Michigan Tradesman.

Published Weekly.

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

\$1 Per Year.

VOL. 10.

GRAND RAPIDS, NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

NO. 480

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Dealers are cordially invited to send in mail orders, to which we promise our prompt and careful attention.





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Wholesale Grocers.

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MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

VOL. X.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

NO. 480

BARLOW BRO'S BUILD BLANK BOOKS THE PHILA. PAT. FLAT OPENING BACK NO FOR PRICES GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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Eight hundred pounds of the brevier type now used on the "Tradesman." It is of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler make and has been in partial use for only four years. Will sell entire font for 18c per pound, or 50 pound fonts or upwards at 20 cents per pound. Cases, a dollar per pair.

We also have a choice assortment of second hand job and advertising type, proof sheets of which will be forwarded on application.

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OYSTERS.

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Selects	8 25
E. F	20
Standards	18
Daisy Brand.	
Selects	8 23
Favorites	14
Standards	:6
Standards in bulk	
Mince MeatBest in Use.	1 00
Large bbls	53/
½ bbls	
40 lb pails	
20 lb pails	0/2
10 lb "	
2 lb cans, usual weight, per doz	1 50
5 lb " " " "	3 50
Choice Dairy Butter	19
Fresh Eggs	
Pure Sweet Cider in bbls	15
	10
Choice Lemons 300 and 360 5	
New Pickles in bbls, 1200 6	
" " half bbls, 800	75
Peach preserves, 20 lb. pails	07
Dishled reaches 90 lb.	
Pickled peaches, 20 lb. "	05

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Send in your order now for

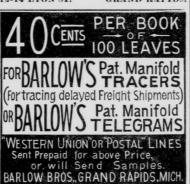
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Offices in the principal cities of the United States, Canada, the European continent, Australia, and in London. England.

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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

"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 was blind with rage; I don't know all 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

"He has killed two men in duels and is the best shot in Charleston. What are fixedly at the children. She did not look 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 Your grandfather was killed in a duel; my duty. Moulton seemed astonished,

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. I 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 Burford. I don't blame 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, kissing 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 speak 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 "It would be an unpardonable crime before high heaven anyway, feeling as I do about it. But, if I refuse, you must make up your mind to bear a good 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 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 her head, "and that is to meet him. more about it. I feel that I have done 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 motionless, then he bent over her and tried to lift her up, but 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 must not know, poor little

He touched her head gently. "I am going-I 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," he 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 for 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 apartment restlessly, now and then she paused to bend over her children. Once little Fred moved, and half awake held out

but he said finally that my written shuddered to think that his face was like his father's, and turned from him and laid her arms desnairingly 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 apartment, 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 lying down with her arms around Alma, sobbed herself to sleep.

When she awoke the sun was high in the

"Has my husband arisen vet?" she asked a servant who was passing through

"He has not been in his room, ma'am; his 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.

"Sarah!"

The girl stared in astonishment at her 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 so early in the morning before. He stood on the threshold looking at her with great pity in his kindly eyes. She tried to read his quivering face.

"My husband!" she gasped, reeling toward 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 was a true man. I am proud of him."

"He fought with Burford," she groaned. "At daybreak. I heard about the whole matter. It had to be."

"My God! he is dead."

The old man lowered his white head and she understood.

The two children, in their night-robes awoke and ran toward her. Little Alma reached her first and was holding up her arms, but with a fierce ery the mother pushed her aside and clasped little Fred to her breast.

WILL N. HARREN.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. 1893

Greatest of Republican Newspapers.

National in its aims and devoted to the welfare of the Masses of the American People.

The New York Tribune concedes the election of Grover Cleveland, but promises 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 cam-paign of discussion for their benefit, almost unparalleled in American journalism; and the result, coupled with Whitelaw Reid's previous great service to farmers, has been seen in the fact that his chubby arms toward her, but she agricultural communities have stood ble on it again.

faithful to the Republican party, in a campaign in which, in other localities, the party went completely to pieces. This year, the Democratic leaders changed their tactics 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, lessened 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 the highest ever known in the U States. By false pretense, deception, and a pandering to the lowest passions of un-informed men in large cities, they have carried the country and elected a Democratic President and Congress.

The Tribune confidently awaits the result. Not for one moment, however, 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 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 policy of the country, and evade no issue, and conceal no fact, bearing upon the subjects discussed. Their thorough treatment of fundamental principles will aid every reader to a better understanding of profound and immortant issues. of profound and important issues.

A page a week will be devoted during 1893, to war stories and news of interest to Union veterans. Old soldiers who have some experience to tell, which has not yet been printed, are asked to send 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 making more of a specialty of the business interests of the farmers of the country 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 features 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 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 less 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.

The Tribune asks for reports as to the operations of Village Improvement Societies, from those who are acquainted with

their operations.

An illustrated catalogue of excellent premiums will be sent free on applica-

The semi-weekly is particularly commended to the attention of general readers. It gives more of the keen, incisive editorials, book reviews. foreign letters and other valuable features of the Tribune than there is room for in the weekly. The large type and broad columns of the Tribune make it the easiest paper to read.

To all who subscribe during 1892 for one year, the paper will be sent free for the balance of this year. Sample copies free. Weekly, \$1.00; semi-weekly, \$2.00.

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 final triumph of Republican principles by seeing that the people read the Republican side of the story. THE TRIBUNE,

NEW YORK.

If you stumble and fall, don't lie where you fell, but get up and remove the cause of your fall so that you will never stumGeo. H. Reeder & Co., JORRERS OF

Boots and Shoes. Felt Boots and Alaska Socks.



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

FIRE-PROOF ROOF PAINT,

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

H. M. REYNOLDS & SON. Practical Roofers,

Cer. Louis and Campau Sts., Grand Rapids, Mich.

MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL.

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

WALTER HOUSE

Central Lake, Mich., E. Walter, Prop. Fourteen warm rooms, all newly furnished Good table. Rates, \$1.50 per day. The patron age of traveling men especially solicited.

"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 Anarchist.

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 laying a substructure upon which it is impossible to build save to confusion. Governments so conducted must finally collapse, 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 men."

in parallel lines, but with a wide difference 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 favorable 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 liberalize 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 cap-C. H. SANDISON. ital and labor.

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 was the instigator of the trouble. He was a very important person in union circles, and his conviction has caused great indignation and alarm among his 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.

Good Words Unsolicited.

Griswold Bros., general dealers, Harvard:
"Can't get along without it."

Hessler Bros., druggists, Rockford: "We cannot get along without it."

D. Thompson, grocer, Newaygo: "Could better get along without a daily paper than THE

M. Woodard, general dealer, Byers: paper has given me entire satisfaction, as I have found it full of valuable pointers for business



See that this Label appears on every spackage, as it is a guarantee of the genuine ar-



FERMENTUM

The Only Reliable

COMPRESSED YEAST

Sold in this market for the past Fifteen Years.

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

JOHN SMYTH, Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Telephone 566.

106 Kent St.



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



YSTERS!

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

PUTNAM CANDY CO. THE

WE ARE THE PEOPLE

Who Can Sell you an A No. 1 Article of

Pure Buckwheat Flour

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

A. SCHENCK & SON, ELSIE, MICH.

POTATOES.

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

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

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

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 jewelry 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 busi-

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

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 business 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 continuing the business.

Owosso-The Owosso Tool 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 block 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. Eldred, 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 but their output is handled by rail. 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 season than usual.

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 logs 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 salt 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 make six 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

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 vards will clean up the stock long before spring arrives, and Saginaw will go into the spring trade of 1893 cargo market. Three or four mills gen- tlement. erally run nearly through the winter.

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 advance 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 their orders. 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.

Weller.		
Wood snow shovels	\$1 50@	
Steel		4 00
Hand s'eds 40 per cent. d	is. from	list.
Horse shoes \$	25 per	keg.
Snow shoes	4 25 "	4.
Toe calks		set.
AuSable horse nails 4) and 10 d	in fram	liet.
No. 8 all copper boilers		
No. 7 an copper boners	₽2 6	acn.
No 9	\$2.25	
Saw tools	\$6 per	doz.
Mrs. Pott's nickle sads	900	e set
S. shoe steel	21/2C pe	
Toe calk steel	31/2C	16
Tar paper	0720	
Plain board		
Tain board		1 30
ENTERPRISE MEAT CUTTER		
No. 0		\$2 50
No. 12		3 00
No. 22		4 00
No. 32		* 00
Less 20 and 10 per cent.		6 00
Less wand to per cent.		

Use Tradesman or Superior Coupons. FRANK H. WHITE

Manufacturer's Agent and Jobber of

Brooms, Washboards, Wooden

Indurated Pails & Tubs.

Wooden Bowls, Clothespins and Rolling Pins, step Ladders, Washing Ma-chines, Market, Bushel and De-livery Baskets, Building Paper, Wrapping Paper, Sacks, Twine and Stationery.

Manufacturers in lines allied to above, wishing to be represented in this market are requested to communicate with me.

125 COURT ST..

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WINDOW DRESSING ECORATING.

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

Window Dresser, Decorator and Window

The Commercial Credit Co. employs only competent and experienced collectors and can always be found at 65 Monwith practically no lumber to offer on the roe St., when you want a report or settf

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

Advertisements will be inserted under this head for two cents a word the first insertion and one cent a word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisements taken for less than 25 cents. Advance payment.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

POR SALE—A CLEAN STOCK OF DRUGS and groceries, invoicing about \$3,000, in good town of 1,000 inhabitants. Good reasons for selling. Address No. 620, care Michigan Tradesman.

Tradesman.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOR SALE TWO WELL—
established clothing and men's furnishing goods buisnesses—one in Northern Michigan, the owner of which can influence a large steady trade and is a gentleman of the highest reputation; a rare chance for some one of enterprise. The other is in Southern Michigan thirty-five years established, the owner retiring from the business. In both case-the gentlemen own the lots, and rents will be cheap and every encouragement given. Address in first instance, William Connor, box 346, Marshall, Mich. 619

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—LOCATED ON a good street and doing a nice business. Good chance for a man with small capital. Address "Buchu," care the Michigan Tradesman, Grand Rapids.

WILL EXCHANGE \$2000 WORTH OF

Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids.

WILL EXCHANGE \$3.00 WORTH OF real estate for general stock of merchandise of about that size. Will give good exchange. Box 337, Stanton, Mich. 613

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

DRUG STOKE FOR SALE—THE INNOER.

of reasons for selling. Address F, Goodman & Co., Burnips Corners, Mich.

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

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

FOR SALE—LARGE PACKING BUSINESS

No. 616 care Michigan Tradesman. 616

POR SALE—LARGE PACKING BUSINESS
and meat market with tools and fixtures, including horses and wagons, brick block 22 feet front on main street, iee house and 22 acres of land, with slaughter house. This business and property is in Ovid, Mich Address L. C. Townsend, Allen Bennett Block, Jackson Mich 636

POR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR grocery stock—New house, barn and store building in Kalamazoo; lot 438: bnildings are

r grocery stock—New house, barn and store building in Kalamazoo; lot 4x8; buildings are worth price asked for entire place. Address A B C, Kalamazoo, Mich. WANTED — TO EXCHANGE 80 ACRES
Mardwood timber land in Oceana county
for stock of general merchandise. Address No.
610, care Michigan Tradesman.

