D. M. McClellan formed a copartnership under the style of McClellan & Co. and purchased the clothing stock of Henry Seymour. On the death of Mr. McClellan, two years later, Mrs. McClellan assumed the partnership interest, continuing in that capacity two years, when Mr. Armstrong purchased the interest of his partner, since which time he has conducted the business alone. Every year has shown an increase in the business done and the removal to larger quarters will probably augment his trade to a marked extent.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Bailey—The hardware stock of the Minnick Manufacturing Co. has been purchased by Audrey Walker.

Adrian—Churchill & Co. have merged their roller mill business into a stock company under the style of the Washington Milling Co. The corporation has a capital stock of \$20,000.

Ludington—The E. G. Whitacre Manufacturing Co., to manufacture turned and enameled woods, has been organized by E. G. Whitacre, W. E. Cartier and H. S. Fuller. Capital stock, \$75,000.

Saginaw—George B. Wiggins has started a town in Gladwin county called Highwood. He has platted 130 acres and is erecting a number of cottages. He runs a sawmill and two camps, and owns a number of thousand acres of land that will be cleared of timber and then converted into farms.

Bay City—It is almost impossible to obtain cars for lumber shipping, and the mills on the line of the railroads are worse off, if anything could be, than the mill men here. It is a great set-back to trade, but there seems to be no remedy and kicking long ago ceased to awaken the railroad managers to a sense of the condition of things.

Manistee—Manistee still holds her own in the salt producing line, and comes to the front with 125,323 barrels for October, out of a total for the State of 376,950 barrels. November will also probably hold up to this average, but after that there will be a cessation of manufacture till spring, when they will be able to again get rid of some of their product. For the past month a good many of the mills have been piling their surplus of salt in the open air, having their storage sheds full, but the weather is getting bad for that kind of work.

Marquette—The Cleveland Sawmill Co. is making arrangements for extensive improvements this winter. It will erect a large warehouse and supply store near

the mill and will make this the base of supplies for the woods. It has purchased a steam pile driver and will build this winter two pile dams on the upper river, as well as piling a channel from deep water on Lake Superior to the lowest point at which logs are drawn over the dam into the mill pond. This will enable the concern to handle logs secured by purchase from various points on the lake. A new dock is also projected east of the present pier, to be filled in solid, thus serving as a breakwater for the present dock.

Saginaw—The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co. has purchased 40,000,000 feet of selected logs from the Merrill-Ring Co. to be cut on the Georgian Bay tract of the latter company. Ten million feet are to be delivered the coming year and 15,000,000 feet annually for two years thereafter. These logs are to come to the Saginaw river to be manufactured, and with the stock of 25,000,000 that the Saginaw concern is cutting on its own timber limits, will give a stock for next season. The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co. has manufactured 35,000,000 feet this season, partially stocking two mills besides its own, and has shipped by rail 26,000,000 feet. The company has about 12,000,000 feet on hand, but it is nearly all too green to ship, and it has had some difficulty in filling orders.

Alpena—The mills of Comstock Bros. and E. O. Avery have gone out of commission for the season. The others will probably run until the river freezes. The season has been a profitable one to mill men, and in the matter of output a fairly good showing will be made when the books are balanced at the close. Work in the woods is well under way, and the mill firms will secure a full stock for next season. Stocks of manufactured lumber have sold more readily this season than in many years, and in Norway particularly there has been a material advance in prices, while the stuff has had a ready sale. There has been shipped from Alpena over 170,000,000 feet of lumber, 5,000,000 lath, 409,000 cedar posts and 552,000 railway ties. The work of cutting cedar is being actively pushed, and it is expected that the output the coming winter will be the largest on record at this point.

Business Changes at Hudson.

Hudson, Nov. 19—C. W. Crandall has opened a grocery store and meat market. N. A. Page has purchased Chas. B. Crandall's meat market.

J. K. Boies & Co. have sold their grain business to the Hudson Grain Co.

A new banking house has been organized at Pontiac, to be known as the Oakland County Savings Bank. The officers are B. G. Stout, President; A. C. Baldwin, Vice-President; C. W. French, of Muir, Cashier; D. H. Power, of Fowler, Assistant Cashier. The capital stock is \$50,000.

WINDOW DRESSING
DECORATING.

XMAS

Everybody can dress his show windows and decorate his store for the Holidays with the aid of my Xmas Pamphlet, mailed on receipt of 75 cents.

HARRY HARMAN,
Window Dresser, Decorator and Window
Supplies,
Room 1204 The Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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.

I WILL EXCHANGE \$3,000 WORTH OF real estate for general stock of merchandise of about that size. Will give good exchange. Box 327, Stanton, Mich. 613

FOR SALE—NICE CLEAN GENERAL STOCK and fixtures, invoicing about \$5,000, located fifteen miles from Allegan and twenty-five from Grand Rapids. In village of 200 inhabitants and excellent surrounding farming country. Creamery and cheese factory just located. The best of reasons for selling. Address F. Goodman & Co., Burnips Corners, Mich. 614

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to retire from the drug business and devote his entire time to the manufacturing of his family remedies. I have a complete and clean stock of drugs and everything belonging to first-class drug store, good location, a paying business, will give easy terms or a big discount for cash. Apply at my store, 142 Ellisworth avenue. Geo. G. Stoketee, druggist. 615

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST OF A 100 barrel steam roller flour mill in the best wheat section in Central Michigan; county seat; two railroads; custom trade sixty thousand bushels yearly; fuel cheap. Will take \$1,000 stock or furniture as part payment. Reasons for selling, bad health. For particulars address No. 616 care Michigan Tradesman. 616

GREAT BARGAIN—A DEPARTMENT STORE in this city, stocked with tinware, crockery, woodenware, candy, tobacco, notions, hardware and almost everything except boots, shoes, dry goods and drugs. This is a new, double store, glass front, never before occupied. Cheap rent. Long lease if desired. No near competition. Excellent location for a drug store in connection. Can reduce stock to \$400 or \$300. Cause for selling, "The failure of the other fellow to come to time." Address Department store, care Tradesman. 617

FOR SALE—LARGE PACKING BUSINESS and meat market with tools and fixtures, including horses and wagons, brick block 22 feet front on main street, ice house and 20 acres of land, with slaughter house. This business and property is in Ovid, Mich. Address L. C. Townsend, Allen Bennett Block, Jackson Mich. 606

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR grocery stock—New house, barn and store building in Kalamazoo; lot 4x8; buildings are worth price asked for entire place. Address A. B. C. Kalamazoo, Mich. 589

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE 80 ACRES hardwood timber land in Oceana county for stock of general merchandise. Address No. 610, care Michigan Tradesman. 610

FOR SALE—BEST PAYING DRUG STORE in Grand Rapids. Address No. 612, care Michigan Tradesman. 611

FOR SALE—A GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF hardware in a booming city of 5,000, in the center of the finest farming country in the State. Stock will invoice about \$9,000. Can reduce on short notice. Reason for selling, other business. Address No. 604, care Michigan Tradesman. 604

FOR SALE—CLEAN NEW STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, shoes, groceries, cigars, tobaccos and confectionery, located in one of the best business towns in Michigan. Doing over \$2,500 per month spot cash business. Not a dollar of credit. Stock will invoice about \$5,000. Address No. 594, care Michigan Tradesman. 594

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 per ones who mean business. No others need apply. No. 556, care Michigan Tradesman. 556

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON the hill, worth \$4,000 to exchange for clean stock of shoes, groceries or general merchandise. Address No. 62, care Telfer Spice Co. 609

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 300 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

WANTED—PRACTICAL PRINTER WHO IS familiar with job work and capable of editing a country weekly, to start a newspaper in a live town. No competition. Applicant must have at least \$500 cash or its equivalent. If you mean business, address No. 605, care Michigan Tradesman. 605

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

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

The Frank Triel grocery stock at 152 North Division street has passed into the hands of James Corukin.

Hutchinson & Bro. have opened a grocery store at Kalamazoo. The Olney & Judson Grocer Co. furnished the stock.

Fred Pegler, meat dealer at 19 and 21 South Division street, has put in a line of groceries. Musselman & Widdicomb furnished the stock.

S. A. Watt has sold his grocery stock at the corner of Wealthy avenue and Henry street to E. M. Stickney, who was engaged in general trade at Paris for over twenty years.

The Mecosta Lumber Co., which has purchased the general stock of Barry & Co., at Rodney, and removed it to a point on the Chippewa River, near this place, has added a line of hardware. Foster, Stevens & Co. furnished the stock.

H. W. Reed has removed his grocery stock from 93 Fremont street to the corner of Logan and Henry streets. The vacated store will be occupied by Mull Bros. as a meat market and grocery store, the Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co. furnished the latter stock.

Purely Personal.

M. W. Tucker, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tucker Mercantile Co., at Sumner, was in town a couple of days last week. He was looking for power and planing mill machinery for the lumber department of his company at Ithaca.

C. C. Bunting leaves this evening for Hamburg, New York., where he will spend Thanksgiving with his mother. His brother, who is Manager of the Hamburg Canning Co., was elected Congressman at the recent election by 1,600 majority.

David Vinton, senior member of the firm of D. Vinton & Son, general dealers and sawmill operators at Williamsburg, was in town a couple of days last week. Mr. Vinton is anxious to secure some hardwood industry for Williamsburg and will offer excellent inducements in the way of mill site and water power to the right sort of an enterprise.

Nelson Hower, the Mendon druggist, writes THE TRADESMAN as follows: "I wagered a horse with Cornelius Crawford on the result of the election and lost. I tendered him the horse on the occasion of his last visit to Mendon, but he declined to take him, on the ground that he would have to be double blanketed to keep the straw from blowing out of him. I insist on his taking the winnings of his wager, and I hereby give him due notice that unless the horse is removed from my barn by Dec. 1, I shall ship him to the Grand Rapids glue factory."

David Holmes, for several years past manager of the mercantile interests of the West Michigan Lumber Co., at Woodville, has removed to Elk Rapids and taken the management of the Elk Rapids Iron Co.'s store. The selection is a happy one for the Iron Co., as Mr. Holmes is one of the closest buyers in the country and possesses remarkable judgment in the selection of goods and excellent taste in arranging and displaying his stock. Under Mr. Holmes' management, the Dexter & Noble store will take rank among the great mercantile establishments of the country.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

Gripsack Brigade.

"Windy" Williams, who covers the trade of the Saginaw Valley for P. Lorillard & Co., met with a serious accident at Detroit on the 7th, which will lay him up for some time.

S. A. Goss succeeds Chas. E. Stuart as traveling representative for the I. M. Clark Grocery Co. Mr. Stuart has removed to Schoolcraft and taken the position of Assistant Cashier for the Kalamazoo County Bank.

Chas. E. Watson (Eaton, Lyon & Co.) met with a severe accident at Owosso last week, resulting from falling down an area stairway in front of his hotel. No bones were broken but he was so badly shaken up that it was necessary to send a well man on from the store to assist him in his work.

John Roney, one of the pioneer commercial travelers of Michigan, who for several years has been connected with Moran, Fitzimons & Co., wholesale grocers at Detroit, has taken the Eastern agency for the Globe Tobacco Co. and left Detroit last Sunday for New York city, where he will make his headquarters. His former employers presented him with a check representing a handsome sum, while the employees of the house gave him a valuable gold-headed cane.

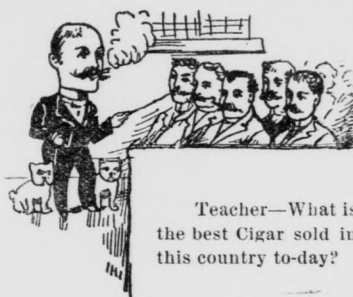
The Grocery Market.

Sugar—The market is unchanged, and there are no indications of a change, either upward or downward.

Oranges—The fruit so far received has come in green, but the quality is improving from day to day.

Lemons—In fair supply. Prices are gradually lowering.

Coffee—The market continues to advance on nearly all grades, some of which have been cornered by large handlers. Manufacturers of package brands have advanced their quotations $\frac{1}{8}$ c.



Teacher—What is the best Cigar sold in this country to-day?

Class (in chorus)—

Ben Hur!

10c or 3 for 25c.

Made on Honor!

Sold on Merit!

ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER.

GEO. MOEBS & CO.,

Manufacturers,

DETROIT. CHICAGO.

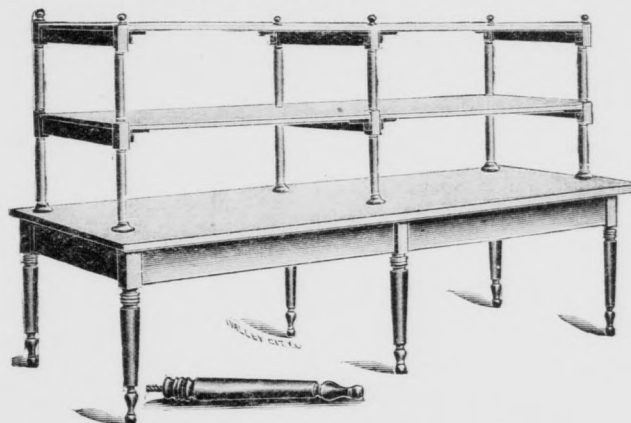
CINSENC ROOT.

We pay the highest price for it. Address

PECK BROS., Wholesale Druggists
GRAND RAPIDS

CHOCOLATE COOLER CO,

Manufacturers of



Combination Store Tables and Shelving.

The most complete knock down tables and shelving ever offered to the trade. The salient features are uniformity of construction, combining strength and neatness, economy of room, convenience in shipping and setting up. It will be to your best interest to correspond with us. Prices reasonable. When in the city call at the office and see sample.

Office 315 Michigan Trust Building. Factory 42 Mill St.

THE FALCON.



FALCON No. 1—Gentlemen's Road Wheel,
FALCONESS—Ladies' Road Wheel,
FALCON JR.—Boys' and Girls' Road Wheel,

\$115.00
100.00
50.00

All fitted with Pneumatic Tires. Finest Steel material. Best workmanship.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

THE YOST MANUFACTURING CO.,
YOST'S STATION, TOLEDO, OHIO.

BARCUS BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CIRCULAR



Equalled by few and excelled by none. All our saws are made of the best steel by the most skillful workmen and all saws warranted. Burnt saws made good as new for one-fourth the list price of new saws. All kinds of

Saw Repairing

Done as cheap as can be done consistent with good work. Lumber saws fitted up ready for use without extra charge. No charge for boxing or drayage. Write for prices and discounts.

MUSKEGON,

MICHIGAN.

Some Negative Traits of the True Merchant.

From the Keystone.

A little boy once defined "salt" as "the stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put any of it on." This delightful definition suggests that what not to do is as important a question in developing a success as the question of what to do; and suggests, also, that the negative qualities in a merchant's equipment may be as necessary to consider as his positive acquisitions.

Let us name, then, some of these valuable negative methods of the proper merchant, confining ourselves to mental characteristics and ignoring, for the present, practical details:

He does not pretend to know everything; he conveys the impression to his customer that he absorbs wisdom from that customer on all subjects outside his vocation.

He does not dispute with the customer; for he knows that "to win the argument is to lose the sale?"

He is not brusque to strangers. He cannot fathom the stranger's business in advance, and may possibly close the door to a good buyer.

He does not boast of his extravagancies. There are more men of economical habits in the world than there are spendthrift fools, and it is always well to "tie to" the good opinion of the good housekeeper.

He does not interrupt; does not look bored.

He does not call people "cranks" who disagree with him; for he knows that everybody, including himself, is a crank to some degree.

