## Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 10.

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## BRED IN THE BONE.

## Sad Story of the Sunny South.

The soft rose light from the tinted side lamps shimmered down on Alma Martin as she bent over the luxurious bed where her two children slept. She kissed little Alma tenderly and brushed back little Fred's dark hair so softly that he did not stir in his sleep. She was very proud of him for he was an affectionate, manly child and resembled his father.
She went to a window and looked out onto the moonlit lawn where a fountain plashed and white statues stood like ghosts of stone in the shadows of the trees.
"I wonder why he does not come," she said, looking uneasily at the clock on the mantel. "He knows I can never sleep while he is away. Then her face lighted up; she had heard her husband's step on the veranda. She ran to meet him and threw herself into his strong arms when he entered.
"I have been waiting for you, dear," she said, sweetly, "you are late to-night."
Laurence Martin folded his wife to him and kissed her, but did not reply She released herself from his embrace and looked at him in surprise.
""What is the matter?"" she asked, stifling an exclamation of alarm; "you are pale and trembling; what has happened?"
He did not look at her but led her further away from the sleeping children.
"I've had trouble with Burford at the club," he said, in a low tone. "I tried to control myself, but he was determined to insult me, and before the others. He hates me and has been trying to pick a quarrel with me for a long time."
"What did he say?" She was as white as death and her hands were clinched spasmodically
"He made a remark at my very elbow about the humbleness of my people and said that but for my having toiled like a miser and become rich, I could never have married into your family.
'What did you do?"
'I told him he was a coward; I tried to get to him but they came between us. I said.'
For an instant her fine patrician face was aflame with rage and she stood before him like an angry goddess, but she sank into a chair and covered her face with her hands. Neither spoke, and the silence was so profound that the breathing of the children was audible. When she looked up she had grown very calm.
"He will challenge you."
"I know it; he said Colonel Moulton would wait on me at once."
A shudder convulsed her from head to foot.
"He has killed two men in duels and is the best shot in Challeston. What are you going to do? Oh, my God! This is awful!"
"There is but one thing open to me," he said, laying his broad hand softly on her head, "and that is to meet him. Your grandfather was killed in a duel;
your father respects the custom and would despise a man who would decline a challenge. You have inherited their views, for I have seen your face light up with pride when others have spoken of their courage. My ancestors toiled for their daily bread and knew no honor which could be upheld by blood-shed, and I have inherited their views. have always felt that it was murder to kill a man in a duel. You may not think so now, but you would despise me if I were to refuse to meet Bufford. I don't lame you, for it is bred in the bone. Your world would brand me as a coward -the cowardly son of a blacksmith, the father of your children, you, the haughty great-grandchild of an earl. Ah, I know how they would talk.
With a slight scream she rose and threw her arms around his neck.
'Never mind, you must not meet him, Laurence; think of me and the children."

I am thinking of you," he said, kissng her softly. "There is nothing else left for me to do. 1 know you better than you know yourself."
A step sounded in the hall. A servant entered.
"Colonel Moulton, sir; he wishes to seak with you."
"Tell him I shall be in at once."
The wife stood like a statue listening to the servant's retreating foot-steps, then she sank, unable to stand, at her husband's feet.
"I love you with all my soul," she groaned, clinging to his knees with her frail arms. "Don't accept the challenge. It would kill me, Nothing could change my love for you. Would you kill me? Would it be honorable for you to cause my death? As sure as you meet that man I shall die. For my sake tell him anything, but don't meet him!"
His handsome face filled with tenderness as he raised her up and clasped her to him, but he said nothing, save with his troubled eyes.
She pushed him toward the door, a playful, half hopeful smile on her face.
"Go now," she urged, almost beside herself with excitement; "have it over I don't care what they all think, I care only for you!"
He kissed her again, and his face took back a little of its natural color.
"I would do anything you ask," he said. "It would be an unpardonable crime before high heaven anyway, feel ing as I do about it. But, if I refuse, you must make up your mind to bear a rood deal." She made no reply, and he crossed the hall to the drawing room. She stood for a moment, holding to the heavy curtains, a strange despair dawning in her eyes.
Fifteen minutes later he returned. She was sitting at the side of the bed, gazing fixedly at the children. She did not look up when he stood over her, but covered her white face with her hands.
"Well, I have obeyed you," he said gently, "and now we must think no more about it. I feel that I have done my duty. Moulton seemed astonished,
but he said finally that my written apology would satisfy Burford."
"Satisfy!" She hissed the words through her teeth, and clutched the coverlet convulsively. "And you wrote it; you wrote that vile scoundrel thatthat you were sorry you resented his insult. He spoke of you as he would of the meanest of his slaves, and because you replied he forced-forced you to beg his pardon in a note that he will exhibit to everybody in this city. Oh, if I were only a man, I would tear him limb from limb!"
Laurence Martin shrank from his wife in surprise, and all signs of hope left his face. For a moment he stood erect and motioniess, then he bent over her and tried to lift her up, bat she shrank shuddering from him, and uttered a low moan like a wounded animal. A blended look of determination and deepest despair settled into his dark face. He glanced toward the door and listened to the sound of the carriage wheels that were leaving the gate.
"I can stop him," he said to himself, "but she
He touched her head gently. "I am going-1 am going to-to retire, Alma," he stammered. "Will you kiss me good night?"
She hesitated for a moment, then reluctantly raised her cold rigid face to him and he kissed her cheek. Then he kissed his children softly, and with a lingering glance at her bowed head he stole from the house. In the street he motioned to the driver of a passing cab.
"To the Elite Club as quick as possible!" he ordered as he took his seat.
"I want to see Colonel Moulton," be said to the footman who opened the club house door in answer to his ring.
"I think he is in the card room, sir," replied the man. "He was asking fo Mr. Burford a moment ago.'
Colonel Moulton was alone and stared at his visitor in astonishment.
"You have not seen Burford yet," gasped Martin.
"No. I expect to see him here soon; there is no need for special haste since the matter is practically settled."
"I want to withdraw my apology. must meet Burford.
The young officer stared as if he could not believe he had heard aright.
"You-you want to fight!" he exclaimed. "Why, you have just declined and apologized.
"But you have not yet delivered my note. I had no time to think what I was about. I was not myself. To be frank, I was influenced by my wife who knew the object of your call. I want to accept the challenge. I want-satisfaction?"

Colonel Moulton looked puzzled.
"I have never heard of just this sort of emergency," he said. "It is irregular, but as I have not yet delivered your note, I see no reason why you should not be allowed to amend it.'
"Tell him, then, that I will meet him at once-as soon as possible
"Have you a second?"
"The manager of my business, Wilson, will serve me. I shall send a messenger for him. You can meet him here soon."

Alma walked the floor of her apart ment restlessly, now and then she paused to bend over her children. Once little Fred moved, and half awake held out his chubby arms toward her, but she
shuddered to think that his face was like his father's, and turned from him and laid her arms despairingly around little Alma, whose delicate patrician features were like her own.
Slowly the hours dragged by. She could not sleep. She went down the long hall to the door of her husband's apart ment, and put her hand on the latch, but paused, trembling from head to foot. She had treated him coldly for the first time in life, and he had given her no real cause for offense, but what could she say to him in her present state of mind?
"Let him sleep," she said bitterly "since he can do so at such a time. Not one of my race could rest while such an enemy lived."
She turned back to her chamber, and ying down with her arms around Alma, sobbed herself to sleep.
When she awoke the sun was high in the heavens.
"Has my husband arisen yet?" she asked a servant who was passing through the room.
'He has not been in his room, ma'am; is bed has not been disturbed."
"Not in his room," she repeated absently, then her eyes began to gleam with sudden fear and she sprang up.

The girl stared in astonishment at he mistress's disheveled hair, disordered dress and haggard face.
"Where is my husband? tell me for God's sake.'
"James says he went away last night in a great hurry, ma'am.
Alma tottered to the door. She heard a step on the walk. It was her father, The old man had never come to see her o early in the morning before. He stood on the threshold looking at her with great pity in his kindly eyes. Sie ried to read his quivering face.
"My husband!" she gasped, reeling to ard him with arms outstretched.
He took her tenderly in his arms.
Be a brave little woman," he said. I see that you suspect the sad truth; your husband w,
"He fought with Burford," she groaned.
"At daybreak. I heard about the hole matter. It had to be.'
"My God! he is dead."
The old man lowered his white head ad she understood.
The two children, in their night-rubes awoke and ran toward her. Little Alma reached her first and was holding up her arms, but with a fierce cry the mother pushed her aside and clasped little Fred o her breast.

> Will N. Harben.

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 American People.The New York Tribune concedes the election of Grover Cleveland, but prom ises to defend the Republican policy on finance and protection, with all the abili ty it can command.
It was the discontent of the farmers which caused the Democratic victories of two years ago. The Weekly Tribune, addressing itself directly to them for the past two years, has carried on a campaign of discussion for their benefit, al most unparalleled in American journalism; and the result, coupled with White law Reid's previous great service to farmers, has been seen in the fact that agricultural communities have stood
faithfui to the Republican party, in campaign in which, in other localities, the party went completely to pieces This year, the Democratic leaders changed their tacties and excited discontent among workingmen. They pointed to the higher prices of farm products, and assured the workingmen of Northern cities that the British tariff system (that is to say, les sened protection to American farming and industry), would lower the prices of food and manufactured products, and the profits of "monopolists" in this country while at the same time maintaining the wages of labor, those wages being now States. By false pretense, deception, and a pandering to the lowest passions of unnformed men in large cities, they have carried the country and elected a Demo cratic President and Congress.
The Tribune confidently awaits the will the Tribune yield one inch of ground in the battle for American policies.
Roswell G. Horr's great articles will be among the features of the Tribune, the coming year. Men of every political faith are invited to read them. They will state the Republican view with frankness, point out the probable consequences of a change in the tariff poliey of the country, and evade no issue, and jects discussed. Their thorough treatment of fundamental principles will aid every reader to a better understanding of profound and important issues.
A page a week will be devoted during 1893, to war stories and news of interest have some experience to tell, which has not yet been printed, are asked to send the story to The Tribune for publication.
Farming has now become such an enormous interest in the United States, that there is an imperative necessity for mak ing more of a specialty of the business in large. Plans have been formed which ought to make the semi-weekly and the weekly Tribune absolutely indispensable to every tiller of the soil during 1893. A large number of entertaining fea ures of general interest will also appear "How to Succeed in Life," "Village Improvement," special articles by brilliant men and women of high reputation, chess and checkers, and a hundred other things which cannot be recited in a brief prospectus, will appear on the Tribune's pages during 1893. The paper will have ess politics and more of the thousand and one things which refresh the mind, entertain the imagination, and guide the reader in the prosecution of his business and social life.
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Friends of Agriculture, Industry and the Republican party, are invited to make up clubs for this paper in their localities. There are four years of trial, of new experiment, of discussion of great national topics, and of observation of the effects of Democratic supremacy before the country. The Tribune will lead in the presentation of the Republican view. The friends of the splendid record of the Republican party can aid in the fina riumph of Republican principles by seeing that the people read the Republican side of the story. THE TRIBUNE,

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## .



"THE INITIAL ANARCHIST,"
The promotion of lawlessness embraces a very wide era of action. The overriding of statutory enactments passed for the public good; the supervision of the duties and functions of judicial and legislative bodies by bribery, corruption or intimidation; the passage of laws inimical to the common interest-these are anarchical to the extent that they violate the true principles of law. And this leads us to the contemplation of the Initial Anarchist, who is the forerunner of the Vulgar Anarehist.

