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## LORD BYRON'S BOY.

Lord Byron and Jimmy Kerr were toiling up the hill toward home. The traveling was not very good, but they did not mind this much. Lord Byron and Jimmy Kerr were not so very good, either, it may as well be acknowledged. If they had been truly good, they would not have lingered at the Eagle Bird Saloon until such an unseemly hour, when Fred Parks (proprietor of the corral where they had left their horses) and all other reputable people in Chloride Flats were asleep. They had gone, after mature and potatious consideration, to secure their horses for the ride home; but, inasmuch as it was $1: 30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., and the stables and corral-gate were securely locked, they had decided to walk home -neither of them, they confided to each other, ever did like riding, anyhow.
"Cold!" ejaculated Lord Byron, in response to a remark from his companion, who plodded a rod or two behind, as usual-"cold? Say, Jim, this'd drive a cast-iron statue in off a green lawn. Jim! where be ye, anyhow? Oh, y're right yere, be ye? Didn't know but what ye was back about las' Chris'mas 'r summers. Wa-al, belly up, an' irrigate; this is this Christmas, an' we don't want no sluggards in th' celebratin' exer-cises-so git a move on!"
"Wah-h!" said Mr. Kerr, as he accepted Lord Byron's invitation; "wah-h! that sho' Lits th' spot."
" Y 're shoutin', my cow-teasin' young friend. That is good, an' here's how.'" And Lord Byron lifted the bottle to his own bearded lips, and held it there for several seconds.
"' 'Nother, Jim?" inquired Lord Byron. "Go to it, son; it may carry you homeI wont. Wa-al, we better fade out o, this, son. Come on."
They had struggled on a few rods, when Lord Byron halted. "Hol' on, Jim; Did ye hear that?"
"What?"
"W'y, didn't ye hear some un' a-hollerin' jes now? Listen-_"

A faint cry came down to them, borne by the wild wind from a point on the trail ahead.
"Come on!" said Lord Byron. "Sounds like a woman cryin'! Hurry, Jim. Hi-i-i!"
Lord Byron and the faithful James hurried on, and presently, coming to where the trail turned to go across the hills into the valley, over to the "B H" Ranch, they came upon the author of the cries they had heard.
It was, as they could see by the light of Jim's lantern, a small boy about twelve years old, and he told them he was trying to find the "B H" Ranch. He had started from the Flats after the arrival of the evening train, and, losing his way, had very sensibly stopped at the old dugout by the cut-off to wait until some one should come along.
Lord Byron did not wait to ask ques-tions-it was too cold. "Grab a-holt, Jim, an' come on," he commanded, and the homeward march was resumed-not very steadily, but still in the proper direction, generally speaking.
"Who be ye, boy?" asked Lord Byron, when, about half-past 3, he and Jim and the young stranger, after a "snack" and something to thaw them out, sat before the open fireplace in the big living-room, getting warm.
'I'm Mark Dunton, and pa sent me out here. He said t' come t' Byron Hutchins an' say he sent me here," responded the boy, incoherently.
"Y're Mark Dunton's boy?" asked Lord Byron, starting up and laying his big hand on the boy's shoulder. "Mark's boy! Where's pa?"
Big tears came into the lad's eyes, and there was a great sob in his throat: "H-he's dead, mister."
"Hol' on, boy-hol' on; le's go see ma." And Lord Byron picked up the now crying boy and carried him in to Mrs. Hutchins, who, arrayed in a not very immaculate wrapper, was just about coming from her room to discuss the latehour question with her recreant spouse.

Mark stayed. The Hutchinses were not blessed with "ary chick n'r kid," as Lord Byron expressed it; and if they had been it would have been all the same. Mark Dunton, the elder, had been, according to Lord Byron's statement, "th' best man th't ever drawed breath" -and all the love the old man and his kind-hearted wife could lavish they considered none too much for Mark Dunton's son.
Mark proved to be a good boy in the main. True, he was a bit wayward, and inclined to be weakly led into all sorts of scrapes; but he was so frank and open and, when he had been guilty of any small misdeed, was always so honestly sorry and deeply repentant, that maybe his foster-parents loved him all the more for his occasional lapses from rectitude. Lord Byron was a believer in the truth of that venerable and moss-grown adage: "Boys will be boys;" so it was easy enough for him and his kind, motherly wife to find excuses for "their boy," who soon became as a son to them.
Lord Byron and "Boy," as he invariably called Mark, were almost inseparable. When Mark was not at school he was invariably to be found with "Uncle By'." It was a good thing for the boy, this companionship. The old man's exterior was rough; but beneath it beat the kindest, truest heart; and, in his talks with Mark, his uncouth speech carried many a good lesson of honesty, truth, justice, virtue, manliness, courage -attributes of his own that his few small faults failed to obscure.
Lord Byron often suffered, as such men will from the results of misplaced confidence, and whenever any one had abused his faith he would say to Mark: "Boy, ye c'n find honor an' heaps o'good p'ints 'bout a road-agent ' $r$ any other blame thief, but ye can't find nary one in a cussed traitor. More'n all things on airth. Boy, don't never be ongrateful r go back on a friend. Thar was Judast Iscaryut, an' Brutus, an' Ben'dic' A rnold -they went back on th'r frien's, an' whar be they, now, an' what do folks
think of 'em?

When Mark was seventeen, and had finished his course at the Chloride School, he was put in charge of a tutor to prepare himself for college, and the next year saw him off for the East to enter one of the leading New England institutions of learning.
Here, I am sorry to say, he failed to conduct himself as well as he might. Lord Byron kept him supplied with all the money he could possibly find use for, and Mark, as boys of his nature will, did not take long to identify himself with the "rapid" class of students, and was soon known as one of the liveliest freshmen at college.
Of course Lord Byron kuew of all Marks doings, but never a word did he write to him on the subject. The weekly letter from the old folks and all called-for remittances came with unfailing regularity, and Mark went on his easy, happy-go-lucky way rejoicing. Once in a while, it is true, his conscience rose and smote him, but it never troubled him for long, and he went home at the end of his fresbman year with a lot of fashionable clothing, a large stock of slang, an insatiable appetite for cigarettes and a class record of merit barely sufficient to elevate him to the rank of sophomore.
If Lord Byron felt that the object of his lavish benevolence had not made a fair return in his conduct and progress for all that the old gentleman had done for him, he did not say so. It is more than likely that, while he was hardly satisfied with Mark's behavior, he attributed it to the overflowing spirits of youth, upon which he was wont to look with lenient eye, and trusted to time to bring the lad through with flying colors. And so, during the few weeks Mark spent at home, the only difference in the feeling of the old folks for him made itself manifest mainly in the greater warmth of affection they bestowed.
In October Mrs. Hutchins died suddenly, and Lord Byron took her body to Ohio to bury it on the old homestead where she had lived when he first knew her and which had always been "home" to her. Mark met his guardian at Chicago, and together they went on to at tend the last rites.
It was all over, and Lord Byron was "lost," he said. Ever since meeting Mark at Chicago he had clung to him and leaned on him, so to speak, and now he felt as if he could not possibly leave him. They sat in the room at the hotel in Cleveland, whither they had gone from the little cross-roads town where they had left all that remained of her who had been so dear to both.
"I reckon I won't go back yet a bitnot yet," said Lord Byron unsteadily. "I can't do it, Boy. Seems like it'd plumb kill me t' go back an' not see ma. Y'r Aunt Lucindy was a splendid woman, Boy."
Mark nodded assent, for a great sob choked him and he could not speak.
"I reckon I'll go 'ith you, Boy, t'll I get sorter used t'-t' bein' alone. She loved ye, Boy, ma did, jes' like I do, an' 'twon't seem nigh so lonesome ef I c'n see you once'n a while."
So together they returned to the little college city, where Lord Byron could see "Boy" at almost any hour and comfort himself with his company.
"Uncle By'" stayed over a month, during which time Mark was hardly out of his sight an hour, when his duties permitted him to be at liberty. As time
went the old man's presence grew irksome to the young fellow. He missed his larks with his roistering fellow students, whose revels were now carried on without the light of his presence. And a few of the fellow-students, with the heartlessness peculiar to certain of their kind, did not hesitate to throw out sneering remarks about "cow-punchers" and "corn-feds," with an oceasional reference to Lord Byron as the "sage-brush cavalier"-all of which Mark failed to resent. Had any of his fellows made any direct remarks about the old man he would have lost no time in silencing them; but as the sneers came in a rather indirect way, he could not muster the courage to resent them.
One day Lord Byron went to New York on business, expecting to be gone about three days. On the second evening after his departure there was a "soiree," as the boys termed it, at Mark's quarters, in honor of his temporary "emancipation," as his room-mate called it. At midnight the members of the company were somewhat the worse for wine
'When, me boy," asked Barton, a big sophomore, "d-do you'xpect your 'llustriously named nurse t-to return?"

To-morrow night," answered Mark, sulkily.
"Ah!" said Barton. steadying himself against a table. "And will he g-gladden us with his ch-cheering p-presence for some t-time?"
"Not if I can help it," returned Dunton, feelingly. Then, for he was quite sober, he felt he had said enough, and turned away to bring more "refreshments.'
Lord Byron, standing just outside the door, through which he had been about to enter when he heard the sound of revelry inside, turned sorrowfully away without reclosing the door, tiptoed softly back to the street and returned to his hotel.
"Poor boy," he thought as he walked along; "I reckon'tis purty tough to have the old man mopin' 'round ' $n$ ' watchin e. But-but I wish't ye hadn't said it, Boy," he said, brokenly, aloud-"I wish' ye hadn't."
The early morning train bore the old man West, and from New York he wrote Mark that he had been obliged to leave suddenly, and had not had time to see him again. He inclosed a draft for a liberal amount, and hoped Mark would be a good boy and would not "go back on his friends"-which latter injunction the old man could not, for the life of him, resist adding. And while Mark was again entertaining his chums that night, in honor of the arrival of the draft, Lord Byron was lying awake in the sleeping-car, speeding westward, his honest heart full of tears.
Mark did not return home the next summer. He had several invitations for the holidays, which Lord Byron urged him to accept, much to his secret relief.
At the end of a yachting cruise later in the summer Mark received some startling news. It was nothing more nor less than that Lord Byron had been married! Mark remembered the new-made bride. It was one of the numerous daughters of old man Gordon, a neighbor of Lord Byron, Sophie Gordon-Mark remembered her as a plump, rosy, rather pretty and very romantic damsel, rather more than five years older than himself, somewhat light-headed and given to reading slushy

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novels. What on earth could have possessed the old man?
Then he remembered how lonely it must have been for the poor, saddened old fellow, and concluded, presently, that he was hardly to be blamed, after all. So he sat down and proceeded to gladden the old man's heart with a kind, tactful letter of blessing and congratulation.
When Mark came back to the ranch next year, there were many changes. The house had been refurnished, there was a piano, and last, but, of course, by no means least, a bouncing girl baby, a few weeks old! Mark did not stay at the ranch very long. It was not much to his taste. He did not like babies, and this one engrossed everybody's attention, so he "escaped," as he termed it, as soon as he could.
Mark's course during the next year was so much worse than his previous career that he was requested, at commencement time, not to return to college. This grieved Lord Byron deeply, but he said little about it. It was decided that after he had remained at home a while, he should go to Pueblo to study law with an old friend of his late father. For the present, he was satisfied to stay at the ranch and have a bit of recreation.
They had a pleasant time that summer. There were a number of visitors at the Springs, only a dozen miles or so distant, and they and the "B H" people got on very friendly terms. Then there were drives, and dances, and picnics, and all sorts of excursions, not to mention the excitement of the August roundup.