He is not fussy and demonstrative in his forms of politeness; and therein shows that he is well bred.

He is not ungenerous in his comments on competitors. He recognizes the wit of "damning with faint praise;" possibly he even goes further, and praises to the point that carries a conviction to the mind of the listener that such generous mention of a rival could only issue from assured prosperity.

He is not insensible to the advantage of "keeping in" with society leaders, especially of the gentler sex. He knows the value of this potent medium of advertising.

He is not—so many things, that it would be safe to state, comprehensively, in describing the true merchant: he is not unlike the true man.

Importance of Obeying Instructions.

Several years ago the Rothschilds held a large quantity of cotton in New Orleans which they instructed their agent in that city to sell when cotton should reach a certain price. The agent, believing that the price of cotton would go beyond the figure named by his employers, held on till he was able to sell it at a price which netted \$40,000 more than he would have got for it if he had obeyed his orders from London. He joyfully informed his employers of his success, supposing they would share his satisfaction at the result. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when he received a reply saying in substance: "The \$40,000 you made by disobeying your instructions is not ours. It is yours. Take it. Mr. X., your successor, starts for New Orleans to-day." At first thought it might seem like a strange proceeding, and that very few employers would object to receiving all they could get. But there is a principle involved which justified the action of the company. Supposing, instead of making the \$40,000 by disobeying instructions, that amount had been lost. That was probably the view taken. It was not because of the gain or loss in this particular instance, but because of the loss of dependence in their employe, and the possibility of results from a future disobedience of instructions. It is always well to follow instructions, for, in that case, no blame for consequences is possible. The printer's rule, to "Follow the copy if it takes you out of the window," is a pretty good rule to adopt in any business, and, if the agent follows instructions, he is safe in the event of any trouble which may be the result.

Use Tradesman or Superior Coupons.

Dry Goods Price Current.

| UNBLEACHED COTTONS. | | DEMINS. | |
|------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Adriatic | 7 | Amoskeag | 12 1/2 |
| Argyle | 6 | " 9 oz. | 13 1/2 |
| Atlanta A.A. | 6 | " brown | 13 |
| Atlantic A. | 6 1/2 | Andover | 11 1/2 |
| " H. | 6 1/2 | Beaver Creek A.A. | 10 |
| " D. | 6 | " BB. | 9 |
| " LL. | 5 | Boston Mfg Co. br. | 7 |
| Amory | 6 1/2 | " blue | 8 1/2 |
| Archery Bunting | 4 | Columbian XXX br. | 10 |
| Beaver Dam A.A. | 5 1/2 | " d & twist | 10 1/2 |
| Blackstone O. 32 | 5 | " XXX bl. | 19 |
| Black Crow | 6 | GINGHAM. | |
| Black Rock | 6 | Amoskeag | 7 1/2 |
| Boot | 6 | " Persian dress | 8 1/2 |
| Capital A. | 5 1/2 | " Canton | 8 1/2 |
| Cavanat V. | 5 1/2 | " AFC. | 10 1/2 |
| Chapman cheese cl. | 3 1/2 | " Teazle | 10 1/2 |
| Clifton C.R. | 5 1/2 | " Angola | 10 1/2 |
| Comet | 6 1/2 | " Persian | 8 1/2 |
| Dwight Star | 6 1/2 | Arlington staple | 6 1/2 |
| Clifton C.C.C. | 6 1/2 | Arasapha fancy | 4 1/2 |
| BLEACHED COTTONS. | | Bates Warwick dress | 8 1/2 |
| A B C. | 8 1/2 | " staples | 6 1/2 |
| Amazon | 8 1/2 | Centennial | 10 1/2 |
| Amsburg | 7 | Criterion | 10 1/2 |
| Art Cambric | 10 | Cumberland staple | 5 1/2 |
| Blackstone A.A. | 7 | Cumberland | 5 |
| Beats All | 4 1/2 | Essex | 4 1/2 |
| Boston | 12 | Elfin | 7 1/2 |
| Cabot | 7 | Everett classics | 8 1/2 |
| Cabot, % | 6 1/2 | Exposition | 7 1/2 |
| Charter Oak | 5 1/2 | Glenarie | 6 1/2 |
| Conway W. | 7 1/2 | Glenarven | 6 1/2 |
| Cleveland | 7 1/2 | Glenwood | 7 1/2 |
| Dwight Anchor | 8 1/2 | Hampton | 6 1/2 |
| " shorts | 8 | Johnson Chalon cl | 5 |
| Edwards | 6 | " Indigo blue | 9 1/2 |
| Empire | 7 | " zephyrs | 16 |
| Farwell | 7 1/2 | GRAIN BAGS. | |
| Fruit of the Loom | 8 1/2 | Amoskeag | 16 1/2 |
| Fitchville | 7 1/2 | Stark | 19 1/2 |
| First Prize | 7 | American | 16 |
| Fruit of the Loom % | 7 1/2 | THREADS. | |
| Fairmount | 4 1/2 | Clark's Mile End | 45 |
| Full Value | 6 1/2 | Coats' J. & P. | 45 |
| HALF BLEACHED COTTONS. | | Holyoke | 22 1/2 |
| Cabot | 7 | KNITTING COTTON. | |
| Farwell | 8 | White, Colored. | |
| CANTON FLANNEL. | | No. 6 | 33 |
| Unbleached | 4 1/2 | " 8 | 34 |
| Housewife | 5 1/2 | " 10 | 35 |
| " B | 5 | " 12 | 36 |
| " C | 5 1/2 | CAMBRICS. | |
| " D | 6 | Slater | 4 1/2 |
| " E | 6 1/2 | White Star | 4 1/2 |
| " F | 6 1/2 | Kid Glove | 4 1/2 |
| " G | 7 | Newmarket | 4 1/2 |
| " H | 7 1/2 | RED FLANNEL. | |
| " I | 7 1/2 | Fireman | 32 1/2 |
| " J | 8 | Creedmore | 27 1/2 |
| " K | 8 1/2 | Talbot XXX | 30 |
| " L | 9 1/2 | Nameless | 27 1/2 |
| " M | 10 | MIXED FLANNEL. | |
| " N | 10 1/2 | Red & Blue, plaid | 40 |
| " O | 11 1/2 | Union R. | 22 1/2 |
| " P | 14 | Windsor | 18 1/2 |
| CARPET WARE. | | 6 oz Western | 20 |
| Peerless, white | 17 1/2 | Union B | 22 1/2 |
| colored | 19 1/2 | DOMEST FLANNEL. | |
| Integrity | 18 1/2 | Nameless | 8 @ 9 1/4 |
| DRESS GOODS. | | " 8 1/4 @ 10 | 12 1/4 |
| Hamilton | 8 | CANNAS AND PADDING. | |
| " 9 | 9 | Slater | 9 1/4 |
| " 10 | 10 | " Brown | 9 1/4 |
| G G Cashmere | 20 | " 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 |
| Nameless | 16 | " 11 1/4 | 11 1/4 |
| " 18 | 18 | " 12 1/4 | 12 1/4 |
| " 35 | 35 | " 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| CORSETS. | | DUCKS. | |
| Coraline | 85 50 | Severin, 8 oz. | 9 1/2 |
| Schilling's | 9 00 | Mayland, 8 oz. | 10 1/2 |
| Davis Walsts | 9 00 | Greenwood, 7 1/2 oz. | 9 1/2 |
| Grand Rapids | 4 50 | Greenwood, 8 oz. | 11 1/2 |
| CORSET JEANS. | | Boston, 8 oz. | 10 1/2 |
| Armory | 6 1/2 | WADDINGS. | |
| Androscoggin | 7 1/2 | White, doz | 25 |
| Biddeford | 6 | Colored, doz | 30 |
| Brunswick | 5 1/2 | SILKES. | |
| PRINTS. | | Slater, Iron Cross | 8 |
| Allen turkey reds | 6 | " Red Cross | 9 |
| " robes | 6 | " Best | 10 1/2 |
| " pink & purple | 6 | " Best AA | 12 1/2 |
| " buffs | 6 | L | 7 1/2 |
| " pink checks | 6 | G | 8 1/2 |
| " staples | 6 | SEWING SILK. | |
| " shirtings | 4 1/2 | Corticeil, doz | 75 |
| American fancy | 5 1/2 | twist, doz | 37 1/2 |
| American indigo | 6 | 50 yd, doz | 37 1/2 |
| American shirtings | 4 1/2 | HOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS. | |
| Argentine Grays | 5 | No 1 Bk & White | 10 |
| Anchor Shirts | 5 | " 2 | 12 |
| Arnold | 6 1/2 | " 3 | 12 |
| Arnold Merino | 6 | No 2—20, M C | 50 |
| " long cloth B. 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | " 3—15, S C | 45 |
| " C. 8 1/4 | 8 1/4 | COTTON TAPE. | |
| " century cloth 7 | 7 | No 2 White & Bk | 12 |
| " gold seal | 10 1/4 | " 4 | 15 |
| " green seal TR 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | " 6 | 18 |
| " yellow seal | 11 1/4 | SAFETY PINS. | |
| " serge | 11 1/4 | No 2 | 28 |
| " Turkey red | 10 1/4 | No 3 | 36 |
| Ballou solid black | 5 | NEEDLES—PER M. | |
| " colors | 5 1/2 | A. James | 140 |
| Bengal blue, green | 5 1/2 | Crowley's | 135 |
| red and orange | 5 1/2 | Marshall's | 135 |
| Berlin solids | 5 1/2 | TABLE OIL CLOTH. | |
| " oil blue | 6 1/2 | 5-4-2-25 | 6-4-3-25-4-1-95 |
| " green | 6 1/2 | " 2-10 | 3-10 |
| " Foulards | 7 | COTTON TWINES. | |
| " red % | 9 1/4 | Cotton Sall Twine | 28 |
| " 44 | 10 | Crown | 12 |
| " 3-4XXXX | 12 | Domestic | 18 1/2 |
| Cochecho fancy | 6 | Anchor | 16 |
| " madders | 6 | Bristol | 13 |
| " XX twills | 6 1/2 | Cherry Valley | 13 |
| " solids | 5 1/2 | IX L | 18 1/2 |
| TICKETS. | | PLAID OSNABURGS. | |
| Amoskeag A.C.A. | 12 1/2 | Alabama | 6 1/2 |
| Hamilton N | 7 1/2 | Alamaunce | 6 1/2 |
| " D. | 8 1/2 | Augusta | 7 1/2 |
| " Awning | 11 | Ar sapha | 6 |
| Farmer | 8 | Georgia | 6 1/2 |
| First Prize | 11 1/2 | Granite | 5 1/2 |
| Lenox Mills | 18 | Haw River | 5 |
| COTTON DUAL. | | Haw J. | 5 |
| Atlanta, D | 6 1/2 | Wales Goodyear Rubbers. | |
| Boot | 6 1/2 | Woonsocket Rubbers, | |
| Clifton, K | 6 1/2 | Felt Boots and Alaska Socks. | |

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1892.

CIVILIZATION AND NERVES.

The present era is said by medical men to be especially the age of nervous diseases. Herr Bilsinger, the distinguished German physiologist, has prepared an article on the subject for the *Popular Science Monthly*, opening with the following sentence: "The signature of our age is a thin-blooded, nervous generation, with an alarming increase in the number of persons confined in lunatic asylums, while the numbers suffering from nervous diseases is very large and constantly growing." He lays the blame for all this on exciting influences, due to the sharp competitions in the struggles of daily life; in the fact that by means of the press and the telegraph the people are brought into closer contact with all the sensational events of the whole world; in the clatter of railroads and the driving of factories; in the exacting demands of the schools upon the immature mental faculties of young persons and children; in the pressure and exigencies of business and the exactions of social life.

But, worst of all, are the remedies which are commonly adopted by the sufferers themselves. Instead of resting body and brain by abstention from exertion and sources of deleterious excitement, they brace up with stimulants and poisonous drugs. We are told of cigars and cigarettes made of tobacco steeped in tinctures of opium. We are told of beer made bitter with strychnine and whiskey dosed with nerve tonics. Even the soda water dispensers advertise nerve bracing drinks. Then the hypodermic syringe for injecting opiates into the circulation of the blood has ceased to be a resource of the medical practitioner. It is now a pocket companion to all classes of nervous patients. Even the most ignorant of the sufferers is acquainted with it as a common means of self-treatment.

Without doubt the situation is serious, and the evils which have created it are constantly growing in magnitude. Not only do they work their ruinous effect upon the present generation, but the children born under such conditions must inherit the most complicated forms of nervous weakness.

Nervous disorders are practically unknown among rude and primitive races. They are the peculiar penalty which a high degree of civilization and luxury imposes on the most advanced peoples, and while there may be some new forms among them, these disorders are practically the same as those which infested the Babylonians, Greeks, Romans and other once dominating races and wrought their downfall. As for the exhausting and debilitating vices, the people of the present age are, fortunately for their credit and reputation, far behind the ancients, who had sounded the depths of every luxurious infamy. Then, in the matter of drugs the Orientals from the earliest times possessed a knowledge of the properties of opium, of hasheesh or Indian hemp, of betel and the kola nut.

All these highly civilized people were overthrown by the rude and barbarous hordes that had formerly quailed before the power of organization and enlightenment, but who found in the luxurious and effeminate nations of the highest state of advancement, easy conquests and helpless victims. When nervous diseases become the chief morbid characteristic of any people, the power they wield and the place they occupy among the nations will soon be lost to them. They will succumb to the attacks of any ruder and more vigorous race that seriously assaults them.

NOW FOR ELECTRO-HEATING.

The wonderful and manifold powers of electricity are not all utilized yet, if indeed they have been discovered.

We use the electrical force for transmitting intelligence; for illumination; for propelling machinery; as a remedial agent in the cure of disease; for plating one metal upon another; for recording and reproducing at will articulate speech and other sounds, and for many other purposes less commonly known. But there is another field for the use of electricity which has not yet been properly occupied. This is the employment of the force for heating purposes.

The method of generating heat with the electric current is quite simple. All that is required is to retard the progression of the current, and at the point of obstruction is produced a degree of heat always proportioned to the intensity of the electric force and the amount of the obstruction. The heating power is plainly observed in the case of the burning of an arc light.

Illumination, as well as heating, is effected by obstructing the current. By forcing the electricity to pass through the carbon points, which it does with great difficulty, the electricity breaks out into flame the most brilliant and heat the most intense. Such a heat is, of course, necessary for the smelting of ores and the welding and other working of metals, and there is little practical difficulty in adapting it to such purposes. Only the question of cost is to be considered. Is it cheaper to produce the required heat with the combustion of coal, or is it better to reserve the coal for moving the machinery which generates the electricity and accomplish the smelting with electric heat?

These are questions which are to be answered and will be tested on their practical merits, and it is really surprising that more attention has not already been given to the subject than has been reported. Since it has been demonstrated

that the highest degree of heat attainable by physical means can be readily produced by electrical apparatus, it is plain that lesser temperatures can be obtained and regulated, and this fact suggests a complete system of electrical house-warming and for cooking.

The whole thing is entirely feasible, and the day is not far distant when we will have, in addition to the electric light and power companies, electro-heating establishments which will supply caloric for the heating of houses and for kitchen purposes. That will be indeed a happy time. There will be no more winter morning strivings to kindle a fire which refuses to burn, no more worrying with ashes under the grate or dust on all the furniture. It will only be necessary to touch a button and another fellow at the heat factory will do the rest.

We here throw out these suggestions free of cost, willing that others may enrich themselves if only they will put into operation an efficient and economical device to abolish the coal scuttle and the dustpan.