The Initial Anarchist may be a despot who dominates the legislative and judicial machinery of a nation, making it the the agent of his personal will, instead of the servant of the people, and thus lay ing a substructure upon which it is impossible to build save to confusion. Gov ernments so conducted must finally col lapse, for governments are sound and enduring in proportion as their foundations are just and true. Honest laws and untrammeled judiciary are the guarantees of national contentment. Vicious legislation and a venal bench open the gateways and admit a flood of other evils that speedily undermine the structure. Such a foundation was laid in New York City by the State and local legislatures and the judiciary twenty years ago, and it produced the natural and inevitable revolt. On a larger scale, similar conditions existed in France prior to the Revolution. They prevail to day in Russia.
But there are many ways besides those indicated in which the disturber or promoter of disorder may operate. He may unsettle values, precipitating the failure of merchants, the wreck of financial institutions and the ruin of thousands of individuals. He may create commercial and domestic confusion by forcing up the price of everyday commodities; make travel too costly for any but the rich; send nearly "all the gold out of the country, producing panic on the exchanges and widespread bankruptcy and making thousands penniless. He may organize the familiar corner in stocks, or the crafty combination in flour or coal. All these he may do, either singly or by combination with others. He has it in his power to shake the foundations of honorable trade and commercial confidence upon which the material welfare of a community rests. The need to make money for himself and his associates cannot be urged as a legitimate reason, for already, as often happens, they are rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

There is another class of anarchist, equally ardent in his devotion to the demolition of existing conditions, though happily less insidious and therefore less dangerous than the first. Yet he is, after all, only a blundering imitator, lacking the intelligence, the finesse, the adroit manipulative skill of the other. He plays with incendiary proclamations and wild speeches and with bombs that make a noise, whereas the real pastmaster in the profession burrows deeply and silently. He shatters a wine house or blows up a freight car with a thunderous detonation, while the expert noiselessly shivers the doors of a bank's treasurevaults or wrecks a railroad. He resorts to vulgar crime, but his astute prototype, standing within the limits of the law, by a single dexterous stroke ruins a hnndred homes and drives a score of men to crime and despair. Their methods run
in parallel lines, but with a wide differ ence in the performance. It has been said frequently of late, and said truly, that there is no place in this country for anarchists. Disturbers from Europe are quickly detected and easily dealt with; but the Initial Anarchist, by attacking the solid foundations of society and government, supplies the conditions favor able to the existence of the offender from oversea, who sets himself up as a mark for condemnation by proclaiming his doctrine of brute force as the remedy for social evils.
It is only through peaceful and legitimate channels that the Initial Anarchist is to be reached, and his abnormal propensity for accumulation at the expense of the multitude restrained. It would be folly for labor to grasp by violence what it may claim through constitutional means, by the proper exercise of its influence as a majority. Demonstrations, counter-combinations, strikes, and an attitude that appeals to the passions and sympathies, afford no material aid in settling the real question-how best to harmonize our people and make them united and prosperous and loyal to the Republic. Education alone will liberal ize the classes and bring them into closer relations to each other. The man of wealth and commercial position, besides recognizing the power and the equitable rights of the worker, will come to know him less as a servant and more as a man and fellow citizen, whose multitudinous support is essential to the preservation of the Republic. On the other hand, the worker, realizing his potentiality in numbers, simultaneously grasps the great philosophical truth that violence secures nothing permanently. He possesses a potentiality which, organized and loyal to a common interest, can redress all the wrongs from which he may have suffered in the past. The perils of the Republic through class separation, and the near vision of a ruling plutocracy, would then disappear before the harmonious conjunction of the classes and the restoration of National tranquility that must follow the generous, educated recognition of each other's rights by capital and labor.
C. H. SAndison.

Trade Unionism in Australia.
The outcome of the recent strikes and riots in Sidney, Australia, has been very bad for trade. The trouble occurred in a mine, and for a while the aspect of affairs was very threatening. Eight of the ringleaders were arrested and tried on charges of conspiracy and inciting to riot. Six were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for terms varying from three months to two years. The one most heavily punished was the secretary of the local branch of the Amalgamated Miners' Association who Amalgamated Miners Association, who was the instigator of the trouble. He was a very important person in union great indignation and alarm among his great indignation and a metition for the associates. A monster petition for the release of the convicts was presented to
the authorities, but they refused to interfere, saying that the law must take its course. It is thought that the trade union in Australia has received its deathblow.

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Reference-Bank of Commerce, Chicago.

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

## THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

## AMONG THE TRADE.

## AROUND THE STATE.

Ionia-John H. Welch, of the grocery firm of Welch \& Long is dead.
Lake Odessa-J. S. Cahoon has sold his dry goods stock to M. Crane.
Clayton-McMoth \& Grattan succeed John Mason in the meat business
Alma-Geo. E. Latimer succeeds Latimer \& Kehn in the jeweiry business.
Ithaca-Fred L. Howard is succeeded by T. Ryckman in the harness business. Muskegon-Gerritt Witt is succeeded by G. E. Witt \& Co. in the grocery business.

Mancelona-Mrs. L. E. Helfrick has purchased the restaurant business of $H$. L. Retan.

Holton-W. S. Culver has purchased the dry goods and grocery stock of Ferris \& Welton.
Reading-A. Walls succeeds Walls \& Culver in the agricultural implement business.
Bessemer-The furniture stock of Alex. McCauley has been closed under chattel mortgage.
Luther-W. H. McCreary succeeds L. T. Paine in the furniture and undertaking business.
Traverse City-T. H. Barnes is succeeded by W. E. Campbell in the confectionery business.
Belleville-The hardware firm of Moon \& Cady has dissolved, C. W. Moon continuing the business.
Alpena-MacLellan \& Co. are succeeded by Wm. Carr \& Co. in the grocery and commission business.
Mayville-N. R. Schermerhorn is succeeded by Lawrason \& Duson in the boot and shoe business.
Saginaw-Martin \& Fish are closing out their commission produce bnsiness and will retire from trade.
Shaftsburg-D Marsh succeeds J. G. Marsh \& Co. in general trade and in wheat, lime and salt business.
Copemish-Lamson \& Crawford, general dealers, have dissolved. Fred Crawford continaing the business.
Owosso-The Owosso Tuol Co. has been succeeded by the Owosso Manufacturing Co. Capital stock, $\$ 75,000$.
Manton-Dr. J. C. Bostick writes The Tradesman, denying the report that he has sold his drug stock to his brother.
Gobleville-J. G. Clark has moved his general stock into his new two-story brick block, adjoining the brick biock of Saul Frank.
Mancelona-John W. Morse, a former well-known jeweler of Reed City, has purchased a half interest in Herrick's jewelery store, and from now on the business will be conducted under the firm name of Herrick \& Co.
Chesaning-The old firm of Eldred \& Co., who for twenty years have been in partnership in the drug business here, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. Eidred, with the assistance of his son Bert, will continue the business, and Mr. C. C. Tubbs will travel for some business firm.

## manufacturing matters.

Kalamazoo-The style of L. C. Lull \& Co., manufacturers of harrows and carts, has been changed to the Lull \& Skinner Co.
Bay Mills-The Hall \& Munson Co. has purchased all of the standing timber in Chippewa and Luce counties owned by the Calumet \& Hecla Mining Co.

Cheboygan-The sawmill of D. Quay $\&$ Son, at Iverness, will run during the winter, cutting hemlock and hardwood. The shingle mill of the firm has shut down for the season.

Alpena - Business is drawing to a close, and all vote the season as one of the most prosperous the Huron shore lumber trade has experienced. Lumber has been sold about as fast as manufactured, at good prices. The mills will all be fairly stocked for next season.
Detroit-Articles of association of the Michigan Arms and Cycle Works have been filed at Detroit. The capital stock is $\$ 10,000$, of which $\$ 6,000$ worth has been paid in. John B. Peterson, Jr., George Wm . Toney, George L. Peterson and Charles A. Converse form the company. Manistee - The Canfield Salt and Lumber Co. is erecting a new salt shed which will have a capacity of about 7,000 barrels. The company does not expect to ship a great deal more this fall, and after the shed is completed will fill it and then shut down. The dock is pretty well cleaned of lumber and the
mill can be run later in the seacon than mill can be run later in the season than asual.
Bay City-The Sage sawmill has only cut about $12,000,000$ feet this season, owing to the timber of the firm having been exhausted. The stock cut this season came from Canada. What the future of the mill is has not been determined. As an enormous quantity of $\log$ s will come to the river from Canada next season it is quite possible that some arrangements will be made to keep the mill in motion. Manistee-The Chicora, which was to have carried freight from Benton Harbor to Milwaukee this winter, but which slipped up on her contract some way, was in here last week, and took out about 4,000 barrels of salt for Chicago, and will tie up there for the winter. Her machinery is not well arranged for carrying freight of that kind, as she ought to carry 5,000 barrels at least. The barge Marshall, which has been carrying salt from here all season, has taken a load of lumber for Tonawanda, where she will tie up for the winter, and will probably be in the sait trade next season again.
Empire - The Empire Lumber Co., which is an offshoot of T. Wilce \& Co., of Chicago, is getting its mill in shape for the winter's campaign. A new battery of boilers has been put in, which will makesix large boilers, and furnish all
the steam wanted for the new engine, which is one of the largest in a sawmill in this northern country. Another circular will be added to the equipment, and about three miles of standard guage railroad, to insure a steady supply of logs, independent of snow or ice. It is supposed that it is ultimately intended to connect the road with the Manistee \& Northeastern, and so be able to ship by rail as well as water should the necessity arise.
Saginaw-Lumber will be cleaned off the mill docks as never before at the close of the season in a score of years. Dry lumber is shipped up close, and there will be light stocks of green left when the mills shut down. A large shipper said that if the railroads did not take out a foot of the stocks on the mill docks during the winter, there would not be enough left to load the boats in the spring before the mills start. He said he had never seen lumber shipped up so closely at this date. As local yards buy quite freely during the winter, the rail-
roads and yards will clean up the stock long before spring arrives, and Saginaw will go into the spring trade of 1893 with practically no lumber to offer on the cargo market. Three or four mills generally run nearly through the winter, but their output is handled by rail.

## The Hardware Market.

General Trade-With the coming of snow and cold weather, a shortening up in the demand for building materials and an increased demand for other lines of goods is quite apparent. The volume of business keeps up and everything is moving along very satisfactorily. The general conditions of the market are stationary, and but few changes in price have taken place.
Wire Nails-Notwithstanding the manufacturers were looking for better prices, the ad vance does not come. If anything, the market is weaker; more especially is this the case with jobbers. The present price is $\$ 1.75$ to $\$ 1.80$, according to quantity wanted.
Glass-Window glass is very scarce and manufacturers are having hard work to catch up with theirorders. They give very little encouragement for doing so before Jan. 1. The price still remains as quoted last week.
Sheet Iron-Is now coming along quite freely. $\$ 3.25$ for No. 27 and $\$ 3.15$ for No. 26 are the ruling quotations.
Winter Goods-The following are a few prices on staple goods for cold weather:
 Hand s.eds
Horse shoes Snowe shoes
Toe calks Toe calks ..........
AuSacle horse nail

40 per cent. dis. from list. AuSatle horse nails.
Vo. all copper boilers Saw tools
Mrs. Pott's
Mrs. Pott's nickle sads
Toe calk steel
Tar paper
Plain board
ente aprisk meat cutters.

Use Tradesman or Superior Coupons.
FRANK H. WHITE,
Manufacturer's Agent and Jobber of
Brooms, Washboards, Wooden Indurated Pails \& Pubs,

Wooden Bowls. Clothespins and Rolling Pind, step Diadders, Wanhling Ma-
ehines, Market, Bushel and Delivery Best,ts, Bualding
Paper, Wrapping Paper, Sacks, Twine and statio

Manufacturers in lines allied to above, wish
ing to be represented in this market are request ing to be represented in this market are request-
ed to communicate with me.

125 court st.
GRAND RAPIDS, MIOH

## WINDD ${ }^{0}$ W DRESSING EC0RATING.

 XmAsEverybody 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. 75 cents.

Window Dresser, Hecorator and Wind Room 1204 The Temple, Chicago, I

The Commercial Credit Co. employs only competent and experienced collectors and can always be found at 65 Monroe St., when you want a report or settlement.
tf

## FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

Advertisements will be inserted under this
head for two cents word the first insertion had head for two cents a word the first insertion and
one cent a word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisements taken for less than $2 \%$ cents.
Advance pavment.

## business chances.

$\mathbf{F}^{\mathrm{COR} \text { SALE-A }}$ CLEAN STOCK OF DRUGS and groceries, invoicing about 83,000 , in for selling. Address No. 620, care Michigan
Tradesman.
$\mathbf{F}^{\text {OR SALE-1 HAVE FUR SALETWO TELLE }}$ established clothing and men's furnishing
goods buisnesses-one in Northern Michigan goods buisnesses-one in Northern Michigan,
the owner of which can influence a large steady trade and is a genteman of the highest reputa-
tion ; a rare chance for tion; a rare chance for some one of enterprise. The other is in Southern Michigan thirty five
years established, the owner retiring from the sears est. In both case the gentlemen own the
business.
lots, ana rent wwill be che lots, and rents will be cheap and every encour-
agement given. Address in first insta agement given. Address in first instauce, Wil-
liam Connor, box 346, Marshall, Mich $\mathbf{F}_{a}^{\text {OR SALE }}$ Sood street and STORE-LOCATED ON Good chance street and doing a nice business.
dress "Buchu," care with small capital. Ad. dress "Buchu," care the Michigan Tradesman,
Grand Rapids.
$\frac{\text { Grand Rapids. }}{\text { WILL EXCHANGE }} \frac{618}{\text { EF }}$ of about that size Will give good exchange.
Box $3 \%$, Stantone Mich
$\mathrm{F}^{\text {OR SALE-NICE CLEAN GENERALLSTOK }}$ fifteen miles from Allegan and twenty-five from Grand Rapids, in village of 200 inhabitants and
excellent surroundinz farming country. Creamexcellent surroundinz farming country. Cream-
ery nd cheese factory jut 1oated. The best
of reasons for selling iddress F. Goodman \& D., Burnips Corners, Mich.
 ness and devote his entire time to the manufac turing of his family remedies. I have a com-
plete and clean stock of drugs and everything plete and clean stock of drugs and everything
belounging to first-class drug store, good location a paying to tirst-class drug store, good location,


F F Ho balre- steam roller fiour mill in the best
wheat section in Central Michige Wheat section in Central Michigan; county seati
two railroads: custom trade sixty thousand
bushels yonl: ushels yearly; fuel cheap. Will the tike ono
stoek o furniture as part payment. Reasons for selling, bad health. For parmentialars address
No. 616 carre Michigan Tradesman.
6i6 Wok SALE-LARGE PACKING BUSINESS
including moat market and wath tools and fixtures, frchudng horses and wayous, brick block 22 feet
front on main street, ice house and and acres of
land, with slaughter house. This business and
her
 FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR
Brocery stock-New house, barn and sorere
building in Kalamazoo; lot $4 \times 8$ buildings are worth price asked for entire place. Address
AB C, Kalamazoo, Mich. W AnTED - TO EXCHANGE 80 ACRES for stock of general merchandise. Address No.
610, care Michigan Tradesman.

 center of the finest farming conitry in in the state, Stock will invoice about 89,100. Can reduce on
short motice. Reason for selling, other business.
Address No. Gol, care Niichigan Tradesman
 E iness man with 85.00 to 810,000 read A m money
to embark in the wholesale business in Grand Rapids and take the management of same.
House well established. Investigation from per ons who mean business. No others need apply. No. 556 , care Mishigan Tradesman.