Naturally, Mark and Sophie were thrown together much of the time, Lord Byron was entirely wrapped up in Bess, the baby, and paid little attention to the goings and comings of the rest of the household; so Mark and Sophie were free to amuse themselves as they chose; and, for the most part, they amused themselves in each other's company. Lord Byron was only too glad to have them enjoy themselves, and smiled on their rapidly strengthening comradeship, until one day early in September.
He had just returned from a ride to one of the neighboring ranches, and was coming around the house to look for Bess, when he happened to glance in at one of the long windows of the big parlor, and saw something that fairly stunned him.
Sophie-his wife!-sat at the piano, and Mark Dunton, half-kueeling, with his arms clasped about her, was passionately kissing her and murmuring sweet words in her ear. They did not see him; he turned and staggered back to the dining-room door, which he entered. He went to the sideboard and took a heavy drink of whisky, and stood staring for several minutes at his reflection in the mirror before him. Then he turned and went through the house, noisily calling for the baby, in order that he might not surprise the guilty ones. When he reached the parlor sophie was gone, but Mark sat in the corner nonchalantly turning the leaves of a book.
"Come yere, boy," said Lord Byron, pleasantly. "I want t' talk t' ye."
Mark rose and followed him. Lord Byron led the way to a secluded spot out of view of the house, then halted.
"Mark, I think ye'd better pack up an' go t' Preblo in th' mornin'. Hol' on,
boy, no questions. I want ye t'go-an' stay ontell I send f'r ye."
"Wh-what is this for, Unele By'?" stammered Mark, getting red in the face. "I don't reckon 1 need t' tell ye,' answered the old man, shortly. "Ye know. Ye know ye've went back on y'r frien's more'n once; but I don't want ye $t^{\prime}$ do it again. Better pack up this arternoon, so ye c'n start when I do, in th mornin'. l'm goin' t' Kansas City."
That evening Lord Byron started to drive to Chloride Flats, to attend to some errands; but had gone only a part of the distance when he remembered some harness that needed mending, and he turned back to get it. As he neared the house he glanced up at Mark's room, where, a short time since, a bright light had been burning. From his seat in the buggy the old man could see that the lower blinds were drawn, and that the light was burning very dimly-but he could see, too, by a shadow on the opposite wall, that the room was occupied. He leaped to the ground, ran to the house, and sprang madly up the stairs.

## * * *

In the parlor of the great house a woman, pale as death, stood wringing her hands in agony, and straining her ear for sounds from without. Down in the road two men-one young, the other old and gray-faced each other. The young man's face showed ghastly white in the dim moonlight, and the other's looked wild and strange. The old man spoke, evidently with some effort:
"Mark, I've be'n like a father to ye, hain't I?"
The other bowed his head, and the speaker continued:
'r've b'n f'r an' squar', an' give ye ev'ry show t' do y'rself some good?"
"Yes."
"An' ye've went right back on me, spite o' my warnin' ye. Now, boy, look yere. You've took advantage o' me, but I won't take none o' you. I'm a-goin' t' kill ye, but-"
Dunton sprang back in horror, with an inarticulate cry.
"But l'm goin' t' give ye a fa'r show, jes' like I've be'n doin'. Take this yere gun an' go down b' th' gate."
"Good God! Uncle By', you can't mean it! Why-"
"I hain't 'Uncle By'-I'm th' man ye've wronged an' heartbroke. Go!"

Lord Byron looked down at the dead face of the corpse in the road. He gazed steadfastly for some time, oblivious of the sounds he heard, of people coming. Finally he spoke, gently:
"Poor boy! I don't b'lieve ye shot't me, 't all. Ye've played more'n fa'r f'r once, boy." And he stooped and kissed the face of the dead. R. L. Ketchum.

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## AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE StATE.
New Era-Frank Veltman has engaged in the general trade here.

White-Chillote \& Knapp succeed S . Rasley in general trade.
Barkville-Erick Olson succeeds Linden \& Olson in general trade.
Houghton-Harry Major succeeds C Brand in the grocery business.

Otsego-E. R. Carter has sold his baking business to Temple \& Chase.
Eastport-Wm. F. Blakely will shortly open a grocery store at this place.

Bronson-J. D. Johnson succeeds Mrs. C. Norton in the grocery business.

Atlas-Abram Updegraff has pur chased the general stock of F. E. Gale.
Cone-Allshouse \& Raymond have purchased the general stock of Thos. Caswell.

Ypsilanti-M. J. Lewis \& Co. succeed Lewis \& Horner in the grocery business.
Hudson-Frank A. Rutan has purchased the drug stock of S. Van Etta $\& C 0$.
Ironwood-Wm. L. Greene succeeds Stewart Bros. in the flour and feed busi ness.

Cheboygan-Post \& Mills are succeeded by J. J. Post \& Co. in the hardware business.

Drayton Plains-Richmond \& Bentley succeed J. K. Judd in the grocery business.

Gregory-The general stock of U. S. Gates has been turned over to his creditors.

Dowagiac-Cooper \& Mosier have sold their grocery stock to J. Herald and F. Hartsell.
Ludington-Jos. H. Hepburn succeeds Hepburn \& Shaw in the grocery and meat business.
Pine Creek-V. J. Stimson is succeeded by Chas. Dobow in the hardware business.

Battle Creek-Chas. H. Hoagland succeeds Frank Manchester in the grocery business.

Clyde-Johnson Bros. \& Co., general dealers, have dissolved, Johnson \& Wood succeeding.
Kendall-House Bros., jewelers and grocers, have sold their grocery stock to J. Merchant.

St. Louis-Pulver \& Moore, grocers, have dissolved, T. C. Pulver continuing the business.

Traverse City-Henion, Seed \& Co. open a dry goods store in the Wilhelm block this week.

Rollin-Wm. Clark is closing out his stock of general merchandise, and will retire from trade.
Iron River-Stein Bros. are succeeded by Stein Bros. \& Co. in the dry goods and clothing business.
Detroit-Sturgeon \& Warren are succeeded by Sturgeon \& Co. in the jewelry and silverware business.
Frankfort-The A. E. Banks Co. is succeaded by Ward \& Miles in general trade and the lumber business.

Fenton-Marmelee \& Hopkins have purchased the baking and confectionery business of Mrs. A. Lacey.

Central Lake-M. A. Sanderson succeeds Geo. B. Sanderson in the dry goods and boot and shoe business.

Clyde-W. W. Baiker succeeds Willoughby \& Wallace in the agricultural implement and produce and grain business.

Manton-Arlow Thompson has pur-
continue the business at the same location.
Kent City-O. F. \& W. P. Conklin have abandoned the mercantile business here and removed their general stock to Ravenna.
Owosso - Theo. A. Laubengayer has sold his drug stock to W. E. Collins, who has clerked for C. P. Parkill \& Son for some time.
Delta-E. B. Nichols has sold his interest in the general firm of $E$. B. Nichols \& Son to Mr. Moses, and the firm will hereafter be known as Nichols \& Moses.
Kellogg-F. C. McClelland has exchanged with dry goods and grocery stock for a farm, Geo. Robinson succeeding him in the mercantile business.

Holland-Ed. Vaupell has sold his interest in the drug stock of Kramer \& Vaupell to his partner, who will continue the business under the style of Lawrence Kramer.
East Jordan-Coulter \& Jamison, who have conducted the boot and shoe business here for some time, have concluded to abandon this field and remove their stock to some other location.
Byron Center--P. B. Sharp has sold his grocery stock to Wm . Hirst, who will continue the business at the same location. Mr. Sharp has gone to Southern California, with a view to locating there permanently.
Howard City-Claude Wolf has purchased the jewelry stock of C. C. Messenger, but will not assume personal charge of the business until fall, as he proposes to conduct a fruit store at Chicago during the summer.
Mulliken-Tae hardware stock of B. J. Whelpley was purchased by J. W. and R. C. French, who will continue the business under the style of J. W. French \& Son. The report that the stock was purchased by Coggswell \& French was untrue.

Three Oaks-While D. H. Beeson was handling nitric acid in his drug store March 24, the bottle slipped from his hands and broke on striking the floor. It immediately started a fire and filled the store with smoke and flame, but the clerks formed a bucket brigade and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage had been done.

## manuFacturing matters.

Alpena-McInnes \& Moffatt, blacksmiths and wagon manufacturers, have dissolved, A. McInnes continuing the business.
Bellevue-H. S. Dell, of Vicksburg, has let the contract for the construction of a three-story building to be used by him for the manufacture of sanitary goods and wood novelties. The contract calls for its completion by June 1.
Detroit-The Wynneparry Manufacturing Co. has been formed by John E . Smith, R. J. Wynneparry, W. E. Beals, D. D. Case, A. W. Kendall, R. Wynneparry and Philip M. Coffin. The capital stock is $\$ 175,000$, of which $\$ 70,000$ is paid in. The purpose of the corporation is the manufacture of compass oil, medicines, perfumery and extracts.

Marquette-The Dead River Mill Co. has its new store about completed and
will hereafter make this city its base of supplies, toting to the camps from here instead of from Ishpeming, as formerly. This company will drive about $16,000,000$ feet down Dead River, which, with several million feet that have been ralled in, will make its season's cut.

Manistee-There never has been such a demand for lumber as there is at present. There is not a thing on docks here that is not sold now, and could not have been sold a dozen times over. Pine piece stuff has sold readily at $\$ 12.50$, delivered, and whether it was green or dry seemed to make but little difference. Medium grade inch has brought $\$ 16.50$ without any cavil, and a common grade $\$ 14$ readily. Hemlock piece stuff has sold for $\$ 7.75$ for strictly short on dock here, and those who have any for sale are now asking $\$ 8$, with good prospects of obtaining that figure. If we had any mill culls left, we could get about $\$ 9$ for them.
Manistee-W. R. Thorsen is expected home about April 1, when, it is reported, the change of proprietorship of the Stronach Lumber Co.'s plant will be consummated. It is said that the purchase price agreed upon is $\$ 30,000$, of which Thorsen takes one-third in stock and the Kitzingers take two-thirds. This includes mill, docks, salt block, sheds, barn, etc., and as the property cost more than $\$ 150,000$, one can see that they got a bargain. The Kitzingers will abandon their Freesoil mill, and will haul what $\operatorname{logs}$ they have there to Stronach, and expect to be able to pick up enough timber with what they now have to keep the mill running five or six years.

## The Hardware Market.

Wire Nails-The active demand continues, and factories find it hard work to keep up with their orders. The advances made by the mills the 1 st of the month are being maintained, and, with the spring demand ahead, there is no doubt but what it will be held and may go higher. Jobbers are still quoting $\$ 1.75$ @1.80 rates, but will be compelled to advance as soon as their present stocks are exhausted.
Barbed Wire-All factories are experiencing great difficulty in keeping up with their orders, as well as great trouble in getting ears for shipment. There seems to be a car famine at all the large manufacturing points. Quotations remain as last quoted- $\$ 2.30$ for painted and $\$ 2.70$ for galvanized, but an advance of 10 cents per 100 pounds is liable to occur at any moment.
Glass-The window glass market remains firm and association prices are being maintained. There has been no change in discounts.
Agricultural Tools-Such as forks, rakes and hoes, are now in great demand and as usually happens, everybody puts off until the last moment to anticipate their wants, and the result is disappointment in not getting orders filled complete. The present discounts on standard goods are from 65 and 10 to 70 per cent. from list.
Rope-The rope mariket is firm and, owing to the scarcity of manilla and sisal fibre, advances have been made. The present quotations are $91 / 2$ cents for sisal and 13 cents for manilla. Further ad van ces are liable to occur.
Saws-Although it is early in the season to talk cross-cut saws, manufacturers and jobbers are taking orders for fall shipments, and the prices are ruliag higher than last year. All saws are going to be sold by the piece, with a discount off, which brings them up to 30 c a foot. Whether the demand in this section will be as great as last season depends upon the winter.

