# Michigan <br>  

 Tradesman.Candy Candy Candy

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Oranges.
THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

## Grain Bags. <br> Burlap in $6 \frac{1}{2}$ and 5 oz . Wadding. <br> All Grades in Sacks

From 1 to 20 lbs.

Largest Variety
and can show you the
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quality considered
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## BRUSHES

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Our goods are sold bv all Michtgan Jobbing Houses.
CHAS. A. COYE, Manufacturer of
AWNINGS and TENTS
horse and wagon covers
Jobbers of Oiled Clothing and Cotton Ducks.
Send for Price List. 11 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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 State Agents for the Candee Rubber Co. Hides, Furs, Wool \& Tallow,

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

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## P. STEKETEE \& SONS

## SEEDS!

Everything in Seeds is kept by us-Clover, Timothy, Hungarian, Millet, Red Top, Blue Grass, Seed Corn, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Etc.

If you have Beans to sell, send us samples, stating quantity, and we will try to rade with you.

We will sell Egg Cases and Egg Case Fillers. No. 1 Egg Case, complete(in lots of 10), 35 c each. No. 1 Fillers, 10 sets in a No. 1 Case, $\$ 1.25 . \quad$ No. 2 Fillers, 15 sets in a No 1 Case, $\$ 1.50$.
W. T. LIMMORERUX CO., 128,130 and 132 W. Bridge 8 t., Brand Rapids, Mich.

C̄LOVER, TIMOTHY AND ALL FIELD SEEDS.
EGG CASE FILLER No. 1, Ten sets with case, $\$ 1.35$
26, 28, 30 and 32 Ottawa St., Grand Rapids, Mich.


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 Manufacturers of Show Cases of Ruery Description.

FIRST-CLASS WORK ONLY.
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Eclipse, $\$ 135$ New Mail, 125
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We fully guarantee every one. We want $\Delta$ gents in unoccupied territory at liberal discounts. Write us for a free ticket on a Majestic bicycle which we will give to the holder of the 101 st ticket out of the box at a drawing to be held May 30th, 1893.
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## VOL. X.

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Eyes tested for spectacles free of cost wiht
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 BLANK BOOKS Made to Ordet


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Send for Samples of our new Manifold City Reoeipts, Telegrams Reoeipts,
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## GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1893.

NO. 502

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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.

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Window Shades in the state.
We Hande Goods Made by the National Wall Paper Co.
Our Prices are the Same as Manufacturers.
Send for Samples.
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All the leading styles in fine and medium goods, made from the most select stock.

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Capital, \$300,000.
D. A. Blodgett DIRECTORS.
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W. Bowne. Wm. H. Anderson. Wm. Sears. A. K. Johnson.

HANNAH'S SHOPPINGP EXEDITION
The report started in Blake's store. To disbelieve a report that started in Blake's store was an unheard-of heresy at the Corners. So, astonishing as this was, the Corners received it without a shadow of doubt. It hardly needed to be known that Mrs. Goodrich herself was the authority.
She was down at the store Saturday afternoon as usual to make her weekly purchases. Anson Blake, who never failed, when groceries were purchased, to conduct the customer to the other side of the store to look at the dry goods, and, vice versa, endeavored to lead Mrs. Goodrich over to look at some new winter goods.
Then it came out. With a bit of pardonable pride she let him know that she had no need to look at fall goods in Witham Corners or in Witham Center, either, since "her Hannah was going to the city next week to do their fall shopping; that she, Hannah, had an aunt there who had the whole summer been urging her to come, and that now she was going for a few days."
Mrs. Goodrich shook her large skirt and swept out-figuratively speaking, of course, as her garments always escaped the floor by some inches.
Meeting was hardly over the next day before Hannah was interviewed as to her intended trip, and the ladies who were not present in the morning inter viewed her in the evening on the subject. They were so numerous then and kept her so long that Jerry Downing, waiting patiently for her outside, concluded she had gone out the back door on purpose to cut him, and walked home with another girl. His mother, who had not been on speaking terms with Mrs, Goodrich since that good lady made some remarks on the strength of the butter Mrs. Downing brought to the minister's donation last winter, let Jerry know when he got home of Hannah's intended trip, and suggested that a girl who couldn't buy her winter dress at the Corners, but must go to New York for it, was too fine to be a farmer's wife. Jerry went to bed in despair, while Hannah was crying herself to sleep, wondering how she could have offended him.
The next afternoon, when she came in from her school; Hannah was more than surprised to find Mrs. Downing in the sitting-room with her mother. As the visitor had not been in their house for a year, Hannah was sure that she bore some message from Jerry, and greeted her accordingly, wondering, meanwhile, why her mother looked so grim and knit as furiously as if the whole family were barefooted and suffering.
It was no message from Jerry, however, that brought Mrs. Downing there to-day. The lad was plowing in a distant field, and did not know of his moth er's call.
After her little remark last night about Hannah's city shopping tour, she had thought best to keep this visit a secret from him.
"I was just telling your ma," she be-
gan, when Hannah, flushed and expect ant, was seated, "that I'd been down to Blake's to get my winter dress, and that there wa'n't a thing there I'd put on my back."
"Oh, not a thing!" Hannah assented quickly. "I'm going to New York for our winter things.'
"So I heard, and I was telling your ma that, as long as you were going to town and were going a-shoppin', buying one more dress wouldn't be no more trouble to you."
Buying a whole wardrobe for Jerry's mother would have been a delight!
"Oh, no trouble-a pleasure!" Hannah cried, despite her mother's frown.
"There's that brown merino I got three years ago last fall," Mrs. Downing went on. "The wear l've had out of it just beats all. I've worn it steady wherever I went: I was telling your ma that I didn't know as I could be suited better than to have another just like it. So, if you won't mind getting me ten yards of dark brown merino-say, about eighty cents a yard-or you might go as high as eighty-five-I'd be much obliged, and will do the same by you."
"Don't mention it," cried Hannah, taking out her notebook and adding the small item to the long family list.
"The money'll be all right," added Mrs. Downing.
"Of course it will," Hannah laughed.
"Going to stay long?"
"From Thursday to Monday only. I can't leave my school longer.
"I'll be over, then, Monday night after it."
"Waal, I must say," Mrs. Goodrich burst out, as the door closed after Mrs. Downing, "she's got brass! The idea of her asking you to lug a diess up from the city for her! I didn't give her any encouragement when she spoke to me about it, I can tell you."
"Oh, mother, I wouldn't refuse for the world," Hannah returned. "How could 1 ?"
Tea was over. Mrs. Goodrich was washing the dishes. Hannah was dry ing them, when the kitchen door was unceremoniously opened. A tall, gaunt woman, with a commanding air, as if she were at the head of a disorderly regiment, marched in. It was Mrs. Moore.
'I was down to Mis' Downing's," she began, without a small prelude of a greeting, 'fur a dish $o$ ' tea an' a few minutes' set, an' she was tellin' me that Hannah was goin' to the city this week."
"Yes, on Thursday," Hannah answered. "Will you sit down?"
"I hain't no time fur a set. Mary she's gone over to her grandmother's, and there ain't nobody to hum to get Moore's supper. Mis' Downing was sayin' you was goin' to get her a brown mereener."
'Yes."
"I s'pose it won't be no trouble, as you're buyin', to buy me a black mereener, too, at the same time?"
"None whatever." Hannah's smile was getting hollow.

## "How long be you goin' to stay?" <br> "Till Monday."

" 1 'll be round Monday evenin' with the money. You can get me seventycent stuff, about seven yards."
She departed with as little ceremony as she had entered.
"I told you so-I told you so," said Mrs. Goodrich, as she lighted a candle and went down cellar with the milk. "Ef you do fur one, you'll have to do fur the whole town."
Miss Brown, the dressmaker, dropped in a minute later.
"I heerd only just now that you're goin' to York," she said, as if to apologize for not coming sooner, "and that you're goin' to get some things for Miss Downing."
"Yes, a dress," Hannah returned, while her mother gave a tremendous "Ahem."
"So I heerd. I don't get to York very often myself, and I'm afraid I'm getting a little behind the fashions. It don't pay, you know, for me to get behind," she simpered. Miss Brown was more noted for her simpers than for the correctness of her styles.
Of course not.
"So I made bold to step round and ask you, as you're goin' to the city anyway, an' will be lookin' at the fashions, to just give a look fur me."
"I shall certainly study the fashions well for my own benefit."
"I can't say exactly how many patterns I'd like you to buy me."
"Oh, you want me to buy patterns, do you?"' Hannah asked quickly. She was one of the most obliging girls in the world, but this sort of thing was becoming monotonous.
"As long as you're in the city an' goin' right by the fashion stores, I s'pose it won't be no trouble for you to step in and buy a pattern or so? You can get whatever you think is pretty-some sacks, bodies and skirts, and so on. You can tell better'n I can when you see 'em. You might get about five dollars' worth. I think it'll pay you. I'll let you have the money when you know how it is, or I'll sew it out."
While Hannah was silently making a note of this Mrs. Dobbs, their next neighbor, came in.
"Pretty neighbors you are," was her greeting. "Pretty neighbors! 'Melie, she just come from the store. 'Ma,' sez she, 'what do you think? Hannah Goodrich is goin' to the city a-Thursday ashoppin', an' is goin' to get Mis' Downing a dress. I wonder if she wouldn't buy me a felt hat. I'm sick an' tired o' Miss Miller's hats!' 'Of course she would,' sez I. 'A pretty neighbor she'd be if she wouldn't.'"
"Why, certainly," said Hannah, trying to call up a smile. It was only the ghost of one that responded, however. "What kind of a hat will Amelia want?"
"She's goin' to leave that to your judgment. Somethin' pretty and dressy and stylish, and that'll be becomin' to you."
Hannah was dark, with delicate features and very pretty. Amelia was light, with coarse features and homely.
"She's willin' to go as high as $\$ 5$," Mrs. Dobbs went on. "Still, if you don't have to spend so much she'll be tickled. Lookin' around a leetle and not taking the fust thing that's offered, you kin sometimes save as much as fifty cents."
The school where Hannah vainly strove each day to make the Witham youth
learned was some distance from her home, and she took her luncheon with her. She had just settled down to it the next noon, when a delicate, witheredlooking, long-ago-comely woman entered the room.
Hannah greeted her with unfailing politeness, hoping against hope that she had not heard of the intended trip.
Mrs. Guion would not sit down. She had run over only for a moment. She had just heard that morning that Miss Goodrich was going on Thursday to the city and wanted to know if she would be willing to do the least bit of an errand there. Would she be so kind?

Of course, Hannah could not say no, and Mrs. Guion chose to consider her embarrassed silence an assent, and took from a bag three pieces of silk-blue, yellow, and green, all peculiar shades. Would Miss Goodrich be so kind as to match them in zephyrs? She had vainly tried here and in adjacent towns to do so, but then you never could do anything outside of the city, and you could get everything there. Would Miss Goodrich be so kind as to get a half pound of each?
The very small item of matching three peculiar shades of silk was added to Hannah's list.
She was sewing that evening when Mrs. Clark, the physician's wife, came in. This lady was well off, dressy, but economical and very fussy. All Witham knew that she was hard to please. She would not burden Miss Goodrich for anything, she began, if she could possibly find time to go herself to the city, or if she could get what she wanted in Witham.
She had a piece of brown plaid which she would like matched; would Miss Goodrich be so kind as to get the same quality exactly and the same pattern? See? There was that fine stripe-did she notice that? It was bought three years ago-Mrs. Clark did not remember now whether it was in New York or Philadelphia; she had paid a dollar a yard for it, and she would like six yards more.
Mrs. Green from the Corners, Mrs. Drake from the Center, Mrs. Williams from North Witham, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Cole, one after the other, were ushered into the sitting-room and begged to have a piece of goods matched or something big or little bought in the eity. They all knew it would be no trouble for her as long as she was buying for herself, and not one offered to advance the money for the purchase.

After supper on Wednesday evening Hannah wrote out her list in full, She was studying it, a little amazed and very much vexed, when her mother entered.
"Ma, I've been counting up," she said. "Waal!"
"The things I am requested by the neighbors to buy amount, at a rough guess, to $\$ 180$. They would easily fill three trunks, and the work of hunting for them would occupy me at least four days. Not one has offered me a cent in advance or the money to pay expressage. I have just $\$ 80$ and two days to spend in the city."
"I told you so-I told you so."
"What could I do? I should have offended every one of them if I had put the case to them as it is."
"Waal, what air you golug to do? You're in for it, you see."
"I'm not going-that's what I'll do about it. We'll buy our winter dresses at Blake's, as the rest of Witham will for all me. The next time I make up my mind to go to New York not a soul in Witham will know it till I am gone, if you please, ma."
Mrs. Goodrich did please. When Hannah went early the next spring, even Mrs. Downing was not told till the last moment, and then it was because Hannah changed her name to Downing the day she went, and was as pleased as before, of course, to undertake any commissions for Jerry's mother.

Frank Stowell.
The poorest man in the world is he whose great wealth has been gained by work that has destroyed all his capacity for enjoyment.

Unlike the Dutch Process
 preparation of W. Paker \& Co's Breakfast Cocoa,

## which is absolutely pure

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

## W. BAKER \& CO.. Dorchester, Mass.

How to Keep a Store. By Samuel H. Terry
written from the experience band observation of wn old merchant. It treats of Selection of Busi ness, Location. Buying, Seling, Credit, Adver. tising, Account Keeping, Partnershlps, etc.
great interest to every one in trade. $\$ \mathbf{1} .50$. THE TRADESMAN CO., Ag'ts. Grand Rapids, Mich

Do You want a Cut of your STORE
For use on Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Cards, Etc.?


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

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Established 1868.

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 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Building Papers, Carpet Linings,Asbestos Sheathing - 4 Asphalt Ready Roofing, Asphalt Roof Paints, Resin, Coal Tar, Roofing and Paving Pitch, Tarred Felt, Mineral Wool Elastic Roofing Cement, Car, Bridge and Roof Paints, and 0ils.