A NATIONAL LABOR EXCHANGE.

A project has been suggested in London to establish a National Labor Exchange, with branch offices in each manufacturing center, to keep registers of all unemployed men, with a memorandum of their trades and other information which may be valuable in the maintenance of the system.

In this way it will be possible, in case of a demand for laborers in a particular trade, for any point in the United Kingdom, that the men can be reached at once and gotten together to be sent to the place needed. If such a system were in use, cotton mill hands, iron workers, miners or work people of any sort could be secured at short notice and sent to fill orders without delay.

This should be done without expense to the men, and in this respect would be unlike the ordinary labor agencies. In England it may be made a government institution, and there seems to be no reason why it should not. In a country where a hundred thousand men are out of employment at the same time, some such arrangement would be wise and beneficial, for it is a great boon to an unemployed man who wants to work, to know with the least delay possible that he can secure employment. The labor question demands the highest statesmanship.

The employees on the street railways of New Orleans were working twelve hours a day for \$50 a month on a yearly contract. Before the contract was six months old, they went out on a "sympathy strike," and when they were ordered back to work by the strike committee they were given the option of working sixteen hours a day for \$40 a month or remaining idle. THE TRADESMAN considers it criminal to ask any man to labor sixteen hours a day, regularly, but the result of the strike in question is significant as showing the tendency of all unjustifiable strikes conducted of late years. If men will subordinate their independence and barter away their manhood, by placing themselves under the tyranny of trade unions, they must eat the bitter bread of repentance and expect no mercy from employers whom they have antagonized and attempted to ruin.

Use Tradesman or Superior Coupons.

POSSIBLE TARIFF CHANGES.

Whatever the Democrats may ultimately attempt in the way of reducing or abolishing the duties on sugar and on binding twine, or on imported goods generally, there is little probability of such action on their part for a good while to come. Apart from the fact that any proposed interference by Congress with one vested interest benefited by a protective duty calls forth immediately the opposition of the representatives of all other interests in a similar condition, the necessities of the Treasury are such as to forbid at present any reduction of the customs revenue and, on the contrary, to demand an increase. It is pretty well understood, though not formally acknowledged, that the national income during the current year has fallen short of the demands upon it, although, by an ingenious system of postponing the payment of claims and of appropriations, a palpable deficit has thus far been avoided. Now that the Republicans are so soon to give place to their opponents, all motive for the further concealment of the true condition of affairs has ceased to exist, and, in fact, such a concealment would not long be possible. We may expect, therefore, in the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury a statement to be made which will imperatively call for legislation to relieve his pressing needs.

Under the tariff now in force raw sugar is admitted free of duty, while upon refined sugar a duty is imposed of half a cent per pound and upward. The abolition of the old duty of three cents per pound upon raw sugar caused at one blow a loss of revenue to the country of from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 a year, besides requiring the payment of bounties on home-grown sugar to the amount of \$15,000,000 a year. A return to the old duty and the abolition of the bounty constitute the readiest means of raising the additional amount demanded by the necessities of the moment. A duty upon raw sugar would involve a readjustment of that upon the refined article, and in that readjustment the margin of profit which the American Sugar Refining Company now enjoys might be diminished, but only in this way could the value of its stock as an investment be seriously impaired.

The duty on binding twine is unimportant as an item of revenue, and its repeal, being clamorously demanded by every farmer in the country who uses twine for binding his sheaves of grain, may be accomplished. How far the repeal will diminish the profits of the National Cordage Company only those familiar with the Company's affairs can compute, but the making of twine is not the Company's whole business, and if it should be given up altogether it would not mean utter ruin.

The duty upon tin plate, which is now yielding several millions of dollars a year to the Treasury, will also probably not long survive the accession of the Democrats to the control of the Senate, which is expected to take place next March. In spite of all that the Republican speakers and writers have said in its behalf, this duty has not yet demonstrated its usefulness as a means of establishing the manufacture of tin plate in this country, and its repeal would cause no great loss to the few enterprising persons who have embarked their capital in the business. If the duty is to be repealed eventually, the sooner the repeal takes place the better, both for

the sake of these few tin plate manufacturers and for that of the consumers of the article.

To compensate the revenue for the loss of these duties, new ones might be imposed if necessary on coffee and tea, which are now free, but which, as they cannot be grown in this country, do not compete with any home product. This measure could not possibly be resisted as being in conflict with the Democratic declaration against protection, but it would be unpopular with the great multitude of consumers, and could, therefore, only be resorted to in the last extremity. Perhaps wines and liquors would bear heavier duties than those now laid upon them, and if the internal revenue tax upon whisky were correspondingly augmented, the resulting addition to the public income would be considerable. The internal tax and the customs duties upon tobacco might also be increased.

These are the changes in the tariff that suggest themselves as most likely to result from the approaching need of an increased national income. That a Democratic Congress will not revise the entire list of duties in accordance with its Chicago anti-protection declaration I maintained before the election, and I maintain it still. If the declaration were honestly carried into effect, it would involve the repeal of every duty which at present incidentally protects a home industry and the levying of duties exclusively upon articles which, like coffee, tea, and silk, are not capable of being produced in this country, or of which, like sugar and hides and wines, the country does not produce enough to supply its consumption. A measure of this nature would lead to an industrial catastrophe all over the country, and the magnitude of the interests opposed to it preclude its being ever considered.

A great deal was said during the recent political campaign, as it has often been said in other controversies between protectionists and free traders, about "a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection." The Democratic declaration at Chicago had the merit of distinctly renouncing this fallacious form of words, and as distinctly enunciating the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. There can be no such a thing as "incidental protection," consistent with a tariff for revenue only, because the essential idea of protection is exclusion and that of revenue is importation. So far as a duty imposed for revenue hinders and diminishes imports it defeats its own purpose, and if it is protective at all it tends by that very quality to stimulate the home production of the article protected, and thus eventually to reduce to nothing the importation of the competing foreign product and the revenue derived from it. Hence I repeat that if the Democrats are going to carry out thoroughly the principle they enunciated at Chicago, they must remove the customs duty from every article of which this country can produce enough for its own consumption, and levy duties exclusively upon articles of which the importation cannot be diminished by domestic industry. The mere statement of this consequence carries with it its own condemnation, and its practical embodiment in law is too remote a contingency to be considered.

It cannot be denied that the Democrats have before them a difficult task and one which will require the best talent in the country to perform. They have to pro-

vide for an expenditure enormous in amount and beyond their power immediately to diminish. If they lower existing duties, so as to stimulate importations and thus increase at the reduced rates the total amount collected, they will make enemies among the home producers of the articles which compete with those imported. If they increase the present duties and add new ones, they unavoidably, to some extent, make the duty a protection to home industry. Furthermore, the various articles upon which duties may be collected have such complicated relations to one another that a thoroughly scientific adjustment of the tariff demands widespread and accurate knowledge of all branches of business hard to find in any man, and especially so among the members of Congress. The difficulty of the adjustment is enhanced by the separation which exists, under our system of national government, between the administrative and the legislative departments. In the constitutional countries of Europe the head of the Administration is also the director of legislation. The Minister of Finance makes up his budget for a year to come, devises the means for obtaining the revenue he will require during that year, and has the necessary laws enacted. With us the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress at the beginning of its sessions are mere suggestions, with which Congress deals at its own good pleasure, and usually with a sublime indifference to the preservation of an equality between receipts and expenses. Thus it may on the one side take off duties upon which the Secretary has counted, and on the other it may vote expenditures for which he has made no provision. This discord has not as yet resulted in any serious mischief, but it will do so some time or other, and then we shall secure the needed reform.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

The Hardware Market.

General Trade—Is still of good volume and seasonable goods are moving to the satisfaction of all.

Trade is poor in all sections, and prospects for a generally successful winter's business are excellent.

Wire Nails—No change. The price remains stationary.

Bar Iron—The mills are not yet caught up with their orders, but, notwithstanding the great demand, no change has been made in price. It is doubtful now if any advance takes place.

Sleigh Shoe Steel—With winter ahead, the building of new and the repairing of old sleighs have started a demand for steel. The price starts in at 2¼ @ 2½c. a pound, according to quantity wanted.

Snow and Horse Shoes—Cold weather, hard roads and snow in many localities have started the movement in these goods. Snow shoes are, especially, in good demand. They are quoted \$4.50 to \$4.25 per keg. Horse shoes are the same price.

Building Paper—More being used than ever and at this time of the year, especially, the plain building paper used in lining cars has been in great demand. \$1.25 for plain, \$1.40 for tar paper and 55c a roll for water proof sheeting are the ruling prices.

Glass—Scarce and hard to get. The result is, prices are up, 80 to 80 and 5 is now being asked by the box and 10 per cent advance by the light.



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 Four Years—C. A. Hughes, Cheboygan.
 Expiring Jan 1—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.
 President—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
 Secretary—Jas. Vernor, Detroit.
 Treasurer—Geo. Gundrum, Ionia.
 Next meeting—Saginaw, Jan. 11.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

President—Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso.
 Vice-Presidents—L. H. L. Dodd, Buchanan; F. W. R. Perry, Detroit; W. H. Hicks, Morley.
 Treasurer—Wm. H. Dupont, Detroit.
 Secretary—C. W. Parsons, Detroit.
 Executive Committee—H. G. Coleman, Kalamazoo; Jacob Jesson, Muskegon; F. J. 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.

RHUBARB, WITH AN IMPROVED FORMULA FOR THE TINCTURE.

From the earliest times man has resorted to drugs for the alleviation of physical ills; and, though it is impossible to trace the record of numerous medicines to a remote period, we find in an old Chinese work, called the Penking, mention is made of rhubarb, which shows that at this time, long antedating the Christian era (2,700 B. C.), the Chinese were cognizant of the virtues and properties of the drug. At the present time, it is cultivated in England, France and Germany, but to the greatest extent in China, in which country the rhubarb-producing districts extend over an area embracing the country between the great Mongolian desert and the Thibet, the central provinces drained by the Hoang Ho, the mountain ranges of eastern Thibet and in the provinces of Shen-See, Honan and Sze-chuen. Of the three distinct varieties of Chinese rhubarb, the Shensi is considered the best. There are pronounced differences in the flavor, taste, etc., of these different kinds, which are said to be attributable to the dissimilarity of soil and climate in which they are cultivated rather than to the mode of production or preparation. A little practice soon enables one to distinguish the varying characteristics.

Rhubarb frequently becomes depreciated in value, and consequently the natives pay less attention to the labor of gathering and curing the root. Unless a stringent surveillance is exercised in the rejection of spurious pieces, the market is apt to be burdened with an inferior article. However, the supply of the drug in its different varieties is almost inexhaustible. About three years ago, China was visited by extreme droughts and floods, and it was feared that an alarming scarcity of rhubarb would ensue; but the rhubarb area embraces such an extended tract of country that no natural calamity has ever totally caused a failure in the supply of all the varieties.

In England, Rheum officinale and Rheum raphaniticum are cultivated. The chemical composition of the English root is similar to that of the Chinese, but it differs therapeutically. Our knowledge of the chemical properties of rhubarb is still quite incomplete, and even of the true source of the species of the commercial drug we cannot claim positive information. One mode of distinguishing the Chinese from the European specimen is in the unequal amounts of lime in the ash, caused by the differences in the quantity of calcium oxalate in the two roots.

A good quality of rhubarb presents a firm, compact interior, free from sponginess or traces of discoloration, and with veins of a reddish-brown hue, sometimes intermingled with a tint of gray. The Chinese variety has generally in its transverse section, a ring of stellate spots, which is also a different characteristic from the European. The taste is gritty, astringent, somewhat bitter and nauseating.

The root, when six or seven years old, is generally collected in the autumn, deprived of its cortical layer and cut into pieces for drying. These sections are conical, cylindrical, flat or irregular. They frequently are pierced by a hole and suspended by means of a cord to facilitate the operation of drying in the sun. Fire heat is also used to produce desiccation. It is, when dried, packed in boxes or chests, which are rendered impervious to dampness by covering them with linen, then coating them with pitch and finally made absolutely waterproof by adding a covering of hides.

A little insect, which is the caterpillar of a grayish white moth, often attacks and damages the rhubarb root when in bulk in the warehouse. The question of its extermination, without injury to the drug, has recently been claiming attention. From a series of experiments made, it has been suggested that a combination process of heat and sulphur dioxide would undoubtedly prove effectual in destroying the insect. Subject the rhubarb to heat from 80 to 90 degrees C. for five or ten minutes, then immediately follow this treatment by fumigating with sulphur dioxide gas. Experience alone will teach the proper manipulation as to the degree of heat and extent of time given to exposure of the root to heat and gas.

In ancient times, rhubarb was one of the very costly drugs, and even now it commands a fair price. The land transportation of it across the vast tract of Asia was then attended by much expenditure of time, labor, risk and money. It ranked in early times higher in value than benzoin, myrrh, scammony, opium, saffron, cinnamon, etc. The adulterations in rhubarb extended more to the powdered drug, in specimens of which have been found tumeric, cornstarch, tera alba, gum arabic with dextrin, etc. The admixtures are so readily detected that the attempt to adulterate is rarely successful. It has been left to a shrewd and rather ingenious Yankee to come to the front with a patented plan for supplying artificial rhubarb to the pharmaceutical world. He proposes to utilize the chips and parings of "real" rhubarb by grinding them into a powder, mixing them with some viscid, tenacious matter, and then moulding the resulting mass into the requisite forms for Shen-See, Shanghai, Canton, etc., and thus give to the drug market at a nominal cost the famous Rheum officinale (minus the exquisite veining, it is presupposed, for of this part of the operation he has said nothing).

In experiments on the tincture of rhubarb, I find, instead of following the formula directed by the U. S. P., the following makes a better preparation:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Rhubarb | 25 grams |
| Cardamom | 5 " |
| Glycerin | 25 ccm |
| Alcohol | 25 ccm |
| Water, each a sufficient quantity to make | 250 ccm |

Mix the glycerine with one hundred and fifty (150) cubic centimeters of alcohol and seventy-five (75) cubic centimeters

of water. Mix the rhubarb and cardamon and reduce the mixture to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, moisten the powder with twenty-five (25) cubic centimeters of the menstruum and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical glass percolator and gradually pour on the remainder of the menstruum. When the liquid has disappeared from the surface, gradually pour upon it enough of a mixture of alcohol and water, using the same proportions as before, and continue the percolation until two hundred and fifty (250) cubic centimeters are obtained.

Glycerine seems to be needed, as it prevents precipitation and makes the tincture more permanent.

W. WARRINGTON.

Man's Superiority.

She goes down to the dry goods store and spends our good old dollars
 For shirts just like her brother wears, with regular standing collars;
 She even has her hair cut short, and tries the best she can
 To obliterate the difference between herself and man;
 But, when it comes to whiskers—by this idea we're cheered—
 That we've got the everlasting bulge when it comes to raising beard!

The Grocer Was Puzzled.

An Elgin groceryman was putting up an order of sweet potatoes at his place of business the other day and was in a good deal of a hurry. He has his sweet potatoes in a barrel outside in front of the store at some distance from the scales. The first trip he made he lacked several potatoes to make the required weight and made a second trip to get the number required. While he was outside getting them a friend who sat near and who is rather inclined to practical jokes, slyly removed several potatoes from the scales. When the groceryman came in with his second invoice of potatoes he found he still lacked the required amount. So he started off for another handful, and while his back was turned the joker again removed a portion of the potatoes from the scales. After this had happened several times the perplexed grocer murmured: "What in the deuce is the matter with those scales?" and made a diligent scrutiny of the weights and mechanism of the machine. A shout of laughter from the bystanders aroused his suspicions and he finally discovered several scalefuls of potatoes in a pile behind the practical joker.