## miscellaneous.

CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON
the hill, worth $\$ 4,000$ to exchange for clean stock of shoes, groceries or general merchandise. De YOU LsE 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.
FUR SALE - GOOD DIVIDEND - PAYING
stocks in banking, manufacturing and mer stocks in banking, manufacturing and mer
cantile companies. E. A. Stowe, 100 Louis St.,
Grand Rapids.

 Ine. Will sell for 28 soo cash. or part cash, pay
ments to suit. E. A. Stowe 10 . W ANTED-PKACTICAL PRINTER WHO IS editing a country weekly, to stant a newspape in a live town No competition Applicant must
have at least 8500 cash or its equivalent If your have at least $\$ 500$ cash or its equivalent If you
mean business, address No. 605 , care Michigan mean busine

## GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

C. C. Burley \& Co. have sold their grocery stock at 143 Livingston street to J. W. Fuller.

De Hoop bros, flour and feed dealers at 317 Wealthy avenue, have sold out to Henry W. Grutsch.
F. Schwind has removed his paint and wall paper stock from 200 West Bridge street to 32 West Bridge.
C. W. De $\overline{\text { Hart has engaged }}$ in general trade at Amsden. Musselman \& Widdicomb furnished the stock.
Geo. Post has opeued a grocery store at Gobleville. The Olney \& Judson Grocer Co. furnished the stock.
$\square$ P. L. Hutchins has opened a grocery store at Fife Lake. The stock was furnished by Musselman \& Widdicomb.
D. Bos, formerly engaged in the grocery business at the corner of East and Sherman streets, has re-engaged in trade at the same location.
Mrs. M. B. Keeler, formerly engaged in the millinery business on South Division street, has leased a store at Evart and will remove her stock to that place.
E. A. Henry has opened a grocery and shoe store at Alto. The I. M. Clark Grocery Co. furnished the groceries and Rindge, Kalmbach \& Co. the boots and shoes.
As will be noted by the report of the last meeting of the Retail Grocers' Assosiation, a food exposition is among the possibilities of the future, in case a sufficient number of manufacturers of food products express a desire to patronize such an enterprise.
A number of Grand Rapids capitalists have purchased the sole right to manufacture a new kind of water gas in this State, and are testing its effectiveness and economy at an experimental works on Madison avenue, at the intersection of the D., L. \& N. Railway. It is claimed that an excellent quality of fuel gas can be produced for 5 cents per 1,000 feet and that the gas can be converted into beautiful illuminating gas for 15 cents per thousand. The machinery for its manufacture is very simple, the expense of equiping a plant for a town of 5,000 people being about $\$ 8,000$. The inventor, who is a Philadelphia gentleman, is spending a few days in the city, superintending the equipment of the experimental works.
About a year ago the Retail Merchants, Protective Association of Rochester, N. Y., establsihed a branch agency here with M. M. Manley in charge. The manager leased offices in the Wonderly building and introduced the system to the merchants of the city on the basis of $\$ 10$ for an annual membership, usually payable in advance. Mr. Manley claims to have done excellent work for the agency, but for some reason his drafts for services were not honored and he therefore sent in his resignation, being succeeded by F. Hale Sessions, who, in turn, was succeeded by J. O. Merriman. Mr. Manley claims to have bought two shares of stock in the Association when he entered its employ, and he has lately brought suit against the Association for the $\$ 200$ so paid and for $\$ 300$, in liquidation of back salary and office furniture, for which he gave his personal guarantee. So far as can be learned, the Retail Mer-
chants' Protective Association is not very responsible, reports from Rochester asserting that the institution is insolvent and that some of the original incorporators have abandoned the business. Considering these facts and remembering that there are reputable collection and reporting agencies in the field who have long been conducted on legitimate business principles, it is little less than remarkable that merchants will patronize agencies concerning which they have no definite information as to responsibility and integrity.

## Purelv Personal.

Arthur Deuel, who recently succeeded his father Lee Deuel, in general trade at Bradley, was in town last Friday and gladdened the eyes of his jobbing friends. Dr. F. C. Warne, of the drug firms of Warne \& Calkins, at East Jordan, and Calkins \& Warne, at Charlevoix, was in town over Sunday. He was accompanied by his son.
C. W. Payne, the Muskegon grocer, has taken a position as office assistant with Musselman \& Widdicomb. His business is being managed, in his absence, by his father and brother.
H. F. Hastings is spending a few weeks at the Victoria Hotel, Chicago, where he is being treated by a noted specialist for nerve troubles. His improvement so far is said to be marvelous.
E. L. Bullen, of the firm of E. L. Bullen \& Co., general dealers at North Aurelius, was in town several days last week and improved the opportunity to spend Thanksgiving with friends here. He was accompanied by his wife.
J. A. Liebler, the Caledonia general dealer, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his career as a merchant in Caledonia, Nov. 12, at which time hot coffee and other refreshments were served to all who called during the afternoon. Several customers were present who purchased goods of Mr. Liebler the first day he opened his doors as a mer chant.


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

Class (in chorus)-

## Ben Hur:

Made on Honor !
Sold on Merit !
ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER.


DETROIT. CHICAGO.


## The Wayne Self-Measuring Oil Tank.

Measuringione Qt. and Half Gailon at a Single Stroke.

## WAYNE OLL TANK CO,

Fort: Wayne, Ind.
First Floor Tank and Pump.

We Lead, Lett Others Follow.


PRICE LIST.
First floor Tanks and Pumps: $=$

 We Solicit Correspon-


## Micicad Kolb \& Son,

 WHOLRALL CLOOHIRRS, Rochester, New York. Have still on hand a nice line of Ulsters, Overcuats 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. He will be at Sweet's Hotel, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 1,2 and 3, and will also Sunday there.


FLORIDR ORANEES.
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.

TIMELY THOUGHTS FOR TO-DAY'S Writen DIGESTION
Ever since Cain, with passionate ferocity, bathed his soul in the guilt of murder, human nature has continued to develop the destructive instinct. Neither civilization nor Christianity has sueceeded in eradicating the propensity to kill that begins in childhood and controls the actions of man to an extreme old age, and has been kept alive by heredity and suitable environment through scores of centuries to the present time. Still, it is not wholly evil in its ultimate effects, for in all climes and ages it has been a dominant force in the absence of which history could have had little to record of human achievement, and out of which have come results vital to the progress of humanity at large.
The civilization of to-day has not wholly obliterated the savageness of mankind even in this enlightened Republic. And it is well that it should not, for, though in the progress of mental development the grosser forms of barbarism have been eliminated, force is yet a necessity to sustain the best interests of organized society against the foes without and foes within that defy and oppose the spirit of an age remarkable for mechanical and commercial enterprise. So, while philanthropists deplore the evils of war between nations and the military force required within organized goversments to protect the state from internal dissensions, they acknowledge that the gain to society is more than enough to balance the resultant loss.
Every government has at times been compelled to appeal to this all-persuading instinct for existence. Without it the world would not now be made up of powerful nations fulfilling their destiny in the onward march of civilization by conquests over barbarous tribes, and by their development through commercial channels. War subdues and commerce civilizes, and thus in the past they have proved, for the most part, inseparable allies. As peace becomes the normal condition of latter day governments, the greed engendered by commercial enterprises finds scope for certain destructive influences that cannot be so justly excused as the one first mentioned; at the same time they challenge particular a tention on account of the fact that the evils resulting are every year on the increase, greatly to the injury of coming generations.
Originating in the primal condition of man when, to procure a livelihood, he was obliged to kill either the beasts of the forest, fish of the sea, or fowls of the air, the hunting instinct remains, among the refining influences of to-day, as powerful in those whom it affects as when savagery was the prevailing mood of the human race. To a certain degree the hunter has been the pioneer and protector of commerce. This continent after its discovery by Columbus, re mained still a wilderness for two hun dred years or more, unproductive and valpeless to the enterprise of the East
The portion we now occupy would not have been brought from its original wild ness and barbarism to the present stage of improvement, were it not for the men whose hunting instincts induced them to roam over its entird surface in quest of game. They became the pioneers and surveyors who first gave to the world knowledge of its wonderful resources. The enterprising trader following at his


## SCHLIOSS, ADLER \& CO.

## Pants, Shirts, Overalls

 Gentis' Funishing Gouls.23-23 Larned St., East DETROIT, MICH.

Dealers wishing to look over our line are in vited to address our Western Michigan representative, Ed. Pike, 272 Fourth avenue, Grand
Rapids. Grand rapids brisi co,

BRUSHRS.
Grand Rapids, Migh. Our goods are sold hy all michigan Jobbing G. R. Mayhew, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jobber or


Wales Goodvear Rubbers, Woonsocket Rubbers, Felt Boots and Alaska Socks.
$\boldsymbol{U} \mathbf{S E}$

## CARRS MILE-END SODALETO

## Best 8ix Gord

## - FOR -

Machine op Hand Use.

FOR SALE BY ALL
Dealers in Dry Foois $\&$ Notious.
heels, established points for consolidated traffic, and by degrees brought us into our new and glorious inheritance.

The mercantile element has been no less adventurous than its associate Nimrod; each supported the other, gathering supplies from the most unpromising con ditions, while threatened always with danger from the ever jealous and ever treacherous savage; sending to the world' marts articles of luxury as well as comfort, and adding every year contributions without number to geographical science. The names of explorers, both hunters and traders, whose early efforts opened up the path to national prosperity are indelibly fixed in the nomenclature of our cities, towns and streets, to remind coming generations of their courage and enterprise, which helps to make up an important part of our national history.
Now that there are continuous organized counties in the place of pathless forests and uncultivated prairies, the hunter of to-day loses the characteristics of his predecessors, with all the romance connected, and pursues his prey from sheer love of the sport-to relieve the ennui caused by luxurious living. It is, without doubt, a lower motive than the one which ruled the Nimrods of the past, though it is confessedly the only one that controls the hunting indulged in by the wealthy classes. Cooper's hero, were he to appear again in life, would have sympathy neither with those who, in cold blood, for sordid pelf, slaughtered the armies of buffalo that were not long ago the life and romance of western plains and valleys, nor with the dainty sportsmen of to-day who, with the latest deadly weapons and dogs trained for the purpose, out-Herod the noted king of Judea in useless, wanton sacrifice of innocent life: the former he would score as "cowardly, varmints" that killed God's creatures like sheep at the butcher's pen without the poor plea of necessity; the latter he would look down upon with contempt as he did on their prototypes of a hundred years ago. To both classes of hunters the law now appeals with restrictions and penalties which mitigate somewhat the evils of the promiscuous and uncontrolled killing of game in organized communities; but, outside the jurisdiction of law, the destructive desires of men have worked an immense havoc that has never been reached by any restraining power, for, to satisiy a greed for present profit, they have robbed future generations, even to the obliteration of entire species of game.

The sealing fishery is a notable instance of their destructive search for wealth. The cod and mackerel fisheries have also been nearly destroyed by reckless methods that, in wasting a portion of each catch, have prevented all chance of natural increase, until our markets are almost bare of any genuine sample of either species. Not only has animal life been uselessly destroyed, both for sport and profit, but vegetable life has not been spared. Over many states an immense inheritance of valuable forests has been wasted with the heedlessness of a spendthrift, and much of it with almost criminal wantonness. The largest portion, it is true, was removed to prepare the soil for necessary cultivation, but, outside of such justifiable destruction, the torch of the careless hunter has aggravated the process of devastation. Long before the first century of our National life was spent, this havoe had
provoked in thoughtful minds painful forebodings for the future. Even now the most scientific thought is puzzled to suggest some practical plan that shall mitigate the evil effects of past destructive methods, and to put civilization in a way to maintain what has been gained in all the material comforts of life. Here is an object lesson worthy of universal study. It is easy to destroy, in a season, the vegetable growth af ages, but to the true philanthropist useless arboricide is a crime against humanity. Business enterprise may, for present profit, encourage such guilt and partake of its fruits, but every reckless violater of economic law will be put on trial before the jury of impartial posterity, and the verdict justly rendered against him will offset his present fame, however great it may be.
To enjoy to the fullest extent the bounties which nature has provided, man must learn to use them rationally. It is hardly worth while to emerge from barbarism if we live regardless of the future, like the savages whom we displace. The prodigality fostered by the immense richness of our inheritance will not always find its extravagance met by an adequate supply. Already we have received many timely warnings to take account of stock. If we do not heed them, the highest court of bankruptcy will be compelled to appoint a receiver, and our republican experiment will find little favor shown in the subsequent official settlement. This age is great in mental, moral and scientific attainments; let us, therefore, cease to imitate the savage in both cruelty and improvidence. S. P. Whitmarsh.