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may attack but cannot overcome those protecten
bv frequent use of


## CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER.

It destroys the microbes lodged on the mucous
membranes and arrests progress of the disease. membranes and arrests progress of the disease. Unequalled for COLDS, SORE THBOAT, C The first inhalations stop sneezing, snuffin coughing and headache. Continued use completes the cure. Sold by all druggists 50 cents. tered mair
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REEDER BROS. SHOE CO., Boots and Shoos,
Felt Boots and Alaska Socks. State Agents for


THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.
The Anti-Trust Act, passed by Congress in 1890 , is by far the most important law placed upon the statute books for some years. It is designed to protect the country against combinations and trusts formed for the purpose of destroying competition, limiting production, or in any way or to any extent hindering free commercial intercourse between the various states or with foreign nations. The first section provides that
Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such con-
tract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and on conviction thereof misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, ing $\$ 5,00$ punished by a fine not exceeding $\$ 5,000$, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punish-
ments, in the discretion of the court ments, in the discretion of the court.
It will be seen at a glance that the above section is susceptible of very wide application. It has been successfully applied to the Standard Oil Trust, which was forced to reorganize as a joint stock company; the Sugar Trust, which was dissolved and driven out of existence; the Jellico Mountain Coal and Coke Trust, which was likewise forced to suspend operations as a trust. Other combinations were indicted under the law, but escaped, some through defective complaints, and others because of insufficient evidence. The latest case is the outgrowth of the organization of the Harrow Trust, otherwise known as the National Harrow Company. It is peeuliar in that suit is brought, not against the Trust, but against hardware dealers who have entered into agreement to purchase exclusively from the Trust. The outcome will be awaited with interest, as it opens up an entirely new phase of the question.
Viewed in the light of the decisions in the cases mentioned, there can be no question as to the practical utility and beneficence of the law, for it is a defense, not only against trusts and combinations as ordinarily understood, but also against labor organizations and even individuals who attempt to restrain, or whose acts result in a "restraint of trade or commerce." In many instances where labor organizations attempt to enforce their demands by a strike, they come into direct conflict with the commercial interests of the country. Especially is this true of railroad and dock laborers' strikes. The Anti-Trust Law makes all such strikes illegal, and regards them as conspiracies against the well-being of the state, and punishable as stated in the section above quoted. So Judge Billings, of New Orleans, interpreted the law on this very point, in a decision which for common-sense, fearlessness and legal acumen has seldom been equalled in the history of American jurisprudence.
The second section makes it a penal offense to monopolize or attempt to monopolize "any part of the trade or com merce among the several states or with foreign nations," and reads as follows.
Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $\$ 5,000$, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both
said punishments in the discretion of the court.
The third section applies the provisions of the Act to the Territories and the District of Columbia. The fourth and fifth sections invest the United States Circuit Courts with jurisdiction in the premises, and make it the duty of District Attorneys to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain violations of the law, and also provide for the summoning of parties wherever they may reside.
The sixth section reads as follows:
Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in Section 1 of this Act, and being in the course of transportation from one state to another, or
to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to a foreign country, shal be forfeited
to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.
The seventh section is important and is also given in full:
"Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this Act, may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant residee or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee."
It will be seen that the Act renders any restraint of trade or commerce caused by a strike conducted by a labor organization, unlawful, and makes the organization a conspiracy within the meaning of the statute. Every officer and member of the organization is, therefore, liable to criminal prosecution and punishment; and also liable in damages to three times the amount which may be sustained by any person injured in his business or property. it only remains to be decided what strikes or lockouts are in restraint of commerce or trade. A great many have had that effect, and some have had that deliberate intention. If Judge Billings' interpretation of the law is sustained, it is not easy to see how far the application of the Act may extend.
As to the right of the Government to thus assume control of a business carried on by private individuals, there can be no question. Ours is a government by the people, for the people, and the question is simply whether the people have the same right in the year 1893 to protect themselves against oppression and exactions that they had in 1776 . No one but these oppressors disputed the right then, and what the result of that dispute was everybody knows. It is idle to ask what the outcome of the present dispute will be. But that it may result in a better condition of things, and more harmonious relations between the conflicting parties is the hope of every true American.

Daniel abbott.

## Copy Short.

It very often happens that In making ready for the press There is a corner to be filledAn inch or two, say, more or less. In such a case, with copy short, It's handy just to have about Some fellow who can write a verse, Like this, to fill the column out.
There is never any risk in selling to the merchant whom all the dead-beats in the town pronounce to be the most incompetent business man there.

## THE AGIIR HAND POIATO PLAMTRER.

Simple, Durable, Practical.
Used by Hundreds of Farmers.


As Necessary to Farmers as a Corn Planter.

## Sure to Se11.

(PAT. MAY, 1888.)
Works Perfectly in Clay, Gravel or Sandy Soil, Sod or New Ground. Plants at any and Uniform Depth in Moist Soil.

For Sale by
FLETCHER, JENKS \& C0., FOSTER, mich, STEVENS \& CO.,
Price, $\$ 24$ per Dozen. Liberal Discount to Dealers.

## TELFER SPICE COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Spices and Baking Powder, and Jobbers of Teas, Coffees and Grocers' Sundries.

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GRAND RAPIDS
Purity
Quality.
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Three characteristic feature of our good swhich make them popular and profitable to handle.

WE ARE THE PEOPLE in our line.
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## POTATOES.

We have made the handling of Potatoes a "specialty" for many years a hav a large trade. Can take care of all that can be shipped us. We give the $b$ se vice-sixteen years experience-first-class salesmen.

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

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

## AMONG THE TRADE.

## around the state.

Cadillac-E. Andre succeeds A. H. Sack in the meat business.
Breedsville-B. J. Robertson has sold his general stock to A. Gaynor.
Paynesville-E. J. Keeler sucseeds Keeler Bros. in general trade.
Dansville-J. Curry has purchased the harness stock of G. D. Main.
St. Ignace-J. B. Clark succeeds Clark \& Murray in the meat business.
Gagetown-A. A. McKenzie succeeds Jos. Gage in the furniture business.
East Holland-L. Kolkema has sold his grocery stock to Klaas Dykhuis. Manistee-E. R. Welsh succeeds Welsh \& Parsons in the hardware business. Schooleraft-Neeley \& North succeed North Bros. in the clothing busiuess. Baroda-P. L. Johnson succeeds Carmody \& Johnson in the drug business.
Sault Ste. Marie-W. S. Koyce is succeeded by Royce \& Bacon in the drug business.
Sault Ste. Marie-N. D. Norrish has removed his drug stock from Saginaw to this place.
East Jordan-Dr. Warne has purchased the Calkins drug stock, at Central Lake, and removed it to this place.
St. Ignace-Murray Bros. have purchased the grocery, produce and fruit business of C. S. Carr \&Son.
Hillsdale-Geo. B. Whitnew is succeeded by Morris G. Fowkes in the book, news and stationary business.
Menominee-Guensburg, St. Peter \& Co. have removed their elothing stock from Iron River to this place.
Iron Mountain-Swanson \& Lindstrom, general dealers, have dissolved, John Swanson continuing the business.
Ontonagon-Israel Reinhert has removed his dry goods and boot and shoe stock from Trout Creek to this place.
Gilbert-Andrew Carlson has closed out his lumber business here and gone to Chicago to embark in the grocery business.
Owosso-John Kiefer has opened a meat market at the corner of Stewart and Shiawassee streets, making the third market he conducts in this city.
Pierson-S. E. Bush \& Co. have closed out their grocery stock and gone on the road in the interest of the McCormick harvesters, Mr. Bush as selling agent and Mr. Twitchell to set up machinery. Marquette-Geo. L. Burtis has sold his stock of lumber, about $4,000,000$ feet, to be shipped as soon as navigation opens. About $1,500,000$ feet goes to Chicago parties, the balance going East.
Onota-Schaeffer \& Belknap, who last winter put in a sawmill here to cut hemock, have captured some good orders. One of them is for 800,000 feet of plank for the coal dock of the South Shore Railroad and another for 700,000 feet for the harbor improvements at Grand Marais.
Morley-A. W. Dodge and Henry Strope have formed a copartnership under the style of Dodge \& Strope and will open a new general store here about May 15. They have purchased the general stock of Curtis, Cooper \& Preston, at Grass Lake, and will remove it to this place as a nucleus.
St. Ignace-The Hulbert Land \& Manufacturing Co., to buy and sell land, and manufacture and sell products from wood, etc., has been organized by Wm. D. Hulbert, Francis R. Hulbert, Dia-
matha G. Hulbert, St. Ignace; Katherine G. Hulbert, J. H. P. Hughart, Grand Rapids; George T. Arnold, Mackinac Island. Capital stock, $\mathbf{\$ 5 0 , 0 0 0}$.
Detroit-Lambert \& Lowman have sold their wholesale drug stock to Williams, Davis, Brooks \& Co., Farrand, Williams \& Clark and T. H. Hinchman $\&$ Sons and will hereafter devote their entire attention to the manufacture of
pharmaceutical preparations and perfumes. This leaves but three wholesale drug houses in this market, whereas two years ago there were five houses
competing for the trade of this territory competing for the trade of this territory.
manufacturing matters.
Owosso-Louis F. Burck and Simeon M. Hodgins have formed a copartnership under the style of Burck \& Hodgins and embarked in the manufacture of cigars. Gladstone-The Wolfe Lumber Co., to manufacture and sell lumber, etc., has been organized by A. W. Wolf, agent,
Tilden N. Wolfe, Augustus W. Wolfe and Minnie A. Wolfe. Capital stock, \$12,000.

## Death of Frank L. Kelley.

Frank L. Kelley, traveling representative for Carson, Pirie, Scott \& Co., died
at his family residence at 618 Wealthy avenue at midnight, April 25 , after a long and lingering illness. He was taken sick in January of valvular disease of the heart, resulting from the severe rheumatic attacks to which he had been previously subjected. The heart trouble resulted in afcites, or abdominal dropsy, culminating in ulceration of the stomach
and a general breaking down of the physical system.
The deceased was born in Jackson county, June 6, 1856, subsequently removing with his parents to Lawrence,
Van Buren county, where he remained until about 10 years of age, when he went to Manton and clerked a year for J. E. Thurkow. He then entered the employ of Spring \& Company as traveling representative, remaining there six years. Two years ago he resigned that position
to go on the road for Carson, Pirie, Scott to go on the road for Carson, Pirie, Scott
$\&$ Co., with whom he was identified at the time of his death.
While the deceased was severely hamgered of late years by illness, he was, nevertheless, enabled to make a record for himself as a faithful worker and a loyal employe. Whatever he did was
done with his whole heart, duty to himself and his house being his sole watchword. He was a man of strong attachments and generous impulses, and his loss will be severely felt by a large circle
of friends among the trade he visited and the fraternity to which he belonged. A preliminary funeral was held at the home residence Friday morning under the auspices of Grand Rapids traveling men, conducted by Rev. Dan F. Bradley, the pall bearers being H. S. Robertson,
Hub Baker, Geo. H. Seymour, Chas, S Robinson, Chas. E. Watson and H. Brink. The body was escorted to the depot by all the members of the fraternity who could reach the city in time for to Lawrence for burial. The remains were met at Hartford by a delegation from the Masonic lodge of Hartford, of which the deceased was a member, and the regular funeral at Lawrence on Satday afternoon was conducted under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity.
In the course of his remarks at the pre-
liminary funeral, Rev. Dr. Bradley paid the following tribute to the traveling fraternity:
The nations of Europe keep large standing armies to protect their trade and commerce, but we in America have a large army of men, not standing, but moving incessantly to meet the demands
of trade. This moving army is not reof trade. This moving army is not re-
cruited from the ranks of those who are idle and have nothing else to do, but are among the brightest and most capable men in the land. This develop ment of
our trade through the medium of the our trade through the medium of the
commercial traveler is a remarkable one, and has resulted in great gain to every commercial and business interest. The traveling man has made himself essential
to the business of the country and is not treated now as one who throws himself upon business men, unwelcomely soliciting their interest in his particular line of business, but is welcome in every
city and hamlet in the land. Hotels welcome the traveling man, and the railroads, as well as the business men, are glad to see him coming, as their prosperity depends upon his regular visits. abroad, but he is welcome at home, and and it is a matter of great satisfaction that the traveling men are men of homes, men who love their homes, and who, as the week draws to an end, look forgladly welcomed. This leads to the reflection that they are men of charaster, and, especially in these later times, are developing in all the manly traits of generosity and charity, of geniality and
integrity, so that they have the honor integrity, so that they have the honor
and respect of their houses and the community in which they live.
I am lead to speak in this way of the traveling men because our friend Kelley was a typical traveling man, who loyed his business and served faithfully his house and loved his home, and the tribate of respect to his memory paid by his house, Carson, Pirie, Scott \& Co., of Chicago, and by the traveling men, his brothers, who have gathered here to-day, and all of these friends who have lent their work at the busiest time of the day teem in which he was held. Mr. Kelley has made his last trip and has gone to his long home where, we believe, he is welcomed. But, after all, we are all where we tarry for the night, and by and by we shall bend our way homeward, and let us so live that when the time comes for us to go home, we shall also be welcomed.

The Future State of Superior.
Sumner Wells, of the I. M. Clark Grocery Co., returned recently from a business trip through the Upper Peninsula. He visited, among other places, Marquette, Ishpeming and Negaunee. Mr. Wells states that business is quiet in the Superior country at present, but that the prospects for the season just opening are excellent. The country traversed is known as the "iron region," and iron, "piled mountains high," is seen at the three points named, the product of the winter's work, awaiting the opening of the shipping season. A large portion of the retail trade is in the hands of the mine owners. The soil, being very rocky, is not adapted to agriculture, so that about all of the necessaries of life must be imported from other sections more highly favored in this respect. Wages are high, but so are living expenses, so that a working man is no better off in Ishpeming with 84 a day, than he would be in Grand Rapids with $\$ 2.50$. Mr. Wells thinks, as does almost everyone who has been there, that the possibilities of the Upper Peninsula are unlimited, and that the people of Lower Michigan do themselves an injustice in not cultivating closer social and business relations with their brethren the other side of the Straits.

The Drug Market.
Gum opium is very firm but unchanged.
Morphia is steady.
Quinine is unchanged but firm.
Alcohol has declined 2c and is weak.
Balsam Peru is scarce and has advanced.
Canary seed is weak and low.
Turpentine has declined.
FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.
Advertisements will be inserted under th1s
head for two ents a word the first insertion and
one cent one cent a word for each subsequent insertion. No advertisements taken for less than 25 cents.

## BUSINICSS CHANCES


F
HoR SALE- $\$ 5,000$ STOCK OF BOOTS AND
shoes in good town of 1,500 . Only stock in shoes in good town of 1,500 Only stock in
town. All new goods. I wish to sell, not trade.
Object, ill health. Don't answer unless you
mean business. Address No. 712 care Michigan
Tradesman.


## SITUATIONS WANTED.

W ANTED-A SITUATION AS HARDWARE clerk. Four years experience; best of ref
erence given. Address E. J. Goodrich, Benton
Harbor, Mich.
 IV registered pharmacist with ten years'

experience, and A1 references. Address No. 710 , W ANTED-POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER exceptional references man, with family. Un | exceptonal references furnished and satisfac- |
| :--- |
| tion guaranteed. Address C. E. Weaver, Adrian, |
| Mich. |




 for a good butcher, to make some money. Ad-
dress G. B. Stanley, South Boardman, Mich. 716 TOR SALE-WISHING TO DEVOTE ALL MY
time to the manufacture of medicines, ex time to the manufacture of medicines, ex
tracts, etc., will sell my retail drug stock at a bar-
gain. Stock worth between $\$ 2,00$ and 83,000 Address Theo. Kemink, 83 West Leonard St. 717 TOR SALE-CLEAN GROCERY STOCK, LO-
cated in good residence Iocality, Will in-
voice about 8500 . Will rent or sell building with voice about $\$ 500$. Will rent or sell building with other, business. Address No. 718, care Michigan

Tradesman. T OR RENT-STORE WHERE THERE IS A | I good opening for a druggist. Rent | low. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Enquire at Michigan Tradesman office. | 686 |

SPOT CASH FOR WOOD-SEND FULL PAR-
ticulars as to price and kind of wood. Ad dress M. E. Lapham, 481 East Bridge St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
TOR SALE-CLEAN STOCK OF DRY GOODS, best town in Michigan. Rent low. Stock will nvoice about 82,$500 ;$ will take part cash, balance]
well secured. W,

## GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

Morey Bros. have opened a meat market at 263 Straight street.
D. Stowell has opened a boot and shoe store at 151 West Bridge street.
O. H. Robinson has contracted with the Elliott Button Fastener Co. for a quantity of his bottle washers.
Frederick P. Thome has arranged to open a grocery store at 93 Fremont street. The I. M. Clark Grocer Co. furnishes the stock.
The Elliott Button Fastener Co. has arranged with its Chicago represensative, T. H. Traver, to manage its exhibit at the World's Fair.
D. Aldershof, formerly engaged in the grocery business on Wealthy avenue, has opened a grocery store at Zeeland. The Musselman Grocer Co. furnished the stock.
F. E. Hartwell, grocer at 140 Ellsworth avenue, will remove his stock to the store at the corner of Cherry and East streets, now occupied H. M. Liesveld, the latter removing his stock to the Gauthier store.