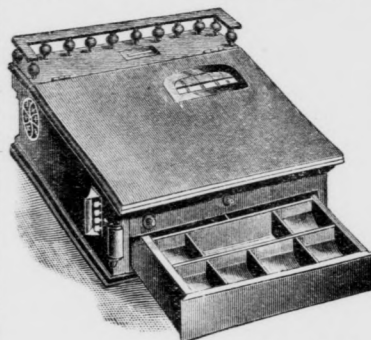
Plainwell—A. J. Day and B. G. Foreman have formed a copartnership under the style of Day & Foreman and opened a meat market.

FLORIDA ORANGES.

We have made arrangements to receive regular shipments direct from the groves and shall be in a position to make close prices. We have the exclusive agency of the favorite "Sampson" brand and will handle the "Bell" brand largely, which will be packed in extra large boxes and every orange will be wrapped in printed tissue.

PUTNAM CANDY CO.**THE STANDARD CASH REGISTER.**

(Patented in United States and Canada.)



Is a practical Machine, Appreciated by Practical Business Men.

It is handsomely furnished Combination Desk, Money Drawer and Cashier, with Combination Lock and Registering Attachment. It records both cash and credit sales. It records disbursements. It itemizes money paid in on account. It enables you to trace transactions in dispute. It will keep different lines of goods separate. It shows the transactions of each clerk. It makes a careless man careful. It keeps an honest man honest and a thief will not stay where it is. It will save in convenience, time and money, enough to pay for itself many times over. Each machine, boxed separately and warranted for two years.

For full particulars address

THE STANDARD AGENCY,

Sole Agents for Michigan, AUGUSTA, WIS.

**Michael Kolb & Son,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,**

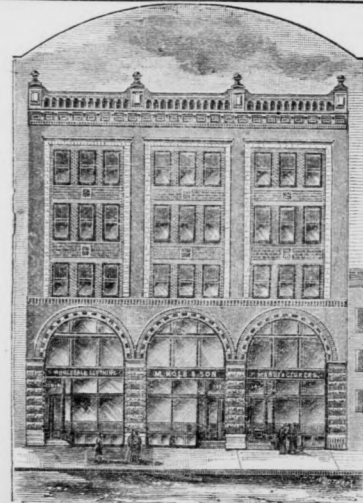
Rochester, New York.

Established 36 Years.

Have still on hand a nice line of Ulsters, Overcoats and Winter Suitings. All mail orders receive prompt attention.

Our Michigan representative William Connor will call upon you, if you write to his address, Box 346, Marshall, Mich.

The mail orders for Prince Alberts is unprecedented and pronounced finest fitting in the world.



Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—Balsam fir, short buchu leaves, gum opium, gum opium po., extra lard oil.
Declined—Oil cloves, lycopodium.

| ACIDUM. | | TINCTURES. | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Aceticum..... | 80 10 | Aconitum Napellis R..... | 60 |
| Benzoleum German..... | 65 10 | Aloes..... | 60 |
| Boric..... | 30 | " and myrrh..... | 60 |
| Carbolicum..... | 25 38 | Arnica..... | 60 |
| Chloric..... | 50 52 | Asafetida..... | 50 |
| Hydrochloric..... | 3 5 | Atropine Belladonna..... | 60 |
| Nitrosum..... | 10 12 | Benzoin..... | 60 |
| Oxalicum..... | 10 12 | " Co..... | 50 |
| Phosphoricum dil..... | 2 50 | Picea Liq. N.C., 1/2 gal..... | 2 00 |
| Salicylicum..... | 1 30 70 | Picea Liq., quarts..... | 2 00 |
| Sulphuricum..... | 1 1/2 60 | " pints..... | 2 00 |
| Tannicum..... | 1 40 60 | Pil Hydrarg. (po. 80)..... | 50 |
| Tartaricum..... | 3 30 35 | Piper Nigra, (po. 22)..... | 50 |
| AMMONIA. | | Piper Alba, (po. 5)..... | 50 |
| Aqua, 16 deg..... | 3 1/2 5 | Pix Burgun..... | 50 |
| " 20 deg..... | 5 1/2 7 | Plumbi Acet..... | 14 15 |
| Carbonas..... | 12 14 | Pulvis Ipecac et opii..... | 1 10 12 30 |
| Chloridum..... | 12 14 | Pyrethrum, boxes H..... | 50 |
| ANILINE. | | " & P. D. Co., doz..... | 2 1 25 |
| Black..... | 2 00 25 | Pyrethrum, pv..... | 30 35 |
| Brown..... | 30 100 | Quassia..... | 8 10 |
| Red..... | 45 50 | Quina, S. P. & W..... | 27 32 |
| Yellow..... | 2 50 3 00 | " S. German..... | 22 30 |
| BACCAR. | | Rubia Tinctura..... | 12 14 |
| Cubeae (po 60)..... | 50 60 | Saccharum Lactis pv..... | 23 25 |
| Juniperus..... | 80 100 | Salicin..... | 1 75 80 |
| Xanthoxylum..... | 25 30 | Sanguis Draconis..... | 40 50 |
| BALSAMUM. | | Sapo, W..... | 12 14 |
| Copaiba..... | 45 50 | " M..... | 10 12 |
| Peru..... | 21 30 | " G..... | 15 |
| Terrabini, Canada..... | 45 50 | Guaiac..... | 50 |
| Tolutan..... | 35 50 | Zingiber..... | 50 |
| CORTEX. | | Hyoscyamus..... | 50 |
| Abies, Canadian..... | 18 | Iodine..... | 75 |
| Cassia..... | 11 | " Colorless..... | 75 |
| Cinchona Flava..... | 18 | Perri Chloridum..... | 35 |
| Eunonymus atropurp..... | 30 | Kino..... | 50 |
| Myrica Cerifera, po..... | 12 | Lobelia..... | 50 |
| Prunus Virgin..... | 10 | Myrrh..... | 50 |
| Quillaja, gr..... | 10 | Nux Vomica..... | 50 |
| Sassafras..... | 12 | Opil..... | 50 |
| Ulmus Po (Ground 15)..... | 15 | " Camphorated..... | 50 |
| EXTRACTUM. | | " Deodor..... | 2 00 |
| Glycyrrhiza Glabra..... | 24 25 | Aurant Cortex..... | 50 |
| " po..... | 33 35 | Quassia..... | 50 |
| Haematox, 15 lb. box..... | 11 12 | Rhatany..... | 50 |
| " 15..... | 13 14 | Rhel..... | 50 |
| " 15..... | 14 15 | Cassia Acutifol..... | 50 |
| " 15..... | 16 17 | " Co..... | 50 |
| FERRUM. | | Serpentaria..... | 50 |
| Carbonate Precip..... | 2 15 | Stromonium..... | 60 |
| Citrate and Quinia..... | 2 30 | Tolutan..... | 60 |
| Citrate Soluble..... | 2 30 | Valerian..... | 50 |
| Ferrocyanidum Sol..... | 2 15 | Veratrum Veride..... | 50 |
| Solut Chloride..... | 2 15 | | |
| Sulphate, com'l..... | 2 15 | | |
| " pure..... | 2 7 | | |
| FLORA. | | | |
| Arnica..... | 18 20 | | |
| Anthemis..... | 3 25 | | |
| Matricaria..... | 35 38 | | |
| FOLIA. | | | |
| Barosma..... | 35 100 | | |
| Cassia Acutifol, Tin..... | 25 28 | | |
| ively..... | 35 50 | | |
| Salvia officinalis, 1/2..... | 12 15 | | |
| and 1/4..... | 8 10 | | |
| Ura Ursi..... | 8 10 | | |
| GUMMI. | | | |
| Acacia, 1st picked..... | 2 75 | | |
| " 2d..... | 2 50 | | |
| " 3d..... | 2 25 | | |
| " sifted sorts..... | 2 25 | | |
| " po..... | 60 80 | | |
| Aloe, Barb. (po. 60)..... | 50 60 | | |
| " Cape, (po. 20)..... | 50 60 | | |
| Socotri, (po. 60)..... | 50 60 | | |
| Catechu, 1s, 1/4, 1/2, 3/4..... | 2 1 | | |
| Ammoniac..... | 50 60 | | |
| Assafetida, (po. 35)..... | 30 35 | | |
| Benzoinum..... | 50 55 | | |
| Camphora..... | 50 55 | | |
| Euphorbium po..... | 35 40 | | |
| Gambogum..... | 2 30 | | |
| Gamboge, po..... | 70 75 | | |
| Guaiacum, (po. 30)..... | 2 25 | | |
| Kino, (po. 50)..... | 2 45 | | |
| Mastic..... | 2 80 | | |
| Myrrh, (po. 45)..... | 2 40 | | |
| Opil, (po. 2 80)..... | 1 9 22 00 | | |
| Shellac..... | 2 35 | | |
| " bleached..... | 3 35 | | |
| Tragacanth..... | 3 75 | | |
| HERBA—In ounce packages. | | | |
| Absinthium..... | 25 | | |
| Eupatorium..... | 20 | | |
| Lobelia..... | 25 | | |
| Majorum..... | 25 | | |
| Mentha Piperita..... | 25 | | |
| " Vir..... | 25 | | |
| Rue..... | 30 | | |
| Tanacetum, V..... | 25 | | |
| Thymus, V..... | 25 | | |
| MAGNESIA. | | | |
| Calcined, Pat..... | 55 60 | | |
| Carbonate, Pat..... | 20 22 | | |
| Carbonate, K. & M..... | 20 25 | | |
| Carbonate, Jennings..... | 35 38 | | |
| OLEUM. | | | |
| Absinthium..... | 3 50 24 00 | | |
| Amygdalae, Dulc..... | 45 50 | | |
| Amygdalae, Amarae..... | 8 00 28 25 | | |
| Anisi..... | 1 80 21 65 | | |
| Aurant Cortex..... | 75 80 16 | | |
| Bergamoti..... | 3 25 23 50 | | |
| Cajuputi..... | 60 65 | | |
| Caryophylli..... | 70 75 | | |
| Cedar..... | 35 65 | | |
| Chenopodii..... | 21 60 | | |
| Cinnamonii..... | 1 10 21 15 | | |
| Citronella..... | 2 45 | | |
| Conium Mac..... | 35 40 | | |
| Copaiba..... | 90 21 00 | | |
| Cubebae..... | 2 4 00 | | |
| Execubios..... | 2 50 23 75 | | |
| Erigeron..... | 2 25 22 50 | | |
| Gaultheria..... | 2 00 22 10 | | |
| Geranium, ounce..... | 50 75 | | |
| Gossipii, Sem. gal..... | 50 75 | | |
| Hedeoma..... | 2 25 22 50 | | |
| Juniperi..... | 50 22 00 | | |
| Lavandula..... | 90 22 00 | | |
| Limonis..... | 2 50 23 10 | | |
| Mentha Piper..... | 2 20 22 15 | | |
| Mentha Verid..... | 2 50 23 10 | | |
| Morruhae, gal..... | 1 00 21 10 | | |
| Myrica, ounce..... | 50 75 | | |
| Oliva..... | 75 22 75 | | |
| Picea Liquida, (gal. 35)..... | 10 12 12 | | |
| Ricini..... | 1 18 21 24 | | |
| Rosmarini..... | 75 21 00 | | |
| Rosae, ounce..... | 6 50 28 50 | | |
| Succini..... | 40 45 | | |
| Sabina..... | 90 21 00 | | |
| Santal..... | 3 50 27 00 | | |
| Sassafras..... | 50 55 | | |
| Sinapis, ess. ounce..... | 6 65 | | |
| Tigili..... | 40 50 | | |
| Thyme..... | 40 50 | | |
| " opt..... | 60 60 | | |
| Theobromas..... | 15 20 | | |
| POTASSIUM. | | | |
| Bi Carb..... | 15 18 | | |
| Bichromate..... | 13 14 | | |
| Bromide..... | 33 35 | | |
| Carb..... | 12 15 | | |
| Chlorate (po 25)..... | 22 25 | | |
| Cyanide..... | 50 55 | | |
| Iodide..... | 90 23 30 | | |
| Potassa, Bitart, pure..... | 27 30 | | |
| Potassa, Bitart, com..... | 6 15 | | |
| Potass Nitras, opt..... | 8 10 | | |
| Potass Nitras..... | 7 9 | | |
| Prussiate..... | 28 30 | | |
| Sulphate po..... | 15 18 | | |
| RADIX. | | | |
| Aconitum..... | 20 25 | | |
| Althae..... | 2 25 | | |
| Anchusa..... | 12 15 | | |
| Arum, po..... | 2 25 | | |
| Calamus..... | 20 24 | | |
| Gentiana (po. 12)..... | 8 10 | | |
| Glycyrrhiza, (pv. 15)..... | 16 18 | | |
| Hydrastis Canaden..... | 2 30 | | |
| " (po. 35)..... | 2 30 | | |
| Heliochore, Ala, po..... | 15 20 | | |
| Inula, po..... | 15 20 | | |
| Ipecac, po..... | 2 50 22 60 | | |
| Iris plox (po. 35 38)..... | 35 40 | | |
| Jalapa, pr..... | 50 55 | | |
| Maranta, 1/2..... | 2 35 | | |
| Podophyllum, po..... | 15 18 | | |
| Rhel..... | 75 21 00 | | |
| " cut..... | 21 75 | | |
| " pv..... | 75 21 35 | | |
| Spigelia..... | 35 40 | | |
| Sanguinaria, (po 25)..... | 2 20 | | |
| Serpentaria..... | 30 32 | | |
| Senega..... | 65 70 | | |
| Similax, Officialis, H..... | 2 40 | | |
| " M..... | 2 25 | | |
| Scilla, (po. 35)..... | 10 12 | | |
| Symplocarpus, Fosti..... | 2 35 | | |
| Valeriana, Eur, (po. 30)..... | 2 35 | | |
| Valeriana, German..... | 15 20 | | |
| Zingiber a..... | 13 15 | | |
| Zingiber j..... | 18 22 | | |
| SEMIN. | | | |
| Anisum, (po. 20)..... | 2 15 | | |
| Apium (graveleons)..... | 12 15 | | |
| Bird, 1s..... | 4 6 | | |
| Carui, (po. 18)..... | 8 12 | | |
| Cardamon..... | 1 00 21 25 | | |
| Coriandrum..... | 10 12 | | |
| Cannabis Sativa..... | 3 1/2 24 | | |
| Cydontium..... | 75 21 00 | | |
| Chenopodium..... | 10 12 | | |
| Dipterix Odorata..... | 3 00 23 25 | | |
| Foeniculum..... | 2 15 | | |
| Foenugreek, po..... | 4 6 8 | | |
| Lini..... | 4 6 8 | | |
| Lini, grd, (bbl. 3 1/4)..... | 4 4 44 | | |
| Lobelia..... | 35 40 | | |
| Pharlaris Canarian..... | 6 6 64 | | |
| Rapa..... | 6 7 | | |
| Sinapis Albu..... | 10 12 | | |
| " Nigra..... | 11 12 | | |
| SPIRITUS. | | | |
| Fruentii, W. D. Co..... | 2 00 22 50 | | |
| " D. F. R..... | 1 75 22 00 | | |
| "..... | 1 10 21 50 | | |
| Juniperis Co. O. T..... | 1 75 21 75 | | |
| "..... | 1 75 23 50 | | |
| Saacharum N. E..... | 1 75 22 00 | | |
| Spi. Vini Galli..... | 1 75 26 50 | | |
| Vini Oporto..... | 1 25 22 00 | | |
| Vini Alba..... | 1 25 22 00 | | |
| SPONGES. | | | |
| Florida sheeps' wool..... | 2 25 22 50 | | |
| carriage..... | 2 00 | | |
| Nassau sheeps' wool..... | 2 00 | | |
| carriage..... | 1 10 | | |
| Velvet extra sheeps'..... | 35 | | |
| wool carriage..... | 65 | | |
| Extra yellow sheeps'..... | 75 | | |
| carriage..... | 1 40 | | |
| Grass sheeps' wool car..... | 65 | | |
| riage..... | 75 | | |
| Hard for slate use..... | 75 | | |
| Yellow Reef, for slate..... | 1 40 | | |
| use..... | | | |
| SYRUPS. | | | |
| Acacia..... | 50 | | |
| Zingiber..... | 50 | | |
| Ipecac..... | 50 | | |
| Ferr Iod..... | 50 | | |
| Aurant Cortex..... | 50 | | |
| Rhel Arom..... | 50 | | |
| Similax Officialis..... | 50 | | |
| " Co..... | 50 | | |
| Senega..... | 50 | | |
| Scilla..... | 50 | | |
| " Co..... | 50 | | |
| Tolutan..... | 50 | | |
| Prunus v'rig..... | 50 | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Morphia, S. P. & W..... | 1 60 21 85 | Selditz Mixture..... | 20 |
| " S. N. Y. Q. &..... | 1 50 21 75 | Sinapis..... | 18 |
| C. Co..... | 40 | " opt..... | 30 |
| Moschus Canton..... | 65 70 | Snuff, Maccaboy, De..... | 35 |
| Myristica, No. 1..... | 65 70 | " Voes..... | 35 |
| Nux Vomica, (po 30)..... | 20 22 | Soda Boras, (po. 11)..... | 10 11 |
| Os. Sepia..... | 20 22 | Soda et Potass Tari..... | 1 1/2 2 |
| Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D..... | 20 22 | Soda Carb..... | 1 1/2 2 |
| " Co..... | 20 22 | Soda, Bi-Carb..... | 2 5 |
| Picea Liq. N.C., 1/2 gal..... | 2 00 | Soda, Ash..... | 3 1/2 4 |
| doz..... | 2 00 | Soda, Sulphas..... | 2 2 |
| Picea Liq., quarts..... | 2 00 | Spts. Ether Co..... | 50 55 |
| " pints..... | 2 00 | " Myrcia Dom..... | 2 25 |
| Pil Hydrarg. (po. 80)..... | 50 | " Myrcia Imp..... | 2 30 |
| Piper Nigra, (po. 22)..... | 50 | " Vini Rect. bbl..... | 2 25 23 35 |
| Piper Alba, (po. 5)..... | 50 | Less 5c gal, cash ten days..... | |
| Pix Burgun..... | 50 | Pulvis Ipecac et opii..... | 1 40 21 45 |
| Plumbi Acet..... | 14 15 | Sulphur, Subl..... | 2 1/2 3 1/2 |
| Pulvis Ipecac et opii..... | 1 10 12 30 | " Roll..... | 2 1/2 3 |
| Pyrethrum, boxes H..... | 50 | Tamarinds..... | 8 10 |
| " & P. D. Co., doz..... | 2 1 25 | Terebenth Venice..... | 28 30 |
| Pyrethrum, pv..... | 30 35 | Theobromas..... | 40 45 |
| Quassia..... | 8 10 | Vanilla..... | 9 00 16 00 |
| Quina, S. P. & W..... | 27 32 | Zinc Sulph..... | 7 8 |
| " S. German..... | 22 30 | | |
| Rubia Tinctura..... | 12 14 | | |
| Saccharum Lactis pv..... | 23 25 | | |
| Salacin..... | 1 75 80 | | |
| Sanguis Draconis..... | 40 50 | | |
| Sapo, W..... | 12 14 | | |
| " M..... | 10 12 | | |
| " G..... | 15 | | |
| Guaiac..... | 50 | | |
| Zingiber..... | 50 | | |
| Hyoscyamus..... | 50 | | |
| Iodine..... | 75 | | |
| " Colorless..... | 75 | | |
| Perri Chloridum..... | 35 | | |
| Kino..... | 50 | | |
| Lobelia..... | 50 | | |
| Myrrh..... | 50 | | |
| Nux Vomica..... | 50 | | |
| Opil..... | 50 | | |
| " Camphorated..... | 50 | | |
| " Deodor..... | 2 00 | | |
| Aurant Cortex..... | 50 | | |
| Quassia..... | 50 | | |
| Rhatany..... | 50 | | |
| Rhel..... | 50 | | |
| Cassia Acutifol..... | 50 | | |
| " Co..... | 50 | | |
| Serpentaria..... | 50 | | |
| Stromonium..... | 60 | | |
| Tolutan..... | 60 | | |
| Valerian..... | 50 | | |
| Veratrum Veride..... | 50 | | |