The New Rubber Discounts.
On and after April 1 the discounts from the new list will be as follows: First quality, 20 per cent. from list; second quality, 20 and 12 per cent. from list. Fall orders payable Dec. 1. Cash discount to Dec. 1 at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum will be allowed for prepayments prior to Nov. 1. Actual freight may be allowed for all goods delivered prior to Oct. 31. No freight will be allowed after Oct. 31. The advance is a little more than was foreshadowed in our last week's review of the rubber market, and it goes without saying that the new scheme will not meet with the approval of the retail trade, as it will necessitate a re-arrangement of prices to conform to the present cost of goods

## 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. one cent a word for each subsequent insertion.
No advertisements taken for less than 25 cents.
Advance payment.

## bUSINESS CHANCES.

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 hotel and furniture for stock of merchan-
dise. Hotel doing the best business in Nothern
Michigan. Electric lights, steam heat; in fact,
all modern improvements. Or will sell furni Miehigan. Electric lights, steam heat, in fact,
all modern improvements. Or will sell furni-
ture and lease the property. Address, Hotel
T JR SALE-SMAL, DRUA; STOCR, CLEAN
Wand well selected, excellently located for
business on main thoroughare in this city. Ad-
dress No 697, care Michigan Tradesman. 697
COR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD WOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD
real estate- \&2, 500 stock of dry goods, ladies
and gent's furnishing goods. Address quiek, and gent's furnishing goods. Address quick,

c. Chrystle, 518 Allegan st., Lansing, Mich. 696 TOR SALE-STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR | two dwe dilingo store building and lot, including |
| :--- |
| care Mime. Address No. 691, |
| carigan Tradesman. |

HOR SALE-CLEAN GROCERY STOCK and fixtures. Will sell together or separately, as
desired. Cheap for cash Chas. E. Williams, 60
Carrier street, Grand Rapids.
 chandise, doing a nice business. Reason Por selling, he
Machine office
Rapids, Mich.

| Rapids, Mich. |
| :--- |
| Tor SALE OR FRADE FOR CLEAN STOCKCK |
| groceries-Handle factory. Plenty of cheap |
| trimber. Good shipping facilities. Good chance |
| right parties. Address No. 683, care Michigan |
| Tradesman. |



AOUNG MARRIED MAN NOT AFRAID Five years' experience in general merchandise. $\frac{\text { H. N. Crandall, Ely, Mich. }}{\mathbf{W}^{\text {ANTED-SITUATION IN DRY GOODS }}}$ W ANTED-SITUATION IN DRY GOODS
or general store by young man with two
years' experience. References furnished Ad years' experience. References furnished Ad-
dress H, Lock Box 41, Vernon, Mich.


$\overline{W^{A N T E D-P O S I T I O N ~ A S ~ B O O K-K E E P E R ~}}$ | exceptonal refead young man, with family. Un- |
| :--- |
| tion guaranteed. Address $\mathbf{C}$. E. Weand and satisfac. |
| Mich. 690 |

## miscellaneous.

F good opening for a drug it Rere is A Enquire at Michigan Tradesman office. Rent low. SOME VALUABLE FARMS AND FINE LAN sing eity property to exchange for merchan-
dise. Address 222 Washington ave., N., Lansing,
Mich.

## GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

Seymour \& Stickney succeed A. W. Seymour in the manufacture of boxes at the corner of Third and D streets.

Julius Zukoski has opened a grocery store at 540 East Bridge street. The I. M. Clark Grocery Co. furnished the stock.

Lyon \& Boynton have engaged in the grosery business on Roberts street, near Lake avenue. The stock was furnished by the I. M. Clark Grocery Co.
The Grand Rapids School Furniture Co. has completed the foundation for its new building, and will proceed with the superstructure as soon as the weather becomes settled.
J. H. Hagy, for the past ten years in charge of the sundry department of the Hazeltine \& Perkins Drug Co., has purchased a half interest in the retail shoe stock of Herold \& Lertsch, at 63 Monroe street, and will remove it to 73 Canal street. The new firm will be known as J. H. Hagy \& Co.

## Gripsack Brigade.

L. M. Mills is circulating petitions asking the Legislature to enact the Doran bill, providing for the closing of upper berths in sleeping cars unless same are sold to actual users.
Dr. Josiah B. Evans has taken possession of his new residence on State street. The interior finish of the house is superb, and the fittings and furnishings betoken the artistic taste of the genial traveler.
Byron S. Davenport writes from Mt. Clemens that the baths of that famous resort are driving the rheumatism out of his frame, and that he expects to be able to resume his visits to the trade in about a week.
F. A. Cadwell, Western Michigan representative for Snedicor \& Hathaway, informs The Tradesman that his house has already made arrangements for resuming business at the earliest possible date, and confidently expects to be able to fill orders again by May 1.

Frank L. Kelly, traveling representative for Carson, Pirie, Scott \& Co., who has been confined to his home by illness for several weeks, is mending slowly. His sickness was due to heart trouble, combined with dropsy, and recently his stomach has gone back on him, refusing to retain nourishment.

Members of post $E$ should not forget the next meeting of the organization, which will be held at Elk's Hall on Saturday evening, April 8. The business session will be called to order at $7: 30$, after which progressive pedro and a cold collation will be in order. Each member is expected to be present, accompanied by one or more ladies.

Claude Pelton, a Saginaw traveling man, discovered a burly negro under his bed in his room at the Downey house, Lansing, on Wednesday night, the fellow proving to be an employe of the house, who evidently had been doing the sneak act, and Mr. Pelton returning sooner than was expected, the thief concealed himself under the bed. Another employe of the house came along about this time and kicked the thief out of the building. Nothing was missed from the room.
"You meet on the road," said a commercial traveler, "men representing many kinds of business, and it is not always easy to classify them. I once met, for instance, on a train in the South, a
calm, polite, agreeable man who, I was sure, was selling something, but 1 couldn't even guess what. I learned in he was selling railroad cars. At first that may seem like a strange sort of business to be in, but there isn't anything very remarkable about it after all. The car builders keep track of railroad news of every sort-projected new roads, extensions, branches, new connections, proposed new equipment, everything that indicates a present or prospective demand for cars-and they send out men to look after this business as occasion demands."

## Purely Personal.

John De Boe, chemist for the Hazeltine \& Perkins Drug Co., is rejoicing over the advent of a 10 pound boy.
In the retirement of J. H. Hagy, after a continuous service of ten years in its sundry department, the Hazeltine \& Perkins Drug Co. loses a faithful and conscientious assistant and the retail shoe trade of this city receives a worthy accession to its ranks. The officers and emp'oyes of the drug company gathered in the office Saturday evening and presented him a handsomely embellished and inscribed wooden shoe containing fifty silver dollars, the presentation speech being made by Harry L. Hall in his usually fluent manner. The recipient was moved to tears, but managed to thank the donors for such a substantial token of their esteem. The place left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hagy will be filled by Fred. DeGraff, who has been connected with the city order department of the house for the past nine

## years.

The Grocery Market.
Oranges-The market is well supplied and prices consequently remain low.

Lemon-In better demand, with ample supply and steady prices.
Peanuts-The market is strong at the advanced price, and stocks are being sold here fully as low as persent prices in Virginia.

Sugar-The market was firm until Friday, when an advance occured-1-16 c on all grades above the two lowest grades and $3-16 \mathrm{c}$ on the latter.
Coffee-Last week is pronounced the dullest week experienced in several months. Fluctuations were confined to narrow limits and there was little movement of any kind anywhere along the line.
Cheese-Stocks of Michigan full cream are almost entirely exhausted, but local jobbers are expecting first arrivals of Lenawee county hay cheese in about two weeks.
Soap-Kirk \& Co. have reduced the price of their American Family 50c per box. Other brands will probably drop soon, as the price of tallow and most materials used in soap making is on the downward road.
Provisions-Pork is 50c @ $\$ 1$ per bbl. lower and lard is $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ lower for kettle rendered and from $3 / 4$ @ $11 / 4$ c lower for compaund.

From Out of Town.
Calls have been received at The Tradesman office during the past week from the following gentlemen in trade: Frank Veltman, New Era.
D. Cleland, Coopersville.

Henry Shaffer, Big Rapids.
Frank Saunders, Sheffield.
W. J. Barnum, Velzy.


## T. H. NEVIN C0.'S

## Swiss Villa Mixied Paills

Have been used for over ten years. Have in all cases given satisfaction. Are unequalled for durability, elasticity and beauty of finish.
We carry a full stock of this well known brand mixed paints.
Send for sample card and prices.

## Hazalinin \& Perkins Drag Co.,

STATE AGENTS
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
FOORTH HATIONAL BANK
Grand Rapids, Mich.
D. A. Blodeett, President.

Gro. W. Gay. Vice-President.
Wm. H. Anderson, Cashler.
Jno A. Seymour, Ass't Cashifer.
Capital, \$300,000.
Directors.
D. A. Blodgett. Geo. W. Gay. S. M. Lemon. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { C. Bertsch. A. A. Bowne. } & \text { G. K. Johnson. } \\ \text { Wm. H. Anderson. Wm. Sears. A. D. Rathbone }\end{array}$

## $\boldsymbol{U} \mathbf{S E}$



## Best 8ix Gord

- FOR -

Machine or Hand Use.

FOR SALE BY ALL
Dealess in Dry Goons \& Notions:

## INDUCEMENT

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Genterat Stores.

## Do You Sell

## DIAMOND YEA?

We want one live dealer in every city and town to handle and push the sale of Diamond Tea, the great remedy for Constipation, Sick Headache and Liver and Kidneys and we offer the following inducement:
To every dealer who will send us an order for 3 doz. 25 c size packages of Diamond Tea at $\$ 1.90$ per doz, which amounts to only per doz., which amounts to only $\$ 5.70$, we will send free of charge an additional 1 doz. packages, besides sufficient sample packages to sample your whole town. By stamping your name on each package you will thus receive full benefit of the advertising.
It will pay hustlers to take advantage of this offer, before the
competitors get ahead ef them.

## DIAMOND TEA CO.,

DETROIT, MICH.
Diamond Tea is sold by all wholesale druggists.

## To My Ben-Hur Cigar.

Oh! bright cigar
I love thy wreaths of smoke so dimly curling, I love thy murky cloud above me whirling; Amid the smoke thy brilliant tip is shining, And bids me cast all care and sad repining
From me afar.

From meafar.
When weary of this world, its emptr pleasure, Its ceaseless toil, its cares without a measure, Then fancy paints upon thy bright cloud waving The far off friends and scenes my heart is crav-
And brings them near.
[ing, And when in sorrow
My heart is bowed and all is cold around it And dreary thoughts and weary cares surround it, From thee a solace, while dear hope reviving, Brings to my view, the mist before it driving,

-lThe Smoker.

All First-Class Dealers Sell Ben Hur
MADE ON HONOR. SOLD ON MERIT.