The Hester Machinery Co. has sold a 60 horse power engine to Macomber \& Bale, of Lakeview; a 20 horse power engine and boiler to the Vulcan Iron Works; a 20 horse power engine to the Stickley Bros. Co. and a 35 horse power engine to S. E. Parker.

Ezra J. Ware and F. H. Olin have formed a copartnership under the style of Ware \& Olin and engaged in the manufacture of brushes. R. R. Walker, formerly with John L. Whiting \& Son, of Boston, will have charge of the mechanical portion of the business.

## Gripsack Brigade.

Guy P. Smith, traveling representative for the Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co., has purchased a residence on Arthur avenue, between Fulton and Lyon streets.

Geo. W. Turner has gone on the road for J. B. Graves \& Co., wholesale lumber dealers at Benton Harbor, covering the retail trade of Southern Michigan and Indiana.
Rumors are rife to the effect that the trouble in the official ranks of the Knights of the Grip is likely to culminate in the enforced retirement of an officer of that organization.
The late Frank L. Kelley carried $\$ 4,500$ life insurance- $\$ 2,500$ in the Michigan Commercial Travelers' Association and $\$ 2,000$ in the MasonicMutual Benefit Association of Western Michigan.
W. M. Gibbs has severed his connection with the J. M. Bour Co., of Toledo, and taken a position with W. E. Illingsworth, of Buffalo. Mr. Gibbs was in town a couple of days last week in the interest of a real estate deal in Buffalo with which he is connected.
Four Grand Rapids traveling men have gone to their reward since January 1Edward Pike, Henry Burleson, Frank L. Kelley and Edward Menzer. Three were members of the Knights of the Grip and one was affiliated with the Michigan Commercial Travelers' Association.
Mrs. Adele M. Graef, who has spent about a month among the physicians of the city, introducing the pharmaceutical preparations of Reed \& Carnrick, of New York, has completed her work here and gone to other fields. Considering her sex
and the fact that the duties of traveling salesman are new to her, she met with remarkable success. Mrs. Graef impressed all who met her as a woman of tact and judgment and the calling she has chosen to sustain herself is honored by her association therewith.
Wm. Connor, the versatile clothing salesman, writes The Tradesman as follows: "In all my travels, I visit no town where honor and promptness are more practiced than in Grand Rapids (and I may add throughout Michigan) Hence it is always my desire to get back to the State as soon as possible. I think that trade generally has been good this spring. At any rate, I have no occasion for complaint, and I trust that warm weather will soon set in, for I feel sure that we will then see smiling countenances among the retailers. In view of the attractions incident to the World's Fair, I am glad to see that the people, as a rule, believe in encouraging home trade and that they seem determined to buy articles of home consumption of local retailers and confine their visits to Chicago to seeing the sights."

Geo. W. Stowits, traveling representative for the Western Suspender \& Neckwear Co., of Mansfield, Ohio, celebrated the tenth anniversary of his marriage to Miss Jessie Bogardus, at their home at 155 Thomas street, April 20. Regrets from friends out of town were accompanied by tin remembrances. All who were fortunate enough to be able to attend took something in the tin line, and those who were not sent their regrets with the same material. The gifts included nearly everything in that line from a rattle box to a wash boiler. The latter will be found very useful, but George is in a quandry what to do with the former. The invitations were very unique, consisting of the regulation "at home" card neatly fastened by its corners to a tin panel three by four inches in size with rolled edges. Light refreshments were served during the hours of the reception and the table was very prettily trimmed with greens and roses. Mr. and Mrs. Stowits received their guests in a charming manner, and the affair was pronounced one of the pleasantest of its kind of the season.
Sample Case: Among our most welcome exchanges we number the Michigan Tradesman, which reaches us regularly, and as regularly contains good substantial pabulum for the business man. We fully realize the spirit and the occasion which prompted the production of the editorial "It Is no Light Task," which appeared in its issue of March 15 th. We know from experience the difficulties and delays which surround and happen to one who has the selection and compilement of events, ideas and items of interest pertinent to the particular class or profession to whose interest his journal is devoted. Harping on one string often becomes distasteful to the player and tedious to the listener, and it takes a Paganini-like pencil pusher to produce harmonies that will suit both the time and the occasion. But as a hint to our esteemed contemporary we would suggest that in case he desires to stretch another string in his journalistic instrument, there is a good chance in his taking up as a topic the World's Fair Assemblage of Commercial Travelers. That is a string he has so far left untouched, although he promised us months ago he would tune it up to concert pitch.

Edward Menzer, traveling representative for Wm. Barker, of Troy, N. Y., died at Anderson, Ind., April 28, and was buried from the family residence in this city, May 1. Deceased was born Aug. 14, 1859, at Goodrich, Genesee county, where his boyhood was spent and where he received his early education. He subsequently attended the high school at Flint, clerking nights, mornings and Saturdays in Browning's furnishing goods store. On completing his education, he entered the employ of a furnishing goods house in East Saginaw, afterward removing to Chicago, where he worked as cleris in several similar establishments. About nine years ago he engaged with Wm. Barker, the Troy collar and cuff manufacturer, working the Chicago ciliy trade for about three years, when he went on the road, covering the trade of Michigan and Indiana and a portion of Minnesota and Wisconsin. About four weeks ago he was stricken with typhoid-pneumonia at Anderson, Ind., and his employer promptly sent one of his traveling representatives, Chas. Wilner, and a skilled nurse to attend him in his illness. He was so much better at the end of a week that Mr. Wilner resumed his regular route, returning to Anderson a few hours too late to meet his friend alive. Mr. Wilner accompanied the body to this city, where it was met at the train by a delegation of traveling men Saturday evening, and escorted to the family residence at 117 East street. The funeral was held on Monday afternoon, Rev. Chas. Fluhrer officiating and Geo. F. Owen, J. A. Gonzalez, Jas. B. McInnes, Eben N. Thorn, Jos. H. Roseman and Arthur Fowle acting as pall bearers. The interment was made in Valley City cemetery. Deceased was married in this city June 25, 1890, to Miss Addie Ernst, who survives him, as well as a bright lad of 18 months, who was their only child. Mr. Menzer was a man of excellent character and made friends wherever he went, although he was not widely acquainted in this city, owing to the long trips he took away from home. Deceased was a member of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, and carried $\$ 1,000$ insurance in the National Union.
Sugar-Edgar \& Son summarize the situation as follows: Refined sugars advanced $1-16 \mathrm{c}$ on nearly": all "hards" and on Columbla $A$ and Windsor $A$ early in the week and on Friday every grade of refined was advanced $1 / 6 \mathrm{c}$., with indications of still higher prices in the near future. Refiners apparently do not care to advance prices too fast and the parity of refined sugar is still $1-16 @ 1-8 \mathrm{c}$ below the present raw basis; any further advance, therefore, in raws, must be followed by an upward movement in refined. There are no new features in the situation, the advances noted being the natural outgrowth of the strong position of the raw market. There is a good and increasing demand, and it daily becomes apparent that many dealers who bought liberally on the first advances have sold out their surplus, and now prefer "sorting up," to buying largely at present prices; we therefore look for a steady increase in the volume of business as the season advances. We have now entered the period of larger consumption, strawberries already being abundant and remarkably cheap for so early in the seas on. Altogether, the position is such as inspires confidence, and we can safel
friends to carry full stocks.
"The Proof of the Pudding is Asking for More."

SMOKERS ONCE SMOKERS ALWAYS OF THE CELEBRATED

## Ben - Hur,

The great 10c Cigar, and
Record Breaker,
The Great 5e Cigar.

Made on Honor. Sold on Merit First-Class Dealers Everywhere.

## GEO. MOEBS \& C'O. MANUFACTURERS, DETROIT. <br> MICHIGAN <br>  <br> Organized 1881.

 DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
## THE WAYNE SELP-MEHSURINE Oil Tank $=$



Manufactured only by the
WAYNE OIL TANK CO.,

## Fort Wayne, Ind.

Important to Commercial Travelers and Merchants.
The American Casualty Insurance and Securi-
Co., of Baltimore City, Maryland ty Co., of Baltimore City, Maryland, sells the most liberal accident policy issued in the United
States, furnishing more absolute protection than any other. Its policy is a short, plain business any otract, free from all objectionable clauses and conditions. In 1892 it paid losses to policy holders and their beneficiaries amounting to 81,103 ,
964, and had $82,607,675$ in assets Jan. 1,1893 . The premium to merchants not handling goods and commercial travelers is 84 for each 81,000 in surance with 85 per week indemnity during dis
ability, not exceeding 52 weeks, and pays oneability, not exceeding 52 weeks, and pays oneone foot, as paid by most other companies.
Telephone No. 1,003 , for best policy issued, or Telephone No. 1,003, for best policy issued, or
address W. R. FREEMAN, Agent, 373 Crescen address W. R. FREEMAN, A
avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Coming Thread War.
From Retanler and Jobber.
The slogan has sounded, and we may Thortly expect to see the fiery Scots of the thread trade rush into the oray which,
sooth to tell, has been provoked by the belligerent policy of the English rivals belligerent policy of the English rivals
of Paisley, says a foreign exchange. For many years certain firms on the English side of the border have, by their action,
invited the Scotch thread lords to "tread invited the Scotch thread lords to "tread has been trailed so invitingly before the eyes of the Paisley folk that there is now a prospect of the challenge being accepted. The gage of battle once taken up, the thread trade may expect to enter upon an era of diminished profits and re duced dividends. Paisley finds that the policy of treating its English opponents with silent contempt does not pay, and we are in for a war of rates. Whether Chadwick's or Lees' or Raworth's or others have been the prime movers in this policy of treading on the lion's tail, is not for us to say; but the lion has Coats, speaking at the meeting of J. \& P. Coats, held recently, stated that the firm had not so far considered it politic to by partial reductions only; but the ag gressive policy-of one company in par-ticular-would compel them to abandon their present reserve and that possibly their present reser and before very long. Mir. Coats was quite satisfied that the company was in an exceptionally strong position as regards cost of production, elfcient and economits goods are held by the consumer; and its goods are held by the consumer; and garding the ultimate outcome of such a struggle as the competitors referred to, judging from the great provocation given, were evidently desirous of bringing about. English makers are determined not to let Paisley have thngs its own way; and Paisley, having Igotten into the habit of regarding itself as the supreme arbiter in all matters concerning the thread business, is getting angry. Since the sounding of the above slogan a spirit of peace has been developed among the thread men which is a harbinger of that happy time when the lion shall lie down with the lamb and shall have no craving at all for mutton. The manufacturers have a good business, and it is sure to continue if there is no spirit of fight developed.
The Value of an Attractive Package. The next thing to a good name is a good appearance. It is doubtful, inond place to appearance. At all events, it is very frequently made to do service in default of a good name, and often in default of a good name, and often with success. The part that attractive labels play in trade is an important one. Manufacturers recognize this to a very great extent, and usually mark their package with wrappers that appeal strongly to one's sense of beauty. The demand for any given class of goods may have its fundamental basis on another sense entirely, yet the sight is sought to be captivated, as it is well known to be an important selecting influence. The relation between taste and sight is close and made the most of. Hence, manufacturers of edibles put up in packages, rarely neglect to dress up the exterior with a captivating label. Our canners go in for handsome labels, and the development of labels in this country has made quite satisfactory progress in the main, though there is still room for improvement. Some very appetizing designs are embodied in labels now in use, while others are defective in this quality. The canner should take a leaf out of the variety show manager's book. The latter advertises by means of pictures that are suggestive in a certain way; they are objectionable, to be sure, but they suggest feelings that are the basis on which gest feelings are maintained. The such concerns are maintaised. The canner ought to aim to have pictorial labels as seductive to the appetite, labels that suggest a longing to eat of the conseem tempting, succulent, toothsome, and mouth-watering, if labels are made the most of. Thus they will promote business, and the grocer, as well as the canner, will appreciate the
effect of art in labels.

## Dry Goods Price Current.



 House


## Peerless, white. ${ }^{\text {a }}$.... Integrity

Integrity....

Coraline... Sehllitng's.:
Davis Waists.
Grand Bald
Armory.

## Androscogg

 Brunswick. .......Allen turkey $\qquad$ Atlants, D...
Boot.........
Cuifon,
K.

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## ATLAS SOAP

Is Manufactured only by
HENRY PASSOLT, Saginaw, Mich.

For general laundry and family washing purposes.
Only brand of first-class laundry soap manufactured in the Saginaw Valley.

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

We are state agents for the

## Pbople's Typewriter.

Retail price, $\$ 20$ each. Agents wanted in every town in the state.

EATON, LYON \& CO. Booksellers and Stationeres,

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

## The Business Man's Creed.

## From the New York Herald.

The average clergyman and the average business man have very different views of what is necessary in order to get to heaven. The secular mind, disciplined and trained by practical experiences, underestimates the theological dogmas which the church deems so important. The church responds by appraising the qualities which underlie all commercial transactions at something less than their intrinsic value.
Business and religion are not en rapport, don't pull together, are not on intimate terms, and haven't entire confidence in each other. The business man spends his time in trying to make money and the pulpit tells him every Sunday that money-making imperils his soul. So religion and business bow to each other with polite courtesy, maintain an outnever attitude of mutual respect but never go arm in ar
or down the street
While the man of affairs is tugging to draw his loaded sled up hill, the minister remarks that this world ought not to occupy his attention. The reply is that he has boys to send to college, girls to fit for a position in life and a family to support. Whether or no money is the root of all evil, he and his loved ones will have a rough time unless he gets some of it. There is an element of sarcasm in who denounces money making requires a large salary to meet his personal and domestic wants. You have, therefore, this curious anomaly-that the chureh was built with money, that it is maintained by money, that the occupant of the pulpit is constantly calling for money to support charities and missions, and yet the preacher warns the givers of these gifts not to devote their years to making money, because it can't be carried into the next world.
Hence it happens that the church has a creed which the merchant regards as of minor importance and the merchant upon with more or less of disfavor. What the former is has been made known by the various conventions where heresy has been discussed; what the latter is may be told in a very few words. If you were to ask a thoughtful business man what he thinks necessary to salvation he would tell you in a trice as follows:
First, commercial integrity. It is the First, commercial integrity. It is the
rankest kind of heterodoxy to berankest kind of heterodoxy to be-
lieve that trickery in the acquilieve that trickery in the acqui-
sition wealth will pay in the long run. The man who grabs at every thing will probably be buried by contributions. There is such a thing as a
business conscience, and it is possible to business conscience, and it is possible to
conduct business on the principles which conscience lays down. Thievery is not a short cut to success, neither is it neces sary that someone should be made poor in order that you may become rich. The strongest firms are those in which the business world has confidence, and wh ose word is the equivalent of a bond. Commercial deviltry ruins your credit, and if you keep it up for twenty years you will be poorer than when you started. There is nothing so much to be prized as sterling honesty in your various transactions, and if the goods you ship are not like the sample you may think yourself smart, but you are a fool. The best kind of religion is that which makes you a square man and then keeps you square. Second, a recognition of your duties to your fellows. If you have something you ought to give something. There are many institutions-such as charities, hospitals, retreats, asylums-which the State cannot be reasonably asked to support. They are absolutely necessary in must depend upon the generosity of the rich. If fate or good fortune has singled you out and given you much instead of little you are under certain serious obligations to those whom the Masker spoke of as your "neighbors." The welfare of society depends partly on you, and, if you are niggardly, suffering will be increased, because it will not be allayed. Riches and duties run side by side in double harness. The man who is rich signed to the stocks to be jeered at and
pelted. The man who has money and gives it is the ideal citizen, the thorgives ithodox citizen, whose creed is true blue.
There are other details which we might mention, but if you start out with the determination to be rich, honest and charitable, you will have all you can attend to for some time to come. With these qualities of character forged in the hot fires of competition and shaped by the hammer of persistent struggle, you need have no fear of what may happen in the next world. There isn't an honest man in hell and there isn't a sneak thief
in heaven. Those two facts form the in heaven. Those two facts form the
basis of ethical philosophy. If you will basis of ethical philosophy. If you will you govern yourself accordingly, you will keep right to the end.
That is the business man's creed, and it is worth thinking about.