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

Tin Grand Rapids. Address No. 612, care Michigan Tradesman. 611

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

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A BUSINESS man with \$5,000 to 810,000 ready money to embark in the wholesale business in Grand Rapids and take the management of same. House well established. Investigation solicited from per-ons who mean business. No others need apply. No. 556, care Michigan Tradesman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON A the hill, worth \$4,000 to exchange for clean stock of shoes, groceries or general merchandise. Address No. £2, care Telfer Spice Co. 609

DO YOU USE COUPON BOOKS? IF SO, DO United States? If you do, you are customers of the Tradesman Company, Grand Rapids.

POR SALE - GOOD DIVIDEND - PAYING stocks in banking, manufacturing and mer cantile companies. E. A. Stowe, 100 Louis St.,

can dress his show windows and is store for the Holidays with the Kmas Pamphlet, mailed on receipt of down Dresser, Decorator and Window Supplies, Room 1204 The Temple, Chicago, III.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

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ING mer St.,

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. DeHart has engaged in general trade at Amsden. Musselman & Widdicomb furnished the stock.

Geo. Post has opened a grocery store at Gobleville. The Olney & Judson Grocer Co. furnished the stock.

□ 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

As will be noted by the report of the last meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association, 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., established 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- DETROIT.

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.

Purely 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.



Class (in chorus)-

Hur! Ben

10c or 3 for 25c.

Made on Honor!

Sold on Merit!

ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER.

MOEBS & CO.,

Manufacturers.

CHICAGO.



First Floor Tank and Pump.

The Wayne Self-Measuring Oil Tank.

Measuring; One Qt, and Half Gallon at a Single Stroke.

Manufactured by the

WAYNE OIL TANK CO.,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Cellar Tank and Pump.

We Lead, Let Others Follow.

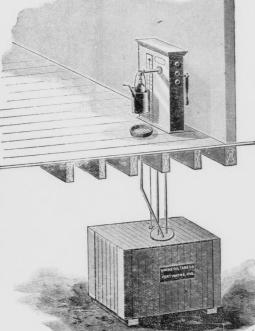
Britton. Mich., June 15, '92
Wayne Oil Tank Co.,
Fort Wayne, Ind
GENTLENEN—I think your
tanks are bound to be a seller,
for in the thirteen years I have
been selling oil I never have
seen their equal.
Yours truly,
W. C. Babcock.

PRICE LIST.

	bbl.											
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We Solicit Correspondence.



Michael Kolb & Son, WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

Rochester.

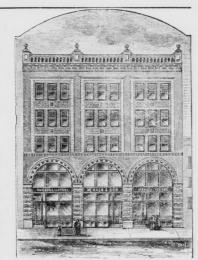
New York.

Established 36 Years.

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

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

He will be at Sweet's Hotel, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 1, 2 and 3, and will also Sunday there.



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 DIGESTION.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

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 suc ceeded 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 governments to pretect 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 attention 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, remained still a wilderness for two hundred years or more, unproductive and valueless to the enterprise of the East.

The portion we now occupy would not have been brought from its original wildness and barbarism to the present stage of improvement, were it not for the men whose hunting instincts induced them to roam over its entire 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

-			
s		rice Current.	
	UNRIFACU	ED COTTONS.	•
	Adriatic "	ED COTTONS,	,
-	Adriatic	World Wide	١
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9	Black Crow 6	Newmarket G 5%	
7	Black Rock 6	" В 5	
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	Conway W 714	Lonsdale Cambric. 10	1
1	Cleveland 7	Middlesex @ 5	1
1	Dwight Anchor 814	No Name 71/2	J
1	Edwards snorts. 8	Our Own	J
1	Empire 7	Pride of the West12	J
1	Farwell 71/2	Rosalind 71/2	1
	Fitchville	Utice Wills	1
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less adventurous than its associate Nimsupplies from the most unpromising condanger from the ever jealous and ever treacherous savage; sending to the world's 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 indelibly fixed in the nomenclature of 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 It is hardly worth while to emerge from 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 little favor shown in the subsequent 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 satisfy 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 havoc had

heels, established points for consoli- provoked in thoughtful minds painful dated traffic, and by degrees brought us forebodings for the future. Even now into our new and glorious inheritance. the most scientific thought is puzzled to The mercantile element has been no suggest some practical plan that shall mitigate the evil effects of past destrucrod; each supported the other, gathering tive methods, and to put civilization in a way to maintain what has been gained in ditions, while threatened always with 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 crime against humanity. enterprise may, for present profit, encourage such guilt and partake of its up the path to national prosperity are fruits, but every reckless violater of economic law will be put on trial beour cities, towns and streets, to remind fore the jury of impartial posterity, and coming generations of their courage 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. 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 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.



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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 rail-

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 cities 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 composed demeanor as is supposed to a sum to be seriously considered by any 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 96,228 pedestrians; through Newgate street 10,532 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 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 idea 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 agitatation and emotion, while a quiet, steady demeanor is supposed to indicate inno-

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 with 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

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 milsteeped in guilt, and who never denied lions of money required to effect the buy-

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.

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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 silver-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 Pacific 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 his crimes, but he died with a quiet and ing out of the property made up too vast 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 consideration 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 House Saturday evening. Officers were 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.

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 de-positor loses the book of deposit, or if it becomes mislaid after his death. The majority of the closed and unclaimed ac-counts 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 peo-ple 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 five years, together with the names and addresses of the depositors and the dates of their last transactions. The Fifth Avenue Bank published such a list lately, and it was the first New York bank to comply with the law. The list includes about twenty persons, among whom are Vice-President Levi P. Morton, and several 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. One would be surprised to know how many persons there are who put money on deposit and then forget all about it. Unalsimed deposits claimed deposits grow in size and number 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 long 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 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 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 27c. 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, having 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 ex-

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 stockholders 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

CHAS. E. SMITH

RICHARD G. ELLIOTT.

H. S. ROBINSON AND COMPANY.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,

99, 101, 103, 105 Jefferson Ave.,

Detroit, Mich.

State Agents for the Candee Rubber Co.

We Hope to Catch Your

FOR WINTER STOCK OF

TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING. HEAVENRICH BROS.

MAKERS WHOLESALERS DETROIT.



THE STANDARD CASH REGISTER.



Is a practical Machine, Appreciated by Practical Business Men.

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

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Sole Agents for Michigan, AUGUSTA, WIS.

P. STEKETEE & SONS,

Windsor and Scotch Caps

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

Gloves, Mitts, and Mufflers

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

Dolls, and Christmas Novelties for Holiday Trade.

Drugs Medicines.

One Year-James Vernor, betroit.

Two Years-Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor
Three Years-George Gundrum, Ionia.
Four Years-C. A. Bugbee, Cheboygan.
Expiring Jan 1-Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.
President-Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Secretary-Jas. Vernor, Detroit.
Next meeting—Saginaw, Jan. 11.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'r.

Michigau State Pharmacoutical Ass'n.
President-Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso.
Vice-Presidents-I. H. L. Dodd. Buchana; F. W. R.
Perry, Detroit; W. H. Hicks, Morley.
Treasurer-Wm. H. Dupont, Detroit.
Secretary-C. W. Parsons, Detroit.
Executive Committee-H. G. Coleman, Kalamazoo;
Jacob Jesson, Muskegon: F. J. Wurzburg and John
E. Peck, Grand Rapids: Arthur Eassett, Detroit.
Next place of meeting-Some resort on St. Clair
River; time to be designated by Executive Committee.

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

WHAT CONSTITUTES DISEASE.

The doctrine that filth plays an important part in the causation of disease lies at the foundation of very much of the sanitary administration of cities and towns throughout all civilized countries The popular impression, however—and undoubtedly the belief among a very 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 word is itself the active cause of disease, and that little else is essential to the production of certain infectious diseases than to deposit a certain infectious diseases than to deposit a certain amount of filth, or to allow such filth to accumulate with-in the premises occupied by a given popu-lation, in order to generate a pestilence. Hence the activity of sanitary bureaus Hence the activity of sanitary bureaus in sweeping out filth, in cleansing foul spots, in removing garbage, in depositing tons of disinfectants in cesspools, catch basins and sewers. This activity in the cleansing of towns, the removal of filth, the sanitation of houses, cellars and yards, is commendable so long as the true yards, if lith in the gaussian of disease is role of filth in the causation of disease is not lost sight of, and the entire energy of sanitary organizations is not expended in this one direction.

in this one direction.

Undoubtedly each and all of the so called filth diseases may find victims in houses that are absolutely faultless, provided that conditions otherwise favorable exist in such houses, the prime condition being the presence of human beings. A child sick with diphtheria in any house whatever constitutes a menany house whatever constitutes a menanger to the second constitutes as the constitutes are constituted to the constitutes as the constitutes are constituted to the constitute of the constitutes are constituted to the constitute of beings. A child sick with dipritheria in any house whatever constitutes a menace to every one who lives in the house, and especially to the younger portion of the household. This again is but one of the essential conditions to the proparation of infeature dispressions.

gation of infectious diseases.

The results of the experimental re-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 observers were wont to call causes, were conditions only, and that overcrowding or density of population, faulty ventilation, and the presence of filth are simply the favorable and unfavorable conditions in the propagation of disease conditions in the propagation of disease,

and not in any sense its cause.

Analogy would teach us that the actual eause of an infectious disease is the disease itself—that is to say, a previous case-and the more we learn of the origin of epidemics, as well as of so-called sporadic cases, the more we are inclined to look for previous cases as the true cause of origin. Nor does the fact that we do not find the previous case prove

we do not find the previous
its non-existence.

By some authorities smallpox is called
a filth disease, and experience has shown
that the liability to its occurrence is increased by the presence of filth. About creased by the presence of filth. About one-half of the local 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 fifth 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.

Another disease which recent inquiries now conclusively to be propagated through the medium of dustladen atmosphere is that most destructive of all diseases, phthisis. The danger which exists in the distribution of the dried sputa of the phthisical subjects cannot

The liability of infection by scarlet fever is undoubtedly increased by the 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 apart-ments, 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 trace the typhoid bacillus en route from the ileum of the sick to the œsophagus of the well by the medium of any drink in which milk or water is used, the evidence as to its transmission in this manner is conclusive. Liebermann says of the disease: "Daily observation is sufficient to show that the decomposition of organic substances and of organic substances and of of organic substances, and of excre-mentations 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 filth or decomposing substances, but simply finds in them favorable conditions for its spread.

The evidence that both cholera and yellow fever are propagated by sewage— polluted water supply—is very strong. In both cases the introduction of the disease from without appears to be essential 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 sewer gas is the common cause of the disease. That such filth may be a proper 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 itself.

S. W. ABBOTT.

How a Traveling Man Was Fooled. The Pullman section of the New York express had just pulled out of the Grand Central depot in Pittsburgh, when a drummer dashed through the gateway. He sighed as he saw the last sleeper disappearing in the distance, and then walked with a dejected air over to the track where the second section of bag-gage cars, smokers and day coaches lay. gage 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 several of his ilk, but they were traveling salesmen of a grade that do not usually take 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 her, evidently her father. At the next station the man rose without a word and

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 the little head sank down upon the arms again and the child went to sleep.