DODGE
Indepnidence Wood Spit Pilley.
THE LIGHTEST! THE STRONGEST! THE BEST!
HESTER MACHINERY CO.,
45 So. Division St., grand rapids.

## Hardware Price Current.

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

## Snell's Cook's Jennig

Jenningss, genuine.

## deur $\ldots . . .$. e.... on...



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## Rim Fire...

Socket Firiner.
Socket Framing
Socket Corner
Butchers' 'Tanged Firmer
Curry, Lawrence's.
combs.
Hotchkias.
White Crayons, per gross....
COPPER.
Planished, $14 \times 5$ out to size... Cold Rolled, $14 \times 52,14 \times 56$ and $14 \times 60$ Cold Rol
Bottoms

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Morse's Bit Stocks. ....... } \\
& \text { Taper and siralght Shan. } \\
& \text { Morse's Taper Shank...... }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Morse's Taper Shank. } \\
& \text { DRIPP }
\end{aligned}
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per pound
年

## Large sizes, per pound



Nos. 16 to $20 ; 22$ and $24 ; 25$ and $26 ; 27$
List $_{12} 13$
Discount, 60
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.
Door, mineral, jap, trimmings ...
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.. Door, porcelsin, trimmings ........
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain Drawer and shutter, porcelain Russell \& Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list Branford's
Norwalk's

## Adze Ryye.. Hunt Rye. Hunt'

Sperry \& Co.'s, Post, handled.


Coffee, Parkers Co.'s....... ${ }_{\text {U }}$ P. S. \& W. Milleables P. S. \& W. Mrg. Co.'s Mall
Landers, Ferry \& Cla r's'
Enterprise Stebbin's Pattern.
Stebbin's Genuine Stebbin's Genuine............
Enterprise, self-measuring.
16.00, dis. 60
315.00 , 118. 60
d18. 20. 10.


Discount,
Solfd Eyes


$\qquad$
Special Steel Dex X Cuts, per foot...
Special Steel Dla. X Cuts, per foot
Chat
Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.
Champlon and Electric Tooth Cuts, per foot..
Steel, Grme.......................
Onelda Communty, Newhouse's
 Annealed Market. Coppered Marke
Tinned Market. Coppered Spring steel.
Barbed Fence, galvanize

Putnam........
 Coe's Patent Agricuitura
Coe's Patent, malleable. Bird Cages. Pumps, Cistern.
Screws, New I ist. .....
Casters, Bed a d Plate
Dampers, American ....................
Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods METAES,
 $6 e 0$ pound cask
Per pound.....
 The prices of the many other quailities of
solder in the market indicated by nrivate brands
vary according to composition. Coozson ANTIMONY


## MichiganTradesman

# A wherlit jourmal devotrd to the <br> Best Interests of Business Men. <br> Published at <br> 100 Louis St., Grand Rapids, 

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E. A. STOWE, Editor

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1892.
INTERNAL TRAFFIC OF GREAT CITIES.
The task of subsisting and maintaining the internal economy of great cities is among the most important of modern problems and is always a subject for instruction and interesting study.
It is easy enough to understand how cities which possessed facilities for navigation were supplied with provisions and other necessaries before the days of raiiroads; but now it would seem a difficult matter to take care of a great population gathered in a place which possessed neither waterways nor railways.

In the early periods the chief cities, and particularly the capitals of countries, were situated in the interior, as remote as possible from the frontiers. This was done for purposes of defense against foreign invasion. But these eities were all placed upon rivers which were navigable, at least for small vessels, and also furnished water for all purposes. So were placed Babylon and Nineveh and the great interior cities of China, also London and Paris, which are very old cities. Rome was fourteen miles from the mouth of the Tiber, which was then navigable from the sea for the galleys and moderate-sized ships of antiquity. Tyre, Carthage and Alexandria were exceptions, for they were placed directly upon the seashore; but the great masses of the ancient populations were gathered in the heart of the countries.
Except in seafaring nations, whose people lived by carrying and conducting foreign commerce, the greatest numbers of the people were gathered in the river valleys whose fertile lands furnished the great food crops, since by reason of the defective means of interior transportation, it was found more advantageous for the people to live near the grain fields, than to carry the crops to long distances. Like conditions will again obtain, and hence the day will come when the most populous cities of our continent will be situated in the Mississippi Valley. Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Cincinnati will one day rival London and Paris in their vast aggregations of people.

In this connection the observations of Gustav Kemman on the domestic supplies and traffic of the world's most populous city, London, furnish some interesting information. He shows that in the year 1889 nearly $13,000,000$ tons of coal were brought into the city, while 11,500 ,000 bushels of wheat, 400,000 head of cattle, $1,500,000$ sheep, $1,300,000$ calves, 250,000 hogs, $8,000,000$ game animals and birds and $65,000,000$ gallons of spirits, wines and beer were required for the subsistence of the people for a year.

The movement of population may be guessed at from the statement that in a single week in April there passed into London on foot and in vehicles, other than boats and railway cars, $1,121,708$ persons, while three railway stations delivered in the city during the same week 108,835 people. It is estimated that there were regularly employed in London, but who did not reside there, about 375,000 persons. The traffic of the streets may be guessed at from the statement at in twelve hours from 8 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening, there passed through Cheapside 13,316 vehicles and $96,2: 28$ pedestrians; through Newgate street 10,53: vehicles and 44,314 pedestrians, and through Holborn, 14,301 vehicles and 59.455 people on foot. In 1887 there were nine companies operating 114 miles of tramway or street railroad, with 8,222 horses and 958 cars, in which were carried in the year, $143,241,402$ passengers. There were also 956 omnibuses, employing 10.933 horses and carrying $116,000,000$ passengers in a year. The traffic of the underground or subway trains is large, but no statistics were given.
Enough has been stated to give some dea of the immense business produced by the everyday necessities of such a population as that of London, which contains probably more people than any State in our Union, not excepting New York itself.

THE MURDERER'S CONSCIENCE. There is a popular notion that criminals convicted of murder, when they are standing upon the scaffold in the very presence, as it were, of death, if guilty, should exhibit a great amount of agitaation and emotion, while a quiet, steady demeanor is supposed to indicate innocence.
The actual behavior of murderers under such circumstances usually disappoint these preconceived theories. Take the circumstances of the execution of Cream, the London monster, who recently went to the scaffold for the murder of a woman by poisoning. The man is reported to have died with great composure and firmness, and yet it would be difficult to find in the annals of crime a more fiendish and atrocious creature in human form. This man had murdered six women in London and several more in the United States and Canada.
Worse than the ogreish Bluebeard of the story books, who punished witb death the indiscreet curiosity of his several successive wives, Cream, who did not live in a heathen age, or a barbarous and paynim country, like his fabled prototype, but in the glorious light of the nineteenth century and in Christian lands, multiplied and repeated many fold his murderous crimes for the sheer love of it. Here was a creature steeped in guilt, and who never denied his crimes, but he died with a quiet and
composed demeanor as is supposed to befit an innocent person. Experience shows that the really hardened criminals seldom break down or give themselves up to displays of violent emotion. They usually die "game," or, as is the case with the negro murderers, they make ostentatious parades of religious zeal and express their intention to straightway enter Paradise from the gallows.

Nothing is more common in murder trials where the incidents have been peculiarly atrocious than for the bereaved and innocent friends of the deceased to give way to excessive emotion, while the murderer remains quiet and self-possessed. All experience proves that the average person who is ignorant of criminal matters and has had no experience with criminals, is entirely incapable of comprehending the interior intelligence of the hardened wretch, and it is utterly futile to attempt to judge them from the point of view of innocence and virtue.

Conscience, which is doubtless originally an interior spiritual suggestion, is largely influenced by education, and it may be educated downwards or smothered in depravity as well as strengthened and fortified by virtuous practices. It is not likely that a person who is so full of hate and malignity as to plan and execute, with deliberation and satisfaction, the murder of another, will be troubled much by conscience. How certain then that a villain like Cream, steeped in depravity and delighting in the death of his numerous victims, should have no twinges of remorse. It is more than probable that his chief regret would be that his career of wickedness was cut short.
We have seen men who had accidentally killed a friend or companion, or who had in the heat of sudden excitement slain another, live ever afterwards lives of gloom, sadness and regret, but never in the person of a deliberate and malignant murderer have there been any such manifestations of remorse or settled distress of mind, to the knowledge of the writer.
It is plain that the common notion on such subjects must be revised. The man who accepts death through devotion to an honorable cause, be it a sentiment, a principle or a creed, can and does die like a hero or like a saint. But his sublime courage and holy faith must not be confounded with the demeanor on the scaffold of the depraved and hardened criminal who dies as the fool dieth or like the brute beast, stolid and stupefied, without hope and without fear.

## A SOCIALISTIC RAILWAY SCHEME.

One of the demands of the Farmers' Alliance as formulated in the St. Louis and Ocala platforms, was government ownership of railroads. It was proposed that all the business of carrying and of the transmission of intelligence should be taken from private corporations, and placed in charge of the general government to be operated in trust, the profits, after paying expenses, to be divided out among the people at so much per head. There were presented only two methods by which the government could secure such control. One was by buying out all the railroads, telegraph lines and ships and boats, and the other was to seize on them by force and take possession outright. The thousands of millions of money required to effect the buy-
a sum to be seriously considered by any set of theorists, and the downright seizure savors so much of socialism and anarchy that it is plainly not to be thought of at present.
The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, which have been holding a convention for some days past at Memphis, have proposed an experiment in socialistic railroading, in which it is demanded that the United States government shall construct and operate a railroad from British Columbia to the Gulf of Mexico. It is estimated that the work will cost $\$ 15,000,000$, with a further cost of millions for equipments.
One singular provision of this scheme is that the work shall be done by the convict labor of the different states. It is difficult to believe that any combination of farmers and workingmen would countenance the use of convict labor on public works by the United States, but the proposition only shows that when people of any class launch out into politics without any real principles or reasonable system of honest public policy, they will adopt any scheme that will promise to advance their ends.
Anybody who has listened to the wild howls that are set up by the self-styled apostles of free labor whenever it is proposed to employ convicts at any work that will assist in their support and so lighten the burden of taxation, will be astonished to hear that such people would willingly turn over the labor of building a socialistic railway to the 50,000 convicts now in the states' prisons, instead of reserving it for the free laborers and mechanics. But such is the scheme which the saviors of the farmers and the apostles of free labor have proposed in their Memphis congress. It is truly remarkable.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The world's greatest reformers and most far-seeing statesmen and philosophers seldom, if ever, live to see their grand designs realized. They plan and they prophesy. They lay out vast works for the advancing of human progress, and for the amelioration of the hardships and the lightening of the burdens of the human race, and they predict the enormous benefits that are to accrue from them, but they die and leave to other hands and other generations of men the working out of the lofty designs and the magnificent aspirations in which their genius and their hearts had been so much engaged.
Almost from the day of the discovery of the narrow thread of land which connects the two continents of North and South America, and separates by a few score of miles the two greatest of the earth's oceans, there has been felt a fixed and abiding necessity for the piercing of this isthmus for the convenience of the world's commerce. Even the old Spanish navigators who realized the hardships of the long and perilous voyage in their sil-ver-laden galleons from Peru around the uttermost capes of South America to the shores of Europe, proclaimed the necessity for such a work. To-day, when six million tons of shipping are carrying trade between the countries of the Pa eific and Atlantic Oceans, the need of this canal has grown so great that it now seems as if the time of its consummation were near at hand.
As to the work itself, there is presented no problem which is not easily within the
reach of engineering skill and science. No well-informed person has any doubts in this branch of the subject. The details of the proposed work have been generally examined and approximately figured out. There is but one question to be asked, one consideratien which requires attention, and these are, how to secure the money requisite for the work. It is to this part of the subject that public interest is solicited, and it is for the discussion of the various questions pertaining to ways and means that the convention to be held in New York City has been called.
If the money can be raised by private subscription it will be so much to the credit of the faith and courage of the American people in so great an enterprise, purely American in its character and the scope of its importance. If the American people would rally to it as the French did to the ill-starred Panama project, it would soon be built. But, all the same, it is a necessity, and it must be built. If the people will not put up the money, the United States may be asked to help on the work. The ways and means will be carefully considered by wise men.
As to the inter-oceanic canal, even if its immense consequence to the commerce of the world and the commerce of the United States in particular were left out, its value as a grand factor in the public defense would make it a necessity. The time has passed when a nation which is fast rising to the first place in power and wealth and importance in the whole world can trust to luck and the goodnatured neglect or contempt of the other great powers. It is well enough to keep on friendly terms with other nations by concessions und sacrifices, but some day the United States will have to assert its dignity. Nor can our people always depend on inter-European jealousies and hates to prevent a coalition against this country. They may combine against it as they did against Napoleon.
No, the canal is a necessity, and if not ostensibly owned by the Government it should be virtually so. It will cost money, but it is necessary.