Rabbits' Feet in Demand.
It is reported that a firm in Raleigh, N. C., which makes a specialty of dealng in rabbit skins and handles large quantities of them, has received from some Northern house an order for 100,000 rabbits' feet-hind feet preferred. This is supposed to indicate that some enterprising genius is preparing to spring the lucky rabbit foot on the country, probably in some wa, taking advantage of the presentation of a rabbit's foot to Vice-President Stevenson while he was canvassing North Carolina last fall. Probably a good many people may be ooled into buying these feet, who knowerstition. Those who are acquainted with it are not likely to take any of these 000,00 feet however nicely mounted Any negro can tell them that the only Any negro can tell them that the only
rabbit foot that gives good luck is the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit, killed at miknight in the dark of the moon.

## When You Get Tired

Buying rubbish, send for our catalogue of win
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enquiries will have prompt attention. This bank pay $\frac{\begin{array}{c}\text { a per cent. on deposits, compounded semi-annually. } \\ \text { s. D.ELWOOD. Treasurer. }\end{array}}{\text { HATGH GHIGKENS BY STEAMA }}$


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First Quality, 8.

## Rallroad Garden.

Stove.
Carrlage new list
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KNOBB-New List.
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## NAILS

Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire.
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## Michigan Tradesman

## Best Interests of Business Men. <br> Published at <br> 100 Louis St., Grand Rapids,

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TRADESMAN COMPANY.
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ease say that you saw their advertisement in The Michigan Tradesman.
E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1893.

## WEATHER PROPHECIES.

There is scarcely any sort of propheey that would possess as much economic value to the human race as that which would give beforehand a true knowledge of the weather. The Biblical story of Joseph, who interpreted Pharaoh's dream about the seven fat cattle which were succeeded by seven lean cattle to be a prediction of seven years of good crops, to be followed by seven years of drought and famine in Egypt, presents an interesting picture of the importance of knowing in advance the nature of the seasons and the character of the weather which is to come.
The great value of being able to secure accurate foreknowledge of the weather has induced the chief nations of the earth to undertake under governmental authority the study of fweather phenomena and climatic laws. At the head of this branch of physical investigation stands the Government of the United States. By means of observation stations in every part of the country, connected by electric wire with the central office at Washington, it has become possible to discover important atmospheric phenomena as soon as they occur in any quarter of the country and to trace their progress and development from day to day, and to predict with much accuracy the general movement of meteoric forces. This weather service is extremely valuable as far as it has progressed, and many interesting additions have been made to the stock of weather science, but it has been impossible to make any reasonable forecasts of the seasons long in advance of their appearing. If this could be done, then weather science would be perfect, indeed.

It is not strange that the importance of the subject has produced a plentiful crop of weather prophets. There is scarcely a locality that does not have its weather-wise man. Sometimes he works by the goosebone, sometimes he bases his forecasts from the behavior of the groundhog, or he founds his science on matters more occult and abstruse. Then there are others more pretentious, whe work out their weather lore from the influence of the heavenly bodies, such as sun spots and planetary positions, while
there are still others who do not condescend to make known the mysterious sources of their alleged revelations.

Notwithstanding the timely caution given the Toronto Merchant a couple of weeks ago, that journal still proceeds on the assumption that Canadian merchants must fight the Patrons of Industry. Such a position is wrong in point of both policy and principle. No organization thrives so much on opposition as the Patrons of Industry, and no organization dies so quickly and quietly where the movement is utterly ignored by the mercantile classes. In some localities in this State the merchants foolishly formed offensive alliances to prevent unjust encroachments on their trade. A knowledge of such action-and, somehow or
other, the action always reached the ears of the persons against which it was aimed-invariably made matters worse by creating an impression that the unification of the trade was due to mercenary motives. On the contrary, those localities where the merchants ignored the movement, without indulging in harsh ness of statement or bitterness of denunciation, were soon rid of the pestiferous ideas inculcated by the venal and unscrupulous organizers of the order.
The statistical position of sugar is now really stronger than it, has been for years. Prices in all the primary markets are relatively higher than in the United States, yet this country must for the next six months be the principal purchaser in the world's markets. The Cuban crop, which is the main source of supply for the United States, is now admitted to be at least 18 per cent. short of last year. while the other West India crops are expected to fall short at least 10 per cent. The high figures which Java cane sugar has reached in London indicate that supplies of cane sugar other than West Indian are not promising, while, with respect to beet sugar, not only is the stock much below last year, but the prospeet for the next crop is by no means flattering. The weather on the continent of Europe has been very unfavorable, too cold in the north, and too dry in the south, so that not only is a very late crop a certainty, but the influence of the poor start on the size of the yield is bound to be considerable.
The Chicago coffee importers are very much incensed with one W. R. Garrison, who is in charge of the Japanese exhibit at the World's Fair. Mr. Garrison has been saying that it is next to impossible to get real Java coffee in this country. He asserted that all the Java coffee in the United States was bought in Holland or England, and was seriously adulterated before it saw our shores. The Chicago coffee men say that the statement is false and malicious; that they import large quantities of coffee direct from Java and Sumatra, often buying whole plantations direct through their agents. Some of their coffees from Sumatra and Celebes, they say, would be considered adulterated if Java coffee were mixed with them. Michigan dealers will corroborate The Tradesman's statement that if there is any adulterating to be done, Chicago men are equal to the occasion.
The Tradesman regrets the necessity of speaking so hashly of one of its subscribers at Chase, but the failure lgoks on the face of it as though it deserved
heroic treatment, and it is to be hoped that the wholesale dealers who are interested in the fiasco will sift the matter thoroughly and deal out justice with an impartial hand, in case it is found that a gigantic steal has been undertaken,

## The Hardware Market.

The trade for the past week has been interfered with, owing to the disagreeable weather, but dealers, as a rule, have very little fault to find.
Wire Nails-The market remains firm at the prices named last week. The manufacturers held a meeting last week and, while a number were in favor of advancing prices, the majority were not, so no change was made. The mills all reported plenty to do, but did not think an advance advisable as yet. Whether they will be able to do it later on is a question. There is no doubt there is a loss at even the present price, but the capacity to produce is so great, it may be impossible to advance them much more. The present quotations are $\$ 1.60$ at the mill and $\$ 1.80 @ \$ 1.90$ from stock.
Cut Nails-The demand is limited but the price is stationery. The new card of advances seems to work satisfactory and with $\$ 1.50$ rate for 60 d nails, it makes that size 30c less than bar iron. It is quite evident something is wrong somewhere.
Sash and Doors-Manufacturers report a large demand for this product, and great difficulty in securing dry stock to make up. A discount of 40 and 10 per cent. in doors and 60 per cent. in sash now seems to be the extreme price.
Glass-The market is firm, with some talk of a change in the list. If this is done it will mean an advance. Eighty and 5 per cent. by the box and 75 and 10 by the light are the bottom quotations in lots of less than 100 boxes.
Bark Spuds-As the time is near at hand for peeling bark, a brisk inquiry is being made for bark spuds. We quote L. \& J. White's at $\$ 12$ per doz.

Poultry Netting-The demand this
year is larger than ever and dealers find it difficult to keep up with orders. The present price is 60 c for 100 feet in full rolls and 75 c when cut is quoted.
Wire Cloth-The condition of the wire cloth markets is deplorable. The trouble is but few have apy stocks. Where it has all gone nobody seems to know. A large Chicago jobber offered a manufacturer $\$ 1.50$ for three carloads, but could not get any, as they were already oversold. The recent burning of the Clinton Wire Works will also cause a large shortage, as they were very large manufacturers. One dollar and seventy five cents to $\$ 2$ is being asked in some markets, but at present $\$ 1.50 @ \$ 1.60$ is the price quoted in this market.
Barbed Wire-The demand keeps up and manufactures have not yet caught up with their orders. Two dollars and forty cents for painted, $\$ 2.80$ for galvanized is still held firm.

## Purely Personal.

Thos. S. and W. L. Freeman, were called to Freeman, Ont., last week, by the death of their father.
D. B. Miller, grocer at 300 Weft Fulton street, died April 22 from the effects of dropsy. The funeral was held on the 25th.
C. L. Bennett, formerly manager of the Converse store, at Newaygo, has taken a position with Pearson Bros., at | Fremont.

Kate Van Kirk, of Bloomingdale, who conducted a millinery store at Martin for several seasons, died a few days ago as the result of an abscess in the head.
Ed. Wagner has gone to Cleveland to take a position with the Fermentum Compressed Yeast. This makes six Grand Rapids men this company has located in other fields.
Ed. H. Luce, general dealer at Berlamont, who has been confined to his room for four months by pneumonia and a succession of relapses therefrom, is able to be about again.
Jno. Galster, general dealer at Boyne Falls, was in town last week on his way home from Goshen, Ind., where he spent several days with friends. His health was greatly improved by his brief respite from business cares.
Geo. H. Myhan, the South Haven tanner, was in town three days last week, being called here by the death of his. brother-in-law, Frank L. Kelley. Mr. Myhan discarded the use of hemlock bark in his tannery a couple of years ago, since which time he has used extract solely, with very gratifying results.

The Ball-Barnhart-Putnam Co. has arranged to run a special train to the World's Fair, leaving this city June 19 and connecting with one of Graham \& Morton's best steamships at St. Joseph. A round trip ticket is given to any customer of the house who purchases 500 "Gold Medal" cigars, which sell for $\$ 35$ per thousand.

It is the troubles of to-morrow that make people heavy laden to-day.
While the disciples were clamoring for the highest place, not one of them deserved the lowest one.
The man who claims that the world owes him a living generally has trouble in collecting the debt.
It never adds anything to the force of Christian's testimony to carry a revolver in his hip pocket.
It is as cowardly to talk about a man behind his back as it is to throw stones at his house in the dark.

## PRODUCE MARKET:

Apples-Weak and featureless. Spys hav declined another 25 c , being now held at 82.50 per and Russets are eld at the same price as Spys.
Beans-Handlers pay 81.75 for country-picked and hold at 82 . City hand-picked are quoted at $10 @ 25 c$ above these figures.
Butter-A little weaker and a trifle lower choice dairy having declined about 2 c per lb . and factory creamery befng 1 c lower.
Cabbage-old stock is practically out of the market. New Mobile stock commands 81 per doz. Carrots-25c per doz.
Cider-13@15c per gallon.
Cucumbers- $\$ 1.25$ per doz.
Eggs-Little lower and weaker, owing to larg quantity shipments coming into market. Dea ers pay about $13 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{c}$ c, holding at $141 / \mathrm{c}$.
Green Beans- 82.50 per bu.
Green Peas- $\$ 1.50$ per bu
Honey-White clover con
dark buckwheat brings 13 e.
Lettuce-Lower, commanding 9@10c per ib.
Maple Sugar-Jobbers pay 8 $\mathbf{Q B}^{1 / 2}$ c and hold 10c per lb
Onions-old are in small demand at 81 per bu. Cuba stock is in ample supply at $\$ 2.50$ per bu. crate and Bermuda stock is in fair demand at 83 per bu. crate.
Parsnips-40c per bu.
Pieplant-4c per lb.
Pineapples-Common, 81.50 @ 82.50 per doz Sugar loaf, 83.50@84 per doz.
Potatoes-The market is about the same as a week ago, buyers paying 50 @ 55 c per bu.
Radishes- 30 c per doz. bunches.
Spinach-50c per bu.
Squash-6c per 1 lb .
Strawberries- 83.50 per case of 24 qts.
Turnips-Mississippi stock, 25 c per dozen bunches.

## SHOP GIRL LIFE.

Its Duties, Salary, Opportunities, and Drawbacks.
Prom the New York Sun.
Have you seen the march of the women in the new anvil chorus? Every morning, between the hours of 7 and 8 , the actors in the pageant hurry over the Brooklyn bridge and across the ferries, rush down from Harlem and drift in from the East Side and the West Side to join the great procession that crowds the shopping district, throngs Sixth avenue, and swells the congestion of Fourteenth street.
There are fifty women to a single man -women of all ages, from the little cash girl, with her sharp, pert face, to the gray-haired reads of departments, alert, keen and commanding, like generals long in the service. Brave, earnest women these; self-reliant, self-respecting and self-sufficient. The coming man that keeps up with this procession in the mercantile world will need to step lively. Few of its departments are elosed against the women, while in many they have entirely crowded the men out, and in those establishments where the greatest proportion of women are employed you hear the highest praise of their ability and conscientiousness. It has been said that in the hiring of these women the preference is always given to those who have a home, and that some houses refuse to employ women who are rifting about from one boarding hous duly meddlesome and arbitrary.
"And why have we the right,
"And why have we the right," said one of the men in charge of the women employes of a large business house, "to cast unjust suspicione any more than to woman without home any more than to discriminate against the man without a family who seeks employment? The average morality of the women is better, the standard higher. The very fact of a girl's seeking employment shows in many cases the lack of a home and friends to support her, and demonstrates most effectually her desire to be an honorable, respectable member of society. In the case of cash girls, who enter the stores very young, we do prefer to engage those who have parents for two rea sons: One is the extreme youth and lack of experience and fixed principles in the girl herself; the other is that the small salary paid to the cash girl is in sufficient to support her and provide suitable clothing for her work, unless she has a mother to attend to her sewing and a home where her board can be supplied at small cost.
"Our method of hiring girls and women is simply this: If a girl applies for work who has never had any experience, we take her name and address and the number of the school which she has attended Then the matter is put into the hands of the regular department which looks up references. The same man who investi gates the standing of the lady who come in her carriage and opens an account in her carriage the standing social and investigat of the girl who serves her from behind the counter. Inquiry is made at behind the counter. Inquiry is made the school of the there the girl lives of made in the other families living in the neighborhood. or families living in the neighborhood The house itself or the boarding place may be visited, and long experience has made the reference man's observation keen, his judgment exact. The facts collected are kept on record in the store, and to them are added such items as may from time to time seem important in case of promotion, or if the girl leaves or is discharged and afterward applies again for a place in the store.