Later, when the drummer tried to doze, he kept thinking of those tearful, lonely eyes, and often during the early part of the night he glanced at the mass of golden curls. Two o'clock in the morning 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 loneliness. Walking to the front of the loneliness. Walking to the front of the car, he sat down beside her and tenderly stroked her curls. When he asked her 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 something to eat? No, she shook her head and nouted. and 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 brighten. The child stared through the window at the dim outlines of the moundow at the dim outlines of the moundow at the dim outlines of the mountains past which 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 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 persevering entertainer. On it was written.

"This little girl is on her way to Philadelphia, where friends will meet her. She is deaf and dumb."

The drummer took one sheepish glance around him to make sure 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 tending higher.

Powdered opium is also higher.

Morphia 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

e, sn. Collector—No? Debtor—No. You can't get blood out

of a turnip.
Collector (in disgust)—Apparently not; neither can you get money out of a dead

Deafness Cannot be Cured

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications as they cannot reach the
diseased portion of the ear. There is only one
way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafdess is caused by an inflamed conditiod of the mucous lining of the
Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed
you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, 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 by catarrh,
which is nothing but an inflamed condition of
the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case
of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be
cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F J CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O.

CINSENC ROOT.

We pay the highest price for it. Address

left the train, leaving the little one alone PECK BROS., Wholesale Druggists GRAND RAPIDS

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



A description of the chocolate lant, and of the various cocoa and hocolate preparations manufac-ured by Walter Baker & Co., will free to any dealer or polication.

V. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



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New York Baby Carriage Co.,

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Best Assortment and Lowest Prices.

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Has been larger than ever before in the history of our house.

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Albums. Comb and Brush Sets, Dolls, Books, Rtg.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Wholesale Price Current.

WI	101	e	sale Price	Ci	irrent.	
Advanced-Gum op	ium,	mo		lined-		
ACIDUM.			Cubebae 2 50 Erigeron 2 250 Gaultheria 2 00 Geranium, ounce 6 Gossipii, Sem gal 50 Hedeoma 2 25 Juniperi 50 Lavendula 90 Limonis 2 50 Mentha Piper 2 75 Mentha Verid 2 20 Myrcia, ounce 6 Olive 75 Picis Liquida, (gal. 35) Richi 1 18 Rosmarini 75 Rosse ounce 6 Exception 2 18 Rosse ounce 6 Exception 2 20 Rosse ounce 6 Exception 2 20 Rosse ounce 6 Rosse ounce 7 Rosse ounce 6 Rosse ounce 6 Rosse ounce 6 Rosse ounce 7 Rosse ounce 8 Rosse o	3 4 00	TINCTURES.	_
Aceticum Benzoicum German	era	ME	Executatios 2 500 Erigeron 2 250	@2 75 @2 50	Aconitum Napellis R	60
Boracie	25@;	20 38	Gaultheria 2 000 Geranium, ounce	@2 10 @ 75	Aloes	60
Citricum	50@	52	Hedeoma	@2 50	Arnica	5(
Boracic Carbolicum Citricum Hydrochior Nitrocum Oxalicum Phosylorium dil	10@	12 12	Juniperi	@2 00 @2 00	Acontum Napellis K. " Aloes. " and myrrh Arnica Assfœtida. Atrope Belladonna. Benzoln. " Co.	60
Phosphorium dil Salicylicum Sulphuricum Tannicum Tartaricum	30001	20 70	Limonis	@3 00 @3 50	" Co. Sanguinaria	50
Sulphuricum	1%@	5 60	Mentha Verid2 200 Morrhuae, gal1 000	@2 30 @1 10	Barosma	- 50
	33@	35	Myrcia, ounce (Olive	@ 50 @2 75	Cantharides.	75
AMMONIA.	3400	5	Picis Liquida, (gal. 35) 100 Ricini	@ 12 @1 24	Capsleum Ca damon "Co-Castor	75
Aqua, 16 deg	1200	7	Rosmarini 755 Rosae, ounce 6 506 Succini 406 Sabina 906 Santal 3 506 Sassafras 506 Singuis ess ounce	@1 00 @8 50	Catechu	50
	12@	14	Sabina 900	@ 45 @1 00	Catechu Cinchona "Columba	50 60
Black2	00@2	25	Santal 3 500 Sassafras 500	@7 00 @ 55	Confum	50
Brown Red 2	80@1 45@	00 50	Tiglii	3 65 3 90	Digitalis	50 50 50
	50@3	00	Sassaras	Ø 60	Gentlan	50
Cubeae (po 60)	500	60	POTASSIUM,		Columba Conium Cubeba Digitalis Ergot Gentian "Co Guaica "anmon Zingiber Hyoscyamus Iodine	50
Juniperus Xanthoxylum	80 250	10 30	Bi Carb	a 18 a 14	Zingiber Hyoscyamus	50
BALSAMUM.			Bromide	35 30 15	Iodine	75 75
Copaiba	4500	30	Carb 120 Chlorate (po 25) 220 Cyanide 500 Iodide 2 900	25 25 35	Ferri Chloridum	35 50
Peru Terabin, Canada Tolutan	35@	5 0	Potassa, Bitart, pure 276	33 00 30 30	Kino Lobelia Myrrh	50 50
CODMIN			Potassa, Bitart, com (6) Petass Nitras, opt 86	Ø 15	Nux Vomica Opii	50 85
Ables, Canadian Cassiae Cinchona Flava Euonymus atropurp Myrica Cerifera, po Prunus Virgin Quillata, grd Sassafras Ulmus Po (Ground 15)		11	Potassa, Bitart, pure 276 Potassa, Bitart, com 6 Petass Nitras, opt 86 Potass Nitras 76 Prussiate 286 Sulphate po 156	Ø 9	Myrrh Nux Vomica. Opii 'Camphorated 'Beodor	2 00
Euonymus atropurp		30	Sulphate po 156 RADIX.	a 18	Auranti Cortex	50
Prunus Virgini		12	Aconitum 206	a 25 a 25	Quassia Rhatany Rhei	50
Sassafras		12	Althae 220 Anchusa 120 Arum, po 6	D 15	Rhei. Cassia Acutifol. Serpentaria	50 50
MTIMES A CONTEM					Stromonium	- bu
Glycyrrhiza Glabra	24@	25 35	Glychrrhiza, (pv. 15) 166 Hydrastis Canaden	18	Tolutan	60
Glycyrrhiza Glabra po Haematox, 15 lb. box 15 ly. box 148 148	11@	12	Gentiana (po. 12) 86 Glychrrhiza, (pv. 15) 166 Hydrastis Canaden, po. 35) 6 Hellebore, Ala, po. 156 Inula, po. 156 Ipecac, po. 256 Ipecac, po. 25633	30	Valerian Veratrum Veride	50
" ½8	14@	15	Inula, po	20 20 20 20 20 20	MISCELLANEOUS.	28
FERRUM.			Iris plox (po. 35@38) 35@ Jalapa, pr. 50@	a 40 a 55	Æther, Spts Nit, 3 F. 26@ 4 F. 30@ Alumen 24@	32
Carbonate Precip Citrate and Quinia	@3	15 50	Maranta, ¼s (e Podophyllum, po 156	35 3 18	" ground, (po.	4
Citrate and Quinia Citrate Soluble Ferrocyanidum Sol Solut Chloride Sulphate, com'l	0	50	Ipecac, po. 2 50% Iris plox (po. 35@38) 35% Jalapa, pr. 50% Maranta, \(\)	@1 00 @1 75	# ground, (po. 7) 33 Annatto 556 Antironi, po 42 " et Potass T 556 Antipyrin 6 Argenti Nitres ounce 6	60
Solut Chloride Sulphate, com'l	.90	2	" pv 756 Spigelia 356	21 35 20 38	Antipyrin 55@	60
fLOPA.	0	7	Sanguinaria, (po 25) (c Serpentaria	a 20 a 32	Antifebrin	25 58
Arnica	18@	20	Sanguinaria, (po 25) (constant) Serpentaria 30(constant) Serpentaria 656 Similax, Officinalis, H	3 70 40	Argenti Nitras, ounce Arsenicum 500 Balm Gilead Bud 3800 Bismuth S. N. 22000 Calcium Chlor, 1s, (1/8) 12: 1/8 s. 14)	7 40
Anthemis	31 @ 35@	90	Seillae, (po. 35) 106	D 25	Bismuth S. N	
Barosma	35@1	00	Scillae, (po. 35) 106 Symplocarpus, Fostidus, po (Valeriana, Eng. (po.30) (German 156 Ingiber a 133 Zingiber i 186	35	12; 1/4s, 14) @ Cantharides Russian,	
Cossia Acutifol, Tin-			Valeriana, Eng. (po.30) (German 150	g 25 g 20	Capsici Fructus, af	26
nivelly Alx.		- 1	managraph 1 rod	GP 1410	B DO. WA	28 20
Salvia officinalis, %s and %s Ura Ursi	12@ 8@	15 10	SEMEN. Anisum, (pp. 20) (c) Apium (graveleons) 120 Bird, is 40 Carul, (po. 18) 80 Cardamon 100 Cannabis Sativa 34 Cydonium 750 Chencpodium 100 Dipterix Odorate 3 00 Foentculum 6 Foendulum 6 Foendulum 6 Chungreek, po 50 Chungre	n 15	Caryophyllus, (po. 14) 10@ Carmine, No. 40 @3 Cera Alba, S. & F 50@	3 75
GUMMI.	•	me.	Apium (graveleons) 126 Bird, 1s	D 15	Cera Alba, S. & F 50@ Cera Flava 38@	
Acacia, 1st picked	900	50	Carui, (po. 18) 80 Cardamon	12 21 25	Coccus @ Cassia Fructus @ Centraria @ Cetaceum @ Chloroform	40 22
sifted sorts	000	25	Corlandrum 106 Cannabis Sativa 31/4	04	Cetaceum	40
Aloe, Barb, (po. 60)	500	60	Cydonium	01 00 0 12	Cetaceum 600 Chloroform 6000 Chloroform 201 Chondrus 202 Cinchonidine, P. & W 150 German 3 0 Corks, list, dis. per cent Creasotum 0	25
Socotri, (po. 60).	0	50	Poeniculum 3 006	23 25 2 15	Chondrus 200	25
16)	5500	1 60	Lini 4	2 414	German 3 @	12
Assafætida, (po. 35)	3000	35 55	Lini, grd, (bbl. 3%) 4 (bbl. 3%) 4 (classification)	2 4%	Cent	60 35
Bensofnum Camphore Euphorbium po Galbanum Gamboge, po Gualscum, (po 30) Kino, (po 59) Myrth, (pc 45) Opil, (pc 28)) Shellac "bleached	54@ 35@	57 10	Rapa	0 0%	Creasotum @ Creta, (bbl. 75) @ Creta, (bbl. 75) @ " prep. 56 " precip. 96 " Rubra @	2 5
GalbanumGamboge, po	@3 70@	50 75	Nigra 116	2 12	" precip 9@ " Rubra @	11 8
Guaiacum, (po 30) Kino, (po 50)	0	25 45	SPIRITUS. Frumenti, W., D. Co 2 000	22 50	Crocus	0=
Mastic Myrrh, (po. 45)	0	80 40	Frumenti, W., D. Co 2 000 "D. F. R 1 756	22 00 21 50	Cudbear & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	6
Opii, (po 2 80)2 Shellac	00@2 25@	10 35	Juniperis Co. O. T1 756	21 75 23 50	Ether Sulph 68@	70
Tragacanth	300	75	Saacharum N. E 1 756 Spt. Vini Galli 1 756	32 00 36 50		6 75
Absinthium			" D. F. R. 1 756 " 1 100 Juniperis Co. O. T. 1 756 Saacharum N. E. 1 750 Spt. Vini Galli 1 756 Vini Oporto 1 256 Vini Alba 1 256	22 00 22 00	Flake White 12@ Galla @	15
Absinthium Eupatorium Lobelia Majorum Mentha Piperita " Vir Rue Tengestum V		20 25	SPONGES.		Galla	8 70
Majorum		28	Florida sheeps' wool carriage	22 50	Glassware flint, 75 and 10.	60
Wir		25 30		2 00	by box 70 Glue, Brown 962	15
Tanacetum, V		22 25	Velvet extra sheeps' wool carriage	1 10	" White 13@ Glycerina	25 20
MAGNESIA.			Extra yellow sheeps' carriage	85	Glue, Brown 92 " White 133 Glycerina 154 Grana Paradisi 256 Humulus 256 Hydraag Chlor Mite 0 " " Cor 0 " Ox Rubrum 0 " Ammonisti 0 " Luquentum 456	22 55
Carbonate, Pat	20@	22	riage	65 75	Hydraag Chlor Mite @ Cor @	85 80
Carbonate, K. & M Carbonate, Jenning5	35@	36	Yellow Reef, for slate	1 40	" Ox Rubrum @ Ammoniati @	90
OLEUM.	50001	00	usesybups.		" Ammoniati. @: " Unguentum. 45@ Hydrargyrum	55 64
Amygdalae, Dulc	4500	75	Accacia	. 50	Hydrargyrum @ Johthyobolla, Am. 1 25@ Indigo. 75@ Iodine, Resubl. 3 80@ Iodoform.	1 50
Anisi	80@1 75@3	85 00			Iodine, Resubl3 80@3	90
Bergamii	25@3 60@	50 65	Auranti Cortes	. 50		65
Caryophylli	70@ 35@	75 65	Ferri Iod	. 60	Macis	80
Amydalae, Amarae 8 Anisi 1 1 Auranti Cortex 2 Bergamii 3 Cajiputi Caryophylli Cedar Chenopodii Clinamonii 1 Citronella Conium Mac Copalba	@1 10@1	60 15	Senega Scillae " Co	. 50	Liquor Potass Arsinitis 10@	27 12
Citronella	35@	45 65	Tolutan	. 50	Magnesia, Sulph (bbl	5
Copaiba	90@1	00	Prunus virg	. 50	Mannia, S. F 600	63