## GETD. IIIEBS \& CO. <br> MANUFACTURERS, <br> DETROIT.

Important to Commercial Travelers and Merchants.
The American Casualty Insurance and Security Co., of Baltimore City, Maryland, sells the
most liberal accident policy issued in the United most liberal accident policy issued in the thinishing more absolute protection than any other. Its policy is a short, plain business contract, free from all objectlonable clauses and
conditions. In 1892 it paid losses to policy holdconsino their beneficiaries amounting to $\$ 1,103$,
ers and
964, and had $82,607,675$ in assets Jan. 1,1893 . The 964, and had $82,607,675$ in assets Jan. 1, 1893. The
premium to merchants not handling goods and
commereial travelers is $\$ 4$ for each $\$ 1,00$ in preminereial travelers is 84 for each 81, t.00 in
comrance with 85 per week indemnity during dis
sur ability, not exceeding 52 weeks, and pays onehalf instead of one-third for loss of one hand or one foot, as paid by most other comp policy issued, or address W. R. FREEMAN, Agent, 373 Crescen
avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS FROM TODAY.
As to the political and social condition of the United States and of the world in 1993, I do not believe there will be a crowned head in the civilized world at the close of the next century. I believe that democracy will reign triumphant to the farthest limits of civilization.

It seems to me certain that government must grow more complex, if by complexity we understand the multiplication of its functions. "The less government the better" is a motto of an infantile republic. It is out of date at least one hundred years. By government our ancestors understood tyranny, kingship, a power outside of the people pressing upon them. By government now we understand the people governing themselves. As life becomes necessarily complex, so government must keep pace with the development of life; otherwise liberty will become at last a mockery. The conditions of our modern civilization are far more complex than the conditions of that which our ancestors met when they made the Federal constitution. That constitution is utterly inadequate to the demands of the present, and will be magnified and enlarged either directly or indirectly by amendment or interpretation to meet the growing needs of the new life of the new century
It is absolutely certain either that the railroads and telegraphs will be owned and managed by the State, or that the railroads and telegraphs will own and manage the State.

The question of money and the mechanism of exchange will turn entirely upon the development of the social question, which will be pressed to a climax somewhere within the present century. The present basis of money is satisfactory neither to those who believe in social reform nor to those who belong to the conservative element in the present social regime.

Within the next century the saloon is certain to be outlawed in America, and when it is driven from America the progress of reform will sweep the earth. High license will be weighed in the balance and found wanting, and when this humbug is thoroughly tested and exposed and proved to be a delusion and a snare, the good will unite in a thorough-going, radical, prohibitory law.
The punishment of criminals, it seems to me, will be based more and more upon the effort to reform rather than to inflict penalty. Capital punishment will be abolished. It has already collapsed. We had 7,000 murders last year and less than one hundred legal executions. The sentiment of the age is against it, and human life suffers in consequence. The only remedy seems to be to substitute life imprisonment and make the execution of law a practical certainty upon the guilty.

Our divorce laws must become uniform not only in America, but there must be in the future an adjustment of the principle of the home life international. All international law is founded on the monogamic group of society. If Mr. Deacon fails to secure a divorce in Paris, he proposes to apply to the courts of America, and vice versa, the man who is interested in such procedure may change the base of operations.
The tendency for the accumulation of wealth in a few hands must continue to increase until overturned by a social rev-

Dry Goods Price Current.


 Carwell.

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## Peerless, white.

## Integrity. G $\quad$ Cashmere Nameless.... Nameless Schilling'.... Davis Wals Davis Waists Grand Rapids <br> Armory ........ Androscoggin Bdddeford.... B1ddeford. Brunswick. <br> 

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Anchor Shirtings

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# Aplhs Sopp 

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.

## "The Kent."

Directly_Opposite Union Depot ambrican plan RATES, 82 PER DAY stgam heat and elegtric bell freg baggagetrangfer from union

BEACH \& BOOPH, Props.
We are state agents for the

## Pbople's

 Typewriter:Retail price, $\$ 20$ each. Agents wanted in every town in the state. EATON, LYON \& CO. Booksbllers and Stationbrs,

20 \& 22 MONROE ST.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## Excelsior Bo1ts Wanted!

I want 500 to 1,000 cords of Poplar Excelsior Bolts, 18 and 36 inches long.
I also want Basswood Bolts, same lengths as above. For particulars address

## J. .W. FOX,

Grand Rapids, Mich.
olution that will make such an increase an impossibility. That revolution is certain to be accomplished within less than fifty years.

Great corporations and vast business aggregations will continue to grow greater until in their overshadowing power they dispute the authority of the State, and, like the railroads and telegraphs, will be absorbed by the State. This tendency is "overwhelming, and there is as yet developed no countercurrent to interfere with its inevitable result. Dry goods dealers add to their general stores departments of groceries, and are running out of the market thousands of smaller dealers throughout the city. It is only a question of time when this tendency to centralization and absorption will become universal in all industries, and can only end in the destruction of competition, the establishment of a monopoly-and the State is the only power that has the right to run a monopoly. This tendency seems to make the nationalization of industry the certain goal of the future.

The condition of the laboring classes is certain to become more independent as they are better educated and learn their rights and duties.

Our soil is capable of producing abundant food for the world in 1893, but the methods of agriculture must and will be improved, else the present population, with its natural increase, could not be sustained in 1993.
Within the next century law will be simplified and brought within* the range of the common people, and the occupation of two-thirds of the lawyers will be destroyed. At present, law is a stupendous swindle. It is beyond the possibility of any mortal man-it matters not how transcendent his genius-to know what the law is in America. This has produced such confusion already that a revo tion in law is inevitable. Medisine will attain the dignity of a science, having passed through the period of preliminary experiment. Theology will become more simple and central in its practical aims. Traditionalism will die hard, but it will surely die.
American literature will tell the story of American life, and will therefore be born within the next century.
The sphere of music in the church, in the world, will be enlarged to the blessing of the race. The drama must be born again, or rot of its own corruption within the next century.
Education is certain to be broader and fuller. We must educate the whole man -the head, the hand, the heart. Fspecially must our methods be revolutionized that men may be trained for their work in the industrial world.
Dress must conform more to common sense and less to idiotic whim.

Transportation in our great cities will be controlled by the cities themselves, and sanitary improvements will become a religious work.
Woman will attain her status of equality before the law.

The servant problem is a part of the great social problem, and can be solved only in the adjustment of society under truer conditions.
Inventions and discoveries in mechan ics and industrial arts will themselves form in their enlargement the basis of the new society which will be evolved in the new century. Pneumatic transportation as well as aerial navigation seems
to be certain in the next twenty-five years.
The race will be both handsomer and happier than it now is.
The greatest city will be in America. Its location will be dependent upon the development of transit facilities. If the freight of the world must be moved over waterways, as at present, through "the next century, that city will be on the Atlantic coast. If water transportation loses its importance, the great city of the world may be developed in the interior This does not seem to be probable.
The American now living who will be most honored in 1993, is that man who is most abused by the men of his generation, and yet who lives the truth in the noblest and truest ways.
Thomas Dixon, Jr.

## Personnel

> The Capitol Wooden- ware Co.
Ithaca, March 25.-Seldom in the history of the growth and prosperity of Ithaca have we seemed to sustain a real loss. Ours is a prosperous village, and, as a rule, the men who during the past eight years have been successful business men here are now well qualified to succeed under almost any ordinary circumstances. They have the indomitable pluck, hustle and businese sagacity which is the guarantee of success. We seem just now to have sustained a loss in the determination of three of our honored citizens and successful tradesmen to leave us. A few days ago, at Lansing, was organized the Capitol Woodenware Co., which proposes to do a general jobbing trade in all classes of woodenware and lines of trade usually handled by this class of houses. The personnel of this firm, and the men whose loss from our midst we regret, is as follows: Frank P. Merrell, for six years a successfu Prugrist in this village, and who is known throughout Michigan as an excell throughout Michigan as an excellen business man, will take charge of the M. Scott and Stephen E - Parrish, well and and favorably known in the boot and shoe and grocery trade, will have charge of the sales department and will personally sell goods on the road. These are three self-made men, and we consign them and their venture to the tender mercies of the trade, believing that in their future careers they will render a good account of their talents.


When You Get Tired Buying rubbish, send for our catalogue of win-
dow Screens, Screen Doors, Etc. Goods well made from best materials

## A. J. PHILLIPS \& CO.,

## Hardware Price Current.

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

## Snell's Cook's Jenn'n Jenn'n

Jennings', genuine...
First Quality,

## s




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Wrought Loose Pin
Wrought Table...
Wrought Table......
Wrought Inside Blind
Wrought Brass.
Blind, Clark's.
Blind, Parker's.
Blind, Parker's.s
Blind, Shepard's

60\&10<br>$60 \& 10$ $60 \& 10$ $60 \& 10$ 75 $70 \& 10$ $70 \& 19$ 70



## $\underset{\text { Central Fir }}{\text { Rim Fire }}$

## Socket Firmer Socket Framing

Socket Corner
Socket Slicts
Butchers' Tanged Firmer
Curry, Lawrence's
White Crayons, per gross... Planished, 14 oz cut to size.
14x $52,14 \times 56,14 \times 60$ Cold Rolled, $14 \times 56$ and $14 \times 60$
Cold Rolled

## Bottoms <br> Morse's Bit stocks. Taper and straight Shan <br> Morse's Taper Shank <br> ```DRIPPIN``` <br> Small sizes, ser pound Large sizes, per pound <br>  <br> Corrugated <br> Cxpansive BITs Clark's, small, $818 ;$ large, $826 \ldots$ Ives', 1, 818: $2, \$ 24 ; 3,830 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ Files-New List <br> New American Nicholson's <br> Heller's Heller's Horse Rasp

ALVANIZED IBOM
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## E. A. STOWE, Editor.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1893.

## A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Every enlightened person will admi that mental culture is a very desirable thing. They will not go so far as to claim that it is a panacea for all political and social ills, or to contend that the instructing and improving of the intellectual faculties can take the place and perform the functions of moral cul ture. The fact is, the mental, moral and physical faculties are each entirely distinct and separate, and the development of the one class does not take the place of the development that is needed by the others.
The State, nowever, has attached the greatest importance to mental culture and, while leaving physical and mora improvement to individuals, has undertaken to educate the minds of the people. Hence we have not only the primary and higher public schools, but also the State University for education in the higher departments of learning. But it is now proposed to crown the system with a National Universitv. A select committee of the United States Senate, at the late session of the Senate, reported in favor of establishing a National University at Washington, and accompanied its report with a bill to carry out the scheme. The bill appropriates one-half of the money received from the sale of public lands to establish and maintain a university of the highest type resting
upon the State universities, colleges, academies and high schools. Degrees are to be conferred upon none but those who have already obtained them from some other institution. There are to be free scholarships for a certain number of students from each Congressional district, and endowed fellowships open to persons of genius from any part of the world.

There does not seem to be any special objection to such an institution so that it be kept out of politics and be conducted on broad and enlightened principles. It is a public duty to develop the American character on American lines as much as possible, so as to reach ultimately the evolution of a real American race. Up to the present the people of this country are so much connected with the races
from which they sprang that they have not yet been emancipated from inherited characteristics. We have but little true American art and literature, because we are too much under the influence of European models and precedents. It will take a long time to evolve characteristic schools of music and painting, and this can only be done by freeing our education from the trammels of foreign influences. An American university is a step in the desired direction.