## Lost Accounts.

## From the New York Times.

There are in every bank, especially in the banks for savings, many deposits which are marked "closed," but which have balances standing to the credit of depositors who never appear. In many cases the persons are dead, and their relatives have lost sight of their deposits. This is more likely to happen if the depositor loses the book of deposit, or if it becomes mislaid after his death. The majority of the closed and unclaimed accounts belong to women. It is estimated that there are in the various banks in New York $\$ 500,000$ on deposit for which there is no claimant. Some of these accounts were closed fifty years ago, and interest has doubled on interest until now the original deposit of hundreds of dollars may amount to thousands. The last Legislature passed a law designed to help in the location and recovery of these "lost accounts," as the bank people call them. Under this law all banks are compelled to publish annually, on or before the first of September, a list of all deposits which have been unclaimed for five years, together with the names and of their last transactions. The Fifth of their last transactions. ly, and it was the first New York bank to comply with the law. The list includes about twent pers Morton, and are eral persons well known in business and eral persons well known in business and society. The average of the deposits is
less than $\$ 100$, and the largest is $\$ 275.28$,
and the lowest is $\$ 50.25$. This law was designed to bring to the attention of forgetful persons the fact that they had money on deposit somewhere had would be surprised to know how One persons there are who put money on de posit and then forget all money on deposit and then forget all about it. Unclaimed deposits grow in size and num-
ber from another cause. A man may put money on deposit for his wife, his son or his daughter. Any one of them may die suddenly, leaving a balance in bank of which there is no evidence among the deposits of the deceased. Consequently, the deposit is lost sight of.

## Gripsack Brigade.

Chas. S. Robinson is looking for a purchaser for 24,000 brick, which he won on a wager on the result of the election with J. G. Mosser, of Cadillac.

Frank E. Chase has returned from a fortnight's visit with friends at Boston and Cape Cod and stopped off at Detroit ong enough to sign a contract for his seventeenth year with A. C. McGraw \& Co. He will put in the remainder of the week at Detroit, getting out his spring samples.
A local post of the Michigan Knights of the Grip was organized at the Morton House Saturday evening. Officers were elected and a committee appointed to arrange for a special train to convey the Grand Rapids members of the organization to the annual meeting, which will be held at Detroit on Dec. 27.

## The Grocery Market.

Sugar-The market is without special feature. Locally, there is a temporary dearth of granulated grades, owing to the Trust failing to consign the necessary supplies to this market.
Coffees-All grades continue to advance and package manufacturers have advanced their quotations another $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. The upward tendency is due mainly to speculation and those in a position to guage the market assert that the price of package gooods will go to 27 c . before spring.

Oranges-Unchanged, quality and supply are both improving.
Lemons-Lower. Better in quality.
Nuts-Steady.
Spices-African and Calcutta gingers are a little higher, while peppers, nutmegs and cassia are a little lower.

## To Clothing Merchants.

William Connor, laving been requested by his employers, Michael Kolb \& Son, to go once more this season to Grand Rapids and close out balance of ulsters, overcoats and double breasted suits to the trade at a considerable reductionthe demand having been so great that they made up some lines three and four times over-he will be at Sweet's Hotel in Grand Rapids, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Dec. 1, 2 and 3 and will Sunday there, and will shortly afterwards go East for spring line. The trade meeting him at Grand Rapids will be allowed expenses.

The Home Savings Bank has been organized at Kalamazoo with a capital stock of $\$ 50,000$ and will do business in the building occupied by the Safety Deposit Co. There are twenty-nine stock holders in the institution, from whom eleven directors have been chosen. $H$, B. Colman has been elected President and V. T. Baker will serve as Cashier.

Sugar will continue to go down if the sugar bowl is left within the small boy's reach.

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GENTLEMEN'S

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## Drugs 䋸 Medicines。

## One Year-Jaines Vernor, Detroit. Two Years-Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Ar Three Years George Gundrum. Ionia.  Four Years-C.A ABubbee, Cheboyzan. Expiring Jan i-Jreob Jesson, Muskegon. President-Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor. Secretary-Jas. Vernor. Detroit. -reasurer-Geo. Gundrum. Ionia. Vext

Nichigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'v. President-Stanley E. Parkill, Oworso.
Vice-Presidents-1. H. L. Dodd. Buch Perry, Detroit; W. H. Hicks. Morle
Treasure-Wm. H. Dupont. Detroit.
Secretary-C. W . Treasurer-Wm. H Dupont. Detroit.
Seretary-C. W. Paroons. Detrit.
Executive Commitee-H. G. Coleman, Kalamazoo; Jacob Jesson, Muskegon: G. J. Wurzburg and John
E. Peek, Grand Rapids. Arthur Baseett, Detroit.
Local Secretary-James Vernor. Next place of meeting-Some resort on St. Clair
River; time to be deesignated by Executive Committea. Grand Rapids Pharmacentical Society. Presideat, W. R. Jewett. Secretary, Frank H. Escott,
Regular Mieetings-First Wedneday evening of Marct
June, Septomber and December,

## WHAT CONSTITUTES A FILTH DISEASE.

The doctrine that filth plays an important part in the causation of disease the sanitary administration of cities and towns throughout all civilized countries. The popular impression, however-and large part of the medical profession, as well as among many of the officials who have charge of sanitary administrations-
is that filth in the ordinary sense of the is that filth in the ordinary sense of the
word is itself the active cause of disease, word is itself the active cause of disease, duction of certain infectious diseases
than to deposit a certain :mount of filth, or to allow such filth to accumulate with in the premises occupied by a given population, in order to generate a pestilence.
Hence the astivity of sanitary bureaus in sweeping out filth, in eleansing foul spots, in removing garbage, in depositing tons of disinfectants in cessposls, catch basins and sewers. This activity in the
cleansing of towns, the removal of filth the sanitation of houses, cellars and yards, is commendable solong as the true role of filth in the causation of disease is sanitary organizations is not expended in this one direction.
Called filth diseases may find of the so called filth diseases may find victims in vided that conditions otherwise favorable exist in such houses, the prime con-
dition being the presence of human beings. A child sick with diphtheria in any house whatever constitutes a menace to every one wholives in the house,
and especially to the younger portion of the household. This again is but one of the essential conditions to the propagation of infectious diseases.
The results of the experimental researches of recent years, in regard to the natural history of infectious diseases, appear to show that what the older ob servers were wont to call causes, wer or density of population, faulty vent lation, and the presence of filth are simply the favorable and unfavorable conditions in the propagation of
and not in any sense its cause
Analogy would teach us that the actual cause of an infectious disease is the case-and the more we learn of the origin of epidemics, as were we are inclined to look for previous eases as thelined cause of origin. Nor does the fact that we do not find the does the fact that its non-existence.
By some authorities smallpox is called a filth disease, and experience has shown that the liability to its occurrence is in-
creased by the presence of filth. About one-half of the loeal outbreaks in Massachusetts in the last ten years have occurred in paper mill towns and in the families of persons engaged in sorting rags, and in nearly every instance it was found that the rags had been collected in some large town in which smallpox had recently prevailed. In this case the presumption is very strong that the filth or the dust of the rags was simply the medium of contagion, the bales having probably contained rags which had had direct connection with the persons suffer ing with smallpox.

In the same category may be placed anthrax, a disease rare in the United States, but occasionally introduced into
factories engaged in the sorting and preparation of foreign horse hair. The presence of the materies morbi in the
dust of these factories is not to be wondered at, when it is known that such hair is sometimes shorn from animals which have died of anthrax.
show conclusively which recent inquiries through the medium of dustladen anated through the medium of dustladen atmosdiseases, phthisis. The danger which exists in the distribution of the dried
sputa of the phthisical subjects cannot sputa of the phth
be overestimated.
The liability of infection by scarlet fever is undoubtedly increased by the presence of dust; since the contagious principle of this disease, so far as can be
learned, exists largely in the particles of dried ephithelial scales which, falling from the body, mingle with dust of apartments, and thus spread the infection from the sick to the well.
In the same category may be placed typhoid fever. In fact, this disease may fairly be styled the chief of filth diseases, and, although it may not be possible to the ild the typhoid bacillus en route from of the well the sick to the cesophagus in which milk or water is used the evidence as to its transmission in the manner is conclusive. Liebermann says of the disease: "Daily observation is sufficient to show that the decomposition of organic substances, and of excrementatious substances, is not of itself sufficient to produce typhoid fever. There are multitudes of houses in which the effluvia of the privies can be smelled through all the rooms, and in which the inhabitants are constantly inhaling sewer gas, and neither the temporary nor
permanent residents are attacked with typhoid fever." We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the poison of typhoid fever does not originate in the simply finds in them favorable condition for its spread.
The evidence that both cholera and yellow fever are propagated by sewagepolluted water supply-is very strong. In both cases the introduction of the tial to its propagation. Filth is simply a medium favorable to its spread.
The relation of diphtheria to filth is not so clear as in some of the infectious diseases, and it is often claimed that diseases, and it is often claimed that
sewer gas is the common cause of the disease. That such filth may be a proper soil for the cultivation of the disease, when once introduced, I have no doubt but the claim that the disease originates in it is open to question.
The point which I desire to emphasize is not that the removal of filth should be discouraged, but that when it is done it should be done intelligently and with this principle in view-that filth is a condition rather than a cause; that it is the soil for the culture and transmission of the infection and not the infection itsel W. Abbott.

How a Traveling Man Was Fooled. The Pullman section of the New Yor express had just pulled out of the Grand Central depot in Pittsburgh, when a
drummer dashed through the gateway drummer dashed through the gateway.
He sighed as he saw the last sleeper dis appearing in the distance, and then walked with a dejected air over to the track where the second section of baggage cars, smokers and day coaches lay. In a few moments the signal was given and the train moved slowly out of the de-
The drummer glanced around him Among the passengers he spied severa of his ilk, but they were traveling sales men of a grade that do not usually tate Pullmans, consequently he heeded them not.
In the front of the car sat a little girl with her head buried in her arms, which were spread on the window sill beside her. A mass of golden ringlets fell upon her shoulders. A large man sat beside station the man rose without a word and $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { station the man rose without a word and } \\ & \text { left the train, leaving the little one alone }\end{aligned}\right.$
in the seat. She still slept. Half an hour passed and the ringlets moved. A piteous, haggard little face was slowly
raised and two large, frightened eyes looked strangely around the car. Then again and the child went to sleep.
Later, when the drummer seep.
Later, when the drummer tried to doze, eyes, and often during the early part of eyes, and often during the early part of en curls. Two o'elock in the marning found him wide awake. The little girl moved again. Once more she looked around with the same scared expression on her puny face. The other passengers were
curled up in their seats, and no one but the drummer saw her. His heart was touched. He pitied the child in her car, he sat down beside the front of the car, he sat down beside her and tenderly name she did not answer, but drew further away from him. Where was she going? At this question she looked sullen and cross. Would she like someand pouted.
"Well, my dear," said the good-natured drummer, "I will see that you do not get lonely before daylight, at any rate. Would you like me to tell you a story that my mother used to tell me when I was small like you?"
The drummer then proceeded to tell the child a fairy tale, and followed with another, and still another, before he stopped. The little face did not bright
en. The child stared dow. The child stared through the win dow at the dim outlines of the mounThe past wion the train was speeding. The drummer tried another plan. He told a funny story about a little boy who built a fire in his father's silk hat, and he laughed so heartily when he had finished that the little girl looked up in astonishment. Then a bright smile stole over her face. The drummer felt encouraged. He had begun another funny story when the child, still wearing the same amused look, drew from her pocket a card which she held up before her per severing entertainer. On it was written

This little girl is on her way to Phila delphia, where friends will meet her She is deaf and friends will meet her The drummer tool
around him to took one sheepish glance his fellow pasenare that none of his fellow passengers were looking, and then slunk back to his seat, curled him-
self up with his overcoat for a pillow and went to sleep.

## The Drug Market.

Gum opium has again advanced and is ending higher.
Powdered opium is also higher.
Niorphia has advanced, in sympathy with opium.
Short buchu leaves are higher, with an upward tendency. Stocks are limited. Balsam fir (Canada) is advancing.