Morphia, S. P. & W1	70@1 95	Seidlitz Mixture @ 20	Lindseed, boiled 50 53
" S. N. Y. Q. &			Neat's Foot, winter
C. Co1	60@1 85		strained 50 60
Moschus Canton	@ 40	Snuff, Maccaboy, De	Spirits Turpentine 37 40
Myristica, No. 1	65@ 70	Voes @ 35	
Nux Vomica, (po 20)	@ 10	Snuff, Scotch, De. Voes @ 35	PAINTS. bbl. lb.
Os. Sepia	200 22	Soda Boras, (po. 11) 10@ 11	Red Venetian 1% 2@3
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D.		Soda et Potass Tart 27@ 30	Ochre, yellow Mars 1% 2014
Co	@2 00	Soda Carb 11/2 2	Ochre, yellow Mars 1% 2@4 "Ber1% 2@3
Picis Liq, NC., 1/2 gal	•	Soda, Bi-Carb @ 5	Putty, commercial 21/4 21/4@3
doz	@2 00	Soda, Ash 31/4 4	" strictly pure21/4 23/03
Picis Liq., quarts	@1 00	Soda, Sulphas @ 2	Vermilion Prime Amer-
" pints	@ 85	Spts. Ether Co 50@ 55	ican
Pil Hydrarg, (po. 80)	@ 50	" Myrcia Dom @2 25	Vermilion, English 65@70
Piper Nigra, (po. 22)	@ 1	" Myrcia Imp @3 00	Green, Peninsular 70@75
Piper Alba, (po g5)	@ 3	Vini Rect. bbl.	Lead, red 7 @71/4
Pix Burgun	@ 7	7	" white 7 @7%
Plumbi Acet	14@ 15	Less 5c gal., cash ten days.	Whiting, white Span @70
Pulvis Ipecac et opii1		Strychnia Crystal 1 40@1 45	Whiting, Gilders' @96
Pyrethrum, boxes H		Sulphur, Subl 24@ 34	White, Paris American 1 0
& P. D. Co., doz	@1 25	" Roll 24@ 3	Whiting, Paris Eng.
		Tamarinds 80 10	cliff 1 40
Pyrethrum, pv	30@ 35	Terebenth Venice 28@ 30	Pioneer Prepared Paint1 20@154
Quassiae	8@ 10	Theobromae40 @ 45	Swiss Villa Prepared
Quinia, S. P. & W	27@ 32	Vanilla	Paints 1 00@1 20
" S. German 25	2 @ 30	Zinci Sulph 7@ 8	
Rubia Tinctorum	12@ 14	Zinci Suipii	VARNISHES.
Saccharum Lactis pv.	23@ 25	OTTO	No. 1 Turp Coach1 10@1 20
Salacin1	75@1 80	OILS, Bbl. Gal	Extra Turp160@1 70
	40@ 50		Coach Body 2 75@3 00
Sapo, W	12@ 14		No. 1 Turp Furn 1 00@1 10
DL	10@ 12	Lard, extra 76 80	Eutra Turk Damar 1 55@1 60
" G	@ 15	Lard, No. 1 42 48	Japan Dryer, No. 1
		Linseed, pure raw 47 50	Turp 70@75

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.

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CHEMICALS AND

PATENT MEDICINES

DEALERS IN

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GROCERY PRICE CURRENT.