NIAGARA HARNESSED
This is the age of utilitarianism. The artisan is king, and beauty and art must bow the knee before him in lowly homage. Even "grand old Niagara" must bend his proud head to receive the yoke of service. For ages, how many we do not know, the mighty cataract has waked the echoes with its "thundrous sound," and thousands, savage and civilized alike, have been awed into silence before its terrific grandeur. But now all this is to be changed. The vandal hand of Necessity, lawless and grasping, is to be laid upon "America's pride," and his gigantic power harnessed. "Niagara's mighty roar" must give place to the clatter, and clang, and whirr of machinery; the "rainbow-f ronted cloud," which hung like a halo around the head of the giant, will soon be dispelled, and in its place will appear a network of cables, conveying in all directions the power so long latent. Fifteen million horse-powerthink of it! And all these years it has been lying idle, useless. But not for long, for a company has been organized which will utilize 100,000 horse-power of this tremendous energy. And so it will continue until all the mighty flood will be contributing to the happiness and comfort of the people. But how the old giant must laugh as he hears what is said about him and thinks of their putting the harness on him. As well attempt to tether the tempest or chain the lightning.

So harness me down with your iron bands,
Be sure of your curb and rein,
For I scorn the strength of your,
the tempent scorns the chain
UNDER A FIERY STAR.
This present month of March must cer tainly be presided over by a fiery star since it has been remarkable for conflagrations, for explosions of gas in mines, for dynamite outrages and other disastrous consequences of the use of fire and explosives. These events have been confined to no country, but are reported from various parts of the world. The record will be found to be remarkably sensational and tragic.

The readers of The Tradesman and the people of Western Michigan, no doubt, are thoroughly familiar with the agitation which has been continued during the past four years by the citizens of Kent and Ottawa counties-and particularly by the people of Grand Rapids-for the improvement of that portion of Grand River lying between Grand Rapids and Lake Michigan, to the end that a channel 100 feet wide and 16 feet deep, capable of floating the largest lake vessels, may be secured. Nearly two years ago a number of the leading business men of Grand Rapids, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, made personal subscriptions sufficient to defray the expense of a survey of the river. That survey was made under the supervision of Col. Ludlow, of the engineering corps of this district, and
satisfactory and received favorable con sideration by General Poe, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering at Washington. But while it received most favorable mention in official circles at Washington, it was received too late to be in cluded in the river and harbor appropriations bill. The people of this section, however, have good reason to hope that an appropriation will be made by the next Congress toward the improvement of the river. The people of Grand Rapids have thoroughly determined on having the river improved, and, not willing to wait for an appropriation by the next Congress, have secured the passage of a bill in the State Legislature providing that at the coming spring election there will be submitted to the electors of the State an amendment to the constitution, authorizing the city of Grand Rapids to issue its bonds for the deepening and improving of Grand River. It will be noted that the citizens of Grand Rapids have such faith in the inestimable results attainable by this amendment that they are willing to spend their own money, and all they ask of the people of the State outside of the city of Grand Rapids is to help them to spend their own money for this good object, by voting for the constitutional amendment. This improvement will, therefore, cost the people of the State nothing except their votes. In case the city of Grand Rapids issues bonds to the amount of $\$ 250,000$ to begin the improvement of the river, the improvement, when once begun, will be prosecuted until completed, and, when completed, will place Grand Rapids, as a manufacturing, jobbing and distributing point, on an equal footing with other large cities, such as Chicago and Milwaukee, which enjoy the benefits of lake navigation. It will also be a great advantage to every citizen of Western and Northern Michigan, as it will tend to develop the Western part of the State by reducing the cost of transportation of all farm products, lumber and merchandise of all kinds, both in and out of the State, and will bring about in many ways good results innumerable and unnecessary to mention here. Too often the voters are indifferent in regard to voting on constitutional amendments, but we trust will not be so in this case, and that very reader of this article will not only vote for this amendment himself, but will do his duty as a good citizen in exercising all due influence in having his neighbors vote for the same.

The question of foreign immigration is ne of great importance just at this time and one that should be given consideration by Congress at an early day. Setting aside the danger of infection from those who have been exposed to cholera there are grave reasons why immigrants from foreign countries should be prevented from entering this country with out restriction. No country on earth owes more to its foreign born population than the United States does, and every fair minded man is willing to give them all the praise that is due them for the good work they have done in helping to build up this nation. The hardy Germans and Scandinavians, the English, Irish and French people who have come to our country to make their home with us and help make this nation the greatest one on earth should be given all praise and glory. They have hewn down our forests, builded our railroads, dotted
our limitless prairies with homes and in every way identified themselves with the high aims that have made our republic such a grand success. All these every true American will be ready to clasp hands with. Without them our importance as a nation would have been much less than it is to-day. But there is another class of foreigners that should be looked to. We have no use for the gentlemen who peddle peanuts and bananas on the streets of our cities and incidently carry out the plans and purposes of such murderous societies as the Mafia. We can get along perfectly well without that class of people who herd together and invite disease and death by their uncleanly habits of life. We do not need the ignorance and immorality of Southern and Eastern Europe. Thieves, thugs and prize fighters are not one of the necessary elements in the population of a great and enlightened nation like ours, and we can very well dispense with any additions to our present supply. In short, we have no possible reason for allowing paupers or ignorant people to swarm into our country by the hundred thousands every year, and some wise laws on the subject of immigration should be put in force.

The "circulation liar" has come to be a by-word and a reproach to American newspapers, and advertisers have got into a fashion of discounting statements made by publishers about 50 per cent. The Rural New Yorker has started a movement looking to the passage of a law to compel newspaper publishers to publish in every issue of their publications a sworn statement of the number of copies sent to actual subscribers, and the number of sample copies sent out of the next preceding number. The Tradesman would be very glad to see such a law enacted and enforced. Securing business on false statements of circulation is just the same as securing money under any other false pretense and should be punished in the same manner. The Tradesman invites the closest inspection of its statements as to circulation and advertisers are given every facility to enable them to satisfy themselves on this point, being given access to the press and mailing rooms on publication day. An important feature of The Tradesman's circulation is that it goes entirely to actual paid-in-advance subscribers, as the paper is not sent to any one who does not think enough of it to pay for it. Advertisers will do well to remember this when making up their lists.
No class $\overline{\overline{\text { of citizens should }} \text { take more }}$ interest in municipal politics than merchants. They are interested in everything that tends to promote the material welfare of the town in which they are engaged in business. They should at tend the primaries and do all they can to secure the nomination of men in whom they have confidence, and men who, they believe, will conserve and forward the business interests of their town. Business men have too generally neglect ed municipal politics, and the result has been the election of men with little or no knowledge of business affairs, and who are in it "for revenue only."

Trust monopolies make strange bedfellows. Men who were rivals in business and would not speak to each other become very thick when they hit upon a plan for squeezing the public together.

## ROAD BUILDING.*

What May be Done Under the Laws as They Stand.
In nearly all the discussions upon this interesting and intensely practical subject of road-building, alteration of the present laws as to highways is assumed to be the beginning of wisdom. At least, I never have read or heard of a discussion that did not proceed more or less upon that basis. I have never heard it claimed that the present system is adequate, under any conditions, to secure the results so much desired. Hence I prepare this short paper to show that, however defective those laws may be, they are sufficient, when executed in the right spirit, to provide excellent roads,
though perhaps not dividing the expense though perhaps not dividing the expense thereof as equitably as might be. So, if in its cumulative and inscrutable wisdom, our legisiature does not materially alter these statutes, the friends of road reform need not altogether despair.
Under any system, an awakened and dominant public sentiment is the primal requisite. Without it, good roads will not be built, no matter what the laws; for road-building is especially a matter of local self-goverament, and must needs remain so.

The village of Allegan, with a population of 3,500 people is in a most unpromising situation for economical road-building; and just in proportion to the difficulties were the needs of better highways. For many years the old plan of wasting money by frittering away the efforts and the cash by numerous patches all around the roads and village streets had prevailed, and the state of the ways 1886 a different policy was adopted. 1886 a different policy was adopted. Northward from the town ran the Monterey road, and ror two miles was as wretched a stretch of sand as this State afforded. I will not except any equal distance in the whole state that ever
came under my observation. Besides came under my observation. Besides
being so sandy, it was very hilly, making being so sandy, it was very hilly, making
passage over it slow, toilsome, and expassage over it slow, toilsome, and ex-
pensive of both time and material. It pensive of both time and material.
was the dread of everyone obliged to traverse it. One mile of the two was within the village, the other one in Alle gan township. Work began by the townmeeting appropriating $\$ 2,000$ for the grading of the second mile, the condition being that the graveling should be done by cortribution of work and eash. It required all the appropriation to grade that mile. Meanwhile the village graded and graveled its mile at a cost of $\$ 2,500$, the work in each case being done by the day, under supervision of the officials-perhaps not the most economical way. A subscription paper was circulated in the village, and several hundred dollars raised in that way, while the farmers contributed work of men and teams, the contributors receiving the
benefit of hire for the paid labor, so far benefit of hire for the paid labor, so far as possible. The result was the completion of two miles of excellent road the first season-the only piece of thoroughly built roadway in the county. The total cost of the two miles, contributed labor
included, was not far either way from included
$\$ 5,500$.
Very wisely, the officials determined that, as this road would be in great measure the pattern for other improved highways in the county, it should be made on a generous scale. So the grade was made thirty feet wide, and although there were numerous and good-sized hills, the ascent nowhere exceeds seven feet in one hundred. The gravel was spread twenty feet wide, and one foot thick, a trifle thicker in the center and thinner at the edges. Tile for drainage were laid wherever necessary. So great was the satisfaction of the public with the results of this experiment, that the work was continued the next season, and yearly to this day. The adjoining township of Monterey took up the work at the line, and has carried it on northward, until now nearly eight miles of the best of now nearly eight miles of the best of graveled turnpike is established. It never breaks up, no matter what the weather. One may trot along upon it when diverging roads are all but impassible for mud, or when the heats of sum*Read before the state Horticultural society,
at its meeting in Benton Harbor, March 1, by Mr. Edwy C. Reid, of Allegan.
mer have made the sand nearly as deep and tiresome. But this is not all. We had other roads nearly as bad. The policy of taking one of them in hand each year, or a portion of one, was continued, and the village adopted the same policy with the connecting streets. No money was wasted in temporary repairs, save such as could not possibly be avoided. such as could not possibly be avoided. This has cost the township from $\$ 3.000$ to $\$ 6,000$ yearly, but there is no complainthe On the contrary, sentiment in favor of continuing the work is stronger than per. The township has adopted the poliey of grading any piece of road which the farmers chiefly using it would gravel. The work of graveling is generally done in the lull of farm work between wheat harvest and seeding.

There are now in the township, exclusive of the village, fourteen miles of completed road, with an additional three miles graded. The grade is generally like the original piece, so far as degree of ascent is concerned, but in some parts the gravel is sixteen feet wide instead of twenty. Nowhere, however, is the gravel less than one foot in depth. The average cost of grading and graveling is not far from $\$ 1,800$ per mile, donations included, of course.
How well-grounded is the sentiment in favor of good roads, may be judged by the fact that it cost Monterey township fully $\$ 1,000$ each to grade two hills. If you think this is not good proof of satisfaction with the work done, consider a moment how hard it is in the average township to get any appropriation at all for such improvement, and then measure by it this expenditure for a few rods of roadway, repeated the next year.
There are not many towns in Southern Michigan where such improvements are so costly. So, when you try next spring to start the work in your town-meeting, you need not frighten your neighbors by quoting these figures as the approximate quoting these figures as the approximate river valley, and surrounded by hills in river valley, and surection, and this Monterey road runs over a region where the earth was piled in fantastic shapes in the glacial imes, and road-building over it is a far more difficult and expensive work than in most townships of this part of the State.
I only wish the doubting and unprogressive men here, those staying at home from lack of intelligent interest in their own welfare, could see what we have done. There would be less need of changing the laws, and less difficulty in getting liberal appropriations at the town-meetings this spring.