If a girl has had experience she shows her references, if she has them, or gives the names of the firms where she class firms keep an exchange list, and furnish all information to each other. Each case is investigated and the history traced as far back as is available, and this record is also put on file and preserved. The careful investigation and inquiry, while it may seem unreasonable at the time, is in reality the best safeguard to the girls themselves, insuring protecting them from the suspicion which
one immoral or dishonest woman might cast on all the others. In some stores this investigation is less comprehensive, and a lower grade of girls, a lower tone in the standard, a different atmosphere in the standard, a different atmosphere, slight examination in the making out of slight exam the checks and the computing of numbers, but all girls can write fairly well, and if one fails in the reckoning, if she is a good, bright saleswoman, she is removed to a department where goods are sold by ing satisfied the conditions, a girl is as ing satisfied the conditions, a girl is as signed to the department she is best adapted for, or in which there is a vacancy. If she has had no experience she is put in charge of stock, or takes her place among the cash girls, where salaries are small, but promotion is always the result of ability and faithfulness. The preference in promotion is always given to the cash girls in the employ of the firm, which makes it difficult, except at busy seasons, to obtain a foothold in higher departments in any of the betterclass stores where salaries are generous and conditions agreeable."
It is interesting to note how the old traditions are confounded by the fin de siecle business women. It has been said that women in business were less ambitious, less responsible, and less interested in their work than men, because their years of service were shorter on account of marriage, and because they looked upon any avocation as a temporary matter to tide over the interval between school days and the wedding. In New York shops there are women, married and unmarried, who have been eighteen and twenty years in the employ of the same firm, and have risen from the ranks of the cash girls to be heads of important departments. They are as keen and shrewd in business matters and even more devoted to their work and fonder f business life than men Again it has of business hire than men. Again, it has been said that wown were more honorable than mens andent than their the eigrs corm for this has been bothers. The reason for this has been variously given that girls had less nerve than men, were more fearful of results because women are more severely punshed than men for all offenses. It has been suggested by young men that women can afford not to steal because they don't have to take the giris out or support extravagant wives. However, the superintendents in the shops is that while the average amount stolen by women is smaller than that stolen by men, more cases of theft are found among the women than among the men Women do not play the races, they do not gamble, they are not, as a rule, in temperate, and. according to the employ ers, have less extravagant tastes than men. Consequently their pilfering is in smaller sums, less difficult of detection, and, in case of discovery, punishment is mitigated because they are women. Discharge is certain, but the employer rarely interferes with a woman's obtaining another situation by publishing her guilt. It is because the average man shrinks from punishing a woman, and also from fear that the one unreliable girl will affect her associates, that this discharge is quickly settled upon when suspicion of dishonesty is aroused.

A proprietor of one of the largest stores in the city said of the comparative value of men and women in business that the average woman was smarte than the average man, more conscien tious, quite as capable, and had more nerve and cunning in carrying on her small pilferings. Except in the silk de partment and in cloths, where the training required amounts almost to a pro fession and demands special practical experience, women are equally as capable as men, while in the cloak depart ment and in ready-made garments of all descriptions for women, at the glove counters and notion counters, in the handling of ribbons and laces and mil linery, women have practically crowde men out of the business. In many of the stores the same scale of wages is paid to women as to men. Three dollars per week is the lowest salary paid, and from $\$ 25$ to $\$ 50$ is the maximum for regula saleswomen. One woman who does the foreign buying for a large firm has a sal-


## FOSTERSTVENS

## MICEIIEAN BARK AIDD LUMBER CO,

Widdicomb Building.

We are now ready to make ontracts for the season of 1893 .

Correspondence
Solicited.
ary of $\$ 5,000$ a year, and a few heads of departments in another first-class shop receive even higher salaries than this. Salaries of $\$ 3,000$ and $\$ 4,000$ are not uncommon for capable women in charge of dressmaking departments, and in some stores women are employed as cashiers and floor walkers at a generous figure.
No regulation is generally enforced in New York with regard to the dress of the girls, though the uniformity of coloring sometimes noticeable among shop girls is the result of an unwritten law in every establishment as well as of the good taste of the woman themselves. So long as genteel black, simpiy made, is the business dress of the superiors, the other women will model their costumes on the same lines. Obviously cash girls must wear the made-over garments of older people, and stock girls on small pay often need to make a Sunday gown do service as a business dress during its second season, but the prosperous saleswoman chooses the garb of black, and always wears it, though it would not answer to make this dress arbitrary

- Why have the employers a right to interfere with what we wear or where we live?", said a pretty girl, with a defiant toss of her head. "This isn't an asylum. We are not charity wards. The proprietors don't take care of us. We are just as independent as they are. We earn our money and they earn theirs. We work and they work, and I don't see that they have any right to dictate to us where we shall live or what we shall wear. You don't refuse to employ a teacber because she boards and hasn't a home. You don't tell her what color to dress in. People seem to think a shop girl is a sort of machine that everybody has a right to experiment with and inquire into and find out about. The fashlonable ladies would make dear little pets of us, and are offended when we Won't entertain them with our personal
affairs. The newspapers write sensational gossip about our trials and wrongs. The philanthropists get out their magnifying glasses and study us as microbes nifying glasses and study us as microbes and I suppose if there should be another and suppose in there should be another flood, they'd march a pair of us into the ark along with the we ane serve the species. We are women just like other women, only shrewder, perhaps, from seeing human nature without its best clothes on. It is the customers, not the employers, that are hard on us. Our hours are long, but if women wouldn't shop until straight 6 o'clock, how quickly the shops would close at 5 and give us a chance to get home and wash up for dinner instead of putting away stock until 6:30. We do have to stand, but if we sat down the office would be flooded with complaints from women who thought we were negligent.

You see every woman is tired and hurried and cross when she is shopping. She comes in on a catch-a-train hustle. Probably she hasn't eaten any breakfast nor any luncheon except a cup of tea and an eclair, her head aches and things don't match, and her change doesn't get realizing that we've had a procession of just such women fretting at us all day. If we aren't awfully interested in her particular sample, off she goes with a complaint, and that may mean a fine or a discharge to us. If I was a man and wanted to see what disposition a woman had, before I married her l'd go shopping with her just a day. Some of the men that think their best girls are angels ought to see them when they are trying to match ribbons and things. They'd be surprised to see how nasty they can b Ladies, too, they call themselves.
"And then there are the women that don't buy anything and don't intend to. They are the worst. I know one woman who goes into the stores and tries on ready-made dresses to get an idea how to make her things every year. The girl loses a good customer while she is doing this, you know.
"Half the women do the same with hats; they keep a girl trying on hats for an hour, and then, without even thanking her, rush off for fear they'll forget the style, buy the materials in a cheap place, and make 'em up themselves. But even they aren't so bad as the woman who just comes to 'look around.' In one
store on Sixth avenue there is a woman who has been in that place every day for eighteen years, except during three months when she was sick. Now, don't you see, if the good folks would just try to reform customers a bit and let the shop girls rest, it would do more good than legislation and petitions and things? You see, if we aren't up on etiquette, London style, we know good manners from bad, and could teach some swells a little plain American politeness that would be good for 'em to learn, even if we are smart enough to earn our own diving and have sense enough to open a tons to do it for us. Two to one, if we changed places we would get on better in the carriage than they would wres bills fr thelding anto their disposition when some of onto their disposition ask'em how it felt to be a shop girl."

## Will Retailess Ever Agree?

The above query, though only composed of a few words, means considera ble to the grocery trade in general, and the longer a merchant revolves the same in his mind the more will he become con vinced that retailers ought to agre much better than they have done fo years past. There was a time when the downfall of one or the other merchan was regarded by his neighbors as a blessing to them, inasmuch as they expected to gain some of the patronage he had enjoyed. That envious feeling does not at the present time exist so generally, and instead of pitying the unfortunate merchant after his failure, instances have happeued where one merchant has given that the substantial financial aid, be avoided.

Such favors, however, will never be extended to those who conduct their affairs on the "dog-eat-dog" principle, nor should such be done. This class of merchants are possessed of selfish natures, and imagine that their business can only be extended through the misfortunes of others. What a fallacious idea for men of business to build upon! Every failure brings into the field a healthier, and, at will stop at nothing to gain trade from his opponents, so his opponents, so that he might not have
to close his doors as others have done to close his doors as others have done
before him. Perhaps this time the formerly victorious storekeeper gives way to the newcomer. And so it continues from one to another, until now many of the grocers, with capital invested and working long hours, are barely able to meet current expenses.
This state of affairs does not exist becanse there are too many grocers en gaged in the business, but is the result few to be contrary and unwilling to join with their brethren in elevating the standard of the grocery trade, instead of bearing it down as they are invariably doing. There is no difference between men engaged in the grocery business and those engaged in other trades. In mental ability as much is required of the grocer as is of other men engaged in any ine of commerce, and about the only difference there is at all noticeable is that it jrequires more grocers to serve the needs of a community than any other lines of business. This, however, ought not to bring about the intense antagonism that exists among them.
Would it not be an advantage to many storekeepers if their entire volume of business was reduced by at least one third, and that they should receive a profit on the two-thirds remaining? A it now is it reminds one of the story where a merchant informed a purchaser that the goods were sold below cost, and on being asked how he could afford to sell at a loss, he blandly answered, "I sell so much, you know." The storekeeper who figures to make up in quantity of sales at cost the profit that he ought to make time, but still, he will be there long enough to injure the trade. Retailer can agree if they so choose. Those who claim the contrary are too weak-kneed to be engaged in the business and are a detriment to those who believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire.


Indepencience Wod Split Pulles tHe Lightest! THE STRONGEST HEBPER MACHINERY CO, 45 So. Division St.. GRaND RAPIDs.



The Most Popular New Process stove Secure the Sale.

VANDERVEEN \& WITMAN, Agents for Weste in Michigan,
$\mathbf{1 0 6}$ Monroe st., GRAND KAPID - , MICH.

## BUY THR PRENISOLAR

Pants, shirts, and Overalls
Once and You are our Customer for life.

STANTON, MOREY \& CO., Mtrs. dDETROIT, MICH.

Gzo. F. Owen, Salesman for Western Michigan
Residence, 59 N. Union St., Grand Raplds.


KALAMAZOO PANT \& OUERKLL CO.
221 E. MainaSt., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Chicago salesroom with Silverman \& Oppe
Corner Monroe st, and Fifth
Our specialties: Pants from 87.50 to 83. per doz warranted not to rip. Shirts from 82.20 to 815
per doz. Spring line now ready. samples sent
on approval.
 This refers to e Man who says ou can't afford to give
Premiums for cas $\ /$ TRADE! D D learn theother sid of the STopy TM THADEWNMER Yinump 167-169 Fifth Ave. CHICAGO. -68 ROOT BEER
Easily and cheaply made at home. Improves the appetite, and aids digestion. An unrivalled temperance drink. Healthful, foaming, luscious. One bottle of extract makes 5 gallons. Get it sure. This is not only "just as good"
as others, but far better. One as others, but far better. One
trial whll support this claim. SOLD
EVERYWHERE

## Quick Sellers.

## WHAT?

THE NEW FALL LINE

Manufactured by

SNEDICOR \& HATHAWAY,
DERROIT, MICH.
All the Novelties in Lasts and Patterns.
Dealers wishing to see the line address F. A. Cadwell, 682 Jefferson ave., Grand Rapids, Mich


A temperance drink.
home-made drink
A health-giving drink.
A thirst-quenching drink. A drink that is popular everywhere Delicious, Sparkling, Effervescent. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this
 kind is 'just as good"-'tis faise.
is as good as the genuine HIREs'.

## THE PACK-PEDDLER.

Reminiscence of a Business Which Hes Had Its Day
If it was your fortune to be acquainted with the districts remote from railroads twenty years ago you will remember the pack-peddler.
He came with the birds in spring, while the ground was still soft from the recen thaws and the atmosphere was suggestive of the sunny side of an iceberg; and he disappeared with the frosts and snows of autumn, though now and then one remained, like a stray robin, to pick up the crumbs that had been left.
Through the summer months he was often to be met with along the dusty highways. He was a little man who car ried upon his back a pack nearly as large as himself. As he trudged along, bend ing under his heavy load which bobbed up and down with every step, he reminded the stranger of a human camel and on many days the little man himsel would have agreed that the hot, dry path he trod was much like the sands of a desert.
'How do, ma'am? Want to buy any things to-day, ma'am?" was the salutation in broken English to the housewife who answered the knock. But he had already sidled in without waiting for an answer. With a shrug the shoulder were slipped out of the straps and the load was deposited upon the floor. Then he seated himself, mopped his face with a sed the pack.

It did not matter to him if he was told that "Nothing is wanted to-day. Can't buy. No time to look." He always expected such a greeting and was seldom disappointed. But he also understood human nature, and knew that no woman was so lacking in curiosity that she would not take a look at his stock in trade. The straps were quickly unbuckled and the white cloth covering, brown with dust, thrown open, when the contents were spread out. Laces, linen handkerchiefs, and various articles known to his trade as "Yankee notions," were piled upon the floor until the humble pack was transformed into one of those magic bags of the "Arabian Nights" tales, that would yield a never-failing supply of good things.

And his trouble was not usually in vain. The temptation to trade is one to which the ordinary mortal readily yields. "I really do need some needles and pins," was the mental comment of his customer whil a fow spools of thread might as while a few spools of thread mignt as well be purchased now, so as to "help the poor man along. a pretty silk handsays he, holding up a pretty sik haid kerchief. "No? Very nice. Nottings more? Forty-five tcent. Tankee, ma'am." The miniature bazaar is speedily repacked, and with a polite "Goot tay," he was off, equally as well satisfied with a dime as with a dollar, and if he sold nothing at all he was grateful for the few moments of rest.
Those who have seen the roads in a new country know that they are neither easy nor pleasant to travel afoot. The highways are merely belts of land on which every tree that mignt afford a little welcome shade has been cut down and destroyed. The pioneer looks upon trees as enemies to be exterminated as thoroughly as possible. The rows of beauti ful maples and elms that line the pleasant drives of the older settled districts are an afterthought of this same old settler, and were set out and cultivated after the original forests were destroyed. The path, worn and cut into deep ruts by the passage of heavy wagons, winds around among the stumps and rocks, now and then crossing a marsh that befoomes after a little rain. Through the hot days of summer the sun Through the hot days of suon the cleared felds, where the surrounding woods keep fields, whires as might refresh the out such breezes as might refresh the parched earth. The strong odor of burnt stumps and logs is a continual re minder that the "clearing up" process is going on in the felds arous, wir
clouds of smoke frequently fill the air.
Such roads were not inviting to the ordinary traveler, but to the itinerant tradesman, with the bulky bundle on his back, they were doubly difficult and laborious. However, the little man
hever compianed, but stoically accepted hese disagreeable features as though hey were necessary to the business. But his cheerful pace of the morning gradually became slower, and he bent under the load as the hours wore on, so that a close observer might have told the time of day by the arch of his back and the number of steps a minute.
When night came he was sure of a welcome under the nearest roof, for rare indeed was the farmer who would not entertain a stranger from the outer world. Much that has passed for hospitality has been prompted by curiosity and a desire for a change in the dull monotony of daily life, and these strangers, though careful of their words through the day, would loosen their tongues at night and become agreeable visitors in the homes where new faces were seldom seen. He had come from Russia or the eastern provinces of Germany, and stories about the customs of those distant people would excite the interest of his listeners while the accounts of oppression would arouse their pity and indignation, and make them more than ever thankful for this "Land of the Free."
In the morning he would measure off a few yards of lace to pay for the hospital ity he had received, as he always in sisted upon doing, and after a hearty handshake all around, in which he was careful to include the baby, who had climbed out of the cradle to see him, he would again be on the way. "Call again when you come this way," says the free hearted hostess. "Tankee, ma'am Good tay."
In a year or too he would have enough money saved so that the pack could be laid aside and a small store opened in one of the new towns that were constantly springing up. He always prospered and always remembered the friends he made when a wandering trader through the country. Many of the suc cessful merchants of the West are men who first obtained a knowledge business by carrying a pack, and have store of reminiscences of the days when they were at the foot of the ladder.

But the business, like many another, had its day. As the country became thickly settled, and the towns were within easy reach of all, there was little trade left for the man who carried his wares from door to door, and the pack peadler, like Othello, found his occupa tion gone.