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

AXLE GREASE.	Sardines,	CHOCOLATE.	"Superior."	Prunes.	LICORICE.
Aurora 55 6 00	American 45	Baker's,	\$ 1. per hundred 2 50 \$ 2, " " 3 00	California, 100-120	Pure
Diamond 50 5 50	Importe 1/48 11@12 1/48 15@16 Must and 3/48 7@8	German Sweet 23 Premium 37	\$ 3, " " 3 50 \$ 5, " 4 00	" 90x100 25 lb, bxs. " 80x90 "	Sicily
Mica 75 8 00 !	Boneless 20	Dicariaes Cocoa	\$10, " " 5 00 \$20, " " 6 00	" 70x80 "	Condensed, 2 doz
Paragon 55 6 00 BAKING POWDER.	Brook, 3 lb Trout	Amboy 12 @1214	ONECENT	Turkey 7¾	" 4 doz
Acme	Fruits, Apples.	Acme@12 Riverside	COUPON	Sultana 9½	No. 9 sulphur 1 25
14 lb. cans, 3 doz	3 lb. standard York State vallens 2 60	Gold Medal @11½ Skim 6 @ 9 Brick 11	"Universal."	ENVELOPES. XX rag, white.	Anchor parlor
1 lb. " 1 " 1 60 Bulk 10	Hamburgh 2 75	ECRM 1 (#) 1	\$ 1. per hundred \$3 00	No. 1, 6½	Export parlor4 00
14 fb cans 60	Live oak 2 00	Leiden 23 Limburger @10	\$ 2, " 3 50 \$ 3, " 4 00 \$ 5, " 5 00	No. 1, 6 1 65 No. 2, 6 1 50	MINCE MEAT.
·# 66 0 00 1	Lusk's 2 00 Overland 1 90	Roquefort @35	510, " 6 00	XX wood, white.	THE SPECIAL SECTION OF THE PERSON OF THE PER
Fosfon.	Blackberries.	Sap Sago 322 Schweitzer imported 324	\$30, " 7 00	No. 1, 6½	NEW ENGLAND
5 oz. cans, 4 doz. in case 80 16 " 2 " "2 00 D- Price's.		" domestic @14	Above prices on coupon books are subject to the following	Manilla, white.	WINGE MEALS
EULL WEIGHT per doz	Pitted Hamburgh 1 75	Blue Label Brand.	quantity discounts: 200 or over 5 per cent	6 95 Coin.	T.E.DOUGHERTY
Dime cans 90	White 1 30 Erie 1 20 Damsons, Egg Plums and Green	Half pint, 25 bottles 2 75 Pint 4 50	500 " 1000 " 20 "	Mill No. 4 1 00	Children, in the
OFFRICES 6-0Z " 1 90 8-0Z " 2 47	Gages.	Quart 1 doz bottles 3 50 CLOTHES PINS.	COUPON PASS BOOKS.	FARINACEOUS GOODS.	3 or 6 doz. in case per doz 95
CREAM 12 oz " 2 47 15 16 oz " 4 75	Erie	5 gross boxes	[Can be made to represent any denomination from \$10 down.]	Farina. 3%	MEASURES. Tin, per dozen.
2/2-10 11 40	Gooseberries.	COCOA SHELLS.	20 books	Barrels 3 00	1 gallon \$1 75
5-1b " 21 60 10-1b " 41 80	Common	35 lb bags @3 Less quantity @314	100 "	Grits 3 50 Lima Beans.	Half gallon 1 40 Quart 70
	Pie	Pound packages 6% (C7	250 " 6 25 500 " 10 00 1000 " 17 50	Maccaroni and Vermicelli.	Pint
Red Star, ½ 1b cans 40 80 80 11b " 150	Shepard's 1 85 California 2 10	COFFEE.	CREDIT CHECKS.	Domestic, 12 lb, box 55	Wooden, for vinegar, per doz.
Telfer's, 1 lb. cans, doz. 45	Monitor 1 85	Green. Rio.	500, any one denom'n \$3 00 1000, " " " 5 00	Imported101/2@. 1/2	1 gallon 7 00 Half gallon 4 75
110 1 30	Pears.	Fair	1000, " " 5 00 2000, " " 8 00 Steel punch 75	Barrels 200 5 45	Quart
BATH BRICK. 2 dozen in case.	Domestic	Prime	CRACKERS.	Half barrels 100	MOLASSES.
English 90 Bristol S0	Pineapples.	Peaberry	Butter.	Kegs 2½	Blackstrap. Sugar house 14
Domestic	Common 1 30 Johnson's sliced 2 50	Fair	Seymour XXX	Peas. Green, bu	Cuba Baking.
Arctic, 4 oz ovals	" grated 2 75 Quinces.	Prime	Family XXX 6 Family XXX, cartoon 61/2 Salted XXX 6	Split per lb 21/3	Ordinary 16 Porto Rico.
" 80z " 7 00 " pints, round 10 50 " No 2 sifting box 2 75	Common	Mexican and Guatamala.	Salted XXX, cartoon 61/2	Rolled Oats. Barrels 180	Prime
	Red 1 30	Fair	Kenosha 7½ Boston 8	Half bbls 90 2 85 Sago.	New Orleans.
" No. 5, " 4 00 " No. 5, " 800 " -1 oz ball 4 50	Black Hamburg 1 50 Erie. black 1 25	Faney23	Butter biscuit 61/2 Soda.	German	Fair
No. 2 Huri 1 75 No. 1 " 2 00	Strawberries.	Prime	Soda, XXX 6 Soda, City 7%	Wheat.	Extra good
	Hamburgh	Milled	Soda, Duchess 81/4	Cracked 5 FISHSalt.	One-half barrels, 3c extra
No. 1 2 50 Parlor Gem	Terrapin 1 25	Interior	Crystal Wafer	Bloaters.	PICKLES.
Fancy " 1 15	Whortleberries.	Mandehling	Oyster. S. Oyster XXX 6 City Oyster. XXX 6	Yarmouth	Medium.
Warehouse 3 25 BRUSHES,	F. & W	Imitation	Farina Oyster 6	Cod. Pollock	Barrels, 1,200 count. \$6 50@7 00 Half bbls, 500 count 3 75@4 00
Stove, No. 1	Meats. Corned beef, Libby's1 90	Roasted.	CREAM TARTAR.	Boneless, bricks 71/2	Small.
11 11 15 1 75	Roast beef, Armour's 175 Potted ham, ½ lb 130	To ascertain cost of reasted coffee, add 1/2c. per lb. for roast-	Strictly pure	Boneless, strips 7½ Halibut.	Barrels, 2,400 count. 7 50 Half bbls, 1,200 count 4 25
Rice Root Scrub, 2 row 85 Rice Root Scrub, 3 row 1 25 Palmetto, goose 1 50	" tongue. ¼ lb	ing and 15 per cent. for shrink- age.	Grocers'	Smoked 12 Herring.	Clay No. 216 1.79
BUCKWHEAT.	" chicken, ½ lb 85	Package.	DRIED FRUITS. Domestic.	Gibbed, ½ bbl 3 25	Clay, No. 216
KUNGS	Vegetables.	McLaughlin's XXXX 23.80 Bunola	Apples. Sundried, sliced in bbls. 6	Kegs 65 Round Shore, 1/2 bbl 2 60 1/2 1 35	POTASH,
TUOUR	Beans. Hamburgh stringless1 25		" quartered " 5% Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes @9	Scaled 1 35	48 cans in case.
SKING'S	" French style 2 25 " Limas	Wallow Otte 1/ group ME	Apricots.	Machanal	Penna Salt Co.'s 3 2
	" soaked	Hummel's, foil, gross 1 50	Evaporated in boxes 17 Blackberries.	No. 1, 90 lbs	RICE.
E . C . D	Bay State Baked 1 35		In boxes 41/4	No. 1, 10 lbs	Carolina hoad
2	World's Fair Baked	Bulk 5	70 lb. bags	" 10 lbs 65 Sardines.	" No. 1
D. C.	Corn.	Red 7	Peaches. Peeled, in boxes		Broken 3
Buck Wheat	Livingston Eden 1 20	Cotton, 40 ft per dox, 1 25	Cal. evap. " 12½ " in bags 12	Trout. No. 1, ½ bbls., 100lbs	
100 lb. cases, 2/& 5 lb. pkgs \$4 50	Honey Dew	" 50 ft " 1 40 " 60 ft " 1 60	Pears.	No. 1, kits, 10 lbs 80 Whitefish.	Java 5
Hotel, 40 lb. boxes 10	Soaked 1 15	" 70 ft " 1 75 " 80 ft " 1 90	Pitted Cherries.	No. 1, ½ bbls., 100lbs	Patna 5
Star, 40 9 Paraffine 11	namourgh marrorat 35	3000 00 10 30	50 lb. boxes	Family, ½ bbls., 100 lbs 3 10 kits 10 lbs 45	SPICES.
Wicking 24	" early June Champion Eng. 1 50	CONDENSED MILK,	Prunelles.	FLAVORING EXTRACTS.	Whole Sifted.
CANNED GOODS. Fish.	" fancy sifted 1 90	4 doz. in case.	30 lb. boxes	Jennings' D C.	Allspice
Clams. Little Neck, 1 lb	Soaked 65 Harris standard 75 VanCamp's marrofat 10	Eagle	In barrels	Lemon, Vanilla 2 oz folding box 75 1 25	" Batavia in bund15 " Saigon in rolls35
" 2 lb 1 90 Clam Chowder.	" early June 1 30	Genuine Swiss 8 00 American Swiss 7 00	25 lb. "	4 oz "1 50 2 00	" Zenziber 10
Standard, 3 lb	Archer's Early Blossom 1 35 French 1 80 Mushrooms,	COUPON BOOKS.	Loose Muscatels in Boxes.	6 oz "2 00 3 00 8 oz "3 00 4 60	Mace Batavia 80
Standard, 1 lb	French		3 "		No. 2
Lobsters. 2 40	Pumpkin. 90	TRADESMAN	2 crown	Austin's Rifle, kegs 3 50	Pepper, Singapore, black 9
2 lb. 3 30 Picnic, 1 lb. 2 00	Hubbard 1 20	(T) R	Foreign,		" shot
" 21b	Succotash.	(m)	Currants.	" Club Sporting " 4 50	Allspice
Standard, 1 lb	Hamburg 1 40 Soaked 80 Honey Dew 1 60	CREDIT COUPON	Patras, in barrels 4% in %-bbls 5	HERBS.	Cassia, Batavia
Mustard, 2 lb 2 25 Tomato Sauce, 2 lb 2 25	Erie 1 35	"Tradesman."	in less quantity 5¼ Peel.	Hobs19	" Salgon
Comment 0.11b	Tomatoes.	\$ 1, per hundred 2 00		Modree 51h hover 55	Ginger, African 14
Soused, 2 lb	Hancock 1 or				
Salmol. Columbia River, flat 1 85	Hancock	183. " " 3 00	Raisins.	S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes. 50	
Salmol Columbia River, flat	Hancock 1 05 Excelsior 1 10 Eclipse 1 10 Hamburg 1 30 Gallon 2 60	\$ 3, " " 3 00 \$ 5, " " 3 00 \$ 10. " " 4 00	Raisins. Ondura, 29 lb. boxes. @ 81/4 Sultana, 20 " @101/4	S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes. 50 JELLY.	Mace Batavia