## The Drug Market.

Gum opium has advanced in Smyrna, and the reports of damage to growing crops having been confirmed, higher prices will rule for the next year. The price in Smyrna is 10 s 8d-equal to about $\$ 2.67$ laid down in New York.
Morphia has advanced in sympathy with opium.
Quinine has advanced and it is believed an arrangement has been entered into between foreign and domestic makers to get a better profit on this article.
Balsam fir, Canada, has again advanced. There is only a very limited supply in New York.
Quince seed is scarce and higher.
Buchu leaves have been arriving free-
y of late and are much lower and tending downward.
Cod liver oil is lower.
Cotton seed oil has declined.
New Flouring Mill at Central Lake.
Central Lake, March 25.-We have ust secured a roller flouring mill, with a capacity of 75 barrels per day. Walbrecht Bros., of Mancelona, will build it this summer, and run it in addition to their Mancelona mill. They are a good firm, and will certainly be a great help to this village. They expect to build an elevator and buy grain for shipment when there is more than they can use here.

# FERMENTUM 

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## PURE FOOD BILL.

Its Moral Influence Should Ensure Its Passage.
The following is part of a paper on "Pending Legislation," read before the State Horticultural Society at its meeting in Benton Harbor, March 1, by Mr Edwy C. Reid, of Allegan, Secretary of the Society. Mr. Reed favors the Pure Food bill, not so much because it will in any degree put an end to the manufacture of spurious and adulterated articles of food, but mainly because it will result in the making of a better quality of the genuine articles:
Then there is the Pure Food bill. Its passage and enforcement concerns horticulturists almost or quite as much as any other class of ruralists. We demand would fight if necessary, for which we would fight if necessary, to pack "but-
ton" strawberries, woolly and small and green peaches, wormy apples, mildewed grapes and spoiled plums into the middle or bottom of packages; but when it comes to "taking our own medicine" from of honor rises and demands a higher sense of commercial honor and a proper regard for the health of the public on the part of those who would sell us oleomargarine for butter, cottonseed oil for lard, and indefinable concoctions in lieu of vinegar and manufactured fruit products. We are unquestionably in the right about this, for we have the precedent of our earliest horticulturists; for did not the irst fraud perpetrated by mankind consist in a trick in apples?
I think, really, that such a law should be enacted and enforced in the interest, not alone of the prcducer of lard, butter, pure fruit products, and purity in the numberless things which our grocers sell us, but in the general interest of honorable trade. The moral influence of such a regulation would be well worth its cost. Everyone now expects to be cheated in these ways, and submits to it in a way that justifies the young in concluding that after all the main thing wrong about swindling is in being so great a chump as to be caught at it.
It is well, however, that the bill does not propose to prevent the sale of anything whatever. I believe in the sale of oleomargarine and other so-called butter compounds, as well as the mixture of lard (or hog's fat, more properly speaking, for lard long ago ceased to be simply the "leaves" from the hog's interior) and cottonseed oil, though under inspection so as to secure cleanliness, and in the manufacture of distilled vinegars, as well as some others of the adulterations wew extant. Cottonseed oil is certainly now extant. Cottonseed oil is certainly a wholesome thing, perhaps much more desirable as human food than any animal grease. It would, no doubt, be much
better if we ate less of the better if we ate less of the hog and more of the vegetable oil. One needs but an elementary knowledge of chemistry to know that such compounds may be made absolutely clean, free from all that may have been gross or offensive in the original constituents. We used to be disgusted with the revelations brought out in congressional investigations about the filthy portions of animals thrown into the retorts out of which came presently "pure lard," not stopping to think that the heat alone, to which the mass
was subjected, was sufficient to purify it, while the addition of certain chemicals made it still cleaner. Perhaps there are careless and dishonest manufacturers of such products, as of everything else, but inspection of their factories and their goods would protect the public against imposition in this respect.
So, too, as to butter. I have eaten more or less of the compounds that look and taste like butter, when I knew of it and probably quite as much when I neither knew nor cared. As between a good brand of oleomargarine and such butter as I have often had either to eat or go without butter, give me the oleonargarine. I am not omniverous. As to butter, I pay a high price, by contract and by the year, in order to get what is at once clean and pure. 1 make this disclaimer in order that you may not set me down as one of those unfortunate and contemptible creatures to whom a stom-ach-full is a stomach-full, no matter about the quality. But I have sometimes been offered butter, something by that name and made from milk, that was stronger by far than even my well-defined opinions upon the butter question. I have also had the stuff offered me on subscription to the best paper in the State of Michigan (you know), and great was my humiliation that any mortal hould have had such an estimate of relative values as to have considered it an even exchange. Such trash will still be sold by some people who probably are rampantly in favor of suppressing utterly the trade in oleomargarine in the interest of the farmer with an unwashed churn, an unclean cow, and a slatternly wife. Give us a pure-food bill, with power and money enough back of it to make it effectual; but give us also farmers with pure hearts and active consciences, and ruitgrowers who know that nothing is more unwholesome than decayed or unripe fruit, and nothing more dishonest in manufacture than one may see, almost any day, in the sale of the original products of the adulteration and imitation of which we so bitterly complain.
Let us compel the other fellows to be honest, but meantime give them no chance to arraign us for equivalent sins and confront us with a statute that shall by its mere existence stamp us as having been cousins-german to the Bohemian oats gentry.

Nickel is a modern metal. It was not in use nor known of until 1715 . It has now largely taken the place of silver in plated ware, and as an alloy with steel it is superior to any other metal, for it is not only non-corrodible itself, but it transfers the same quality to steel; even when combined as low as 5 per cent. it prevents oxidation.

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Briefly stated, it has the following advantages over a surgical operation or any other pile cure: It is absolutely painless; it contains no mineral poisons nor inurious substance; it gives immediate relief from the first application; it can be carried in the pocket and used while traveling or anywhere without the slightest inconvenience or interference with business; and, last, but not least, it is cheap, Thing but a trifle.
The following letters speak for themselves and need no comment except to say we have hundreds of similar ones and could fill this paper with them if necessary. Gentlemen-Your Pyramid Pile Cure is without an equal; it cured me in 30 days or a much shorter time. I waited 15 days or more to be sure I was cured before writing you, and can now say I have not the slightest trace of piles and am much surprised at the rapid and thorough effect of the remedy. Truly yours, J. W. Rollins, Marmaduke Military Academy, Sweet Springs, Mo.
From J. W. Waddell, Zulla, Va.-I am a cured man. I only used one package of the Pyramid Pile Cure and 1 can state to the whole world that it has cured me, and I had them so bad I could hardly walk and I would have them now if my wife had not insisted on my trying it, and I kept it some time before she could get me to use it, but I now thank God such a remedy was made, and you can use this letter in any way it will do the most good.
Mrs. Mary C. Tyler, of Heppner, Ore., writes-One package of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely cured me of piles from which I have suffered for years, and I have never had the slightest return of them since.
Mr. E. O'Brien, Rock Bluffs, Neb., says-The package of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely removed every trace of itching piles. I cannot thank you enough for it Ask your druggist for the Pyramid Pile Cure, and a single trial will convince you that the reputation of this remedy was built up on its merits as a permanent cure and not by newspaper puffery.
It is the surest, safest and cheapest Pile Cure sold.
The Pyramid Pills cure the worst cases of constipation without pain or griping. Try a box, only 25 cents at all druggists.

## Oysters!

Season closes April 1. We have done our best to supply first-class stock, and our endeavors seem to have been appreciated, as we have been favored with orders from every direction. We thank you for them and trust you have made money by handling the best brand put up-the P. \& B.

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$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Myrrh, (po } \\ \text { Opi1 } \\ \text { (po } \\ 4 \\ 00\end{array}\right)$ Shellac

## Tragacanth

Herba-In
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#  

Importers and Jobbers of

# DRUGS 

CBEMICALS AND PATENT MEDICINES DEALERS IN

## Paints, Oils Varnishes.

 SWIS8 VIILLA PRRPARED PAINTS.
## Fill Lilio of Staple Dingids's sumities

## We are Sole Preprietors of

Weatherly's Michigan Batarrt Remedil.

We Have in Stock and Offer a Full Line of
WHISKIES, BR ANDIES,
GINS, WINES, RUMS.

We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.
We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.
All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.

## HAZZLTINE \& PERKIIS DRUCE CO,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## GROCERY PRICE CURRENT.

The prices quoted in this list are for the trade only, in such quantities as are usually purchased by retail dealers. They are prepared just before going to press and are an accurate index of the local market. It is impossible to give quotations suitable for all conditions of purchase, and those below are given as representing average prices for average conditions of purchase. Cash buyers or those of strong credit usually buy closer than those who have poor credit. 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.



MR. OWEN TO MR. STOWELL.
Verily, verily, things are not what they seem. Frank Stowell is a myth. Frank Stowell is only a figment of the imagination. And yet, dear reader, this voice from the mystic regions, as he crouches in the shadows, chuckles with the thought that you are wondering where "Mr. Owen is at." This mysterious personage is said to exist somewhere within the limits of the city of Grand Rapids, but whether this unknown critic should be referred to as he, she, or it, I am at a loss to know. Whatever be the sex or social grade of this person, the article in the last issue of The Tradesman under the very modest headline "Mr. Stowell to Mr. Owen," shows that he is incapable of participating in a controversy in the columns of a valuable trade journal, in a proper and gentlemanly manner. 辱.The "spirit" that "inspired" this article is a bad one, and the gentleman (if he be a gentleman) should change his "brand" at once.
Now, Mr. Editor, I am not an insinuator and a slinger of mud by profession, and I pray that no man will ever charge me with being such by nature. I honor any man who is sufficiently independent to think for himself, and who lacks not the courage to express his thoughts. He may not have the capacity to evolve such sledge-hammer thoughts as our critic borrows from great minds like Austin Abbott, L L. D. and others, but they are his own, and in that respect, at least, they are entitled to a decent, Christian burial. There are two characters found among men too despicable to be permitted to breathe the pure air of heavena cringing sycophant and a fawning hypocrit. I would rather formulate ideas of my own, be they ever so crude and expressed in the "misuse of words" which may be ever so "inexcusable and intolerable," than to be a mere echo of some other individuality. It is but human to err. This masked critic has committed "blunders" enough in the writing of this article to bring down wrath upon the backs of a dozen "ten-year old school boys."