Does Flour Improve with Age? rom the Milling World.
Flour fresh from the mill is in its best state. Flour left for weeks or months in bins or barrels may take on new hues, new scents and other new attributes, but these are not "improvements." They are the results of partial decomposition, of absortion from surroundings and of changes that necessarily carry the flour away from the normal. Flour may be "aged" exactly as cheese is "aged," but flour that is "high" from the absorption of moisture, from the decomposition of tarch, from the weakening of its gluten and from the growth of bacteria is certainly not "improved," Baters tell me that flour is most easily handled and that flour is most easily bandled and makes the it is newest bread whed a first-elass baker say that et heard a first-class baker say that lour is "improved" by keeping it until it has changed perceptibly in color and odor. Buckwheat ior , rye of and cornes place with "aring" and in what takes place with agion, and in wheat lour the deterioration is simply less marked. Much that is called "improvement" is a matter of taste merely in the consumer. One likes fresh butter and new cheese, while another prefers rancid butter and "high", cheese. The latter claims that "age improves butter and cheese." Just the same way age "improves" flour, by changes that inroduce new features. But is it "improvement?"

You may be thankful that you haven' time to count your blessings and sorrows, for while one competitor is celebrating the former, aud another is grieving over the latter, you are doing the business.

Use Tradesman or Superior Coupons.


## Are You

## Going to the World's Fair?

If so, you want this Harvard Leather Bag. Leather lined, frame leather bound, latest improved patent fastening.

## We will make you a present of one.

Write for particulars.

## I. N.C1ark - Grocery

## If You Are Going

To THE WORLD'S FAIR you should begin at once to inform yourself on the subject, so that you may use your time there to the best advantage. You will not be able to see every-thing-you may see what you are specially interested in if you go there informed at the beginning.

## If You Are Not Going

To THE WORLD'S FAIR you should do the next best thing-know as much as possible about it. If you can't see it you can at least read about it.

In either event you imperatively need a daily paper from the World's-Fair city-you need a Chicago daily, and

## The Chicago Record

Will meet your need.

Symbolism of the Cake of Soap. I suppose there is no one, the world over, who reads newspapers and the magazines, who has not at some time or other smiled over the very realistic representation of that forever-advertising soap firm, in which a sprawling baby is reaching after a bit of their vaunted soap, and "won't be happy till he gets it." But how many of the smiling readers have stopped to think that there's a kind of moral to be found in that baby and his longed-for prize? I didn't, for one, until I lay awake last night, with an over-active brain presesting first one picture and then anotber, till at length the wee man stood out before me in the darkness, and all of a sudden it came to me, how we are all, more or less, playing the baby, and stretching eager, grasping hands after some paltry cake of soap. And then I thought a most interesting query-if only it might truly be answered -would be: What's your special cake? Yours, madam, is easily guessed. It is to mount, rung by rung, the ladder of fashionable society, until that elevation is reached where your status is assured, your social supremacy unquestioned. Your neighbor's is success in his business or profession; the acquirement of a fortune, which will place his children miles ahead of the point at which their parents were content to start their race. To the artist and literateur it is such achievements of brain and eye and hand as will win name and fame which may perchance survive their creator. To this bright, breezy example of sensible, healthy maidenhood, the little oval cake takes the guise of college honors, and afterward a career more ennobling than a daily studying of chiffons and a restless seeking after amusement. Her older sister's prize looks like a brilliant settlement in life, to be secured by means of an eligible parti in marriage, or it may be she is one of those sentimental damsels who look forward to an ardent, romantic lover as the one thing lovely and altogether desirable. Then to the youth it appears in the shape of distinction in the college crew or foot-ball team, or in his not always successful transformation into a sham Englishman or a foolish, emptr-headed dude, whom it would take twice nine tailors to make a man of. Well, in time, some sooner and some later, after much wriggling effect and consequent weariness of spirit and body, we most of us reach and grasp our preclous cake, or some phantom which looks like it; and then what? Milady, with nerves unstrung, and in a state or mind which makes it mockery to ask deliverance from "envy, malice and all uncharitableness," perches upon her narrow rung, and looking down upon the jostling throng who are climbing up to dispute its possession, thinks how much more comfortable and satisfactory life might have been had she been content to stay upon the solid earth at the foot of the ladder. Her male connterpart, who strove to grasp worldly success and advancement, finds them not worth the holding when youth and health and the power to enjoy are all things of the past. The girl has made what is termed " $a$ good marriage," and too often finds she must content a starved heart with vain show and wearying frivolity; or she went in for sentiment and illusion and too soon learns that her ideal was a figment of her imagination; that her romantic lover never was what her rose-tinted
glasses made him; and even if he had been, the husband he turned into is a very different and much more prosaic object. The youth did distinguish himself in his favorite sports, but his brain is weakened by inaction, or his health breaks down from overtraining; while the Anglo-maniac and the dude have become poor despicable nondescripts-the jest and scorn of all sensible people. And the end of it is just this-not the infant's unreflected happiness when 'he's got it," but some day, early or late, the bowed shoulders, the head dropped upon outflung arms, and the heartsick question: What has it all amounted to? The fret, worry and strife were all for naught, and my prize is really nothing more valuable or lasting than the soft, unsubstantial white soapsuds, which in a moment is but so many drops of dirty water, to be flung contemptuously away. Yet the cake looked smooth and tempting, and the suds it made was soft and white and creamy to the touch, and you could blow beautiful iridescent bubbles out of it; and, after all, tell me, friends, is life worth living unless there lies somewhere in the foreground one of those symbolic cakes of soap to be grasped after and idealized and held precious for a while?

Frank Stowell.
Co-operative Stores in England. From the National Grocer.
The co-operative system of distributing the necessaries of life has been tried in this country, but with little success up to date, except in several cities in New England, which contain co-operaprosperous condition. The are in a fairly prosperous condition. The farmers several times, but since the first Grange store was started, nearly twenty years ago, the record of co-eperative distribu tion among our agriculturists has been almost uniform almost uniformly disappointing to the sanguine promoters. In England, however, co-operation has flourished for many years, and the retailers and merchants, especially the grocers, have suf-
fered very severely in consequence. Not only the retail but wholesale establishments on the co-operative plan have prospered there, the annual sales of both classes of stores aggregating enormous figures. It has appeared to be only a question of time when the reports of the success in England would induce the American wage-earners to follow the example of their English brethren and es tablish co-operative stores in great numbers here; and it is possible that this wil jet be done, to the greater or less injury of the retail grocery trade, notwithstanding the co-operative idea appears to be losing its charm for the masses across the Atlantic, according to the latest ad vices. Trade journals in London report a falling off in the business of the larger so-operative institutions in that city, and
state that the managers are anxiously appealing to the shareholders for a more active and earnest support. An English grocery trade journal, discussing the cause of the diminished trade of the operatives, attributes it to the superior operatives, attributes it to the superior cers rather than to the general business depression which prevails in that country. It says: "We can tell the Chairman of the Junior and Army Navy Stores What has caused the diminished business of which he complains; it is the more systematic and intelligent competition of the ordinary traders. The large stores

Some merchants display such a deep anxiety to keep everything in order that the people don't like to buy their goods for fear of disturbing them.

The silence that is most often golden is that silence we should have used at the time we let our tongue run away with our brains.
Use Tradesman Coupon Books.


Farming is a grand success. We have a Butter and Cheese Factory that was built fivs years ago and has made our community what it is

DAVIS \& RANKIN BLDG. \& MFG. CO., $240-252$ W. LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

## HERCULES POWDER

## SEND



Fos pamphiet.


Stump bofore a blast. I Pragments aftor a blast STRONGEST and SAFSST EXPIOSWII Eninown to the Artis. POWDER,FUSE, CAPS. Electric Mining Groods ARD ALL TOOLS POR ATVMP BLASTING,

## HERCULES POWDER COTMPAMY,

J. W. WILLIARD, Manager.'

## Agents for Western Michigan.

## Spring \& Company,



## Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks,

 Notions, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Woolens, Flannels, Blankets, Ginghams, Prints ani Domestic Cottons.We invite the attention of the trade to our complete and well assorted stock at lowest market prices.

Spring \& Company.

Co-operative Stores in England.
[Below is the completion of the article under the above head, begun on the preceding page.]
have now to compete with concerns which do not charge the public any fee for the privilege of admission, which offer them conveniences that the stores do not supply, and which sell high-class goods at such prices as defy co-operative competition. They have now more opcompetition. They have now more opposition, and are scarcely equal to the occasion. The public, ever quick to recognize where they can buy best, naturally go to the cheapest market in order to lay out their money, and they do not go to the stores. We find the same results more or less abundantly exemplified in the provinces. The co-operators are falling back and their trade is dwindling. Do what they will, they cannot keep up their returns. Many of them are quite unable to pay their way, and are gradually extinguished. The reason is that the local traders are too strong for them, and sell better goods all round at lower prices. It does not, therefore, appear to us that the co-operative outlook just now is a particularly bright one, or that those concerned in this movement have much reason to smite the tinkling cymbal vaingloriously, as though assured of continuous and overflowing prosperity."

The word "stores" is applied to the co-operative establishments, to distinguish them from the stores of the regular tradesmen, whose places of business are termed "shops" in England. After many years of bitter experience the English grocers have, it appears, discovered the secret of successfully competing with their powerful rivals. Their efforts have been assisted by the fact that the co-operative establishments have held out to subscribers the bait of large dividends, subscribers the bait of large dividends, their resources, have been forced to charge higher prices than the independcharge higher prices than the independent dealer of large means and thorough
experience. Their managers, too, have lacked the spur of personal interest which the independent trader feels constantly. They do business with other people's capital; he has invested his own money, and, therefore, has much more at stake than the co-operative store managers have.
In view of the above explanation of the success of the English grocers, in a struggle against great odds, there is no reason for American retailers to feel discouraged because some farmers' organization has established a co-operative store, or because dry goods dealers are adding a grocery department to their business. Whatever the form of competition the grocer is suffering from, it ought not to prove disastrous if he has the making of a successful business man and adopts improved methods.

## Has a Bad Look.

The J. E. Wells \& Son failure, at Chase, has a decidedly bad appearance on the face of it, as recent developments disclose some features it will bother the bankrupts to explain in a plausible manner. During the last six or eight months the firm has purchased over $\$ 20,000$ worth of goods, yet the stock now on hand inventories only $\$ 5,500$, with an appraised value of $\$ 3,300$, with $\$ 800$ in book accounts, worth about 25 cents on the dollar. This places the total assets at $\$ 3,500$, with $\$ 19,000$ liabilities. This condition naturally suggests three questions:

What did Wells \& Son do with so many goods?

Where have the assets gone?
How is it possible for them to receive so many goods, yet have so little to pay with, except through the medium of financial crookedness?

A partial answer to the above queries is found in the connection of a brother-in-law of the elder Wells, who came to Chase a couple of months ago without any apparent means. He subsequently
paid $\$ 1,700$ dollars in cash for a farm, which has been mqgnificently equipped with horses, cattle, machinery, carriages, barbed wire and all other equipment necessary for the comfort of a well-to-do farmer. No notes have been given the firm for these goods, so far as the assets show, nor is there any account against the brother-in-law on the books of the firm. He evidently "paid cash"一but where did he get the cash?
A short time before the failure, Wells $\&$ Son bought $\$ 300$ worth of carpets of Voigt, Herpolsheimer \& Co., alleging that they were for a friend of the firm. It is now found that the carpets rest on the floors of the Wells homestead. Possibly this feature of the failure involves a criminal action for obtaining goods under false pretenses.
A day or two before the failure, five barrels of granulated sugar reached the firm. No granulated sugar was found in the store after the failure, but one barrel rests serenely in Wells' cellar and another finds lodgment in the cellar of the convenient brother-in-law. Evidently Wells and his brother-in-law anticipated an advance in sugar and thought it would be well to lay in a stock before the price went any higher. The house which shipped the sugar will appreciate the situation when it receives its small percentage on its claim.
In the light of such developements, it looks decidedly dark for Wells \& Son, and it behooves the creditors of the firm, both here and elsewhere, to sift the matter to the bottom, with a view of making an example of the bankrupts, if it is found that they have resorted to dishonesty to defraud their creditors. The wholesale trade owe this much to themselves and their customers, as it is manifestly unfair to permit any firm to indulge in thievish practices without meeting with a promyt and effective rebuke. Unless the wholesale trade pursues this course, such events are but examples for others to follow.
The sale of stock and accounts was to have occurred on April 27, but was postponed two weeks on the representation of the attorney of Wells \& Son that a brother of the senior partner had come on from the West to assist his relatives in effecting a settlement. This turn in the affairs is probably due to the fact that the creditors are alleged to have located some property belonging to the firm not included in the general assignment, In the mean time, the junior member of the firm has absented himself from home-presumably for his health.

## From Out of Town.

Calls have been received at THe Tradesman office during the past week from the following gentlemen in trade: Jas. McConnell, Jennings.
Jas. D. Felton, Burnip's Corners.
H. E. Hogan, South Boardman.

Dodge \& Strope, Morley.
John Galster, Boyne Falls.
Anderson \& Pearson, Thompsenville.
John Butler, the Sand Lake grocer. has presented Hawkins \& Company with a jug bearing the name of L. H. Randall. The container is a relic of the time when the wholesale grocers of Grand Rapids carried stocks of liquors as well as staples in the grocery line. Mr. Hawkins says he remembers the identical jug presented him by Mr. Butler, and proposes to give it a place of honor in his establishment.

## Badges

The Largest Assortment of Ribbons and Trimmings in the State.

## THE TRADESMAN CO.

## Muskegon Branch

Lnited States Baking Co.,
Originators of the Celebrated Cake, "MUSKEGON BRANCH." Write for samples of New and Original Crackers and Cakes, before purchasing for your Spring trade.
Mail orders a specialty.
HARRY FOX, Manager.

## BANANAS!

Large Bunches.
Clean, Plump Fruit.

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.


## F

ngravings of

Store Buildings for Stationery.

Headings for Stationery.
Portraits, Patented Articles, Etc.

The TRADESMAN COIIPANY, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Drugs ${ }^{\text {and }}$ Medicines. state Board of Pharmacy.