+ +

	TH	E MICHIGA	N TRADESMAN.		18
Nutmegs, No. 2	SWEET GOODS Ginger Snaps 8 Sugar Creams 9 Frosted Creams 9 Graham Crackers 84	Perkins & Hess pay as follows:	PRODUCE MARKET. Apples—Baldwins and Spitzenbergs command \$2.75 per bbl., while Spys are held at \$3. Local dealers are handling more New York and New	Sour Drops Peppermint Drops Chocolate Drops H. M. Chocolate Drops Gum Drops Literies Drops	
"Absolute" in Packages. Allspice	Oatmeal Crackers	Green 2½@3½ Part Cured @ 4 Full " @ 4½ Dry 5 @ 5 Kips green 2½	Daniel - 3 1 1 35: 1 : 6 ::	A. B. Licorice Drops Lozenges, plain.	60
Cinnamon 84 1 55 Cloves 84 1 55 Glorger, Jam 84 1 55 "Af 84 1 55 Mustard 84 1 55 Pepper 84 1 55	\$1 for barrel. WET MUSTARD. Bulk, per gal	" cured 4 5 5 6 7 Cured 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Butter—Scarce and next to impossible to secure adequate supplies for home demand. Dealers pay 20@22 for choice dairy and hold at 2e above paying prices. Creamery is in good de-	Imperials Mottoes Cream Bar Molasses Bar Hand Made Creams Plain Creams	70 55 55 55 55 85@.95
SAL SODA. Kegs	YEAST. Magic,	PELTS 10 @25 Lambs	mand at 27c. Cabbages—Dealers pay \$5 per 100, holding at \$6. Very scarce. Cauliflower—\$1.25 per doz. heads.	Decorated Creams String Rock Burnt Almonds. Wintergreen Berries. CABAMELS.	65
SEEDS. Anise	Diamond	Washed	Celery—Choice home grown commands 20@25c per dozen bunches. Cider—12c per gal. Cranberries—Transactions are mostly in crate	No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb. boxes. No. 1, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	28
Caraway 8 2ardamon, Malabar 90 Hemp, Russian 4½ Mixed Bird 4½ Mustard, white 6 Poppy 9	Fair @17 Good @20 Choice 24 @26 Choicest 32 @34 Dust 10 @12	Switches 14 2 2 Ginseng 2 00 2 75 PURS. Outside prices for No. 1 only. Badger 50 2 1 60	packages. Jerseys command \$2.50, Cape Cods \$2.75 and Waltons \$3. Eggs — Dealers pay 20c for strictly fresh stock, holding at 22c. The cold storage men are	Small Medium Large Floridas,	05.00
Rape 6 Outile bone 30 STARCH. Corn	SUN CURSD. Fair @17 Good @20 Choice 24 @26 Choicest 32 @34	Bear 15 00@25 00 Beaver 3 00@7 00 Cat, wild 40@ 50 Cat, house 11@ 25 Fisher 4 00@6 00	happy over the prospect of 25c a doz. for their holdings. Grapes—Concords command 22c per basket. Honey—Dealers pay 14@15c and hold at 15@16c.	Messina, choice, 366	@4 0 @4 5 @5 0
0-lb boxes 6 0-lb 5% Gloss Gloss 5% -lb packages 5% -lb " 54	Dust	Fox, red 1 00@1 50 Fox, cross 3 00@5 00 Fox, grey 50@ 75 Lynx 2 00@3 00 Martin, dark 1 00@3 00 martin, dayk 50@1 00	Onions—Firmer and in better demand. Hand- lers pay 75c and sold at 90c per bu. 	Figs, fancy layers, 6th	@121/4 @121/4 @16 @16
-lb " 5½ -lb " 6 0 and 50 lb, boxes 4½ Barrels 5½	Cholcest	Muskrat 03@ 12 Oppossum 15@ 30 Otter, dark 5 00@\\(00 \)	5c weaker in price, owing to the great amount of stock which has been thrown on the principal consumptive markets. Local handlers do not anticipate a rally in the market until after New	Dates, Fard, 10-10. Dox. " " 50-1b, " " Persian. 50-1b, box. NUTS. Almonds, Tarragona.	@ 8% @ 6% @ 4%
cotch, in bladders	Choicest fancy	Raccoon		i Ivsca. California Brazils, new. Filberts Walnuts, Grenoble. Marbot	@171/4 @181/4 @ 91/4 @111/4
SALT. 00 3-1b, sacks \$2 25 60 5-1b, '' 2 00	Common to fair	Thin and green 10 Long gray, dry 20 Gray, dry 25 Red and Blue, dry 35	PROVISIONS.	Table Nuts, fancy "choice. Pecsus, Texas, H. P., 12; Cocoanuts, full sacks	@10 @13½ @12½ %@14 @5 50
28 10-lb. sacks	ENGLISH BREAKFAST. Fair	### GRAINS and FEEDSTUFFS WHEAT. No. 1 White (58 lb. test) 67 No. 1 Red (60 lb. test) 67	Mess,	Fancy, H. P., Suns. "Roasted. Fancy, H. P., Flags. "Roasted.	@ 5½ @ 7½ @ 5½ @ 7½
Warsaw. 6 lb. dairy in drill bags 32 8 lb. " " 18 Ashton. 6 lb. dairy in linen sacks 75	TOBACCOS. Fine Cut. Pails unless otherwise noted	MEAL. 1 40 Granulated. 1 50 FLOUR. Straight, in sacks 4 00	Extra clear pig, short cut. 17 50 Extra clear, heavy. 17 50 Clear, fat back. 17 50 Boston clear, short cut. 17 50 Clear back, short cut. 17 50	California Walnuts	@ 4½ @ 6½ 12½
Higgins. 6 lb. dairy in linen sacks. 75 Solar Rock. 6 lb. sacks	Hiawatha 62 Sweet Cuba 36 McGinty 27 " ½ bbls 25 Dandy Jim 29	" barrels. 4 20 Patent "sacks. 5 00 " "barrels. 5 20 Graham sacks. 1 90 Rye " 2 20	Standard clear, short cut, best. 17 50 SAUSAGE—Fresh and Smoked. 8½ Pork Sausage. 8½ Ham Sausage. 9 Tongue Sausage. 9	Crockery & Glasswa FRUIT JARS. Pints Quarts	8 6 73
Common Fine. aginaw	Torpedo 24 " in drums 23 Yum Yum 28 1892 23 " drums 22	Buckwheat, Rising Sun. 4 75 Walsh-DeRoo & Co's Pure. 4 50 MILLSTUFFS. Less	Frankfort Sausage 8 Blood Sausage 5 Bologna, straight 5 Bologna, thick 5 Head Cheese 5	Half Gallons Caps Rubbers LAMP BURNERS, No. 0 Sun	9 00 2 75 40
Packed 60 lbs, in box. 'hurch's \$3 30 eLand's 3 15 wight's 3 30 'aylor's 3 00	Nobby Twist 40	Car lots quantity Bran	Rendered Granger Family pound. Tierces 10% 10% 7% 7 50 lb. Tins. %c advance.	No. 1 " No. 2 " Tubular LAMP CHIMNEYS.—Per box. No. 0 Sun	75
SOAP. Laundry. Allen B. Wrisley's Brands. ld Country, 80 1-1b3 20	Scotten's Brands 24 Hiawatha 38 Valley City 34 Finzer's Brands	Car lots	5 ib. " %c "	No. 1 " No. 2 " First quality. No. 0 Sun, crimp top. No. 1 " " " No. 2 " " "	2 70
Nood Cheer, 60 1 lb. 3 90 White Borax, 100 %-lb. 3 60 Proctor & Gamble. 2 80 vory, 10 oz. 6 75	Old Honesty 40 Jolly Tar 32 Smoking. Catlin's Brands.	Less than car lots	Boneless, rump butts	XXX Flint, No. 0 Sun, crimp top	2 60
" 6 oz 4 00 enox 3 65 lottled German 3 15 own Talk 3 00 Jas. S. Kirk & Co.'s Brands.	Kiln dried 16 Golden Shower 19 Huntress 26 Meerschaum 29 American Eagle Co.'s Brands Myrtle Navy 41	FRESH MEATS. Swift & Company quote as follows: Beef, carcass	" picnic 8½ " pest boneless 9¾ Shoulders 8¼	Pearl top. No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled No. 2 """""" No. 2 Hinge, """" La Bastie. No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz	4 70
" Plain 3 24 Se size 4 25 Strands. anta Claus 4 00	Stork 32 American 16 Frog 33 Banner Tobacco Co.'s Brands. Banner Banner Cavendish 38	" hind quarters. 5 @ 5½ " fore " 3½@ 4 " loins, No. 3 8 @ 8½ " ribs. 7 @ 7½ " rounds. 4½@ 5	Dried beef, ham prices 8 Long Clears, heavy 8 Briskets, medium 84 " light 834	No. 2 " " " No. 1 crimp, per doz No. 2 " LAMP WICKS. No. 0, per gross.	1 50
rown, 60 bars	Gold Cut 28 Scotten's Brands. Warpath 16 Honey Dew 25	Bologna	CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS. The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows: STICK CANDY.	NO. 1, " No. 2, " No. 3, " Mammoth, per doz. STONEWARE—AKRON.	28 38 75
otton Oil 5 75 salsy 3 10 farseilles 4 00 faster 4 00 Scouring.	Gold Block	Mutton	Standard, per lb	Butter Crocks, 1 and 6 gal. Jugs, ¼ gal., per doz. 1 2	75 90 1 80
apolio, kitchen, 3 doz 2 50 " hand, 3 doz 2 50 SUGAR. ut Loaf @ 534	Standard 20 Globe Tobacco Co.'s Brands 41 Handmade 41 Leidersdorf's Brands 24 Rob Roy 24 Uncle Sam 28@32	F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows: FRESH FISH. Whitefish	Cut Loaf	" " 1 " " glazed	. 78 . 90
ubes	Spaulding & Merrick Spaulding & Merrick Tom and Jerry .25 Traveler Cavendish .38 Buck Horn .30 Plow Boy .30@33	Haltbut 215 Clscoes or Herring 265 Bluefish 11 22 Fresh lobster, per lb 20 Shrimp, per gal 1 00 Cod 10 212 No. 1 Pickerel 28	Leader 6 7 Royal 6½ 7½ Nobby 7 8 English Rock 7 8 Conserves 7 8 Broken Tafty baskets 8 Peanut Squares 8 9	FOURTH NATIONAL BA	
White Extra C @4.56 xtra C @ 4½ olden @ 4 fellow @ 3%	OILS. The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows, in barrels, f, o, b,	No. 1 Pickerel @ 8 Pike @ 7 Smoked White @ 8 Stockfish 11 Finnan Haddies 10 Sei 8	French Creams	D. A. Blodgett, President. Geo. W. Gay, Vice-President. Wm. H. Anderson, C	
SYRUPS. Corn. (alf bble	Grand Rapids: Eocene	OYSTERS—Cans. Fairhaven Counts	Pails Pails	CAPITAL, \$300,0	000
Pure Cane.	Naptha @ 7 Stove Gasoline @ 634 Cylinder 27 @36	Standards	Moss Drops 8 Sour Drops 8½ Imperials 10	Transacts a general banking busine	288.

Sour Drops Peppermint Drops Chocolate Drops H. M. Chocolate Drops Gum Drops	55
Peppermint Drops	60
Chocolate Drops	65
H. M. Chocolate Drops	00
Gum Drops	40@50
Gum Drops. Licorice Drops. A. B. Licorice Drops	1.00
A B Licorice Drops	
Lozenges, plain	80
" printed	00
Imperials	
Mottoes	70
Mottoes. Cream Bar.	10
Molageag Rar	
Molasses Bar Hand Made Creams	050005
Plain Creams.	. 50((1)95
Degoveted Crooms	. 80000
Decorated Creams. String Rock.	1 00
Burnt Almonda	1 00
Burnt Almonds. Wintergreen Berries.	1 00
Williergreen berries	60
No 1 wrapped of the house	0.4
No. 1, wrapped, 210. boxes	34
No. 1, 3	51
No. 2, 2	28
No. 5, " 3 "	42
Wintergreen betries: No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb. boxes. No. 1, 3 No. 2, 2 No. 3, 3 Stand up, 5 lb. boxes. Small Bananas.	90
BANANAS.	
Small	
Large	
ORANGES.	
Floridas, ORANGES.	25@3 50
Messina, choice, 360	
Messina, choice, 360	@4 00
fancy, 360	@4 50
" choice 300	@5 00
" fancy, 360. " choice 300. " fancy 300 Maioris. " fancy 300 Maioris. " other Forrier Fruits.	
OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Figs, fancy layers, 6tb	@121/2
" " 10tb	@121/2
extra " 14lb	@16
" " 20tb	@16
Dates, Fard, 10-lb. box	@ 81/2
" 50-1b. "	@ 81/2 @ 61/2
" Persian, 50-lb, box	@ 41/2
Figs, fancy layers, 6b " extra " 14b " 20b. Dates, Fard, 10-lb. box." " 50-lb. " " Perslan, 50-lb. box. Almonds, Tarragona	
Almonds, Tarragona	@19
rysea. California. Brazils, new. Filberts Walnuts Grenoble	@171/2
California	@181/2
Brazils, new	@ 9½ @11½
Filberts	@111/2
	@151/2
	(a)
Marbot	40
Walnuts, Grenoble	@ @10
	@10 @13½
	@10 @13½ @12½
	@10 @13½ @12½ %@14
Table Nuts, fancy. "choice. Pecsus, Texas, H. P.	@10 @13½ @12½ 2½@14 @5 50
Table Nuts, fancy. "choice. Pecsus, Texas, H. P.	@13½ @12½ 2½@14 @5 50
Table Nuts, fancy. "choice. Pecsus, Texas, H. P.	@13½ @12½ 2½@14 @5 50
Table Nuts, fancy. "choice. Pecsus, Texas, H. P.	@13½ @12½ 2½@14 @5 50
Table Nuts, fancy. "choice. Pecsus, Texas, H. P.	@13½ @12½ 2½@14 @5 50 @ 5½ @ 7½
Table Nuts, fancy. "choice. Pecsus, Texas, H. P.	@13½ @12½ 2½@14 @5 50 @ 5½ @ 7½
Table Nuts, fancy. "choice. Pecsus, Texas, H. P.	@13½ @12½ 2½@14 @5 50 @ 5½ @ 5½ @ 7½ @ 7½
Table Nuts, fancy. choice Pecens, Texas, H. P., Cocoanuts, full sacks. Fancy, H. P., Suns. Fancy, H. P., Suns. Fancy, H. P., Flags. Choice, H. P., Extras. Roasted Choice, H. P., Extras.	@13½ @12½ @12½ @5 50 @ 5½ @ 7½ @ 7½ @ 6½
	@13½ @12½ 2½@14 @5 50 @ 5½ @ 5½ @ 7½ @ 7½
Table Nuts, fancy. choice Pecens, Texas, H. P., Cocoanuts, full sacks. Fancy, H. P., Suns. Fancy, H. P., Suns. Fancy, H. P., Flags. Choice, H. P., Extras. Roasted Choice, H. P., Extras.	@13½ @12½ @12½ @5 50 @ 5½ @ 7½ @ 7½ @ 6½
Table Nuts, fancy. choice Pecens, Texas, H. P., Cocoanuts, full sacks. Fancy, H. P., Suns. Fancy, H. P., Suns. Fancy, H. P., Flags. Choice, H. P., Extras. Roasted Choice, H. P., Extras.	@13½ @12½ @12½ @5 50 @ 5½ @ 7½ @ 7½ @ 6½
Table Nuts, fancy. " choice Pecens, Texas, H	@13½ @12½ @14 @5 50 @ 5½ @ 7½ @ 4½ @ 6½ 12½
Table Nuts, fancy. choice Pecens, Texas, H. P., Cocoanuts, full sacks. Fancy, H. P., Suns. Fancy, H. P., Suns. Fancy, H. P., Flags. Choice, H. P., Extras. Roasted Choice, H. P., Extras.	@13½ @12½ @14 @5 50 @ 5½ @ 7½ @ 4½ @ 6½ 12½
Table Nuts, fancy. Choice Pecens, Texas, H. P., Coccanuts, full sacks Fancy, H. P., Suns. Fancy, H. P., Suns. W. Hoasted Fancy, H. P., Flags Choice, H. P., Extras. California Walnuts Crockery & Glassw	@13½ @12½ @14 @5 50 @ 5½ @ 7½ @ 4½ @ 6½ 12½
Table Nuts, fancy. Choice Pecens, Texas, H. P. Coccanuts, full sacks. Fancy, H. P., Suns. " " Roasted Fancy, H. P., Flags. " " Roasted Choice, H. P., Extras California Walnuts Crockery & Glassw	@13½ @12½ @14 @5 50
Table Nuts, fancy. " choice Pecsus, Texas, H. P. 1: Cocoanuts, full sacks. Fancy, H. P., Suns. " Roasted. Fancy, H. P., Flags. Choice, H. P., Extras. " Roasted. California Walnuts. Crockery & Glassw. Pints.	@13½ @12½ @12½ @5 50 @ 5½ @ 5½ @ 7½ @ 6½ 12½
Table Nuts, fancy. Choice Pecens, Texas, H. P. Coccanuts, full sacks. Fancy, H. P., Suns. " " Roasted Fancy, H. P., Flags. " " Roasted Choice, H. P., Extras California Walnuts Crockery & Glassw	@13½ @12½ @14 @5 50