Wheu I glanced over the article in question I was amazed at the writer's shameless conceit and brazen assurance. "Frank Stowell" has lost his bearing. As a commercial essay writer he undoubtedly gave satisfaction to the readers of The Tradesman, but as a critic he is a dismal failure. He is too vindictive, egotistical, and illogical to treat an opponent fairly, or carry conviction to the minds of his readers or convince them of his sincerity.
I think my first reply must have "rattled" him, for in this article he seems to have forgotten what we were talking about. He has nothing to say on the great question which is agitating the minds of the people, namely: what will be the ultimate outcome of the centralizing tendency of the times? He forgets the question at issue and pitches into Owen, and during the tussle, he gets all tangled up in a variety of "spirits" and "inspirations." Where was this Rip Van Winkle during the last presidential election campaign? Does he not know that the Omaha platform and the Farmers Alliance two-per-cent. government loaning scheme were discussed by the opposition press all over the country as smacking too much of paternalism? Now, if the term has not attached to itsself an American signification, and if our
eritic is right in his construction of Mr. Abbott's definition of the term, then the farmers of this country must be understood as favoring "monarchism and aristocratism gone mad." It is the critic who has gone mad. Stowell says a paternal government "is something entirely distinct from the people" Mr. Abbott says no such thing. Stowell says paternalism is "government by the few, for the few, at the expense of the many." Mr. Abbott says no such thing. Stowell says paternalism is "monarchish and aristocratism gone mad." Mr. Abbott says no such thing. Again I say it is Stowell who shows signs of madness by such insane reasoning.
Stowell says "Macaulay denies the right to exercise the functions of paternalism until the government shall love the people as the father loves his child." He says "government and the peoplethe one distinct from the other-this was the thought in the mind of Gladstone, as it was in the mind of Macaulay." Stowell is a mind reader. He places little value on what a man says-he has a knack of divining the innermost thoughts. But Stowell's memory is at fault again; he forgets that Gladstone and Macaulay are both monarchists and believe in the divine right of kings, and that in this country the government is of "the people" and by the people as well as for the people, and that it is another symptom of insanity on the part of the critical gentleman to imagine that the people could ever be "distinct" from themselves, or that they loved themselves with a less degree of fervor than a "father loves his child."
The reference made by the "gentleman" to the Czar of Russia as a sample of paternalism, is so wide of the mark, and so palpably indicative of the gentleman's ignorance of Russian history, that I will not waste valuable space in replying to it. I would advise the gentleman to borrow a history of Russia of some "tenyear old school boy," and post himself on the functions of the Russian government before he makes another attempt to address the business fraternity of Michigan on Russian affairs.
But my critic is excited. He reminds me of a man who has wandered too far away from the little familiar pebble stones on the beach, and, while slowly disappearing from sight, swings his arms in a frantic effort to catch on to all the straws which may happen to be dangling around within his reach. Yes, I made "paternalism" synonomous with "governmental control," that is, I used the former as conveying the same idea as the latter. The postal service is under "governmental control." This is "paternalism" so far as the postal service is concerned. Should the telegraph service pass nnder governmental control, it would be the admission of no new principle in the functions of our government -simply an extension of the principle now in vogue. The same might be said of railroading, banking and the great industrial question which is keeping this country in a constant state of ferment. This principle will be extended until it reaches a degree of complexity which, in the present stage of development is considered not only by Mr. Abbott, but by the great majority of our citizenship, as "undue solicitude on the part of the central government for the protection of the people and their interests." But no kind of "spirit" antedote will destroy


Established 36 years.

## Michael Kolb de Son,

Wholesale Clothiers,
Rochester, N. Y.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge that through advertising herein we constantly receive mail orders giving universal satisfaction, and our Michigan representative, William Connor, frequently receives letters from merchants requesting to look through our line. He also attends periodically at Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich., and will be there Thursday and Friday, 6th and 7th April. Merchants meeting him there are allowed expenses. If you desire him to call upon you address William Connor, Marshall, Mich., and he will soon be with you.

HENRY S. ROBINSON.
richard g. elliott.
$H \cdot S \cdot R$ obinsonand Company.

## BOOPS, SHOES and RUBBER8

99, 101, 103, 105 Jefferson Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.
State Agents for the Candee Rubber Co.
No Blanks. When you purchase

## Confectionery

manufactured by us you get full value for your money and have the satisfaction of knowing that you are handling PURE GOODS made by the most improved methods.

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.
the fact that the time is coming when this "solicitude" will be due.
Stowell says paternalism is "not a synonym" of governmental control. He says it is the very thing itself, and not a synonym of it. Suppose Ignoramus was Frank Stowell's true name, "Ignoramus," and "Frank Stowell" would be synonomus terms because they would convey the same idea. "Ignoramus" would be a "synonoym," and "Frank Stowell" would be a "synonym," but neither would, or could, "be the thing itself" for the simple reason that each is a "synonym" or equivalent, of the other in the idea conveyed. This person with the "Frank Stowell" mask may be an ornament in the little world where he is known, but his knowledge of the Greek roots embodied in our language is too limited to admit of his becoming a star in the literary world. Frank wants me to tell you whether I was "laboring under plenary, or merely verbal inspiration." When Frank sobers up, if he will put the interrogation in intelligible English, I will endeavor to answer

If you will pardon me, Mr. Editor, for the length of this paper, I would like to allude, briefly to this "spirit" of prophesy. During the past few weeks some of our greatest clerical, political, literary and commercial minds have furnished the press with finely written essays embodying their predictions as to the future conditions in this country. These predictions embody the most advanced thoughts of the age and are based on present tendencies. I would advise Mr. Stowell to carefully look over these productions. If he will do so he will find larger and more important game to waste his "communistic" and "spiritualistic ammunition on than Owen. As a sample of these predictions, I quote from the Rev. Thomas Dixon:

The tendency for the accumulation of wealth in a few hands must continue to increase until overturned by a social revolution that will make such an increase an impossibility. That revolution is certain to be accomplished within less than fifty years. Great corporations and vast business aggregations will continue to grow greater until in their overshadowing power they dispute the authority of the state, and, like the railroads and telegraphs, will be absorbed by the State. This tendency is overwhelming.

It is only a question of time when this tendency to centralization and absorption will become universal in all industries, and can only end in the destruction of all competition, and the establishment of a monopoly-and the State is the only power that has the right to run a monopoly. This tendency seems to make the nationalization of in dustry the certain goal of the future."
This is the crystalized thought of this nation to-day. If I "read less" I would be as benighted as my critic, and if my critic "thought more" he might give birth to an idea of his own. Will the gentleman who appears incog. in these columns charge the reverend gentleman above quoted with "contending" for 'communism?" E. A. Owen.

## Ethics of the Drug Clerk.

Lounger-Why did you refuse to sell that man any stamps?
Drug Clerk-He looked too healthy. We only sell stamps to people likely to need medicine.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association. President, A. J. Elliott; Secretary, E. A. Stowe
Official Organ-Michigan Tradesman.

## Jackson Grocers' Union.

President, D. S. Fleming; Sec's, O. C. Leach. Grand Haven. Retail Grocers' Association President, John Boer; Secretary, Peter VerDuin

Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Associa-
At the regular meeting of the Retall Grocer Association, held at Protective Brotherhood hall on Monday evening, March 20, Parks \& Pettit
Bros., grocers at the corner of Kent and Hastings streets, were elected to membership.
The Executive Committee reported the result of a joint meeting of that Committee and the Commlttee on Trade Interests, looking toward increasing the membership.
The Committee on Trade Interests reported that it had made a temporary arrangement with the Commercial Credit Co. to represent the As$\$ 50$ per month.
The special Committees on Flour and Oil were given further time for investigation and report. G. H. DeGraaf moved that the agents be in structed to receive applications on the regular until the next meeting.
The same gentleman exhibited a number scales, accompanying same by some very enter taining remarks.
Daniel Abbott, associate editor of The Trades man, addressed the meeting at some length on the subject of a half holiday for merchants, out to follow on this subject and bespeaking for the project the cordial co-operation of the members of the Association.
G. H. DeGraaf said that, so far as the closing of stores in the evening was concerned, things were very much different from what they were years ago. He remembered when they kept open until 9 and even 11 o'clock When a boy he worked in a store on Monroe street. Directiy other boy. At that time the shops were supposed to close at $90^{\prime}$ clock. It was in the days when "shutters" were used, and he would put up all but one shutter, leaving that one down so his shutters up. He and his employer would take turns in playing peek a-boo. Their neigh take turns in playing peek-a-boo. Their ney
bor's boy said that was just the way they did, to. And so it went-one would not shut up unless another would. But all that was past, and now the stores close at 6 o clock; and soon he hoped to see one half
least through the hot months.
B. VanAnroy moved that the Secretary invite Manager Bonnell to address the next meeting. Adopted.
There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

The Lead Lining of a Tea Chest. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
It is often said that tea chests are lined with tinfoil, but just as there is no lead in a lead pencil so there is no tin in this tinfoil. The thin lining consists of lead, and is said to be the purest lead that can be found. Among the countless undeveloped resources of the Celestial empire is a supply of lead which would yield millions annually if properly worked, and from the inexhaustible supply the Chinese take what they need for making linings for tea chests. The lead is melted in small vessels and poured out while hot.
Before it has time to cool it is pressed into a sort of mold, and when enough squares have been produced they are fogether, and the sheet thus formed is placed in the chest as a lining. Then the top layer of lead is soldered on, and all possibinity of the an ond. The ead is so pure and the solder used is so fine that the lining of an empty chest is in great demand for making the best quality of solder.
A son of a dignified Hartford man, although not old in years, has a good bit of age in his brains. The family observe the custom of a silent blessing at the table, and at dinner recently the six-year-old spoke up, "Why don't you say it aloud, pa?" "You can say it aloud if you choose, my son," replied the father, and bowing his head solemnly the little fellow originated this unique grace. "God have mercy on these victuals."

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroil, Mich. $\$ 500,000$ TO INVEST IN BONDS




## CINEMNNG ROOT.

## PEOK BROS., Whalatele praktit

## I. II. REYNOLDS \& SON, wholesale dealers in

 Building Papers, Carpet Linings, Asphalt Ready Roofing, Tarred Roofing, Felt, Coal Tar, Roofing and Paving Pitch, Resin Asphalt Roof Paints, Mineral Wool for deadening purposes, Asbestos products, car, bridge and roof paints. Elastic roofing Cement, Etc.
## Practical Roderes

In Pell, Composition and Grarel,
Warehouse and Office
Grand Rapids, Mich
MIGHigan Central
"The Niagara Falls Route."


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

Time Table in effect January 29, 1893.

Lv. Grand Rapids at ...6:50 a.m. and 3:25 p. m. return conn Bections equally as

## DETROIT,

JAN. 22,1893
LANSING \& NORTHERN $R$. $R$.

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## ETURNING FROM DETROIT.

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to lowell via lowell \& hastings r. r. v. Grand Rapids........ $7: 10 \mathrm{am} 1: 25 \mathrm{pm} 5: 40 \mathrm{pm}$
r. from Lowell.......12:55pm $5: 25 \mathrm{pm}$ THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
Parlor Cars on all trains between Grand Rap-
ids and Detroit. Parlor cars to Saginaw on mornids and Detroit. Parlor cars to Saginaw on mo
ing train. ing train. ay. Other trains week days only.
GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Ag't.

Grand Raplds \& Indiana.
Schedule in effect January 29, 1893


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


## going to chicago.

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { LV.GR'D RAPIDS......8:50am } & 1: 25 \mathrm{pm} \\ \text { Ar. CHICAGO }\end{array}$ RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

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$11: 35 \mathrm{pm}$



 through car service. Wagner Parlor Cars Leave Grand Rapids 1:25
pm, leave Chicago 5:25 $\mathrm{p} m$.
Wagner Sleepers-L Wagner Sleepers-Leave Grand Rapids *11:35
pm; leave Chicago *11:15 p m. phreaveir car for Manistee 5:35 m .
FEvery day. other trains week days only.
DETROIT, GRAND H
Depot corner Leonard St. and Plainfield Av9.

| Trains Leave | +No. | +No. 16 | +No. | *No. 8 e |
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| Pontiac... |  | 边 |  |  |
| Detroit. | 11 50am | 405 pm / | ${ }_{925 \mathrm{pm}}$ | 7 00am |



Fresh Capital in the Shoe Business.
Geo. H. Reeder \& Co. have merged their wholesale boot and shoe business into a stock company under the style of the Reeder Bros. Shoe Co. The capital stock of the corporation is $\$ 50,000$, fully paid in, divided among nine stockholders in the following amounts:
Geo. H Reeder
$.820,000$
8500
Charles E. Oln
J. P. Reeder.