Formula for Gun Cotton
Perhaps no other formula given in the U. S. Pharmacopocia has proven so of the majority of pharmacists as the one given for making gun cotton. What the result would be has always been an uncertainty with even the most careful and experienced manipulators. Sometimes the fiber would appear unaffected after long exposure to the action of the acids. Again, it would disappear entirely, hav ing been dissolved without so much a coloring the mixture. Still again, it would, under apparently similar conditions, assume a hard, granular structure, being insoluble, and equally as disappointing as if it had disappeared alto-
gether. Sometimes success would crown the careful effort. So uncertain, howthe careful effort. So uncertain, however, have been the results that by far
the largest number of pharmacists have the largest number of pharmacists have entirely abandoned the practice of preparing their gun cotton. This practice may be well enough from a commercial point of view, but is not up to the
tandard of intelligent pharmacy.
Having occasion to prepare this article frequently and in considerable quantities, we began some two years ago a series of careful experiments with the
view of arriving at something like cerview of arriving at something like cer-
tainty and uniformity in its manufacture. tainty and uniformity in its manufacture. We made, in all, thirty-six experiments,
and what we have to offer is the result of and what we have to offer is the result of
the most careful observations taken durthe most careful observations taken dur-
ing these experiments. We have tried ing these experiments. We have tried
every formula we could find in print and every formula we could find in print and
followed up every suggestion and hint we could find, as given by those who have experimented before. We have used mixtures of sulphuric acid and nitric acid, sulphuric acid and nitrates, acids of different degrees of concentration and in different proportions were tried, ete., but we soon came to the conclusion that the difficulty did not all reside in the strength of the oxidizing agents nor in the relative proportions in which they were exhibited.
The process by sulphuric acid and a nitrate we abandoned as objectionable in every way. It is very offensive, tedious, inelegant and too expensive for practical use. We also soon found that our acid mixture might be of correct proportions and of proper strength, and still failure result from other causes. Not only must the acid mixture be of sufficient strength and correct proportions, but the temperature must be just right; the cotton must be free from grease and perfectly dry; it must be introduced into the acids in proper manner; taken out at the right time, washed and dried as it should be, if success is to be assured every time. To neglect any of these points is to invite failure; to observe them all is to insure success.
Before beginning this paper we prepared eleven samples by the instructions given below; all were readily soluble in the U. S. P. mixture of alcohol and ether and each one yielded a brilliant limpid found by repeated tests that five ounces found by repeated tests that five ounces prepared by this process would make as much collodion as eight ounces prepared according to the
We used a mixture consisting of twelve
We used a mixture consisting of twelve
parts of concentrated sulphuric acid; six parts of concentrated sulphuric acid; six
parts of concentrated nitric acid, and one parts of concentrated nitric acid, and one
part of absorbent cotton. In working wart of absorbent cotton. In working the following directions: Pour the sul-
phuric acid into an open stone jar in which the nitric acid has previously been which the nitric acid has previously been
placed. When the temperature has allen to about 35 degrees C., place the ar in a larger vessel and surround it with broken ice. Allow the temperature to fall to 15 degrees C. Then take the cotton, a small portion at a time, and, having carefully loosened up any compact masses, lay it carefully on the sur-
face of the acid and with a clean glass face of the acid and with a clean glass
rod press it below the surface. Keep the rod press it below the surface. Keep the
thermometer in the acid and watch the thermometer in the acid and watch the
temperature closely. Continue the additions of cotton until all is under the acid. If at any time the temperature rises If at any time the temperature rises
above 16.5 or 17 degrees C. stop the addiabove 16.5 or 17 degrees th. stop the addi-
tions of cotton till the thermometer registers 15 degrees again. Allow the jar to remain in the ice without cover for about five hours. Now drain off as much of the acid as possible, using a glass rod to press it out. When, as near as pos-
sible, all the acid has been removed, prosible, all the acid has been removed, protect the hands with rubber gloves and
take up the cotton in small portions and take up the cotton in small portions and wash it quickly in a large vessel of cold water. As soon as the cotton reaches pull water, move it about quickly and pation of temperature. Wash in an ele portions of cold water. Wring ont well and spread on clean boards or paper to dry.
Do not rinse in hot water or dry by
artificial heat. You will greatly injure, artificial heat. You will greatly injure, if not completely spoil, your product if you do. We have spoiled several fairly As soon as dry, the cotton is ready for use, and if the above directions have been observed faithfully it will be all that can be desired. If any portion is to be kept for future use place it in an open jar and cover with distilled water tightly closed container; not keep in a trouble.
The U.S. Pharmacopœia is very faulty in the matter of temperature. We proved to our perfect satisfaction that anything above 17 degrees C. will always be injurious and often disastrous. The proportion of nitric acid prescribed in the Pharmacopeia is much too large for good results. If the temperature be kept down as indicated above, the same acid
mixture may be used repeatedly. We mixture may be used repeatedly.
have used it successfully four times.

For nearly a year we have been w ing by the above process, sometimes preing by the above process, sometimes pre-
paring five pounds at a time, and have paring five pounds at a time, and have
always had perfect success. By using the acids several times over, the cost is materially reduced. The offensive fumes that are given off when a nitrate is used
are avoided. A cotton with strong fiber are avoided. A cotton with strong fiber is secured and a brillia
J. G. Flint, Ph. C.

Business Healthier in the Country.
Recent ing Tradrsman.
Recent interviews with traveling men would seem to indicate that the retail business pulse beats more calmly in the villages and small country towns than in the city of Grand Rapids. This denotes a healthier condition of things among the country retailers than is observable among our city dealers. It is the quiet, conservative old towns and villages, where the people do not try to sport a boomlet, or try to put on metropolitan airs, which are said to be the most healthy. It is in these staid, unassuming rural trade centers that the fewest complaints are heard and where there are the strongest evidences of satisfac-

It is not difficult to find the cause for this state of affairs. To simply say that competition, being stronger and much more bitter in the cities and so-called booming small towns, is the cause does not fully express it. Why is Grand Rapids so overstocked with retail stores of
all kinds? Where does this great army of small retailers come from? They come from the farms, the villages and
the small country towns of this and other states, and a very large sprinkling of them come from foreign countries They come to Grand Rapids from every point of the compass. They come here to grow up with the city. Grand Rapids pie is good and big and growing all the time, but it doesn't grow fast enough to give every fellow who comes here a chance to stick his finger in it. This surplus supply of retailers outgrew their country surroundfnge and became enamored with the glitter of the city. The village became too slow going for them They thought that Grand Rapids was rowing at a lively rate, and all that was necessary to suddenly expand their own importance was to become a part of the city and expand with it. The only "expansion," I might say, that has taken place in a majority of these cases is that of experience.
There are a few retailers, however, who have not yet hung out their signs in the city of Grand Rapids. These few are to be found in the smaller country towns. They are patient, persevering, contented and reconciled to existing conditions. Their mental equilibrium has never been disturbed by the insane desire to run before they learn to creep. They are wise enough to let well enough alone and remain where they are.
In this delineation will be found, I think, the true cause for the greater inclination to grumble observable on the part of our city retailers. They growl not so much because every inch of ground is hotly contested by numerousquite frequently unprincipled-competitors, as simply because it is their natures to "kick." The city retail trade I refer to a majority in numbers) is as shifting as the sands of the sea. Coming into the city for reasons above given, they soon learn that mercantile success is a plant of slow growth even in a rapidly growing city. This is a great disappointment, and it makes them sensitive and irritable. They "kick" at everything in sight until, after spasmodic spurts in different lines and in as many different locatities, they "kick" themselves entirely out of business
The condition of the retail trade in any rapidly developing eity or booming tewn must, of necessity, be an unhealthy one. Such a city or town always attracts a surplus of this generally incompetent floating element, made up of fickle and disgruntled country dealers and worn-out one-horse farmers. This lement is always on the qui vive. They are never satisfied with their surroundings, and, at the first intimation of boom somewhere else, either real or prospective, they are ready to pack up and migrate. Yes, the retail trade will be found healthier, more stable and less tumultuous in the quiet, unassuming trade centers in the country than in Grand Rapids, so long as we maintain our "go ahead" reputation.
E. A. Owen.

There is something wrong when you eel spiteful whenever you see another can afford.

There are plenty of places where preacher's testimony will do the Lord more good th

## ertisement.

peopl would die before they would steal chickways who are downrig robbers in othe ways that are not so risky.
Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

## Calculating Discounts.

We have a good story to tell at the expense of people who use discounts and also at the expense of people who buy goods at a discount from list. At a certain time certain goods were sold at 35 per cent. discount, and an iron-clad agreement was entered into by the manufacturers and principal jobbers to he effect that no goods should be sold In a certain town in the territory covered In a certain ambitious and enterprising dealer who, prior to this cast-iron rule had done an excellent business in the goods named The publication of the goods named. The publication of these rates, however, was hikely to have the effect of cutting of his trade, and he was under the necessity, therefore, of devising some plan by which it could be continued. There was also the necessity of his keeping within the contract, or else his supplies would be cut of by the manufacturer. This is what he did: He issued a circular to the small trade he had been in the habit of supplying to the effect that whenever $\$ 100$ was remitted with an or der he would send goods to the amoun of $\$ 133.33$. The effect was magical. His orders came in in even hundreds and multiples thereof, and wagon-load after wagon-load, and finally car-load after car-load of goods were unloaded at his warehouse only to be reshipped to points all over the country, and some of them into territory that geographically speaking did not belong to him.
Such a trade as this could not fail to attract attention. Finally it came to the bers who had entered into this agreement. A committee was appointed to wait upon the dealer. He received them with ever possible courtesy and inquired their errand. "You are violating the agreement on these goods, and such practices must be stopped." "Indeed," said the young dealer "I am not aware that I have violated any you heve; there is the are selling under the price that has You fixed and thiser the price that has been not aware that I have been selling under not aware that reply "Well", said the the committe, "the the spokesman of the committee, "the price is 25 per cent. off list, and you are selling $331 / 8$ per cent dealer, much to the replied the young dealer, much to the confusion of the committee and greatly to his own delight. "I think," he continued, "that if you will make a simple calculation, and one that will not occupy many minutes of your time, you will find that $331 / 3$ on list is not very different from 25 per cent. off list. I am not selling goods at $331 / \mathrm{off}$ list, but am charging net for goods, with $331 / 8$ added to the list. Do I make myself understood?" The committee reluctantly admitted that he did, and declared the joke was on them. They did not further attempt to molest his trade, and it only ceased when buyers had it forced upon them that they made no more money on goods bought in this way than upon goods received in the regular way at 25 per cent. off list.

## Went a Little Too Far.

The Wholesale Grocers' Association of Nashville, Tenn., has been declared, by the State Supreme Court, an unlawful combination. The rules of the Association required its members to refrain from buying goods from jobbing houses or others that sold to retailers. A local retail grocer felt aggrieved, and sued the Association, claiming heavy damages. The court held that the Wholesalers' Association attempted to restrain open competition and declared the organization an unlawful one. The plaintiff in the case was given judgment for whatever amount of damages he could show he had sustained.

## Rippese Josendine Face Bleach Is the only rellable cure for freckles and pimples.

HAZELTINE \& PERKINS DRUG CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.,
Jobbers for Western Michigan

## Wholesale Price Current.

|  | Dec |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACIDUM. |  |  |
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| Nitrocum |  |  |
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| Salteylicum |  |  |
| Sulphuricu |  |  |
| Tartaricum............ 30@ 33 аммоли. |  |  |
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| Ulmus Po (Ground 15) ...... 15 extractul. |  |  |
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| Glycyrrriza Glabra...: 24 24@ $\quad 35$ |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
| Salvis officinalis, $1 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ <br> and $1 / 8$. <br> …………... 15@ 8@ 10 |  |  |
| Ura Ursi ….......... sa 10 |  |  |
| ${ }_{4}^{\text {cia }}$ |  |  |
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| Assafoetida | Pharlariß Canarian.... 5 ¢ ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ 5/8 | Crets, |
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|  | Ra | res |
| banum |  |  |
| mboge, | spratres. | Crocus ................ $750{ }^{80}$ |
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|  |  |  |
|  |  | Emery, all numbers.. © ${ }_{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Vin1 Alba................ 1250200 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Celatin}_{1}$ Cooper....... ${ }^{\text {Frenoh..... }}{ }^{40} \overbrace{80}^{70}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Rue...................... ${ }^{\text {Ren }}$ 20 ${ }^{20}$ |  | Glue, Brown.......... 15 |
|  | Ex | G1y White........... ${ }^{14 \times \%}$ |
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| 36 |  |  |
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|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AYRUPs. } \\ & \text { Accacta } \\ & \text { B.................. } \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |  |
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|  | Sclilae 50 |  |
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| Morphia, \% P P. \& W. $220 @ 245$ S. N. Y. Q. \& |  | Lindseed, bolled .... 54 Nest's Foot, Winter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Moschus Canton....... 2 10@2 ${ }^{35}$ | Snuff, Maccaboy, De | $\begin{array}{\|ccc\|} \hline \text { strainga..................... } & 80 \\ \text { Spirits Turpentine... } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |
| Sepla............ $20 \times 22$ | Soda Boras, (po. 11) . 100 | Red Venetlian ........1 $1 \times 8$ |
| psin Saac, H. \& P. D. |  |  |
|  | Soda, B1-Carb..........) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Putty, commercia |
|  | Soda, As | Vermilion ${ }^{\text {sticty }}$ Pup |
|  |  | lcan |
| P11 Hydrarg, (po. 80).: ${ }^{\text {a }}{ }^{50}$ | ". Myrcla Dom..... @2 25 | Vermilion, English.... ${ }_{\text {Grea }}^{\text {G5070 }}$ |
| Prper Nigra, (po. 22)... @ |  | Lead, red............ ex@\% |
| P1x Burgun..........) \& | ...7.............. $2212^{21}$ |  |
| Plumbl Acet | da | Whiting, white span... ${ }^{70}$ |
| 1 lis Ipecac et oplil. 1100120 |  | White, Parls Am |
| Pyrethrum P. D. Co., doz..... |  | Whitilig, Paris Eng. |
|  | Tamarinds ... | Ploneer Prepared Painit $20{ }^{1}{ }^{40} 14$ |
|  | re | Swiss Villa Prepa |
| Quinla, S. Perman.... 210 | Vanilla............. 90001600 | Paints ............. 1000120 |
|  | Znicl Sulph.......... © © | No. 1 Turp Coach .... $110{ }^{1001} 20$ |
| guis Draconis |  |  |
| 0, W.............. ${ }^{12 \mathrm{mam}}$ | Whale, winter........ ${ }^{70} 10{ }^{70}$ |  |
| M................. ${ }^{10} @_{\text {@ }}^{115}$ | Lard, extra | ${ }_{\text {Jaman }}$ Eutra Dryer, No. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |

## 

Importers and Jobbers of

## DRUGS

CHEMICALS AND PATENT MEDICINES

DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils Varnishes.

SWISS VIILLA PRRPARED PAIITP.
Fill Linin of Saple Dingids's suldies

We are Sole Preprietors of
Weatherly's Michigan Batarrh Remediy.

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

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

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.

| AXLE GREASE. <br> $\begin{array}{rl}\text { doz } & \text { gross } \\ 55 & 600\end{array}$ | apd |  |  | $5$ | pont's. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | rd |  |  |  |  |
| n's |  | Leid |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Santa Crus |  | are subject to the following |  |  |
|  | Lusk's...... | Sap |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{Pln}$ | Can be made to represelt any denomination from 10 down. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{100}^{100}$ " $\quad$................ 3000 |  |  |
|  | Erie................... 110 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{Co}$ |  | 1000 " .............. ${ }^{17} 50$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Oxford............ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| Dime cans <br> DRPRICETS <br> -oz <br>  $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{12} \mathbf{0 2}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Common............. } 100 G_{2} & 30 \\ \text { Johnson's sliced. }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\text { Common ............. } \quad 110$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BATH BRICK. <br> 2 dozen in case. | $\begin{array}{\|ll} \text { Raspberrles. } \\ \text { Red } & 130 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Strawberrles. } \\ \text { Lawrene } & 125 \\ \text { Hambur }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | and |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Whortleberrles. 100 | $\underset{\text { Ara }}{\operatorname{Imlt}^{\prime}}$ | Telfer's Grocers'....................ise. Abs |  |  |
|  | Meats. ${ }_{\text {M }}$ Merned beef, Libby's..... 210 |  |  |  | 5 |
|  |  | coffee, add $\mathrm{y} / \mathrm{c}$ c. per lb, for roast ing and 15 per cent. for shrink sge. | Sundried, sliced in bbls. quartered |  |  |
|  |  |  | Evaporated ${ }^{\text {ser ibid. boxes }}$ Apricots. |  |  |
|  |  | claughlin's | C8 |  |  |
|  | Hamburgh stringless...... 125 | 100 lb . |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\text { Lima, green.................. } 140$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Peeled, in <br> рохes. $\square$ 16 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Red ….................. ${ }^{\text {CLOTHES LINES. }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Hamburgh © 1 ............. 120Livingston EdenLurity |  |  |  | Sugar house............... 14 Cuba Baking. |
| BUTTER PLATES. <br> Oval-250 in crate. |  |  |  |  | Ordinary ................. 16 |
|  | Purity Honey <br> Morning G1.... <br> Soaked |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| candles. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | CONPENSED MILK. |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Parafine }}^{\text {Wieking }}$.................. ${ }^{14}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| OASEP Coods |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Harris standard.............. ${ }_{10}^{75}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Loose Muscatels in Bags. ${ }_{3}^{2}$ crown ....................... $6 / 8 / 8$ is | Best in the world for the money. | crles. |
|  | French ….................17g22 |  |  |  | $80$ |
|  |  | STROESMNT TRNESMAT |  |  |  |
|  | Erie..................... 95 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard, $1{ }^{112}$ |  |  | Orange |  |  |
|  |  | " 'Tradesman.' ${ }^{\text {8, per hundred } . . . . . . . . . ~} 200$ |  |  |  |
|  | Honey Dew............................... 150 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cal |  |  |
|  |  |  | (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Penna Sait Co.'s............ 3 25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Baker's. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CHEESE.Amboy ................ <br> Acme <br> Riveride .............. ©© |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN．

Root Beer Extract．
Whiams， 1 doz．．．．．．．．．．．
Hires＇， 1 doz．

## GPICES．

 Whole SIfted． Allspice．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Cloves，Amboyna．．． Mace Batavia．．Nutmegs fancy．
Pepper，Singapore，black
Pure Gronnd in Bul
Allsple
Cassia，Batavia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 18
＂Saigon．．．．
Cloves，Amboyna．
Ginger，African
＂Cochin．．．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The standard Ofl Co. quotes } \\
& \text { as follows, in barrels, f. o. b. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Mustard，Eng．and Trieste．
Nutmegs，No． 2
Sage Cayenne．．．．．．．．．．．．20 20
＂Absolute＂In Packages．

| Allsplce <br> Cinnamon <br> Cloves． <br> Ginger，Jamaica <br> African <br> Mustard <br> Pepper <br> Sage．．．．．． <br> SAL SODA． |
| :---: |
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|  |  |

Kegs．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $11 / 2$



STARCH
Corn．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Barrels } \\
& \text { SNUFF. } \\
& \text { scotch, in bladders. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Maccaboy，in jars．${ }^{\text {French Rappee，}}$ In
SALT.