	FRUIT JARS.	
	Pints 8 6	75
	Quarts 7	00
	Half Gallons 9	00
	nair Ganons 9	UU
	Caps 2	75
1	Rubbers	40
ı	LAMP BURNERS.	
	No. 0 Sun	45
	No 1 "	50
	No. 2 "	75
ı	mulantan	
4	Tubular LAMP CHIMNEYS.—Per box.	75
١		
1	6 doz. in box.	
1	No. 0 Sun 1	75
4	No. 1 "1	88
J	No. 2 "	
1	First quality.	10
1	No Office orders ton	-
1	No. 0 Sun, erimp top. 2 No. 1 " " 2 No. 2 " " 3	25
d	No. 1 " "2	40
	No. 2 " " "3	40
	XXX Flint.	
	No. 0 Sun, crimp top. 2 No. 1 " " 2 No. 2 " " 3	60
	No. 1 " " " 2	80
1	No 2 " " " 3	88
4		
	Pearl top. No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled	mo
1	No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled	70
1	No. 2 " " "4	70
١	No. 2 Hinge, " "4	88
1		
1	No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz. 1 No. 2 " " 1 No. 1 crimp, per doz 1	25
١	No 2 " " " 1	50
١	No 1 origin per dog	25
1	No. 1 dillip, per doz	00
1	No. 2 "LAMP WICKS.	OU
1	LAMP WICKS.	
1	No. 0, per gross	23
1	No. 1, "	28
1	No. 2. "	38
1	No. 1, " No. 2, " No. 3, "	75
1	Mammoth, per doz	75
1	STONEWARE—AKRON.	10
1	STONEWARE-ARRON.	
1	Butter Crocks, 1 and 6 gal 06	1/2
1	Jugs, 1/2 gal., per doz 75	
1	1 " " 90)
ı	Butter Crocks, 1 and 6 gal 06 Jugs, ½ gal., per doz 75 1 1 " 90" 180)
1	Milk Pans, ½ gal., per doz 85	
J	ti ii 1/ ii ii glagad me	
ı	" " 1 " " " 78	
J		
1	" " 1 " " glazed 90	
1		

I NATIONAL BANK

At the regular meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association, held at Protective Brotherhood hall od Monday evening, Nov. 21, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Nine applications for membership were re-ceived and accepted as follows:

eived and accepted as follows:
Chas. Pettersch, 163 West Bridge St.
Nick Heus, 47 Michigan St.
Hannink & Vruggink, 186 Ellsworth Ave.
A. D. Fisher & Co., 443 Lyon St.
Jacob Datema, 663 Madison Ave.
Griswold & Beall, 825 south Division St.
John Rynburg, 759 South Division St.
C. Quint, 355 Central Ave.
Thomas H. Atkins, West Carlisle.
J. J. Wagner moved that the greener store

J. J. Wagner moved that the grocery stores be closed at noon on Thanksgiving day, which was adopted.

Daniel Viergiver moved that none but mem bers be entitled to admission to the regular meet ings 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

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. Vier-

giver was unanimously appointed doorkeeper.

Mr. Herrick then described his recent trip to
New York City, including a visit to the food
exhibition. He was surprised to find such large displays of cereals, chocolates, etc., 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 known. 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 hideousness. He suggested that the Association get up some sort of an entertainment or food ex-hibit, believing 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 manufacturers 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 authorized to take such action as it sees fit in securing members in outlying districts and adjusting differences between members, all proper expenses incurred in such action to be paid by the Asso

ciation.

The Secretary reported the receipts of the evening—\$52.50—bringing the balance in the treasury up to over \$500.

The meeting then adjourned.

Sensible Suggestions on Holiday Decorations. Harry Harman in the Northwest Trade

Christmas, with its accompanying large trade, calls as it approaches with blithesome steps for unusual window dis-plays to be made in store windows and plays to be made in store windows and interiors in her honor. The day of festivity and gift making is an unusually good time for the merchant to show his ingenuity. One important thing is to have everything in neat and compact shape in every department. Observe closely the law of order, be systematic and arrange everything so that it can be found with 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 oth-ers the following may be adopted: For

President, A. J. Elliott.
Secretary, E. A. Stowe.
Official Organ-Michigan Tradesman.
Next Meeting-December 5.

Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association.

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 twiss of eyergreens, you will have 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

leicles.

White card board brushed over with thin gum and sprinkled with frosting in colors make a sparkling effect at night.

The dressing of windows should be made as attractive as possible and dealers will do well to begin at once in obtaining 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 sories 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 nost attractive decoration is the one who will 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 enable the public to see what you have and give them an insight as to what is best to purchase for a Christmas

"Advice" to a Boy.

From the Youth's Companion

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 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. 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 a
slave pen, and the man who works overtime or does any specially fine work stave 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 "ad-vice," and after a quiet little struggle with himself he decided to do the best 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 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 department; and the man who had condescended to give the greenhorn "advice" was working under him at the same figure that represented his salary eleven years before. This is not a story of a goodygoody 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" to other young men just beginning to work their way into business. 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.,



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

Saw Repairing

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

MUSKEGON.

MICHIGAN



FALCON No. 1—Gentlemen's Road Wheel,

FALCON ESS—Ladies' Road Wheel,

FALCON JR.—Boys' and Girls' Road Wheel,

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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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

MOSELEY BROS., - WHOLESALE -

FRUITS, SEEDS, BEANS AND PRODUCE.

26, 28, 30, 32 Ottawa St., Grand Rapids.

PERKINS & HESS

Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

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

CONFECTIONERY.

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

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

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 interven-

ing between the merchant and the farm-

er 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 into a 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- would to the credit dealer.

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 annovances 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, I 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:

- 1. 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.
- 2. 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 ab sence of mutual confidences and concessions, the trade has been compelled 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

- 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 unon man's best endeavors.
- 4. 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, etc.
- 5. By meeting together in friendly intercourse and discussing matters pertaining to the common good, there are advantages 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 E. A. OWEN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

	DEPART. ARRIVE
Detroit Express	6:55 a m 10:00 p m
Mixed	7:00 a m 4:30 p m
Day Express	1:20 p m 10:00 a m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	10:45 p m *5:00 a m
New York Express	10:00 p m 10:00 p m
*Daily.	

"Shally.

Taking effect Nov. 20, 1892.
All other daily except Sunday.
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express
trains to and from Detroit.
Express at 6.55 a. m., returning leave Detroit 4.40 p. m.
arrive in Grand Rapids 10 p. m.
FRED M. GIR. Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
GBO. W. MUNSON, Union Ticket Oftee, 67 Monroe St.
O. W. RUGGLES G. P. & T. Agent., Chicago.

DETROIT GRAND HAVEN MILWAUKEE RAILWAY

TIME

NOW IN EFFECT.

EASTWARD.

Crains Leave	†No. 14	tNo. 16	†No. 18	*No. 82
v. Chicago				
. Milwaukee.				
d Rapids, Lv	6 50am	10 20am		11 00pm
niaAr	7 45am	11 25am	4 27pm	12 42am
. Johns Ar	8 30am	12 17pm	5 20pm	2 00am
wosso Ar	9 05am	1 20pm	3 05pm	3 10am
Saginaw Ar	10 50am	3 45pm	8 t Opm	6 40am
ay City Ar	11 30am	4 35 pm	8 37pm	7 15am
int Ar			7 05pm	5 40am
. HuronAr	12 05pm	5 50pm	8 50pm	7 30am
ontiacAr	10 53am	3 05pm	8 25pm	5 37am
etroitAr	11 50am	4 05pm	9 25pm	7 00am
		4 05pm		

Trains Leave	*No. 81	tNo. 11	†No. 13
Lv. Detroit	7 05am	1 00pm	
Milw'kee Str "			
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 p.m. and 9:45 p. m.

Eastward—No. 14 has Wagner Parler Buffet ar. No. 18 Chair Car. No. 52 Wagner Sleeper.

Westward — No. 81 Wagner Sleeper. No. 11 Chair Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffetcar. John W. Loud, Traffic Manager. Ben Fletcher, Trav. Pass. Agent. Jas. Campbell, City Ticket Agent. 23 Monroe Street.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Schedule in effect November 20, 1892.

TRAINS GOING	NORTH.	
Ar	rive from	Leavegoing
	South.	North.
or Cadillac and Saginaw	6:45 a m	7:20 a m
or Traverse City & Mackinaw		1:10 p m
or Cadillac and Saginaw	2:20 p m	4:15 p m
or Petoskey & Mackinaw		10:10 p m
rom Chicago and Kalamazoo.		
Train arriving from south at		
aily. Others trains daily excep	ot Sunday.	
TRAINS GOING S		

5:lo, 11:00 p m 11:50 a m 11:50 p m 0 p. m. runs daily; all

SLEEPING & PARLOR CAR SERVICE.

1:10 p m train has parlor car Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mickinaw. 10:10 p m train.—Sleeping car Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw.

SOUTH-7:00 am train.—Parlor chair car Grand
Rapids to Cincinnati.
10:05 a m train.—Wagner Parlor Car
Grand Rapids to Chicago.
6:00 p m train.—Wagner Sleeping Car
Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.
11;20 p m train.—Wagner Sleeping Car
Grand Rapids to Chicago.

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

Lv Grand Rapids 19:05 a m 2:00 p m 11:20 p m Arr Chicago 3:55 p m 9:00 p m 6:50 a m 19:05 a m train through Wagner Parlor Car. 11:20 p m train daily, through Wagner Steeping Car. Lv Chicago 7:65 am 3:10 p m 11:45 p m Arr Grand Rapids 2:20 p m 8:35 p m 6:45 a m 3:10 p m through Wagner Parlor Car. 11:45 p m train daily, through Wagner Steeping Car.