Perhaps He Was a Candidate Debtor-You can't collect that from me, sir.
Collector-No?
Debtor-No.
Collector
neither car (in disgust)-Apparently not beat.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
By local applications as they cannot reach th
diseased portion of the ear. There is only Way to cure deafness, and that is by only one tional remedies. Deafdess is caused by an inEustachian tube. When this tube is inflame you have a rumbbling sound or imperfect hear-
ing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever
nine cases out of ten are caused which is nothing but an inflamed by catarrh We will give one hundred dollars for any case
the mas of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be
cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circu-

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Is Absolutely Purt and it is Soluble.
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A description of the chocolate lant, and of the various cocoa anc hocolate preparations manufac ured by Walter Baker \& Co., wil

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Aceticum
Benzoicu
Borace
Carbolicu
Citricum
Hydrochio
Nitrocum
Oxalicum
Phosphori
Salicylicu
Sulphuric
Tannicum
Tartaricu

Aqua， 16
20
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Yellow ．．．

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Sassafras（Ground i5）
Extractum Glycyrrhiza Glabra． Haematox，
＂$\frac{18}{28} / 8 \mathrm{~s} \cdot \ldots .$.
Carbonate Precip． Citrate and Quinia Ferrocyanidum Sol Solut Chlorlde．
Sulphate，com＇

## Arnter． <br> Anthemis Matricaria

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salvia omeipalis，Alx． Ura Urai．．．

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Arsenicum ．．．．．．．．
Balm Gilead Bud．．．．
Bismuth S．N．．．．．．．． caleium chlor， 18 ，（ $1 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$范边

Creasotum....
Creta，（bbl． 5 ）．
＂prep．．．．．．
Crocus
Cudbea
Cuprís
Dextrin
Ether Sulph．．．．．．．．．．
Emery，all numbers
Ergota，po．．．．．
Flake White．
Flake
Galla．．．
Gambler
Gelatin，Cooper．．．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Gelatin, Cooper....... } \\
& \text { Freneh....... } \\
& \text { Glassware fint, } 75 \text { and } 10 . \\
& \text { by box } 70
\end{aligned}
$$

Glue，Brown．．．．
White．．．．
Glycerina．．．．．．．
Grana Paradisi．
Grans Paradisi．．．
Humulus．．．．．．． Humulus ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Ox Rubrum Ammoniati．．
Hydrargyrum
Thhthyobolla，A

Indigo．．．．．．．．．．．．
Iodoform
Lupulfn
Lypulín
Lycopodium ．．．．
Macis ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Liquor Arsen et
drarg Iod．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Magnesia，Sulph（bbl
Mannia，S．F．
\％


## HAKZHTHNE \＆PERKIINS DRCECCO．

Importers and Jobbers of

## DRUGS <br> CHEMICALS AND PATENT MEDICINES DEALERS IN

## Paints，Oils Varnishes． <br> SWISS VILLLA PREPARED PAINTS．

## Fill Linio of Stale Dnggits＇s sumicier <br> We are Sole Preprietors of <br> Weatherly＇s Michigan Batarph Remedy．

We Have in Stock and Offer a Full Line of
WHISKIES，BRANDIES，
GINS，WINES，RCMS．

We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only．
We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantes satisfaction．
All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them．Send a trial order．
HMRELINR \＆PRXNIIS DRICC CO，
GRAND RAPIDS，MICH．

## 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. Subseribers 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.

| A |  |  |  | Bospr Prunes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\text { cisp } 1 \text { cis }$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 lb, standardYork state galans |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hamburgh <br> Apricots. |  |  |  |  |
| Bulk.............tic........ 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Uveriand Blaciberries. ${ }^{190}$ | Prineapple Roquefort |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sup SagoSchweltzer importeddomestic |  |  |  |
|  | B. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | COUPON PASS BOOKS. |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ | Damsons, Egg Plums and Green Gages. | Quart 1 doz bottles |  | farinaceous goods. | 3 or 6 dioz. in case per doz. . 9 measures. <br> Tils, per dozen. |
| \% |  | CLOTHES PINS | (Can be made to represent any denomination from 810 down. |  |  |
| 16.02 | c |  | denomination from 810 down. \| 20 books ... ............ $\$ 100$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 50 " ..... ............ 200 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1000 . …….......... 1750 |  | Half pint …......... ${ }_{40}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Domestic, } 12 \text { in. box....ioya. } \\ \text { Imported. } \\ \text { In } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 500, any one denom'n $\ldots . .800$1000,$2000, "$8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quart ........................... }{ }_{2}^{3} \text { \% } \\ & \text { Pint.... } \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Domestic  <br> Riverside...................... 1 <br> 2 20 <br> 10  |  | CRACKERS. Butter. | Half barreis $100 . \ldots \ldots . . . .285$ | molasses. |
|  |  |  |  | egs .................. .. ${ }^{\text {Pees }}$ 21/2 | Sugar house........ ${ }^{\text {den }}$. 14 |
|  |  | Fair....................... 16 | Seymour XXX. seymour XXX, cartoon.......665/8 |  | Ordinary Cuba Baking. ...... |
| Br.cing. |  | ${ }_{\text {Gra }}^{\text {Good . ........................ }} 18$ | Family XXX,Family XXX, cartoon........8$61 / 2$ |  |  |
| oz rate....... ${ }^{7} \mathrm{~m}$ |  | Peaberry ................. 28 |  | Rolled Oats. |  |
| ats, round ........ 10 50 |  | Mexican and Guatamala. <br> Fair. $\qquad$ | Salted XXX, cartoon …… $6 / 2 / 2$ Kenosha | Barrels $180 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ <br> 2 85Half bbls 90 |  |
|  |  |  | Boston. <br> Butter biscuit 61/e | Sago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prime } \\ & \text { Fancy } \end{aligned}$ $30$ |
|  | Red 130 <br> Black Hiniourg.... 150 <br> Erie. black 150 <br>  125 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N0.2 | Ls | Prime Milled .............................. 20 | . |  |  |
| No. ${ }^{\text {No. }} 2 \mathrm{larr}$ | Hamburgh |  | Soda, Duchess .............. 10 81/ Crystal Wafer |  | Fancy................. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| No. 1 |  |  |  | FISH--Salt. | PICKIES. |
|  | Common Whortleberries.$110$ |  |  | outh................... |  |
|  |  |  | S.Oyster XXXCityOyster XXXFarina ofster.................... 66 |  | Medium. |
| Warehouse <br>  | Biueberrles ......... . ${ }_{1}^{10}$ |  |  |  | Half bbls, 500 count. 3 75@4 00 Small. |
|  | Meats.Corned beef. Libby's.Roast beef, Armour's..... 190Ros. |  | Farina Oyster............... 6 CREA tartah. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boneless, bricks.. ....... } \\ & \text { Boneless, strips.. ...... } \\ & 7 / 3 / 2\end{aligned}{ }^{7 / 3}$ |  |
|  |  | To ascertain cost of ransted coffee, add $1 / 3 \mathrm{c}$. per 1 lb , for roast | Strictly Telfer's Absolute...................... 35 |  |  |
|  | Potted ham, $1 / 21 \mathrm{lb} \ldots \ldots \ldots 130$ |  | Grocers' <br> DRIED FRUITS. <br> Domestic. |  | Haif bbls, 1,200 count $\quad 425$ PIPES. |
| Palmetto, goose. ........... 150 |  | Package. |  |  |  |
|  | chicken, 1 ib ........ 95 Vegetables. | BunalaLion. 60 or ion ib . case $\ldots . .$.23.80 |  |  | Cob, No. 3................ 125 POTASH, |
|  | ( Beans. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Evaporated 501 lb , boxes $\mathrm{ab}^{5 / 4}$ Apricots. |  |  |
|  | in French style $\ldots \ldots .2$ Limas Lima, green |  | California in bags. Evaporated in boxes... 17 |  |  |
|  |  |  | In boxes...ectarines... 4/\% |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RICE. } \\ & \text { Domestic. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Hummel's, foll, gross.......${ }_{2}^{1}$tin50 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 121 / 2 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 100 lb . cases, 2 2 \& 5 lb . pkgs 8450 CANDLES. | PurityHoney Dew.................. 150Morning Glory ......... |  | Pars.California in bags. | No. 1, kits, 10 lbs............ 80 | Japan, No. $1 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . .6$Java........................... 5No. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Patna........................ 5 |
|  |  |  | Barrels <br> 50 lb , boxes $\qquad$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Mspice |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Soaked.............................. } 65 \\ & \text { Sar } \\ & \text { Harris standard } \end{aligned}$ |  | In barrels Raspbe | Lemon. Vanilla | Cassia, China in mats..... ${ }^{\text {chen }}$ Batavia in ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (eamp's marrofat | Cenuine Swiss............ $80080{ }_{00}$ |  | (llll | Cloves, Amboyna.......... 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Mace Batavilat..... ..... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | a, Batavia |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | " Jamaica ........... 18 |
|  |  |  | . bo |  | Mace Batavia..........76 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.


Kegs.
Granul

## 

## $30-1 \mathrm{~b}$ boxes. $40-1 \mathrm{~b}$ <br> \section*{1-1b 3-b $6-\mathrm{bb}$

}40 and 50 lb . boxes

## Scotch, in bladders

 French Rappee, in Jars.
## Boxes.

100 3-1b. sacks. $605-1 \mathrm{~b}$.
$2810-1 \mathrm{~b}$
$2014-\mathrm{lb}$.
 Warsaw. 56 1b. dairy in drill bags.
28
1 lb .
.
Ashton. 56 lb . dairy in innen sacks. Higgins. 56 lb . dairy in linen sacks 56 lb . sacks.

## Saginaw Mandstee

| SALERATUS. |
| :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pack } \\ & \text { Church's } \end{aligned}$ |
| DeLand's |
| Dwight's. |
| Taylor's.. |

SOAP.
Laundry.
Allen B. Wrisley's Brands.

Old Country, 801 1-1
White Borax, $1003 / \mathrm{lb}$.
Coneord....
Ivory, 10 oz
Lenox Gottle German
Town Talk
Jas. S. Kirk \& Co.'s Brands.
American Family, wrp d.. $\$ 30$
N. K. Fairbanks \& Co, size.. 4 N. K. Fairbanks \& Co.'s Brands
Santa Claus............... 400
Brown, 60 bars Lautz Bros. \& Co.'s Brands
Acme....

## Daisy Marseilles Master

Scouring
Sapolic, kitchen, 3 doz SUGAR.


## SYRUPS.

 Barrels....Pure Cane.
Choice.



$|$| HIDES PELTS and FirR |
| :--- |
| Perkins \& Hess pay as fol- |
| lows: |
| HIDEs. |


| PRODUCE MARKET. |
| :---: |
| Apples-Baldwins and Spitzenbergs command |
| 82.75 per bbl., while Spys are held at 83 . Local |
| dealers are handling more New York and New |


| $\substack{\text { so } \\ \text { Po } \\ \text { C } \\ \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{H} \\ \hline}$ |
| :---: | dealers are handling more New York and New England apples than Michigan fruit.

Beans-Choice country picted Beans-Choice country picked command $\$ 1.60$ @ $\$ 1.75$ per bu. Butter-Scarce and next to impossible to se ers pay 20@22 for choice dairy and hold at 2 c above paying prices. Creamery is in good demand at $2 \pi \mathrm{c}$.
Cabbages-Dealers pay $\$ 5$ per 100 , holding
at \$6. Very scarce.
Cauliflower- $\$ 1.25$ per doz. heads.
Celery-Choice home grown commands 20025 c per dozen bunches.
Cider-12e per gal
Cranberries-Transactions are mostly in crate packages. Jerseys command \$2.00. Cape Cods
Eggs - Dealers pay Eggs - Dealers pay 20 c for strictly fresh stock, holding at 22 . The cold storage men are happy over
their holdings.
Grapes-Concords command $\approx \mathrm{e}$ per basket.
Honey-Dealers pay 14@15c and hold at 15016 c Onions-Firmer and in better demand. Hand Potatoes-The market is off a little and about of stock which has been thrown on the principa consumptive markets. Local handlers do no anticipate a rally in the market until after New Years.
eys readily command 84.50 per bbl, Balti mores bring $\$ 3.50$ and Virginias $\$ 3$.
Turnips-30c per bu

## PROVISIONS

The Grand Rapids Paeking and Provision Co

Mess.
Short eu
Extra clear pig, short cut
Clear, fat back..
Boston clear, short cut
Clear back, short cut. ..........
Standard clear, short cut, best
Sausagz-Fresh and Smoked
Pork Sausage.
Ham Sausage
Tongue sausage.
Frankfort Sausage
Blood Sausage....
Bologna, strain
Bologna, thick
Head Cheese.

| Sour Drops |
| :---: |
| Chocolate Drops. |
| H. M. Chocolate Drops |
| Gum Drops. |
| Licorlice Drops. |
| A. B. Licorice Drops |
| Lozenges, platu... |
| Imperials......... |
| Mottoes. |
| Cream Bar |
| Molasses Bar |
| Hand Made Creams |
| Plain Creams. |
| Decorated Creams |
| String Rock |
| Burnt Almonds. |
| Wintergreen Berries |
| No. 1, wrapped, 2 l carambls. |
| No. 1, wrapped, ${ }_{3}$ lb. boxes. |
| No. 2, ." ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ - |
| No. 3, "* 3 " |
| Stand up, 5 lb , boxes. |
| bananas. |
| small... |
| Medium |
| Large |
| oranges. |
| Floridas, |
| Messina, choice, 3¢0... |
| . ${ }^{\text {faney, } 360 .}$ |
| " choice 300 |
| " faney 3n0 Maioris. |
| Figs, fancy other foreign |
| Figs, fancy layers, 6 Dt |
| " extra -/ 141b |
| " "\% " $20 \pm$ |
| Dates, Fard, 10-1b. box |
| " " $50-\mathrm{lb}$. " |
| " Perslan. $50-1 \mathrm{~b}$, boz |
| Almonde, Tarragons |
| .. IVsea.... |
| " Californ |
| Brazlls, new. |
| Filberts |
| Wainuts, Grenoble |
| i: Marbot |
| Table Nuts, fancy |
| " choice |
| Peesur, Texas, H. P., |
| Cocoanuts, full sacks. |
| Freney, H. P., Suns........ |
| Fancy, H. P., Flags. |
| " " " Roasted |
| Chotce, H. P., Extras |
| California Walnuts..... |