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

DRUGS

CHEMICALS AND

PATENT MEDICINES

DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

SWISS VILLA PREPARED PAINTS.

Full Line of Staple Druggists' Sundries.

We are Sole Proprietors of

Weatherly's Michigan Catarrh Remedy.

GROCERY PRICE CURRENT.

The prices quoted in this list are for the trade only, in such quantities as are usually purchased by retail dealers. They are prepared just before going to press and are an accurate index of the local market. It is impossible to give quotations suitable for all conditions of purchase, and those below are given as representing average prices for average conditions of purchase. Cash buyers or those of strong credit usually buy closer than those who have poor credit. Subscribers are earnestly requested to point out any errors or omissions, as it is our aim to make this feature of the greatest possible use to dealers.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------|------|-------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|----------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| AXLE GREASE. | | Sardines. | | CHOCOLATE. | | "Superior." | | Prunes. | | LICORICE. | | | |
| Aurora | doz gross | 55 | 6 00 | Importe | 1/8 | 4 1/2 @ 5 | 1, per hundred | 2 50 | Bosnia | | Pure | 30 | |
| Castor Oil | 75 | 9 10 | | Mus'rd | 1/8 | 6 1/2 @ 7 | 3, " " | 3 00 | California, 100-120 | | Calabria | 25 | |
| Diamond | 50 | 5 50 | | Boneless | 1/8 | 7 @ 8 | 5, " " | 4 00 | " 90x100 25 lb. bxs. | | Sicily | 12 | |
| Frazer's | 81 | 9 00 | | Trout | | 2 50 | 10, " " | 5 00 | " 80x90 | | LYE. | | |
| Mica | 75 | 8 00 | | Brook, 3 lb | | 2 50 | 20, " " | 6 00 | " 70x80 | | Condensed, 2 doz | 1 25 | |
| Paragon | 55 | 6 00 | | Fruits. | | | 30, " " | | " 60x70 | | " 4 doz | 2 25 | |
| BAKING POWDER. | | Acme. | | Apples. | | CHEESE. | | ENVELOPES. | | MATCHES. | | | |
| 1/2 lb. cans, 3 doz | | 45 | | 3 lb. standard | | 3 60 | Amboy | 12 @ 12 1/2 | XX rag, white. | | No. 9 sulphur | 1 25 | |
| 1/2 lb. " 2 | | 85 | | York State gallons | | 2 75 | Acme | 12 @ 12 1/2 | No. 2, 6 1/2 | | Anchor parlor | 1 70 | |
| 1/2 lb. " 1 | | 1 00 | | Hamburg | | 2 75 | Riverside | 12 @ 12 1/2 | No. 1, 6 | | No. 2 home | 1 10 | |
| 1/2 lb. " Arctic | | 10 | | Live oak | | 2 00 | Gold Medal | 12 @ 11 1/2 | No. 2, 6 | | Export parlor | 4 00 | |
| 1/2 lb. cans | | 60 | | Santa Cruz | | 2 00 | Skim | 6 @ 9 | XX wood, white. | | MINCE MEAT. | | |
| 1/2 lb. " 1 | | 2 00 | | Lusk's | | 2 00 | Brick | 11 | No. 1, 6 1/2 | |  | | |
| 1/2 lb. " 2 | | 2 00 | | Overland | | 1 90 | Edam | 1 00 | No. 2, 6 1/2 | | 3 or 6 doz. in case per doz | 95 | |
| 1/2 lb. " Fosfon | | 9 60 | | Blackberries. | | | Limburger | 2 10 | Manilla, white. | | MEASURES. | | |
| 5 oz. cans, 4 doz. in case | | 80 | | B. & W | | 95 | Pineapple | 2 25 | 6 1/2 | | Tin, per dozen. | | |
| 16 " 2 " Dr Price's. | | 2 00 | | Cherries. | | | Roquefort | 2 35 | 6 | | 1 gallon | \$1 75 | |
|  | | Dime cans. | | Pineapples. | | CATSUP. | | COUPON PASS BOOKS. | | FARINACEOUS GOODS. | | PICKLES. | |
| | | 4-oz " 1 33 | | Common | | Blue Label Brand. | | [Can be made to represent any quantity discounts: | | Farina. | | Medium. | |
| | | 6-oz " 1 90 | | Damsons, Egg Plums and Green Gages. | | Half pint, 25 bottles | | 200 or over. | | 100 lb. kegs. | | Barrels, 1,200 count. \$6 50 @ 7 00 | |
| | | 8-oz " 2 47 | | Erie | | Pint | | 500 " 10 | | 3 1/2 | | Half bbls, 600 count. 3 75 @ 4 00 | |
| | | 12-oz " 3 75 | | California. | | Quart 1 doz bottles | | 1000 " 20 | | 3 1/2 | | Small. | |
| | | 16-oz " 4 75 | | Gooseberries. | | CLOTHES PINS. | | COUPON PASS BOOKS. | | Barrels 200 | | Barrels, 2,400 count. 7 50 | |
| | | 2 1/2 lb " 11 40 | | Common | | 5 gross boxes | | [Can be made to represent any denomination from \$10 down.] | | Half barrels 100 | | Half bbls, 1,200 count 4 25 | |
| | | 5 lb " 21 60 | | Peaches. | | 20 boxes. | | 20 books. | | 2 85 | | PIPES. | |
| | | 10 lb " 41 80 | | Pie | | 35 lb bags. | | 50 " 2 00 | | Kegs | | Clay, No. 216 1 75 | |
| | | | | Maxwell | | Less quantity | | 100 " 3 00 | | 2 1/2 | | " T. D. full count. 75 | |
| | | | | Shepard's | | Pound packages | | 250 " 6 25 | | Pearl Barley. | | Cob, No. 3 1 25 | |
| | | | | California | | | | 500 " 10 00 | | Peas. | | POTASH. | |
| | | | | Monitor | | | | 1000 " 17 50 | | Green, bu | | 48 cans in case. | |
| | | | | Oxford | | | | CREDIT CHECKS. | | Split per lb | | Babbitt's 4 00 | |
| | | | | | | | | 500, any one denom'n. | | 2 1/2 | | Penna Salt Co.'s 3 25 | |
| | | | | | | | | 1000, " " 5 00 | | Rolled Oats. | | RICE. | |
| | | | | | | | | 2000, " " 8 00 | | Barrels 180 | | Domestic. | |
| | | | | | | | | Steel punch | | Half bbls 90 | | Carolina head 6 | |
| | | | | | | | | CRACKERS. | | 5 45 | | " No. 1 5 | |
| | | | | | | | | Butter. | | 2 85 | | " No. 2 4 1/2 | |
| | | | | | | | | Seymour XXX | | Sago. | | Broken 3 | |
| | | | | | | | | Seymour XXX, cartoon | | German | | Imported. | |
| | | | | | | | | Family XXX | | East India | | Japan, No. 1 6 | |
| | | | | | | | | Family XXX, cartoon | | Wheat. | | " No. 2 5 | |
| | | | | | | | | Salted XXX | | Cracked. | | Java 5 | |
| | | | | | | | | Salted XXX, cartoon | | Bloaters. | | Patna 5 | |
| | | | | | | | | Kenosha | | Yarmouth. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Boston | | Cod. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Butter biscuit | | Pollock | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Soda. | | Whole, Grand Bank | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Soda, XXX | | Boneless, bricks | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Soda, City | | Boneless, strips | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Soda, Duchess | | 7 1/2 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Crystal Wafer | | 7 1/2 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Long Island Wafers | | Smoked | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Oyster. | | Herring. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | S. Oyster XXX | | Glibbed, 1/2 bbl | | | |
| | | | | | | | | City Oyster, XXX | | 3 25 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Farina Oyster | | Holland, bbl | | | |
| | | | | | | | | CREAM TARTAR. | | 9 00 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Strictly pure | | kegs | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Telfer's Absolute | | 65 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Grocers' | | Round Shore, 1/2 bbl | | | |
| | | | | | | | | DRIED FRUITS. | | 2 60 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Domestic. | | Scaled | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Apples. | | Mackerel. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Sundried, sliced in bbls | | No. 1, 90 lbs. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | quartered | | 8 25 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes | | No. 1, 40 lbs. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | @ 9 | | 4 00 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | California in bags | | No. 1, 10 lbs. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 16 1/2 | | Family, 90 lbs. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Evaporated in boxes. | | 5 25 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Blackberries. | | 10 lbs. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | In boxes | | 65 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Nectarines. | | Trout. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 70 lb. bags | | No. 1, 1/2 bbls, 100 lbs. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 25 lb. boxes | | 6 00 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Peaches. | | No. 1, kits, 10 lbs. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Cal. evap. | | 7 50 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | " in bags | | 90 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Pears. | | Family, 1/2 bbls, 100 lbs | | | |
| | | | | | | | | California in bags | | 3 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Pitted Cherries | | kits 10 lbs. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Barrels | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 50 lb. boxes | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 25 " 1 00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Prunelles. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 30 lb. boxes. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Raspberries. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | In barrels. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 50 lb. boxes | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 25 lb. " 12 1/2 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Foreign. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Currants. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Patras, in barrels | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | " in 1/4 bbls. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | " in less quantity | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Peel. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Lemon " 25 " 10 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Orange " 25 " 11 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Raisins—Domestic. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | London layers, 2 crown | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 3 " 1 65 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | " fancy | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 2 00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Loose Muscatels, boxes | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1 60 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Foreign. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Ondura, 20 lb. boxes | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Sultana, 20 " 8 1/2 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Valencia, 30 " 10 1/2 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 7 1/2 | | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Nutmegs, No. 2 | 60 |
| Pepper, Singapore, black | 16 |
| " " white | 24 |
| " Cayenne | 18 |
| Sage | 14 |
| "Absolute" In Packages. | |

| | | |
|-------------|------|------|
| Allspice | 1/4s | 1/2s |
| Cinnamon | 84 | 1 55 |
| Cloves | 84 | 1 55 |
| Ginger, Jam | 84 | 1 55 |
| Mustard | 84 | 1 55 |
| Pepper | 84 | 1 55 |
| Sage | 84 | 1 55 |

SAL SODA.

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Kegs. | 1 1/4 |
| Granulated, boxes | 1 1/4 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Anise | 12 1/2 |
| Canary, Smyrna | 6 |
| Caraway | 8 |
| Cardamon, Malabar | 90 |
| Hemp, Russian | 4 1/2 |
| Mixed Bird | 4 1/2 |
| Mustard, white | 6 |
| Poppy | 9 |
| Rape | 6 |
| Cuttle bone | 30 |

STARCH.

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

SNUFF.

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Scotch, in bladders | 37 |
| Maccaboy, in jars | 35 |
| French Rappee, in jars | 43 |

SODA.