Milton keeder....
Heman G. Barlow
Edward Frick
Clay H. Hollist
James M. Barnett Geo. H. Reeder, J. P Reeder, Mitton Reeder, Wm. Judson, Chas. E. Olney and Clay H. Hollister. The officers are as follows:

President-Wm. Judson.
Vice-President-Clay H. Hollister.
Secretary and Treasurer - Geo. H. Reeder

The change in ownership involves no change in the office and traveling force of the house, nor in the general policy which has been pursued by the house in the past. The general management of the business will devolve upon Mr. Geo. H. Reeder, the same as in the past, which is a sufficient guarantee that the reputation established by the house for progressiveness and fair dealing will be in no way diminished.

Good Words Unsolicited.
R. A. Watters, general dealer, Laingsburg: "Enclosed find renewal for your valuable paper. Could not do without it."
W. S. Johnson \& Co., shoe manufacturers, Putnam, Conn.: "Please send me your paper for one year, I have noticed several well written articles in other papers copied from yours. Think you have many good business ideas." G. Hírshberg, general dealer, Bailey: "Be sure and continue sending me The Tradebman, as 1 cannot do business without it."
W. H. Porter, grocer. Jackson: "I am sorry that your paper is not taken by every grocer in this city as I belleve that it is worth many times its price to any business man. I see in stores where it is taken that, as a rule, the copies are filed convenient for reference; therefore they must be useful."
Parke Mathewson, state agent B. T. Babbitt, Detroit: "With this please find renewal for the Michigan Tadesman for the coming year. I think you are giving excellent value to your subscribers-more than scripture measure. I am much pleased to learn that the retail grocers of your city are so well organized. I wish them large success. If you will advise me of some meeting when they will not be overburdened with special work, I should like to bring a few words to them that have been waiting for them to get into a receptive mood."
J. H. Hamilton, flour and feed, St. Charles: "Please find enclosed 81 to pay an annual subscription to your valuable journal. I consider it one of the best invesiments I can make."

## A Handsome Wagon.

Belknap, Baker \& Co. have just furnished the Banner Chemical Works with one of the handsomest delivery wagons ever seen in Western Michigan. Indeed, for beauty of finish and elegance of design, it challenges comparison with anything of the kind in the State. The material used in the lettering was pure gold leaf, while the lettering itself is in beautiful proportion and almost perfect in execution. The inside is divided into compartments. It is well and strongly made, though not heavy even in appearance. The gearing is painted a primrose yellow, artistically striped with Brewster green body, and sage green and lake panels. It will be used as a delivery wagon, and will be seen in this city and circumjacent towns. It reflects great credit upon the builders, the Milburn Wagon Co., of Toledo, Ohio, and upon the enterprise of Mr. Theo. Kemink, for
whom it was built. Belknap, Baker \& Co. are in a position to furnish a similar or any kind of a wagon or carriage on short notice and at a reasonable price.

## Creamery in Bankruptey.

The Whitehall creamery, which was erected and equipped several years ago at an expense of several thousand dollars, was sold at sheriff's sale last week for $\$ 700$.

Hoops will help out many little people who want to appear big in society.

## PRODUCE MARKET,

Apples-Have risen slightly, and are likely to go still higher. Russets now bring 82.75 per bbl.; Baldwins, 83 and Spys 83.25 .
Beans-There is no scarcity of beans and the Beans-There is no scarcity of eans and the
demand is good. Figures have not changed, demand is good. Figures have not changed,
however, 81.50 to 81.60 still being paid for counhowever, 81.50 to 81.60 still b
try-picked and held at 82.10 .
try-picked and held at 82.10 .
Butter-Has been very scarce, with considera-Butter-Has been very scarce, with considera-
ble of a raise in prices in consequence. Choice dairy is now bringing 22 to 25 c and held at 28 e ; Creamery 25 c .
Cabbage - Are away off from last week's figures, having dropped to 60 and 75 c .
Cider-13@15c per gallon.
Cranberries-Cape Cods and Jerseys \$3a3.50 per crate. Nearly out of the market.
Eggs-Are down. Buyers pay 14 and 15 c , holding at 16 and 17 c . It is not expected that they will go any lower, at least for some time. Green Stuff-More of a variety and moving Green Stuff-More of a variety and moving
more freely. Lettuce has dropped from 18 to 16 c . Rhubarb has risen to 5 c per lb . Radishes, 40 e per doz. Spinach, 75e per bu. Green onions 40 c per doz. Spinach,
15 c per doz bunches.
15 c per doz bunches.
Honey- St .
Honey-Still unchanged, clover stock bringing
Onio
Onions-Common, 81.15 to 81.20 , holding at 81.40 to 81.45 ; Bermudas, 83 per bu.

Parsnips-40e per bu.
Potatoes-The market is off 5 C from last week's figures, and, if the supply holds will drop still lower. 60 c is the buying price, and held a trifle higher.
Turnips-Are offered freely at 25 c per bu.

The Lancing

## Trodelimare bo.

will open up about April 1, in the City of Lansing, Mich., and would like to correspond with all manufacturers of goods in that line. Address

## F. P. MERRELL,

Ithaca, Mich.

## F. H. WHITE,

Manufacturers' agent and jobber of

## PAPER AND WOODENWARE,

125 Court St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

## THR FAIOORITP CHURN

Has worked its way steadily to the front, and now stands at the head, fully acknowledged to be the very best that is made anywhere.


## Points of Excellence.

It is made of thoroughly seasoned material.
It is finished smooth inside as well as outside.
The iron ring head is strong and not liable to break.
The bails are fastened to the iron ring, where they need to be fastened.
It is simple in construction and convenient to operate. No other churn is so nearly perfect as The Favorite. Don't buy a counterfeit.

## Sizes and Prices:

No. 0-5 gallons, to churn 2 gallons,
No. $1-10$
No. $2-15$
No. 2-15
No. $3-20$


## FOSTERSTRENS



KLLAM 2 ZOO PANT \& OURRALL CO.
221 E. MainaSt., Kalamazoo, Mich. Chicago salesroom with'Silverman \& Opper, Corner Monroe st. and Fifth ave.

Our specialties: Pants from 87.50 to $\$ 36$ per doz.
Warranted not to rip. Shirts from 82.50 to 815
per doz. Spring line now ready. per doz. Spring line now ready. Samples sent
on approval.

Geo. H. Reeder \& Co., ловввs or Boots and Shoes, Felt Boots and Alaska Socks.


## 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.

## BARCUS BROS., <br> MANUFACTURERS OF CIRCULAK <br>  <br> Equalled by few and excelled by none. All our saws are made of the best steel by the mose

 sklliful 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 tor prices and discounts.

MUSKEGON,
MICHIGAN.

We Have

## The Best

Pants, Jackets, Hunting Coats, Rubber Coats, and Caps at prices ranging from 75 c to $\$ 4.50$ per doz.
Ladies' and Men's Straw Hats-our line is complete from a 5 c to a 50 c straw hat.
Outing shirts for men and boys from $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 24$ per doz.
FHST BLACKS IN HOSE IND SOCKS.

## P. sTPKRTFR de sons

## 

 WHOLESALE
## Dry Goods, Carpots and Claaks

We Make a Specialty of Blankets, Quilts and Live Geese Feathers.
Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks. OVERALLS OF OUR OWN MANUFAUTURE.
Voigt, Herpolshimermer \& Co., $\begin{gathered}\text { 48, } \\ \text { Grand } \\ \text { Grand } \\ \text { Rapids. } \\ \text { Ottawa }\end{gathered}$

Craderer Chesests. Glass Corers for Bibuills.


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

OUR new glass covers are by far the handsomest ever offered to the trade. They are made to fit any of our boxes and can be changed from one box to another in a moment. They will save enough goode from flies, dirt and prying fingers in a short time to pay for themselves. Try them and be convinced. Price, 50 cents each.

NEW NOVELTIES.
We call the attention of the trade to the following new novelties:

> CINNAMON BAR.

ORANGE BAR.

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.
THE W. BINGHAM C0., Cleveland, 0. ,


THE YOST MF G. CO.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

If you have any beans and want to sell, we want them, will give you full mar tet price. Send them to us in any bushels daily.
W. T. LAMOREAUX CO., 128, 130 and 132 W. Bridge St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## H. LEONARD \& SONS,

134 to 140 East Fulton St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

"BUCHANAN" ASSORTMENT BOILERS. - IX Tin with copper bottoms, assorted as below. 1/8 doz No. 8, 1X Boilers, @ \$10 doz, $\$ 334$

Total for 8 boilers,


IX COPPER BOTTOM TEA KETTLE.
"Filmore" assortment contains $1 / 2$ doz No. 8 common spout Tea Kettles, (a \$4.38 doz, S2.19.
"Pierce" assortment contains $1 / 2$ doz. No. 9, common spout Tea Kettle, @ $4.69 \mathrm{doz}, \$ 2.35$.


IX COPPER BOTTOM CHICAGO SPOUT "Jackson" assortment contains $1 / 2$ doz No. 8 Chicago spout Tea Kettles, ©4.69 doz, $\$ 2.35$.
"Lincoln" assortment contains $1 / 2$ doz No. 9 Chicago spout Tea Kettles, @ $5.00 \mathrm{doz}, \$ 2.50$.


Favorite Tea Kettle, with flat copper bottom and rim, as shown.
"Tyler" assortment contains $1 / 2 \mathrm{doz}$ copper rim planished Tea Kettles, @ $\$ 6.45 \mathrm{doz}$, $\$ 3.23$.
"Polk" assortment contains $1 / 2$ doz copper rim planished Tea Kettles @ 87.15 doz , 83.58 .

The following are sold in full cases, at the prices named, we carry a complete line of Tin Ware in open stock at bottom prices, which we will be pleased to quote on request.
No charge for boxing or cartage on tinware.


FANCY TIN BOTTOM COFFEE POTS. "Adams" assortment Coffee Pots contains

$\begin{array}{cccc}1 / 2 \mathrm{doz} 4 \mathrm{pt} & " & \because & 1.75 \\ 1 / 2 \cdots 5 \mathrm{pt} & \because & , & 1.90\end{array}$
Sold by the box only.
$\$ 350$


FANCY TIN BOTTOM TEA POTS.
"Washington" assortment Tea Pots contains

Sold by the box only.


COPPER BOWL BOTTOM FANCY COFFEE POTS. "Madison" assortment Coffee Pots.
${ }_{4}^{1}$ doz 3 pt coffee pots, @ 2.15 doz

Sold by the case only.
$\$ 250$


COPPER BOWL BOTTOM FANCY TEA POTS. "Jefferson" assortment Tea Pots.
1/4 doz 3 pt Tea Pots @ 2.15 doz,
$\begin{array}{llllll}1 / 2 & 6 & 4 \mathrm{pt} & " & 2.50 & \text { " } \\ 1 / 4 & \text { " } & 5 \mathrm{pt} & \text { ". } & 2.85 & \end{array}$
Sold by the can only.


This is the only cooker made that you can replace the earthen food jar without buying a new outfit complete, a simple steel spring band with handle attached hold the jar securely, and also allows the jar to be easily removed, which can be replaced at a small expense from us in case it should get broken. $\left.\begin{array}{l}1 \text { only No. } 52 \\ 2 \text { only No. } 53\end{array}\right)$
2 only No. 54 . Net per case, $\$ 4.24$
No charge for box if ordered by the case.
"MONROE" ASSORTMENT COVERED PAILS. 1 doz 1 qt covered pails,
1 ". 2 qt

Sold by the box only.
"Johnson" assortment covered pail,
1 gross 2 qt covered pails