## Kettle Rendered. Granger. Family. pound Therces. 50 lb . Tins 20 lb pail 103.4 $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ ad $3 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ <br> Beef in barrel Extra Mess, Warranted 200 lbs... Extra Mess, Chicago packing... Extra Mess, Chicago pa Boneless, rump butts... <br> smoked MEATS-- Hams, average $20 \mathrm{lbs} \ldots$ $16 \mathrm{lbs} \ldots$ <br> $$
\begin{aligned} & \text { picnic....... } \\ & \text { nest boneless } \end{aligned}
$$ <br> $$
\begin{aligned} & \text { Broaktast Breon, bone } \\ & \text { Drieu beef, ham prices } \\ & \text { Long Ciears, heavy.... } \end{aligned}
$$ <br> $$
\begin{aligned} & \text { Drieu beef, ham pri } \\ & \text { Long Ciesrs, heavy. } \\ & \text { Briskets, medtum. } \end{aligned}
$$

## CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows: stick candy


Crockery \& Glassware

## Pints. <br> Quarts. H ...... <br> Caps..... <br> LAMP BURNERS <br> No. 2 . Tubular <br> 6 doz. in box. <br> No. 0 Su No. 1 No. 2 <br> Fisst quality. vo. 0 sun, erlmp top No. No. 1 No. 2 <br> No. 0 Sun, crimp top. <br> No. 2 " <br> No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled <br> No. 2 Hinge, <br> No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz <br> No. 2 crimp, per doz. <br> No. 0 , per gross................... <br> Mammoth, per doz <br> Butter Crocks, 1 and 6 gal <br> Jugs, $\frac{1 / 1}{1 / 2}$ gal., per doz. <br> Mik Pans, $1 / 2$ gal., per dos. <br> glazed glazed

Grand Rapids, Mich.
D. A. Blodgrtt, President.

Gro. W. Gay, Vice-President.
Wm. H. Anderson, Cashfer.
GAPITAL,

-     -         - \$300,000.

Transacts a general banking business.
Make a specialty of collections. Accounts
of country merchants solicited.

Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Ass'n.
President, A. J. Elliott.
Secretary, E. A. Stowe
Official Organ-Michigan Tradesman. Next Meeting-December 5.

Grand Ravids Retall Grocers' Association.
At the regular meeting of the Retail Grocers Association, held at Protective Brotherhood hall od Monday evening, Nov. 21, the mivutes of the
last meeting were read, and approved.
Nine applications for membership were receired and accepted as follows
Chas. Pettersch, 163 West Bridge St.
Nick Heus, 47 Michigan St.
Nick Heus, 47 Michigan St.
Hannink $\&$ Vruggink, 186 Ellsworth Ave. A. D. Fisher \& Co, 443 Lyon St.

Jacob Datema, 693 Madison Ave.
Griswold \& Beall, 825 zouth Division St
Griswold \& Beall, 825 zouth Division St
John Rynburg, 259 South Division St. John Rynburg, t59 south Divisiou
C. Quint. 3 Ci5 Central Ave.
Thomas H. Atkins, West Carlisle.
J. J. Wagner moved that the grocery stores be closed at noon on Thanksgiving day, which was adopted.
Daniel Viergiver moved that none but members be entitled to admission to the regular meetings of the Association hereafter, which was adopted.
E. J. Herrick moved that clerks employed by members of the Association be admitted to the meetings, where properly vouched for by their employers, and given a voice but no vote. The motion was discussed at some length, but was
not adopted.
Daniel Viergiver moved that the Secretary procure and issue to members proper,tickets of admission and that no one be admitted to the meetings hereafter without the regular creden tials. The motion was adopted, and Mr. Vie giver was unanimously appointed doorkeeper.
Mr. Herrick then described his recent trip to New York City, including a visit to the food exhibiticn. He was surprised to find such large displays of cereals, chocolates, ete., and so few exhibits of fine groceries, which he expected to see. He was at a loss to account for the lack of attention paid customers in the Eastern stores. naming several establishments which he entered and passed through without being noticed, as it is not the custom there to pay any attention to people unless they make their wants knows. He described the dark side of New York, as seen in the Chinese, Italian and Jewish quarters, picturing the squalor of the people in all its picturing the squalor of the people in all its get up some sort of an entertainment or food exhibit, believing that such an enterprise would hibit, belleving that such an enterprise would not only put money in the treasury, but result in lasting good to the organization and increased
knowledge to the people at large.
Geo. Mcinnes moved that the secretary send out letters of enquiry to the leading manufac turers of food products and ascertain how many could be depended upon to take part in a food exhibit, and be prepared to report thereon at the next meeting, which was adopted.
The Committee on Trade Interests was author ized to take such action as it sees fit in securing members in outlying districts and adjusting dif ferences between members, all proper expenses incurred in such action to be paid by the Association.
The Secretary reported the receipts of the evening- 852.50 -bringing the balance in the treasury up to over $\$ 500$.
The meeting then adjourned.
Sensible Suggestions on Holiday Decorations.
Harry Hurman in the Northwest Trade.
Christmas, with its accompanying large trade, calls as it approaches with blithesome steps for unusual window displays to be made in store windows and tivity and gift making is an unusually good time for the merchant to show his ingenuity. One important thing is to ingenuity. One important thing is to have everything in neat and compact
shape in every department. Observe shape in every department. Observe closely the law of order, be systematic found wiih the least possible amount of trouble.
In regard to the store decoration it becomes necessary to pay some attention. Everywhere that the visitor looks some appropriate motto or design should meet the eye; novel features should be introduced and the necessary amount of time and trouble given to make everything look as nice as possible.
In making mottoes, such as "Holiday Greetings," "Merry Christmas" and others the following may be adopted: For
white letters have a background of green. Draw the letters to form the words on pieces of stiff card board. Old pasteboard boxes may be utilized. Brush over the letters with liquid glue and sprinkle them thickly with rice. If these letters are then sewed or tacked on a large sheet of card board, and all the space not occupied by the letters filled in with twigs of evergreens, you will have a very effective device.
For green letters, cut them out of stout brown paper, and sew twigs and leaves on them with heavy dark thread. If you wish them frosted, brush the leaves with thin gum and sprinkle them with frosting.
Letters covered with dried grasses dipped in a solution of alum will make them sparkle like crystal and look like
icicles. White card board brushed over with colors make a sparkling witfect frosting in The dressing of windows should be made as atractive as possible and deal made as atractive as possible and dealers will do well
taining all the necessary material retaining all the necessary material required. Don't wait until the last moment and at a time when you are rushed with business, but devote a short time each evening in constructing what accessories may be required. It is not the placing of displays that takes up so much time, but the various articles requisite for the same. The retailer who will put forth his best efforts in getting up the most attractive decoration is the one who wiil get the bulk of the trade.
Perhaps many would give more time if it were not for the lack of ideas and how to start so as to get up a creditable display; but this may be overcome by getting the books and other matter which give full details as to how to dress a Christmas window and decorate a store By all means display your Holiday goods some weeks in advance of Christmas, as this will enatle the public to see what you wave and rive them an insight as to you have and hive them an insight as to what is best to purchase for a Christmas gift.

## "Advice" to a Boy.

In one of the large railroad offices in this country is a comparatively young man who is at the head of a large de partment. When he entered the service of the company, five years ago, he was green and awkward. He was given the poorest paid work in the department. The very first day of his employment by the company, a man who had been at work in the same room for six years approached him and gave him a little advice. "Young fellow, I want to put a few words in your ear that will help you. This company is a soulless corporation that regards its employes as so many machines. It makes no difference how hard you work, or how well. So you want to do just as little as possible and retain your job. That's my advice. This is slave pen, and the man who works over time or does any specially fine work wastes his strength. Don't you do it.' The young man thought over the "advice," and after a quiet little struggle with himself he decided to do the best and the most he knew how, whether he received any more pay from the com pany or not. At the end of a year the company raised his wages and advanced him to a more responsible position. In three years he was getting a third more salary than when he began, and in five years he was head clerk in the depart ment; and the man who had condescend ed to give the greenhorn advice" was working under him at the same figure that represented his salary eleven year before. This is not a story of a goody goody little boy who died early, but of a live young man who exists in flesh and blood to-day, and is ready to give "advice's to other young men just beginning to work their way into busizess. And here it is: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

The world owes a man a living just as the bank owes him a balance, when he has placed a sufficient amount to his credit.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

BARCUS BROS.,
manufacturers of chrcular


Equalled by few and excelled by none. All our saws are made of the best steel by the mose
skiliful workmen and ali 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. Writ 2 :or prices and discounts. MUSKEGON,

MICHIGAN

## THE FALCON.



FALCON No. 1-Gentlemen's Road Wheel,
$\$ 115.00$
100.00
FALCON JR.-Boys' and Girls' Road Wheel,
100.00
50.00

All fitted with Pneumatic Tires. Finest Ste l material. Best workmanship.
THE YOST MANUFACTURING CO., yostes station, toledo, ohio.

## MOSELEY BROS., <br> - WHOLESALE -

## FRUITS, SEEDS, BEANS AND PRODUGE,

26, 28, 30,32 Ottawa 8t., Grand Rapid8.
 Hides, Furs, Wool \& Tallow,

NOS. 122 and 124 LOUIS STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICEIGAN.

## CONFECTIONERY.

THERES MUNEY 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 FROn WHOM TO BUY. WE MANUFACTURE A COMPLETE LINE OF FIRST-CLASS GOODS AND EXECUTE ORDERS PROMPTIY.

PHE PUFNAM BANDY CO.

## CASH AND CREDIT

Both Systems May Be Combined for the Common Good.
Written for the Tradesman.
The credit system of doing a retail business has lost much of its old-time prestige. Twenty-five years ago the idea of retailing goods, groceries especially, on a spot cash basis was supposed to be absolutely impracticable. At that time. conditions in the country at large seemed to warrant such a supposition. The population was less dense, and manufacturing centers were few and far between. Railroads, which have equalized and reduced conditions to a common level in our day, were not so plentiful then, and, consequently, the conditions which governed trade were, in the nature of things, local in their character and more easily controlled by the local dealer. Barter was the corner stone of business transactions, merchandise being paid for with the products of the farm and forest, either directly by way of barter, or with the proceeds of the same resulting from sales. This purchasing means was not obtainable until mother earth, in her own good time, was ready to give it up; and so the people, each depending on the other, were compelled to wait long intervals for the fruits of their industry. It might be said of the classes intervening between the merchant and the farmer that the merchant was expected to supply all until the farmer got ready to pay all.

To-day things are different. We have become a manufacturing people, and our network of railroads has broken down and equalized these local conditions, merging them intoa commonalty. The population has become denser, and more migratory, and this has had a tendency to impair individual credit. The merchant has lost his local grip, so to speak, and, at the same time, our collection and bankruptcy laws have become more liberal for the debtor and the delinquent. The intervening classes referred to no longer wait with patience through long, weary months for pay day to come around, for the factories and the railroads have absorbed them and they draw the cash weekly, semi-monthly or monthly. The farmer, even, is no exception, for the railroads and the factories have established a cash market at his door, where he can sell, for cash, his wool, cheese and other products which modern improved husbandry has made possible, thereby evenly distributing, throughout the year, the means of purchasing his supplies and paying his bills. Owing to these conditions (lack of space forbids the mention of any more of them at present), the old idea of a cash business being impracticable is exploded. Theoretical writers of commercial essays were the first to take up the cudgel and challenge "Old Trust" to show cause why he should longer encumber the earth. Today it is no longer a theory-it has become a practically demonstrated fact, and it is only the old fogies in trade who set up the claim that a universal cash system would be impracticable for the retail trade. Within the past two or three years, hundreds of our shrewdest retailers have adopted the cash system, and all pronounce the experiment highly satisfactory.
But it was not my intention to point out the superior advantages of the cash system. I have frequently had my say on this subject in the columns of this pa-
per, and it would seem that, in consideration of what has been written by far abler pens than mine in advocacy of the cash system, together with the testimony of those who have tried it, anything further on the subject would be an insult to the intelligence of the average retailer. The point I wish to get at is this: Can a cash retail grocer and a credit retail grocer combine for the purpose of maintaining legitimate prices and otherwise protecting their interests for the common good of each? In this city an effort is being made to organize a Retail Grocers' Association, and, so far, there is every indication that it will prove a glorious success. In common with every other movement worthy of vigorous effort, there are obstacles to overcome, objections to be disposed of and difficulties to be removed. Some of our dealers have recently adopted the "no tick" system, and one of the most prominent among them objected to the movement on the ground that the two systems could not be governed by the same rules and regulations. His objection was substantially as follows:
"Before I adopted the cash system, I was compelled to buy quite largely on credit, and, consequently, could not buy as closely as I now do under the new system. This, of itself, would enable me to sell cheaper and still retain the same margin of profit; but, under the credit system, in spite of the most constant vigilance, I was continually subjected to a greater or less percentage of loss occasioned by bad debts and various incidental expenses unavoidably connected with the credit business. A relief from these losses and expenses enabled me to still further reduce my prices without curtailing my margin of profit. This brought me increased trade, and the result is that I am making more money, and, at the same time, I have escaped the harrowing disappointments and petty annoyances attendant upon a credit business. Now, as the primary object of this movement is to maintain prices on such goods and wares as the Association may, from time to time, see fit to take action upon, and, whereas, 1 ought to, can and do sell at less prices than were possible under the credit system, I cannot see where I would be benefited by joining an association, a majority of the members of which are credit men."