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Boxes | 5 1/2 |
| Kegs, English | 4 1/2 |

SALT.

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| 100 3-lb. sacks | 2 25 |
| 60 5-lb. " | 2 00 |
| 28 10-lb. sacks | 1 85 |
| 20 14-lb. " | 2 25 |
| 24 3-lb. cases | 1 50 |
| 56 lb. dairy in linen bags | 32 |
| 28 lb. " drill | 18 |

Warsaw.

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| 56 lb. dairy in drill bags | 32 |
| 28 lb. " " | 18 |

Ashton.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| 56 lb. dairy in linen sacks | 75 |
|-----------------------------|----|

Higgins.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| 56 lb. dairy in linen sacks | 75 |
|-----------------------------|----|

Solar Rock.

| | |
|--------------|----|
| 56 lb. sacks | 27 |
|--------------|----|

Common Fine.

| | |
|----------|----|
| Saginaw | 80 |
| Manistee | 85 |

SALERATUS.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Packed 60 lbs. in box | 33 30 |
|-----------------------|-------|

| | |
|----------|------|
| Church's | 3 15 |
| DeLand's | 3 15 |
| Dwight's | 3 30 |
| Taylor's | 3 00 |

SOAP.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Allen B. Wristley's Brands. | 3 20 |
|-----------------------------|------|

Laundry.

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Old Country, 80 1-lb. | 3 20 |
| Good Cheer, 60 1-lb. | 3 20 |
| White Borax, 100 3/4-lb. | 3 60 |

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| Proctor & Gamble. | 2 80 |
|-------------------|------|

| | |
|---------|------|
| Concord | 2 80 |
|---------|------|

| | |
|---------------|------|
| Ivory, 10 oz. | 6 75 |
|---------------|------|

| | |
|-------|------|
| Lenox | 4 00 |
|-------|------|

| | |
|----------------|------|
| Mottled German | 3 15 |
|----------------|------|

| | |
|-----------|------|
| Town Talk | 3 00 |
|-----------|------|

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Jas. S. Kirk & Co.'s Brands. | 4 10 |
|------------------------------|------|

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| American Family, w/p d. | 3 20 |
|-------------------------|------|

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| N. K. Fairbanks & Co.'s Brands. | 4 00 |
|---------------------------------|------|

| | |
|-------------|------|
| Santa Claus | 4 00 |
|-------------|------|

| | |
|----------------|------|
| Brown, 60 bars | 2 10 |
|----------------|------|

| | |
|-----------|------|
| " 80 bars | 3 25 |
|-----------|------|

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Lautz Bros. & Co.'s Brands. | 3 65 |
|-----------------------------|------|

| | |
|------|------|
| Acmé | 3 65 |
|------|------|

| | |
|------------|------|
| Cotton Oil | 5 75 |
|------------|------|

| | |
|-------|------|
| Daisy | 3 10 |
|-------|------|

| | |
|-------------|------|
| Marcellines | 4 00 |
|-------------|------|

| | |
|--------|------|
| Master | 4 00 |
|--------|------|

Scouring.

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Sapallo, kitchen, 3 doz | 2 50 |
|-------------------------|------|

| | |
|---------------|------|
| " hand, 3 doz | 2 50 |
|---------------|------|

SUGAR.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| Cut Loaf | 5 1/2 |
|----------|-------|

| | |
|-------|-------|
| Cubes | 5 1/2 |
|-------|-------|

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Powdered XXXX | 5 1/2 |
|---------------|-------|

| | |
|------------|-------|
| " Standard | 5 1/2 |
|------------|-------|

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Granulated, medium, 4 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
|---------------------------|-------|

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| fine, 4 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
|-------------|-------|

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Confectioners' A | 4 1/2 |
|------------------|-------|

| | |
|--------|-------|
| Soft A | 4 1/2 |
|--------|-------|

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| White Extra C | 4 1/2 |
|---------------|-------|

| | |
|---------|-------|
| Extra C | 4 1/2 |
|---------|-------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| C | 4 1/2 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|--------|-------|
| Golden | 4 1/2 |
|--------|-------|

| | |
|--------|-------|
| Yellow | 4 1/2 |
|--------|-------|

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Less than bbls. 1/4 advance | 3 1/2 |
|-----------------------------|-------|

SYRUPS.

| | |
|---------|----|
| Barrels | 23 |
|---------|----|

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Half bbls | 25 |
|-----------|----|

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Pure Cane | 19 |
|-----------|----|

| | |
|------|----|
| Fair | 19 |
|------|----|

| | |
|------|----|
| Good | 25 |
|------|----|

| | |
|--------|----|
| Choice | 30 |
|--------|----|

SWEET GOODS

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Ginger Snaps | 8 |
| Sugar Creams | 8 |
| Frosted Creams | 8 1/2 |
| Graham Crackers | 8 1/2 |
| Oatmeal Crackers | 8 1/2 |

VINEGAR.

| | |
|--------|---|
| 40 gr. | 7 |
|--------|---|

| | |
|--------|---|
| 50 gr. | 8 |
|--------|---|

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| \$1 for barrel. | 8 1/2 |
|-----------------|-------|

WET MUSTARD.

| | |
|---------------|----|
| Bulk, per gal | 30 |
|---------------|----|

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Beer mug, 2 doz in case | 1 75 |
|-------------------------|------|

YEAST.

| | |
|-------|------|
| Magic | 1 00 |
|-------|------|

| | |
|----------|------|
| Warner's | 1 00 |
|----------|------|

| | |
|------------|------|
| Yeast Foam | 1 00 |
|------------|------|

| | |
|---------|----|
| Diamond | 75 |
|---------|----|

| | |
|-------|----|
| Royal | 90 |
|-------|----|

TEAS.

| | |
|----------------|------|
| JAPAN—Regular. | 2 17 |
|----------------|------|

| | |
|------|------|
| Fair | 2 17 |
|------|------|

| | |
|------|------|
| Good | 2 20 |
|------|------|

| | |
|--------|------|
| Choice | 2 24 |
|--------|------|

| | |
|----------|------|
| Choicest | 2 24 |
|----------|------|

| | |
|------|------|
| Dust | 2 10 |
|------|------|

SUN CURED.

| | |
|------|------|
| Fair | 2 17 |
|------|------|

| | |
|------|------|
| Good | 2 20 |
|------|------|

| | |
|--------|------|
| Choice | 2 24 |
|--------|------|

| | |
|----------|------|
| Choicest | 2 24 |
|----------|------|

| | |
|------|------|
| Dust | 2 10 |
|------|------|

BASKET FIRED.

| | |
|------|------|
| Fair | 2 17 |
|------|------|

| | |
|------|------|
| Good | 2 20 |
|------|------|

| | |
|--------|------|
| Choice | 2 24 |
|--------|------|

| | |
|----------|------|
| Choicest | 2 24 |
|----------|------|

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Extra choice, wire leaf | 2 40 |
|-------------------------|------|

GUNPOWDER.

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Common to fair | 25 |
|----------------|----|

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Extra fine to finest | 50 |
|----------------------|----|

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Choicest fancy | 75 |
|----------------|----|

| | |
|--------|----|
| oolong | 26 |
|--------|----|

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Common to fair | 23 |
|----------------|----|

IMPERIAL.

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Common to fair | 23 |
|----------------|----|

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Superior to fine | 30 |
|------------------|----|

YOUNG HYSON.

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Common to fair | 18 |
|----------------|----|

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Superior to fine | 30 |
|------------------|----|

ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

| | |
|------|----|
| Fair | 18 |
|------|----|

| | |
|--------|----|
| Choice | 24 |
|--------|----|

| | |
|------|----|
| Best | 40 |
|------|----|

TOBACCOS.

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Fine Cut. | |
|-----------|--|

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Palls unless otherwise noted | |
|------------------------------|--|

| | |
|----------|----|
| Hiawatha | 62 |
|----------|----|

| | |
|------------|----|
| Sweet Cuba | 38 |
|------------|----|

| | |
|---------|----|
| McGinty | 27 |
|---------|----|

| | |
|-------------|----|
| " 1/2 bbls. | 25 |
|-------------|----|

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Dandy Jim | 29 |
|-----------|----|

| | |
|---------|----|
| Torpedo | 24 |
|---------|----|

| | |
|------------|----|
| " in drums | 23 |
|------------|----|

| | |
|---------|----|
| Yum Yum | 23 |
|---------|----|

| | |
|------|----|
| 1892 | 23 |
|------|----|

| | |
|---------|----|
| " drums | 22 |
|---------|----|

PUG.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Sorg's Brands. | |
|----------------|--|

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Spearhead | 39 |
|-----------|----|

| | |
|-------|----|
| Joker | 29 |
|-------|----|

| | |
|-------|----|
| Nobby | 40 |
|-------|----|

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Scott's Brands. | |
|-----------------|--|

| | |
|------|----|
| Kylo | 24 |
|------|----|

| | |
|----------|----|
| Hiawatha | 38 |
|----------|----|

| | |
|-------------|----|
| Valley City | 34 |
|-------------|----|

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Finzer's Brands. | |
|------------------|--|

| | |
|-------------|----|
| Old Honesty | 40 |
|-------------|----|

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Jolly Tar | 32 |
|-----------|----|

Smoking.

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Catlin's Brands. | |
|------------------|--|

| | |
|------------|----|
| Kiln dried | 16 |
|------------|----|

| | |
|---------------|----|
| Golden Shower | 19 |
|---------------|----|

| | |
|----------|----|
| Huntress | 26 |
|----------|----|

| | |
|------------|----|
| Meerschmum | 29 |
|------------|----|

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| American Eagle Co.'s Brands. | |
|------------------------------|--|

| | |
|-------------|----|
| Myrtle Navy | 41 |
|-------------|----|

| | |
|-------|----|
| Stork | 32 |
|-------|----|

| | |
|----------|----|
| American | 16 |
|----------|----|

| | |
|------|----|
| Frog | 33 |
|------|----|

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Banner Tobacco Co.'s Brands. | |
|------------------------------|--|

| | |
|--------|----|
| Banner | 16 |
|--------|----|

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Banner Cavendish | 38 |
|------------------|----|

| | |
|----------|----|
| Gold Cut | 28 |
|----------|----|

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Scott's Brands. | |
|-----------------|--|

| | |
|---------|----|
| Warpath | 16 |
|---------|----|

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Honey Dew | 41 |
|-----------|----|

| | |
|------------|----|
| Gold Block | 30 |
|------------|----|

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| F. F. Adams Tobacco Co.'s Brands. | |
|-----------------------------------|--|

| | |
|----------|----|
| Peerless | 24 |
|----------|----|

| | |
|---------|----|
| Old Tom | 18 |
|---------|----|

| | |
|----------|----|
| Standard | 20 |
|----------|----|

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Globe Tobacco Co.'s Brands. | |
|-----------------------------|--|

| | |
|----------|----|
| Handmade | 41 |
|----------|----|

OILS.

| | |
|--|--|
| The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows, in barrels, f. o. b. Grand Rapids: | |
|--|--|

| | |
|--------|---|
| Eocene | 8 |
|--------|---|

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Water White, old test | 7 1/2 |
|-----------------------|-------|

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| W. W. Headlight, 150° | 6 1/2 |
|-----------------------|-------|

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Water White | 6 1/2 |
|-------------|-------|

| | |
|---------|---|
| Naphtha | 7 |
|---------|---|

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Stove Gasoline | 6 1/2 |
|----------------|-------|

| | |
|----------|----|
| Cylinder | 27 |
|----------|----|

| | |
|--------|----|
| Engine | 13 |
|--------|----|

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Black, 15 cold test | 8 1/2 |
|---------------------|-------|

HIDES PELTS AND FURS

Perkins & Hess pay as follows:

| | |
|--------|--|
| HIDES. | |
|--------|--|

| | |
|-------|-------|
| Green | 2 1/2 |
|-------|-------|

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Part Cured | 2 1/2 |
|------------|-------|

| | |
|------|-------|
| Full | 2 1/2 |
|------|-------|

| | |
|-----|---|
| Dry | 5 |
|-----|---|

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Kips, green | 2 1/2 |
|-------------|-------|

| | |
|---------|-------|
| " cured | 2 1/2 |
|---------|-------|

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Calfskins, green | 4 |
|------------------|---|

| | |
|---------|---|
| " cured | 5 |
|---------|---|

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Deacon skins | 10 |
|--------------|----|

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| No. 2 hides 1/4 off. | 10 |
|----------------------|----|

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Shearings | 10 |
|-----------|----|

| | |
|-------|----|
| Lambs | 25 |
|-------|----|

| | |
|--------|----|
| Washed | 20 |
|--------|----|

Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Ass'n.

President, A. J. Elliott.

Secretary, E. A. Stowe.

Official Organ—MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

Next Meeting—November 21.

The Little Old Store.

Oh, the little old store with the bell on the door,
That rang as you went out or in,
With a ting-a-ling-ling, as it swung on the spring
And deafened your ears with its din!
Oh the little old store gave measure and more,
And everything smelled sweet of spice;
Though 'twas dark to smell and nothing was new
Yet everything sold there was nice.

For a quaint little maid, in muslin arrayed,
Would answer each ring from the door,
And smiles sweet and simple played tag with
the dimple

In the cheeks of the maid of the store.
I used often to stop in the little old shop,
And sometimes for nothing at all.
But to just shake the spring and to hear the bell
ring,

For Nelly to answer its call.

Ah! those times are all o'er, the little old store
Has vanished with old fashioned ways,
Till sometimes it seems as but one of the dreams
That we have of our boyhood days.
Though a faint, vague regret comes over me yet
As I think of those days now no more,
In my heart I would fain be a glad lad again
And with Nell in the little old store.

Bags Inst. ad of Barrels for Sugar.

The order for 5,000,000 bags, recently given a Philadelphia manufacturer by the Sugar Trust, is by far the greatest bag contract ever made in the United States. The Trust's reason for the change from barrel to bag is that the bag costs and weighs considerably less than its old-time competitor. The weight of the bag is only 1½ pounds, while that of the barrel is 23 pounds. Thus the difference in freight alone for carrying refined sugar to its destination would pay several times over for the bag. In this view of the innovation the bag really costs the Trust nothing, but comes to its hand with a profit ready made. The barrel's successor is a plain burlap bag with a light muslin bag inside. This is the worst blow the cooperage industry has ever experienced, and almost wipes out that business in Philadelphia. Flour now goes to Europe in bags, and is retailed in the same way. Sugars brought to this country from the West Indies and Hamburg come exclusively in bags, which, after being cleaned, are used up for paper stock. The Spreckels were the first to introduce the bag business in the East. The Trust saw the advantage at once and took immediate steps to have its output shipped in the cheaper way as soon as it gained control of the refineries.

Referring to this subject, the *Merchants' Review* says: "One advantage from the use of bags in lieu of barrels is the possibility of packing the same quantity of sugar in each bag, and ignoring the tare. Foreign refined sugar recently received in this market was packed in this manner, each bag containing 224 pounds. The saving of time to the shipping and billing departments of the jobbing houses which handled this sugar was no small item, while every retail purchaser knew beforehand how much sugar he was going to receive on his order. A barrel of sugar is a very indefinite quantity. If the market is advancing, a barrel of 200 pounds capacity is generally delivered; if it is declining, 300 pounds and upwards come to hand on the dealer's order and are considered a barrel. It is impossible to tell before hand how much sugar will be received when ordering by the barrel.