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana. r Muskegon—Leave. 6:55 a m 11:25 a m 5:30 p m From Muskegon-Arrive 10:00 a m

Dunday train leaves for Muskegon at 9:05 a m, ar riving at 10:20 a m. Returning, train leaves Muske gon at 4:30 p m, arriving at Gsand Rapids at 5:45 p m.

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

CHICAGO

AND WEST MICHIGAN R'Y.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

Lv.GR'D RAPIDS.....8:50am 1:25pm *11:25pm Ar. CHICAGO.....3:35pm 5:45pm *7:05am RETURNING FROM CHICAGO. Lv. CHICAGO 9:00am 5:25pm *11:15pm Ar, GR'D RAPIDS ... 3:55pm 10:45pm *7:05am

Ar. GR'D RAPIDS... 3:55pm 10:45pm *7:05am to and from benton harbor, st Joseph and indianapolis.

Lv. G. R... 8:50am:1:25pm ... *11:35pm Ar. G. R. *6:10am 3:55pm 5:35pm 6:30pm Ar. G. R. ... 10:45am 3:55pm 5:35pm 6:30pm Ar. G. R. ... 10:45am 3:55pm 5:32pm Trayerse city, manistee & peroskey.

Lv. G. R. ... 7:30am 5:35pm 6:30pm Ar. G. R. ... 10:45am 3:55pm 6:30pm Ar. G. R. ... 10:45am 5:35pm 10:24pm Ar. Trayerse City 12:35pm 10:24pm Ar. Trayerse City 12:35pm 10:39pm Ar. Charlevoix 2:55pm Ar. Garlevoix 2:55pm Ar. Charlevoix 3:35pm Ar. Trayerse City 11:50 a m, 10:00 p m.; from Trayerse City 11:50 a m, 10:00 p m.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE

Wagner Parlor Cars Leave Grand Rapids 1:25 pm, leave Chicago 5:25 p m.
Wagner Sleepers—Leave Grand Rapids *11:35 pm; leave Chicago *11:15 p m.
Free Chair Car for Manistee 5:35 p m.
*Every day. †Except Saturday. Other trains week days only.

DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN R. R. SEPT 11, 1892

GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. G R.... 7:00am *1:25pm 5:40pm *11:30pm Ar. DET....11:50am *5:25pm 10:35pm *7:30am RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

Lv. DETR.... 7:50am *1:35pm 5:15pm *11:00pm Ar. G. R..... 12:55pm *5:25pm 10:20pm *7:00am TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

Lv. GR 7:20am 4:15pm Ar. GR.11:50am 10:40pm TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. E.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Parlor Cars on all day trains between Grand Rapids and Detroit. Wagner Sleepers on night trains. Parlor cars to Saginaw on morning train. *Every day. Other trains week days only. GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Ag't.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan

Railway.

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

Toledo, Ohio,

A Few "When's" for Merchants. D. T. Mallett in Dry Goods Chronicle

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 come fill.

When you have learned to serve faithfully, you may be expected to command

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 dis-cover that much of it was due to the abil-ity 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 having the state of the

in business which is satisfactory to your own mind and experience, do not allow the doubts of others to dampen your enthusiasm.

When you have exerted your abilities, and success seems doubtful, train your mind to review results kindly. Be san-guine. Worry, not work, is the bane of many lives.

When a business is said to run itself, it

is generally the result of the force of gravitation. Gravity is always down-

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

When you expect an advertisement to create business, word it for business. An advertisement has no life in itself; 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 hyping, stelly represented that this

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."
When you are told that "A rolling stone gathers no moss," also remember that "A setting hen gathers no fat." Don't be entirely guided by old "saws."

Business Principles.

From the Dry Goods Reporter

A man's personality has as much to do with his success in business as the possession of capital. There are certain business principles, the observance of which is compensating; the non-observance of which ends in the demoralization of a

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 confidence in him by the public whom he serves has only one ending—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

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, Northeless J. Meijering, Noordeloos.
N. Bouma, Fisher Station.
B. S. Reed, Hart.
Arthur Deuel, Bradley.
Warne & Calkins, Boyne City.

Plate-Glass Makers' 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 alli-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 presents and the presents of the presen dropping lower than 55 cents, the present rate. Each factory will be apportioned its quota of the production, and be required to abide by the agreement.

Best Winter Beverage



IF YOU ENJOY A GOOD CUP OF COFFEE READ THIS.

J. P. VISNER, Agt,

167 No. Ionia St., Grand Rapids,

ATLAS

SOAP

Is 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 Pants and Overall 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. VOORHEES, Manager.



"You bet your boots," Uncle, it is true.

We have a few dozen

PERFECY" 'FALLS GITY'

DOUBLE BIT AXES

That we are offering at the following low figures:

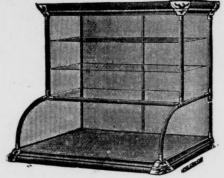
Perfect, donble bit, per doz. \$9.00 Falls City, " 6.00

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





Heyman & Company.



Manufacturers of

Of Every Description.

First-Glass Work Only

WRITE FOR PRICES.

63 and 65 Canal St.,

GRAND RAPIDS

VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods, Carpets and Cloaks

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

Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks. OVERALLS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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

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 St.,

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

HARD PAN.

MECHANIC BALS,

HUSTLERS,

and our Celebrated

VEAL CALF

Line. Try them.

Agents for the Boston Rub ber Shoe Co.



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

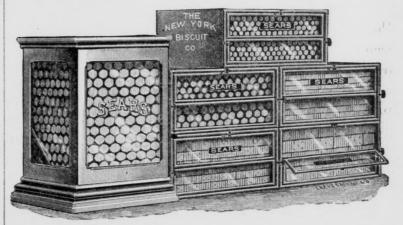
GRAND RAPIDS BOOK BINDING CO.,

GRAND KAP
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.

UR 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 goods 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.

CREAM CRISP.

MOSS HONEY JUMBLES.

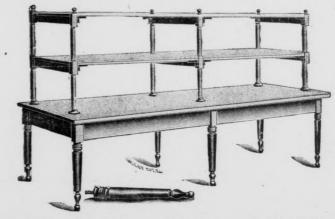
NEWTON, a rich finger with fig filling. This is bound to be one of the best selling cakes we ever made.

THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.,

S. A. Sears, Mgr.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Manufacturers



Combination Store Yables and Shelving.

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

Office 315 Michigan Trust Building. Factory 42 Mill St.

Assorted Packages of Holiday Goods.

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

Dressing Cases, Iron Wood Toys, Albums, Work Boxes, Children's Furniture.

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

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

ASSORTED (FAS) 92

Fancy Goods.

Half One	doz.	Hol	land	ptd te	as ¼	bl ¾	bn	.8		\$	40
Half	66								90		45
Hall		oper	1 dec			auce	rs	-			70
**	66	46		**					00		00
**	44	**				**		. 2		1	20
	46	"	gilt			**			25	1	62
Qr.									25	1	06
One		AB	Cch	ild's p	olts-pi	ctur	es				50
Half	doz	asst	3 col	or pla	te set	S					80
Qr.	**								50		62
44	**	decr		**					25	1	06
		66							50	1	14
46		**	61						25	1	81
Half	**								50		25
**	66								85		42
**	**	part	n sha	aving 1	mugs.			. 2	00	1	00
66	**								25	1	13
**	* 6			decre	d coffe	ees		. 2	25	1	12
44			46	66				. 3	00	1	50
Qtr.	44							. 4	00	1	00
66	66		66	**				. 6	00	1	50
One d	loz.	fruit	pla	tes, as	st					1	50
44	4.6		44	**						1	00
1/8	44	asst	glass	s bask	ets			. 2	25		75
Sixth	**	66		44					25		71
Half	66	66	dec	rd vas					85		43
Sixth	4.6	-66	66						25		37
Three	do	asst	chir	a tov			stles	. ~	40	1	20
One	44								10		80
66	Smo										83
66		66	46								40
Qr.	doz	tov d	ecrd	tea se	ts			1	40		60
Sixth			46	66 66				4	00		67
		eerd	tea s	et				. 4	00		55
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									115	34	99
										04	00

ASSORTED (92)

TIN TOYS.

	doz Trumpets \$		35
66	" "		80
46	" tops		35
	" "		75
46	" rattles		40
66	" locomotives		
66	" asst wagons		85
66	" 144 trains		45
- 66	" kitchen sets		75
Qtr	44		80
One			50
OHE	mechanical express wagon 1 75		15
**	doz musical toys		85
**	twelfth doz tin train		18
66	mechanical engine 4 75		40
66	cable cars 2 00		17
Half	doz asst carts		75
Sixtl	2 00	1	00
	1 100		66
one	twelfth doz kitchens 4 25		35
"			18
	пап 42		21
66	twelfth "clowns		16
	circus riders 1 85		15
**	half "asst toys 75		38
"	" mechanical clowns 1 50		75
66	doz drum banks		35
		12	69
1	0 per cent. discount		26
,			

Assortment No 25 GAMES TO RETAIL FOR 25c.

One dozen in a Package. Game of Tommy Towns visit to the Country.

Fortune Telling.

When My Ship Comes In.

Army Tents and Solniers.

Cuckoo.

Base Ball.

King and Queens.

Steeple Chase.

Jack Straws. Tiddledy Winks. Fish Pond

Net per package of 1 doz.....2 00

Assorted Package DECORATED CUPS and SAUCERS.

One	doz	decrd	teas,	flow	ers an	d me	ott	os				75
46	66	**	**	66			6.				1	00
66	66	66	44	46			66				1	25
66	66	66	66	ban	ds and	gilt					2	1000
Half	66	66	open		ees ass				2	75		38
		44	**	66	- 66						2	00
Qtr	**	**	64	66	**						1	50
Sixth	ob n	Z **	46		66						1	50
Half	66	"	mous	tach	coffee						1	00
Qtr		66								00	-	75
**	"	**	•	•	**	44					1	69
											15	07
	Pa	ckage										25
											15	32

Assorted Package Dolls.

One doz whi										30
IIII	•							65		33
	ssed	dolls								88
1111	•	" ass	t				2	00	1	00
" " wa	shab	le dolls,	21 in	lon	g		2	00	1	00
1/8	**	66	27 in	4.6			6	00	2	00
One-twelfth	doz	dressed	fancy	itd	doll	3	4	25	-	35
"	44	**	"	46	46		6	00		50
"	6.6	**	66		66			50		71
Quarter	**	kid body	bisqu	e de	olls.				1	00
One-twelfth	**	** **	66				7	50	-	63
Half	** (china lin	ib dol	ls.			1	80		90
One-third	**	** **	**				4	25	1	42
									11	02
Packa	ge									20

11 22 Assortment No. 10 GAMES TO RETAIL FOR 10c.

One Dozen in a Package.

Game of Matrimony.

f Matrimony.
Authors.
Peter Coddle's trip to New York.
Tiddledy Winks.
Familiar Quotations.
Hippity Hop.
Cricket on the Hearth.
Round the World Joe.

Kan Yu Du It. Old Maid. We Found McGinty.

Dissected Picture Puzzle.

Net per package of 1 dozen 75c.

H. LEONARD & SONS,

134 to 140 Fulton St., Grand Rapids.