This gentleman's objection certainly seem very plausible; but I wish to state right here that it was answered to him satisfactorily, and that he is a member of the Association at present. The objection, which may be held by other cash dealers in the city who have not yet joined the Association, was answered as follows:

It is a well-grounded axiom in legitimate business tactics that the dealer who buys and sells on a cash basis can, and, therefore, should, sell at lesser prices than the dealer who buys and sells on credit or part credit.

Sugar is the heart of the trade and ties up more of the grocer's capital than many other staples combined, and, yet, owing to sharp competition, in the $a b$. sence of mutual confidences and concessions, the trade has been sompelled to keep this large amount of capital invested, not only without any returns, but, generally, at a positive loss. A mutual understanding in this matter would be just as beneficial to the cash dealer as it would to the credit dealer.
3. Although the primary thought in the incipient stage of this movement, may have been the protection of capital invested in sugars, neither this nor any other organization ever will, or ever can, fix the price on every commodity carried by the grocer; indeed, such an arrangement, if it were possible, would be unjust, illegitimate and a withering blight upon man's best endeavors.

There are numerous evils which annoy the cash grocer, in common with the credit grocer, that can be corrected only by concerted action or organized effort, among which may be mentioned: shorter hours for doing business; better collection laws; relief from peddlers and hucksters; the correction of unjust rules, rates and regulations affecting the trade; the securing of just weights and full counts, and the stopping of all practices on the part of jobbers and manufacturers which tend to injure the retail trade,

By meeting together in friendly intercourse and discussing matters pertaining to the common good, there are ad vantages common to both classes which may be secured in this way, and in no other way, such as the cultivation of a better acquaintance with each other which, of itself, would tend to remove the petty jealousies existing among grocers, and would restore confidence in each others' integrity and good intentions.
6. Lastly, the consciousness of being in harmony and acting in unison with the trade is worth just as much to the cash grocer as it is to the grocer who sells on credit. E. A. Owex.

## Mighigan Central <br> 'The Niagara Falls Route."



TIME TABLE
NOW IN EFFECT.

| Eastward. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trains Leave | +No. 14 | +No. 16 | +No. | *No. 82 |
| Lv. Chicago |  |  |  |  |
| Lv. Milwaukee. |  |  |  |  |
| G'd Rapids, Lv | 6 50am | 1020 am | 325 pm | 1100 pm |
| Ionia ....... Ar | 745 am | 1125 sm | 427 pm | 1242 mm |
| St. Johns ...Ar | 8 30am | ${ }^{12} 127 \mathrm{pm}$ | ${ }_{5}^{520 \mathrm{pm}}$ | 200 m 310 mm |
| Owoss E. Saginaw.....Ar ar | ( $\begin{array}{r}905 \mathrm{~mm} \\ 1050 \mathrm{ma}\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3}^{120 p m}$ | 3 8.05 pm 8.0 pm | 310 am 640 am |
| Bay City .....Ar | 1130 am | 435 pm | 837 pm | 715 am |
|  | 1005 am | 345 pm | 705 pm | ${ }^{5} 40 \mathrm{am}$ |
| Pt. Huron...Ar | 1205 pm | 550 pm | 850 pm | ${ }^{7} 30 \mathrm{am}$ |
| Pontiac ......Ar | 1053 am | 305 pm | 825 pm | 537 am |
| Detroit.......A | 1150 am ] | 405 pm | 925 pm | 700 am |


| Trains Leave | *No. 81 | +No. 11 | +No. 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LV. Detroit. | 1045 pm | 650 mm | 1050 am |
| G'd Rapids, Lv | 705 am | 100 pm | 510 pm |
|  | 8 25am | 210 pm | 615 pm |
| Chicago Str. |  |  | . ... |

*Daily. + Daily except Sunday.
Trains arive 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, 10:10a. m., 3:15
m . and $9: 45$ p. m . p.m. and 9:45 p. m.

Eastward-No. 14 has Wagner Parlcr Buffet
ar. No. 18 Chair Car. No. 2 Wagner Sleeper Westward-No. 81 Wagner Sleeper. No. 11 Westward - No. 81 Wagner Sleeper. No.
Chair Car. No. 1 Wagner Parlor Buffetcar. John W. Loud, Traffic Manager.
Ben Fletcher, Trav. Pass. Agent. Ben letcher, Trav. Pass. Agent.


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


Dunday train leaves for Muskegon at $9: 05 \mathrm{a} \mathrm{m}, \mathrm{ar}$
riving at $10: 20$ a m . Returning. train leaves Muske
gon at $4: 30 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{m}$, arriving at Gsand Rapids at $5: 55 \mathrm{p}$ m. Through tickets and full information can be had by
calling upon A. Almquist tieket agent at Union Sta.
tion, or George W. Munso calling upon A. Almquist, tieket agent at Union Sta-
tion, or George W. Munson, Uniou Tieket Agent, 67
Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mieh. General Passenger and Ticket Agen
C. L. LOCKWOOD,
CHICAGO

tr: 모… RETURNING FROM DETROIT.
 TV. ARD FROM GAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS. Lv. Grand Rapids...... $7: 00 \mathrm{am} 1: 25 \mathrm{pm} 5: 40 \mathrm{pm}$
Ar. from Lowell......... $2: 55 \mathrm{pm} 5: 25 \mathrm{pm} . \ldots \ldots .$. 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. day. Other trains week days only.
GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Ag

## Toledo, Ann Arbor \& North Michigan

 In connection with the Detroit, Lansing \&Northern or Detroit, Grand Haven \& Milwauk e offers a route making the best time betwe Grand Rapids and Toledo.
Lv. Grand Rapids at.... $7: 15 \mathrm{a}$. m . and $1: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
Ar. Toledo at ....... $12: 55 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and $10: 20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
Lv. Grand Rapids at., ब. $6: 50 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $3: 25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
Ar. Toledo at.......... 12:55 p. m. and 10:20 p.m.

Ar.
W.: \#H. Bennext,iGeneral Pass. Agent,

## A Few "When's" for Merchants.

D. T. Mallett in Dry Goods Chrontcle,

When you have a decided taste for it, possess sufficient capital, and are acquainted with the details you are fitted to engage in any business.
When you come to consider every other business superior to your own, you may conclude that your own business is superior to yourself.
When you have learned to serve faithfully, you may be expected to command wisely.
When your stock is turned over often, you can afford to sell cheaper and still increase the net profit.
When you inquire into the cause of a marked success, you will invariably discover that much of it was due to the ability to select and retain efficient employes.
When you lock your store door at night leave your business inside. No balmy sleep with worry for a bedfellow.
When you have decided upon a course in business which is satisfactory to your own mind and experience, do not allow thusiasm.
When you have exerted your abilities, and success seems doubtful, train your guine. Worry, not work, is the bane of guine. Wo
many lives.
When a business is said to run itself, it is generally the result of the force of gravitation. Gravity is always downward.
When you begin to have some doubts of the superiority of your own abilities you are on the threshold of a fresh advance. Over self-confidence is the rock
which has sunk many a young mercantile which has
mariner. mariner.
When you expect an advertisement to create business, word it for business. An advertisement has no life in itself; it depends for its efficiency upon the vigor with which you endow it.
When you receive tuition from experience, don't forget to graduate.
When you furnish the capital and another the experience, don't swap.
When you find yourself inclined to be rash in buying stock, remember that "it is better to cry after the goods than over them."
When you allow business to unduly worry your mind, it is a sure indication that your adventure is a "size too large," gathers no moss," also remember stone "A setting hen gathers no fat", that be eutirely guided by old "saws." Don' entirely guided by old "saws."

## Business Principles.

From the Dry Goods Reporter. with his success in business as the possession of eapital. There are certain business principles, the observance of which is compensating; the non-observance of which ends in the demoralization of a merchant and his business.

A business man should guard his reputation for straight and upright dealing, for a loss of contidence in him by the public whom he serves has only one end-ing-disaster. He should remember that his customer's interests are his interests. The seeking of their trade is a species of tacit contract to serve them well. In forfeiting their confidence he does not live up to that contract and loses what is more precious than gold-a good name.
The sum total of business principles is: Be true. and act squarely towards your customers, your creditors and yourself. The man who is untrue on any one of these points is as much a fool as a thief.

## From Out of Town.

Calls have been received at The Tradesman office during the past week from the following gentlemen in trade. C. L. Snyder, Morley
L. C. Granger, Charlotte
M. V. Gundrum, Leroy.

Holly \& Bullen, North Aurelius. P. Hansen, Morley,

Sisson \& Watson, Ada.
J. Meijering, Noordeloos
J. Meijering, Noordeloos.
B. S. Reed, Hart.

Arthur Deuel, Bradley.
Warne \& Calkins, Boyne City.

Plate-Glass Mazers' Combine. Pittsburg dispatches state that twenty plate glass representatives of the eight factories in the United States met there November 16 and entered into an alliance for the purpose of regulating the production to meet the comsumption of plate glass in America, as the factories at present turn out more glass than the country uses. The capacity of the eight companies is $22,500,000$ feet, while the consumption this year was but $15,000,000$ feet. There is no likelihood of the price dropping lower than 55 cents, the pres nt rate. Each factory will be apporbe required to of the production, an be required to abide by the agreement.

## Best <br> Winter

Beverage
! ! !


IF YOU ENJOY A GOOD CUP OF COFFEE READ THIS.
 Sland of Javaon whicin they are grow a and the method
oved in cultivativ, sime being grown by private

 peftection
Tae D
taken ho
 and defire to ures the thote itfot appreciate a fine article, ASK FOTR बFOCER FOR IT.
J. P. VISNER, Agt 167 No. Ionia St., Grand Rapids,

## ATLAS

 SOAPIs Manufactured only by henry passolt, Saginaw, Mich.

For general laundry and family washing purposes.

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

Having new and largely increased facilities for manufacturing we are well prepared to fill orders promptly and at most reasonable prices.

# VOORHEES <br> Pantr and Ovirall Co, 

## Lansing, Mich.

Having removed the machinery, business and good will of the Ionia Pants and Overall Co. to Lansing, where we one of the finest factories in the country, giving us four times the capacity of our former factory at Ionia, we are in a position to get out our goods on time and fill all orders promptly. A continuance of the patronage of the trade is solicited.
E. D. V00RHEES, Manager.

##  <br> "You bet your boots," Uncle, it is true. <br> We have a few dozen <br> PERFRCT" and "FALLS CIPY" <br> DOUBLE BIT MXES

That we are offering at the following low figures:

| Perfect, donble bit, per doz, $\quad \$ 9.00$ |
| :--- |
| Faills City, " " |
| 6.00 |

Get your orders in at once, before they are all gone.

## FOSter-Stevens <br> 

## Heyman \& Company



63 and 65 Canal St..

Manufacturers of Show Casis Of Every Description First-Clas8 Work Onlu. WRITE FOR PRICES. GRAND RAPIDS

## VOICIT, HERPOSSHEIIIER \& CO. W HOLESALE Dry Goods, Carpeits and Claaks

We Make a Specialty of Blankets, Quilts and Live Geese Feathers.
Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks overalls of our own manupacture.
Voigt, Herpolsheimer \& CO., $\begin{gathered}\text { 48, 80, } 32 \text { Ottawa St., } \\ \text { Grand Rapids. }\end{gathered}$

## Spring \& Company,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Notions, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Woolens, Flannels, Blankets, Ginghams, Prints and Domestic Cottons.

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

## Spring \& Company.

RINDGE, KALMBACH \& CO.,
12, 14, 16 Pearl 8t,


You can take your choice

## of two of the <br> BEST FLAP OPENING BLANK BOOKS <br> In the Market. Cost no more than the Old Style Books. Write for prices.

GRAND RAPIDS B00K BINDING C0., 89 Pearl St., Houseman Blk.

Grand Rapids, Mich.
Cracker Chests. Glass Covers for Biscuits.


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

0UR 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 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.

## NEW NOVELTIES.

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

CINNAMON BAR.
ORANGE BAR.
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.

## GHOCOLAFE COOLLRR CO, <br> 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 $\mathbf{3 1 5}$ Michigan Trust Building. Factory 42 Mill St.

# Assorited Packages of Holiday Goods. 

Send for our Holiday Catalogue No. 109, for illustrations and prices of

## Dressing Cases, Iron 登 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.


## H. LEONARD \& SONS, 134 to 140 Fulton St., Grand Rapids.