"Going back to the question of the saving of time in the jobbing branch of the business, it is not too much to say that the new sugar package will be regarded as a godsend by jobbers who handle large quantities of sugar, provided the foreign system of uniform weights is adopted with the bag, and there is no reason why it should not be. At present, when an invoice of sugar is received in a wholesale store, each barrel must be examined by the receiving clerk and the gross weight and tare entered in his book. These figures are afterwards compared with the refiner's invoice by the auditing clerk, and in billing the sugar to the retailer the same tiresome array of figures must be included. All this work will be saved by the use of bags, one entry of so many bags of so many pounds

at so much a pound being sufficient in receiving and shipping sugar.

"On the subject of sugar tares the Grocers' Hand Book, compiled by Artemas Ward, says, with much truth: 'The close selling prices of sugar make the dealer doubly jealous with regard to the tares on the barrels, and justly so since its sale is a losing one throughout. The refiners use kiln-dried barrels which they weigh with the greatest accuracy, but as every subsequent exposure to the air or dampness tends to swell the weight again the retailer is the loser in the end.' The substitution of bags for barrels will do away with all cause for complaints in regard to unjust tares, and enable the retailer to get the same quantity of sugar out of each package. With the barrels of varying capacity, if the contents when weighed out in small quantities appear to run short, he cannot feel certain whether the fault is with the refiner or his clerks. The latter may have been careless in weighing out the sugar, or the quantity marked on the barrel may not have been put into it. It is an easy matter to make mistakes in marking weights on barrels.

"The saving of expense by the use of the cheaper bag should not be lost sight of; it will no doubt enable the refiners to sell a fraction lower. The fraction will be small, but it will increase the dealer's present insufficient profit.

"We have urged the adoption of a sugar package of uniform capacity, and accept the bag as an improvement on the present style of barrel because it will enable refiners to establish a system of uniform weights."

A Revolutionary Proposal.

One S. Thompson, a wealthy Londoner, distinguished himself the other day by making what is characterized in the London papers as the most outrageous and revolutionary speech ever heard in London. He is a stockholder in the Aerated Bread Co., an institution that owns many restaurants in London, and is doing an immense business. At the annual meeting held last week a dividend of 37½ per cent. was declared. Thompson got up and proposed that the Company raise the wages of the waiter girls, who are the best of their class in the city and now get only from \$2 to \$3 a week. He said that if the Company would raise their wages it would save many of them from being driven into marriage with undesirable men. Three dollars a week was too little, Thompson said, especially as the Company could well afford to pay more. The resolution was unanimously howled down before Thompson had fairly taken his seat, the opposition being led by a clergyman, and the rash proposer is in distinct disfavor as one likely to undermine the British constitution.

Where is the Locality?

"A rural farming district in Michigan," says the *Engineering Magazine*, has provided itself with a telegraph line eight miles in length, connecting a large number of scattered farms with the village store, the proprietor of which officiates as telegraph operator, express agent, postmaster, and so on. The total cash expenditure for the outfit is said to have been only some \$200, while the expense of maintenance, which is but a trifling sum, is assessed equally upon the owners. The small cost and enormous convenience of such a system as this in country districts ought to lead to a more general adoption of the plan. Especially after the expiration of the telephone patents in 1894, such a system of intercommunication by wire would be possible in every township throughout the country. The individual expense would be almost insignificant, and in the item of useless travel alone would save many times its cost every year."

Her Custom.

Mrs. Prentice—"How do you always manage to have such delicious beef?"
Mrs. Binthyr—"I select a good, honest butcher and then stand by him."
Mrs. Prentice—"You mean that you give him all your trade?"
Mrs. Binthyr—"No, I mean that I stand by him while he is cutting off the meat."

CONFECTIONERY.

THERE'S MONEY IN IT PROVIDING YOU BUY THE BEST AND AT THE LOWEST FIGURE. OUR TRADE IS BOOMING, WHICH IS PROOF THAT THE TRADE THROUGHOUT MICHIGAN AND ADJOINING STATES KNOW FROM WHOM TO BUY. WE MANUFACTURE A COMPLETE LINE OF FIRST-CLASS GOODS AND EXECUTE ORDERS PROMPTLY.

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

P. STEKETEE & SONS,

HAVE A WELL ASSORTED LINE OF

Windsor and Scotch Caps

FROM \$2.25 PER DOZ. UP. ALSO A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

Gloves, Mitts, and Mufflers

HANDKERCHIEFS, WINDSOR TIES, GENT'S SCARFS, AND A FRESH STOCK OF

Dolls, and Christmas Novelties for Holiday Trade.

MOSELEY BROS.,
- WHOLESALE -FRUITS, SEEDS, BEANS AND PRODUCE,
26, 28, 30, 32 Ottawa St., Grand Rapids.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.

Farming is a failure, we have tried it for 20 years in this county.



Farming is a grand success. We have had a Co-operative Butter & Cheese Factory here for five years. It was built by Davis & Rankin Bldg. & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ills. Address them for information if you wish a factory, and how to get it.

OLD ANGELINE.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.]

she felt that trouble only would come of it, and she earnestly besought the girl to avoid temptation; but Therese was willful. She hated monotony. She disliked the stupidity and stolidity of her companions. She craved excitement; and, after all, the restless disquietude that possessed her might have been the unconscious reaching out for clearer perception—a movement of the dim soul within her for larger intelligence, a fuller scope. However it was, Angeline's fears were realized.

One of the white men from Seattle persuaded Therese to accompany him and keep his home, and she went—confident, hopeful, happy. To her mother's entreaty to stay, her prophesies that she would rue the day she left her people, she turned a deaf ear; but her parting kiss was full of affection, and her words to the chief were those of respect and love.

A greater trial was in store for Angeline than mere separation would have caused. The fact that in the ensuing time she never heard directly from her daughter troubled her and she grew more taciturn and reserved, now that the connecting link with outside interests was gone.

Two years went by—years of watching and yearning, before any summons came—then one calm, beautiful night Martin's son, a promising young brave, who had been one of Therese's ardent admirers, came to Angeline's wigwam with a message. He had just returned from Seattle, where he had seen Therese. She was sick and unhappy, and wished her mother to come to her.

Without a word Angeline made preparations to go. She went to her father, acquainted him with the facts, then following the winding path down to the beach, she untied her canoe, and soon with strong, swift strokes was lessening the distance between herself and daughter.

"It is night again. It is just such another night," she muttered to herself, as she strained her gaze over the still, reflecting waters, and her thoughts reverted to the past. There was an ominous dread at her heart. Her past life stood out in bold relief—the one bright spot in it had been Therese, and now Therese was sick and unhappy—Therese, with her bright, gay manner, her quick perceptions, and with her glowing health. The two years must have been full of suffering indeed to have brought her so low. Angeline caught her breath and shivered as a chill breeze struck her, but kept on with a steady stroke.

In two hours she reached Seattle, then carefully following the directions given her by Martin's son, she made her way to a miserable hovel under the brow of the cliff that then skirted the water-front. The dread that possessed her deepened as she stepped to the partly closed door. The moon was darkened as she looked in, and the deep shadows revealed nothing.

"Therese! Therese!" she cried hoarsely.

There was no answer. She flung wide open the door. The wailing cry of an infant greeted her. In the indistinct light she discerned an object swaying to and fro, suspended by a rope from a beam above. The moon emerging from the cloud flooded the room with a sickly light. Angeline gave a loud cry as she

recognized the swaying object. It was still warm, but life was extinct.

Thus ended another epoch in Angeline's life.

The succeeding years witnessed many changes. The death of her father a few years later severed the only bond that held her close to human sympathy. The tribes, scattered and dismembered even before her father's death, had nothing in common with her. She left them and came to Seattle to live. She took care of the child left by Therese, a puny, miserable boy, for whom, however, she never evinced any tenderness or emotion. He is still living—a miserable specimen of a degenerate half-breed.

Angeline herself is a stoic. The days come and go. They have nothing to bring her, nothing to take away. Life is a monotonous existence, in which is neither hope nor fear, pleasure nor sorrow. In her rude cabin overlooking the sea, Angeline, the princess of Seattle, looks out in wonder and contempt at the turmoil and strife of the new civilization. Child of a past age, she has outlived it—but who can judge her, who understands?

ROSE SIMMONS.

"In no way can Americans so effectively inform themselves on the subjects that claim public attention from one month to another as by reading the North American Review."

IN THE North American Review YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

THE RIGHT TOPICS BY THE RIGHT MEN AT THE RIGHT TIME.

THE TOPICS are always those which are uppermost in the public mind—in morals, politics, science, literature, business, finance, industrial economy, social and municipal affairs, etc.—in short, all subjects on which Americans require and desire to be informed. No magazine follows so closely from month to month the course of public interest. All subjects are treated of impartially on both sides.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Review are the men and women to whom the world looks for the most authoritative statements on the subjects of the day. No other periodical can point to such a succession of distinguished writers. The list is a roll of people who are making the history, controlling the affairs, and leading the opinions of the age, such as Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England; Mr. Blaine; Signor Crispi, Ex-Prime Minister of Italy; Baron Hirsch; H. R. H. the Count of Paris; Cardinal Gibbons; Bishops Potter, Doane, Mallallen, Foss, etc., etc.

THE TIME when these subjects are treated of by these contributors is the very time when the subjects are in the public mind—not a month or two after people have ceased to think of them. The promptness with which the Review furnishes its readers with the most authoritative information upon the topics of the day is one of its most valuable features.

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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.

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Transacts a general banking business

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

ATLAS SOAP

Is Manufactured
only by
HENRY PASSOLT,
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For general laundry and family
washing purposes.

Only brand of first-class laundry
soap manufactured in the
Saginaw Valley.

Having new and largely in-
creased facilities for manu-
facturing we are well prepa-
red to fill orders promptly and
at most reasonable prices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

| | DEPART | ARRIVE |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Detroit Express..... | 7:00 a.m. | 10:00 p.m. |
| Mixed..... | 7:05 a.m. | 4:30 p.m. |
| Day Express..... | 1:20 p.m. | 10:00 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.
FRANK M. BRIGGS, Gen'l Agent, 85 Monroe St.
A. ALMQUIST, Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
GEO. W. MUNSON, Union Ticket Office, 67 Monroe St.
O. W. RUEGELIS, G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY

NOW IN EFFECT.

EASTWARD.

| Trains Leave | *No. 14 | *No. 16 | *No. 18 | *No. 82 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Lv. Chicago..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lv. Milwaukee..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| G'd Rapids, Lv..... | 6:50am | 10:20am | 3:25pm | 11:00pm |
| onia.....Ar..... | 7:45am | 11:25am | 4:27pm | 12:42am |
| St. Johns.....Ar..... | 8:30am | 12:17pm | 5:20pm | 2:00am |
| Owosso.....Ar..... | 9:05am | 1:20pm | 6:05pm | 3:10am |
| E. Saginaw.....Ar..... | 10:50am | 3:45pm | 8:0pm | 6:4am |
| Bay City.....Ar..... | 11:30am | 4:35pm | 8:37pm | 7:15am |
| Flint.....Ar..... | 10:05am | 3:45pm | 7:55pm | 5:40am |
| Port Huron.....Ar..... | 12:05pm | 5:50pm | 8:50pm | 7:30am |
| Pontiac.....Ar..... | 10:53am | 3:05pm | 8:25pm | 5:37am |
| Detroit.....Ar..... | 11:50am | 4:05pm | 9:25pm | 7:00am |

| Trains Leave | *No. 81 | *No. 11 | *No. 13 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Lv. Detroit..... | 10:45pm | 6:50am | 10:50am |
| G'd Rapids, Lv..... | 7:05am | 1:00pm | 5:10pm |
| G'd Haven, Ar..... | 8:25am | 2:10pm | 6:15pm |
| Milwaukee Str..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago Str..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*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, 10:10 a. m., 3:15 p. m. and 9:45 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.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Schedule in effect September 25, 1892.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

| For | Arrive from | Leave going |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| For Cadillac and Saginaw..... | South. | 6:15 a.m. |
| For Traverse City & Mackinaw..... | North. | 7:20 a.m. |
| For Cadillac and Saginaw..... | ..... | 9:00 a.m. |
| For Cadillac & Mackinaw..... | ..... | 1:50 p.m. |
| For Potoskey & Mackinaw..... | ..... | 4:15 p.m. |
| From Chicago and Kalamazoo..... | ..... | 8:35 p.m. |
| Train arriving from south at 6:15 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. daily. Others trains daily except Sunday. | | |

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

| For | Arrive from | Leave going |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| For Cincinnati..... | South. | 6:30 a.m. |
| For Kalamazoo and Chicago..... | North. | 7:00 a.m. |
| For Fort Wayne and the East..... | ..... | 10:05 a.m. |
| For Cincinnati..... | ..... | 2:00 p.m. |
| For Kalamazoo & Chicago..... | ..... | 5:15 p.m. |
| From Saginaw..... | ..... | 6:00 p.m. |
| From Saginaw..... | ..... | 11:00 a.m. |
| From Saginaw..... | ..... | 11:50 a.m. |
| Train leaving south at 11:20 p. m. runs daily; all other trains daily except Sunday. | | |

SLEEPING & PARLOR CAR SERVICE.

NORTH 1:10 p. m. train has parlor car Grand Rapids to Potoskey and Mackinaw.
10:10 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. |
|--|------------|-----------|------------|
| Arr. 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 daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car. | | | |
| Lv. Chicago | 7:05 a.m. | 3:10 p.m. | 10:10 p.m. |
| Arr. 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. train daily, 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.

Dunday train leaves for Muskegon at 9:05 a.m., arriving at 10:20 a.m. Returning train leaves Muskegon at 4:30 p.m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 5:45 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 RY.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| Lv. G.R. RAPIDS..... | 8:50am | 1:25pm | *11:55pm |
| Ar. CHICAGO..... | 3:33pm | 6:45pm | *7:05am |

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| Lv. CHICAGO..... | 9:00am | 5:25pm | *11:15pm |
| Ar. G.R. RAPIDS..... | 3:55pm | 10:4pm | *7:05am |

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

| | | | |
|---------------|---------|--------|----------|
| Lv. G. R..... | 8:50am | 1:25pm | *11:35pm |
| Ar. G. R..... | *6:10am | 3:55pm | 10:45pm |

TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Lv. G. R..... | 8:50am | 1:25pm | 5:35pm | 6:30pm |
| Ar. G. R..... | 10:45am | 3:55pm | 5:2pm | |

TRAVERSE CITY, MANISTEE & PETOSKEY.

| | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| Lv. G. R..... | 7:30am | 5:35pm |
| Ar. Manistee..... | 12:30pm | 10:24pm |
| Ar. Traverse City..... | 12:35pm | 10:59pm |
| Ar. Charlevoix..... | 2:55pm | |
| Ar. Petoskey..... | 3:30pm | |

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..... | 7:00am | *1:25pm | 5:40pm | *11:30pm |
| Ar. DET..... | 11:50am | *5:25pm | 10:35pm | *7:30am |

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Lv. DETR..... | 7:50am | *1:35pm | 5:15pm | *11:00pm |
| Ar. G. R..... | 12:55pm | *5:35pm | 10:30pm | *7:10am |

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| Lv. G. R. 7:20am | 4:15pm | Ar. G. R. 11:50am | 10:40pm |
|------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|

TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Lv. Grand Rapids..... | 7:00am | 1:25pm | 5:40pm |
| Ar. from Lowell..... | 12:55pm | 5:25pm | |

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.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 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.

The East Jordan Lumber Co. Wins.

In the spring of 1890 the East Jordan Lumber Co., of East Jordan, contracted with Bovee & Howden, lumber dealers at Leroy, N. Y., for the sale of about one and one-half million feet of lumber, at certain prices agreed upon, to be shipped during the season of navigation in that year, and to be delivered on rail or vessel at East Jordan; Bovee & Howden to give their 90 day acceptances at the time of each shipment. One cargo of the lumber was delivered in July. By that time the East Jordan Lumber Co. was informed that certain statements given by Bovee & Howden to the mercantile agency, as to the financial standing of that firm, and on the strength of which representations the contract of sale had been made by the East Jordan Lumber Co., were untrue, and, being afraid of the responsibility of Bovee & Howden, the Lumber Co. soon after the first shipment notified Bovee & Howden that by reason of these unfavorable reports it should require cash at the time of making future shipments, offering, however, to reduce the contract price 50 cents per thousand, by reason of the demand for cash. Bovee & Howden declined to pay cash and received no more shipments. Later Bovee & Howden commenced suit in the United States Court for this district, claiming damages to the amount of several thousand dollars, which they estimated on the basis of the difference between the contract price of the lumber at East Jordan and the market value of the lumber at its place of destination, less the cost of transportation to that place. The case was tried last week in this city, Messrs. Bundy & Travis representing the plaintiffs and Stuart & Knappen representing the defendants. At the conclusion of the plaintiffs' proofs, Judge Severens held that, inasmuch as the refusal on the part of the East Jordan Lumber Co. to ship the lumber was coupled with an offer to deliver the same at a less price than contracted, which reduction amounted to several times the legal rate of interest on the price of the lumber for the 90 days credit originally provided for, and as there was no attempt to show that the East Jordan Lumber Co. was not in position to make such delivery and would not have carried out this offer, the plaintiffs were not damaged, and therefore directed the jury to render a verdict for the defendants, which was done. The costs of the litigation are, therefore, taxed against the plaintiffs.

Referred to the Committee on Trade Interests.

TRAVERSE CITY, Nov. 19.—I notice the scale of prices on sugars that the retail grocers of Grand Rapids have made, and would like to ask their reasons for giving a bonus to their customers who are so fortunate as to have a whole dollar to buy sugar with? Their price is 6 cents per pound until the purchase amounts to 50 cents' worth, when they voluntarily give the buyer two-thirds of a pound; and when the purchaser buys a dollar's worth they give him one and one-third pounds or eight cents' worth. Is this using the poor customer right who cannot spare the money to get the rebate on a 50 cent or \$1 package? I am a retail grocer, but the rich and poor all pay the same price. I consider a poor man's dollar worth just as much as a rich one's.

If I can get a satisfactory and convincing explanation to this question I may go into the charity business toward the rich myself. I can't see the justice in twisting a man's nose because it has an unavoidable crook in it. Of course, if a

person buys a full package of sugar, he ought to have a little discount; but there are no full packages when it is weighed out into parcels. Yours truly,
FRANK DANIELS.

The Drug Market.

Gum opium has advanced, on account of speculation in Turkey, based on the failure of the fall sowings.

Morphia is, as yet, unchanged but likely to advance.

Quinine is steady at unchanged prices.

Short buchu leaves are very scarce and advancing. Much higher prices are looked for.

Canada balsam fir is higher.

Balsam copaiba is advancing and higher prices are expected to rule.

Chlorate potash has advanced and the tendency is higher.

Oil cloves has declined, on account of lower prices for buds.

Lycopodium has declined, as was expected after election.

The list of manufacturers of patent medicines who make it obligatory for the jobber to charge 10 per cent. advance on less than 14 dozen lots has been largely increased and dealers should be careful in ordering to save the penalty.

Gives Notice of an Amendment.

JACKSON, Nov. 18, 1892.

To the Members of the Michigan Knights of the Grip:

I hereby give notice that I will introduce for your consideration at the annual meeting at Detroit on Dec. 27, an amendment to the constitution, providing for the payment of \$15 weekly indemnity, not to exceed twenty-six consecutive weeks, in case of total disability, to all members of our Association who are in good standing at the time of accident. This, I believe, will be the nucleus of an accident department in our association, which may be added to, as we grow older and stronger, and it will also give us a basis from which to estimate the expense of maintaining a full accident department.

A. F. PEAKE.

From Out of Town.

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

Cameron Lumber Co., Torch Lake.

L. E. Boughey, Traverse City.

Mills & Mills, Grant Station.

J. M. Perry, Tustin.

D. Vinton & Son, Williamsburg.

White & Fairchild, Boyne City.

Tucker Mercantile Co., Sumner.



Send in your orders for

MASKS

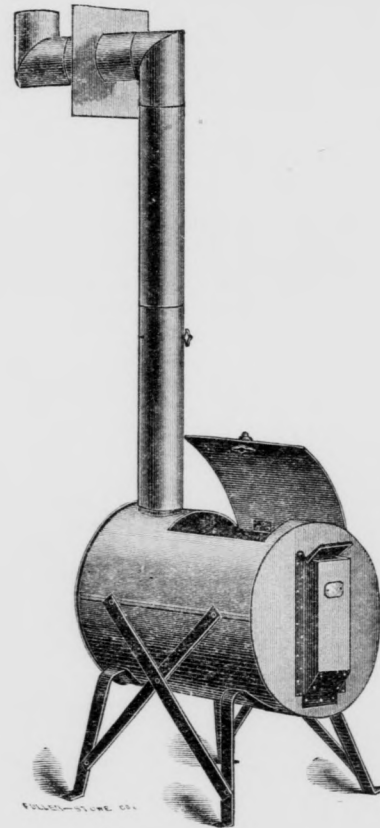
to the

New York Baby Carriage Co.,

47, 49, 51, 53 Canal St.

Best Assortment and Lowest Prices.

CAR STOVE.



Nothing like it for heating cars used in the shipment of potatoes.

WRITE FOR PRICE.

FOSTER-STEVENSON

& CO.

MONROE ST.

NEW—YORK

AROMA

A delicious blend of whole roasted coffee, only 20 cents, warranted to suit general trade. Our values are below the market. Purchase quick and avoid a further advance.

Edwin J. Gillies & Co.

J. P. VISNER, Agt.,
167 N. Ionia St., Grand Rapids.

RINDGE, KALMBACH & CO.,

12, 14, 16 Pearl St.,

Manufacturers of the Best
Wearing Shoes in the mar-
ket.
Our specialties are Men's,
Boys' and Youths'

HARD PAN.

MECHANIC BALS,

HUSTLERS,

and our Celebrated

VEAL CALF

Line. Try them.

Agents for the Boston Rub-
ber Shoe Co.



Heyman & Company,

Manufacturers of

Show Cases

Of Every Description.

First-Class Work Only.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

63 and 65 Canal St. - GRAND RAPIDS

VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO., WHOLESALE

Dry Goods, Carpets and Cloaks

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

Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks.

OVERALLS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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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.

HERCULES POWDER



SEND
FOR
DESCRIPTIVE
PAMPHLET.



Stamp before a blast. | Fragments after a blast.

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

HERCULES,
THE GREAT STUMP AND ROCK
ANNIHILATOR.

AND ALL TOOLS FOR STUMP BLASTING,
FOR SALE BY THE
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY,
40 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
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Agents for
Western Michigan.
WRITE FOR PRICES

FOSTER & STEVENS & CO.

You can take your choice

OF TWO OF THE

BEST FLAT OPENING BLANK BOOKS

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

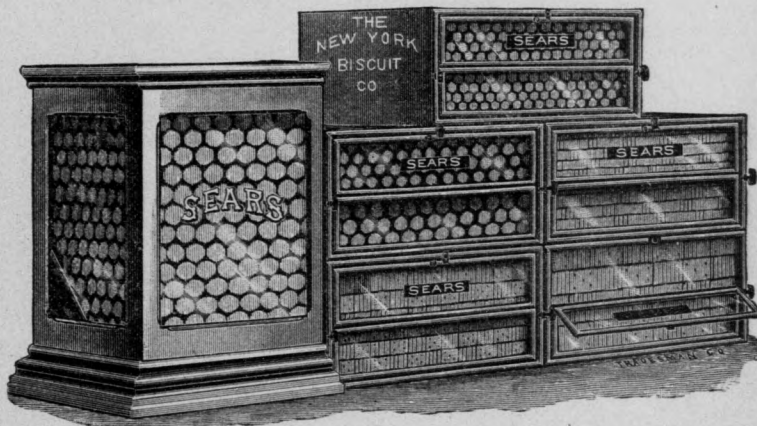
GRAND RAPIDS BOOK BINDING CO.,

89 Pearl St., Houseman Bldg.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cracker Chests.

Glass Covers for Biscuits.



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

will save enough good 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.,
S. A. Sears, Mgr. GRAND RAPIDS.

Assorted Packages of Holiday Goods.

Send for our Holiday Catalogue No. 109, for illustrations and prices of
Dressing Cases, Iron  Wood Toys, Albums,
Work Boxes, Children's Furniture.

Notice carefully the assorted packages of the most staple lines of Holiday Goods, not possible to be properly shown by catalogue. These assortments are similar to those we have sold for so many years in the past, and contain only the best selections from every line of Christmas Goods, everything being new goods especially purchased for this season's business.

If possible, call and see our display—our unequalled display of Dinner Sets, Lamps, Banquet Lamps, Library Lamps, Parlor Lamps, China Cups and Saucers, China Novelties, Austrian Glassware, Fruit Plates, New American Glass, Etc.

ASSORTED 92

Fancy Goods.

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Half doz. Holland ptd teas $\frac{1}{2}$ bl $\frac{1}{2}$ bn. | \$ 80 | \$ 40 |
| One " Child's dec'd teas. | 90 | 45 |
| Half " open dec cups and saucers. | 1 40 | 70 |
| " " " " " " | 2 00 | 1 00 |
| " " " " " " | 2 25 | 1 13 |
| " " " gilt " " " | 3 25 | 1 62 |
| Qr. " " " " " " | 4 25 | 1 06 |
| One " A B C child's plts-pictures | 50 | |
| Half doz asst 3 color plate sets. | 1 60 | 80 |
| Qr. " luster plate sets. | 2 50 | 62 |
| " " dec'd " " " | 4 25 | 1 06 |
| " " " bread and milk. | 4 50 | 1 14 |
| " " " " " " | 7 25 | 1 81 |
| Half " C C picture mugs. | 50 | 25 |
| " " dec'd mugs. | 85 | 42 |
| " " part'n shaving mugs. | 2 00 | 1 00 |
| " " fancy dec'd mugs. | 2 25 | 1 13 |
| " " moustach dec'd coffees. | 2 25 | 1 12 |
| Qtr. " " " " " " | 3 00 | 1 50 |
| " " " " " " | 4 00 | 1 00 |
| " " " " " " | 6 00 | 1 50 |
| One doz. fruit plates, asst. | 1 50 | |
| " " " " " " | 1 00 | |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ " asst glass baskets. | 2 25 | 75 |
| Sixth " " " " " " | 4 25 | 71 |
| Half " " dec'd vases. | 85 | 43 |
| Sixth " " " " " " | 2 25 | 37 |
| Three doz asst china toys and whistles. | 40 | 1 20 |
| One " toothpick holders. | 80 | |
| " " Smoking Set. | 83 | |
| " " " " " " | 40 | |
| Qr. doz toy dec'd tea sets. | 1 40 | 60 |
| Sixth " " " " " " | 4 00 | 67 |
| One toy dec'd tea set. | 55 | |
| One doz dressed china babies. | 45 | |
| " " " limb dolls. | 90 | |
| Half doz bisque dressed dolls. | 2 25 | 1 13 |
| " " washbl " " " | 2 50 | 1 25 |
| " " " " " " | 4 50 | 2 25 |
| One doz perfume. | 2 15 | |
| | 38 14 | |
| 10 per cent. discount. | 3 81 | |
| | 34 33 | |
| Package and cartage. | 50 | |
| | 34 83 | |

ASSORTED 92

TIN TOYS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| One doz Trumpets. | \$ 35 |
| " " " " " " | 80 |
| " " tops. | 35 |
| " " " " " " | 75 |
| " " rattles. | 40 |
| " " locomotives. | 85 |
| " " asst wagons. | 45 |
| " " 144 trains. | 75 |
| " " kitchen sets. | 80 |
| Qtr " asst animals. | 2 00 |
| One mechanical express wagon. | 1 75 |
| " doz musical toys. | 85 |
| " twelfth doz tin train. | 2 25 |
| " " " mechanical engine. | 4 75 |
| " " " cable cars. | 2 00 |
| " doz asst carts. | 75 |
| Half " stables. | 2 00 |
| Sixth " " " " " " | 4 00 |
| One twelfth doz kitchens. | 4 25 |
| " " " " " " | 2 15 |
| " half " " " " " | 42 21 |
| " twelfth " clowns. | 1 85 |
| " " " circus riders. | 1 85 |
| " half " asst toys. | 75 38 |
| " " " mechanical clowns. | 1 50 |
| " doz drum banks. | 35 |
| | 12 69 |
| 10 per cent. discount. | 1 26 |
| Package and cartage free. | 11 43 |

Assortment No 25 GAMES TO RETAIL FOR 25c.

| | |
|---|------|
| One dozen in a Package. | |
| Game of Tommy Towns visit to the Country. | |
| " Fortune Telling. | |
| " When My Ship Comes In. | |
| " Army Tents and Soldiers. | |
| " Cuckoo. | |
| " Base Ball. | |
| " King and Queens. | |
| " Steeple Chase. | |
| " Luck. | |
| " Jack Straws. | |
| " Tiddledy Winks. | |
| " Fish Pond. | |
| Net per package of 1 doz. | 2 00 |

Assorted Package

DECORATED CUPS and SAUCERS.

| | |
|---|-------|
| One doz dec'd teas, flowers and mottos. | 75 |
| " " " " " " | 1 00 |
| " " " " " " | 1 50 |
| " " " bands and gilt. | 2 00 |
| Half " " open coffees asst. | 2 75 |
| " " " " " " | 4 00 |
| Qtr " " " " " " | 6 00 |
| Sixth doz " " " " " " | 9 00 |
| Half " " moustach coffees asst. | 2 00 |
| Qtr " " " " " " | 3 00 |
| " " " " " " | 6 75 |
| | 15 07 |
| Package | 25 |
| | 15 32 |

Assorted Package Dolls.

| | |
|--|-------|
| One doz white china babes | 30 |
| Half " " " " " " | 65 |
| One " dressed dolls. | 88 |
| Half " " asst. | 2 00 |
| " " washable dolls, 21 in long. | 2 00 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 27 in " " | 6 00 |
| One-twelfth doz dressed fancy jtd dolls. | 4 25 |
| " " " " " " | 6 00 |
| " " " " " " | 8 50 |
| Quarter " kid body bisque dolls. | 4 00 |
| One-twelfth " " " " " " | 7 50 |
| Half " china limb dolls. | 1 80 |
| One-third " " " " " " | 4 25 |
| | 11 02 |
| Package | 20 |
| | 11 22 |

Assortment No. 10 GAMES TO RETAIL FOR 10c.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| One Dozen in a Package. | |
| Game of Matrimony. | |
| " Authors. | |
| " Peter Coddle's trip to New York. | |
| " Tiddledy Winks. | |
| " Familiar Quotations. | |
| " Hippy Hop. | |
| " Cricket on the Hearth. | |
| " Round the World Joe. | |
| " Kan Yu Du It. | |
| " Old Maid. | |
| " We Found McGinty. | |
| Dissected Picture Puzzle. | |
| Net per package of 1 dozen. | 75c. |

H. LEONARD & SONS,

134 to 140 Fulton St., Grand Rapids.