## sacks．

 56 lb.28 lb in linen
drill
Warsew ${ }_{28}^{56} \mathrm{lb}$ ．dairy in drill bags
56 lb．daty Ashton． in linen 56 ih ．dairy in ifnen sacks． Solar Rock．

## 56 lu ．sacks

Saginaw
Manistee
SALERATUS．

## Packed 60 lbs，in box．

Church＇s
DeLand＇s
SOAP．
Laundry．
Allen B．Wrisley＇s Brands． old Country， $8011 \mathrm{lb} . . . . .35^{5}$ Good Cheer， 601 lb ．．．．．．．．．
Concord．．．．．
Ivory， 10 oz
Lenox．
Mottled
Town Talk．．．．．．．．．．．．
Town Talk．．．．．．．．
Jas，S．Kirk \＆C
American Family，
N．K．Fairbanks \＆plain．．． 29
Santa Claus．
Brown， 60 bars．．．．．．．．．．．．． 28
u 80 bars $\ldots \ldots .{ }^{2}$
Lautz Bros．\＆Co．＇s Brands．
Acme ．．．．．
Marselles．
．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 3
$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\infty} 4$

## 



 Grand Rapids，based on with act
ual cost in New York，with 36
cents per 100 pounds added for
frelght．The same quotations
will not apply to any townwhere
the frelght rate from New York the fretght rate from New York
is not 36 cents，but the is not 36 cents，but the local a better criterion of the market
than＇to quote New York prices
exclusively． Cut Loap．
G

Cube
XXX
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No．
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No．
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No．
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 Fair
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TobACcos．
Fine Cut．
Pails unless otherwise noted
Bazoo ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Can Can．．．．．
Nellie Bly．．
Uncle ben．．．
Hiawatha．．．
Sweet Cuba．

Darpedo $\ldots . .$.
Yum Yum．．．．
$1892 \ldots . . . . . . .$.


## 우N유

888188
OILS.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| FISB and OYSTERS． <br> F．J．Dettenthaler quotes as follows： |  |
| Whitefish …．．．．．．．．．．． 8 | （2） 9 |
| Halibu | Q15 |
| Ciscoes or Herring | a． 6 |
| Bluefis | （210 |
| Fresh lobster，per lb | 20 |
| Cod．1．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 10 | ＠12 |
| No． 1 Pickerel | © 9 |
| Pike | ${ }^{\text {a }} 8$ |
| Smoked White | ＠10 |
| Finnan Haddies．．．．．．．． | 8 |
| Red Snappers | 12 |
| Columbia River Salmon | 20 |
| Mackerel．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15 |
| Fairhaven Counts．．． | ${ }^{240}$ |
| F．J．D．Selects | ＠33 |
| Selects | ＠28 |
| Anchor | ＠23 |
| Standards | Q20 |
| shell goods． |  |
| Clams， |  |


| bulk． | ＂． 15 ＂${ }^{\text {a }}$（1）．．．．．．．．．． 160 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Counts，per gal．．．．．．．．．． 220 | ＂ $17{ }^{17}$＂$\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots{ }_{2}^{25}$ |
| Extra Selects．．．．．．．．．． 175 | ＂ 19 ＂．$\cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots{ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| Standards．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 120 |  |
| Scallops．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {d }} 00$ | Baskets，market．．．．．．．．．．．． 35 |
| Shrimps ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 125 | ＂shipping bushel．． $1 \begin{array}{lll}125 \\ \text {＂full hoop } & 25 & . . \\ 1 & 35\end{array}$ |
| PAPER \＆WOODENWARE | ＂willow cl＇ths，No．${ }_{4} 16$ |
| Straw Paptr． |  |
| Rockford | splint＂No．13 50 |
| Rag sugar ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．21／8 | $\because$＂No． 2425 |
| Hardware ．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． | ．No． 350 C |
| Bakers ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．23／6 | indurated ware． |
| Dry Goods．．．．．．．．．．．． 5 ＠6 | Pails．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 315 |
| Jute Manlla．．．．．．．．．．＠61／\％ | Tubs，No．1．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1350 |
| Red Express No． $1 . . . . . . .514 \%$ | Tubs，No．2．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1200 |
| No．2．．．．．．．．．．．43／2 | Tubs，No．3．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1050 POULTRX． |
| 48 Cotton．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 20 | Local dealers pay as follows： |
| Cotton，No．1．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 17 | dressed． |
|  | Fowl．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．12＠14 |
| Sea Island，assorted．．．．．． 30 | Turkeys．．．．．．．．．．．．．．16＠18 |
| No． 5 Hemp ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 15 | Ducks ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 16 （218 |
| No． 6 ＂．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 15 | Chicken．．．．．．．．．．．．． 13 ©15 |
| WOODENWARE． |  |
|  | Live broilers 1lb to 11／4 lb b 0 d 00 |
|  |  |
| Pails，No．1，two－hoop．．． 135 | 11 b each，per doz ．．． $250 @ 350$ |
| ＂．No．1，three－hoop ．．． 160 | Chickens，．．．．．．．．．．．． 12 © $1121 / 3$ |
| Clothespins， 5 gr ．boxes．．．． 40 | Fowls．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．11＠12 |
| Bowls， 11 fnch．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 80 | Turkeys．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 10 ＠14 |
| ＂ 13 ＂．．．．．．．．．．．．． 100 | Duck．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 11 ＠13 | 314

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CANDIES，FRUITS and NUTS．
The Putnam Candy Co．quotes

## \＆

GRAINS and FEEDSTUEFS
WHBAT．


## Granulated．

$\qquad$





## 

Gum Drops．
Sour Drops．．．
Imperials．．．．
Lemon Drops ．．．．
Peppermint Drops．．．．．．．．．
H．M．Choco
A．B．Lícorice Drops．
Lozenges，plain．
Imperials
Mottoes．
Cream Bar
Molasses
Hand Made Creams．．．
Bologna．
Porkloin

THE BANK AND THE BORROWER.
It is through the credit department of a bank that it realizes the greater portion of its profits, and it is also through this medium that it incurs most of its losses. By one mistake in credit, we may wipe out the accumulated profits of many months of labor. Fortunately for our business, the goods we have to sell are always fashionable, and there is never a time when there is not some demand for our wares; consequently it seems to me that we should always be on the alert for information that strengthens our knowledge of credit. The merchant many times has a stock of goods left over and has closing out sales in which he is willing to take a risk in selling to a party who will perhaps take the job lot off his hands; but with us the Almighty Dollar is always in demand, and we should scrutinize whatever investment is made of it with the greatest of care.
I am aware that there is on the part of many borrowers a strong aversion to having their credits investigated. A man who wishes to borrow money from a bank should have the same feeling toward that institution as a merchant who goes to a wholesale dealer to buy goods. The latter has a commodity to sell, and before shipping it requires a statement of the purchaser's condition, together with any facts that will aid in determining the line of credit to be granted. The bank officer has a commodity to sellmoney; and he should be doubly sure of the responsibility of the party to whom he is loaning or selling it, because the money does not belong to him. A banker has the right to expect the fullest confidence on the part of the borrower, and the borrower should furnish him with a complete and detailed statement of the condition of his affairs, as well as any other facts which the banker may deem necessary, in order to determine the propriety of making the loan.
There seems to be a disposition on the part of a large number of people who borrow from banks or sell their paper in open market. not to give the banks a full statement of their condition. To me this seems a false position for men to take, and I contend that no matter how sound a firm may be, when they desire to borrow from the institution where they keep their account, or to sell their single name paper-which is mer $\Sigma_{\mid}{ }^{\circ a}$ promise to pay a certain amount of money at a given time without collateral -they should be willing, without any hesitancy, to make a full and frank showing of their condition in writing over their signature; and when declining to do so, I believe that we should give no consideration to their application for discount. After gathering careful statistics on this subject, I have reached this conclusion-that where a borrower refuses absolutely to give any information in this way, his credit is impaired, and it is only a question of time when misfortune will overtake him. Customers of banks should always recognize that by making a statement, and thus securing the good will of the officers, it will be the means of procuring for them $\underset{\text { all }}{\text { a much higher line }}$ parties $\begin{gathered}\text { line } \\ \text { with }\end{gathered}$ eredit with trade than they might otherwise receive. They should look upon the bank as a man does upon his family physician. If he is ill, he goes to him and tells him frankly his condition, concealing nothing from him. There is no concern that
does any amount of business that at some time in its history does not need the help, confidence and co-operation of its bank, and if they have confidence in the institution where they do their business, they should feel towards it as a man teels towards his physician, and conceal nothing.
One of the most annoying features of the banking business is the necessity of the banker, occasionally, to refuse accommodation after careful investigation. I have in mind one firm who, on the first of the year, always made a magnificent showing, with small liabilities; but, on investigating carefully, they were found to have a large number of branches, carried, of course, by the parent house, and just before the beginning of the year these branches would make paper which would be endorsed by the parent house and discounted, and its direct liabilities all taken up with the proceeds ${ }^{4}$ Another case was that of a manufactur ing concern which, after perhaps a month's investigation, was found never to have charged off anything from its plant, but added to the value of its real estate each year the cost of its plant, stating that the real estate increased always as much as they put into the plant. This was only discovered after having an appraisement made by a confidential appraiser of certain real estate reported in the statement. In another establishment one of the parties was discovered as being an inveterate gambler, frequenting some of the worst gambling houses in New York and hazarding large stakes; while in another one partner was away and the other partner was at home, and they each made a statement, which, by comparison, showed a difference of several hundred thousand dollars. In still another, the book accounts, in their statements for successive years, showed very little variation, and a careful investigation disclosed the fact that a large majority of them were old and worthless. And in the last case which I will cite the parties were keeping a large number of bank accounts and exchanging paper with three other parties, so that the number of combined bank accounts of the three concerns amounted to fifteen, in all of which institutions they were floating large amounts of paper simply on wind.
If the amount of money which the borrower has at the risk of the business is small, and he is likely to be a large borrower, his credit should be based proportionately. We should next consider his record and standing in the community as a merchant. Has he ever failed? If so, what were the circumstances? What settlement did he make with his creditors? What are the habits of his private life? Is he extravagant-does he live beyond his means? Is he a gam-bler-a speculator? Is there anything which would lead him to spend more money than he can safely take from his business? We should next look into his business record. Does he pay his bills promptly? And how does he stand in the trade which he represents? These points, it seems to me, should define the position occupied as to the line of credit granted.
We should also consider his claimst credit. What are the characteristics of the borrower? Has he ability? Has he a reputation for honesty? Does he show that his business is properous? Is he up and abreast with the modern methods of

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Mnnufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Slues and Rnibhers.
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Agents for the Boston Rubber Shoe Co.


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The Price is away down, but the quality is "out of sight."

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Wholesule Clolhing Manulaciurers,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
The oldest firm in the city of Rochester. Established 36 Years.
Mail orders promptly attended to, or write our Michigan representative, William Connor, Box 346, Marshall, Mich. who will show you our line, and if we don't happen to have what you want we will thank you for the opportunity you gave us in sending for him.
We always guarantee excellent fits and well made garments.
transacting business, or is his business on like groceries, a stock consisting largely the down grade? And, finally, what is his present financial condition? This should be gathered from a statement over his signature, giving in detail his assets and liabililies. This statement should be given to the bank, bearing the firm name, its location, its business and its branches, if any. It should state that it is made for the purpose of procuring credit with the bank for its negotiable paper, and that it is a fair and accurate showing of the financial condition of the firm on a given day of the year. t should also show a list of assets as to Cash.
Bills receivable.
Good accounts receivable.
Merchandise (and especially how valued).

Whether any real estate.
Also, machinery and fixtures, if any.
And should specify any other assets and whether any of the assets are pledged as collateral. The statement should furthermore show the liabilities, as

Bills payable for merchandise.
Bills payable to banks.
Open accounts.
Loans or deposits.
Mortgages or liens on real estate.
It should also specify any of the liabilities which are secured by collateral, and, by deducting the liabilities thus stated from the assets, show the net worth.

If there are partners in the concern, the statement should also show the individual worth of the respective partners outside of the business; also
The names of the general partners in full.
The names of the special partners, with amounts contributed by each, and until when.
Contingent liabilities, such as accommodation indorsements and indorsed bills receivable, outstanding.
It should show the connection of each partner in other business, if any.
partner in other business, if any.
Insurance carried on merchandise and on real estate.
The amount of sales preceding year.
Expense of conducting the business preceding year.
Time the present firm has been in business and whom it succeeded, giving the date of trial balance proof and the regular time of balancing books.
This statement should be signed by the borrower, and should show his financial condition based upon his last inventory. It should also indicate whether the inventory was an actual one or an estimate -if an actual one, by whom taken; and if an estimate, by whom made. We should also consider the external circumstances of the borrower, such as the line of business in which he is engaged, whether it is extremely hazardous, or whether it is a one-season business or a business in which long-time credits are given, or anything pertaining to this subject; also the locality where he resides, and the situation of his store as to the general business of the city or town.

Old stock is the easiest thing in the world to accumulate. Merchandise is a quick asset at the current market price only in those lines of trade in which the articles themselves are generally used as collateral, such as stocks and bonds, grain, cotton, bullion, etc. Therefore, of the concerns that come before us for our consideration in the granting of credit, few of them have stocks of merchandise that can be turned into cash in twenty-four hours. The easy negotiable value of a stock of merchandise depends upon its character. In the staple lines,
of sugar, coffee, tea, rice, provisions, etc., can be converted into cash upon very short notice at a slight concession, say 5 per cent., from the current market quotations. Wool, iron, leather, raw silk and rubber belong to the same class, and where merchandise consists of such assets we can take them in the statement very close to the par value. Such stocks of merchandise, however, as woolens, lumber, hardware, glass, carpets, boots and shoes and dry goods, we must estimate at a less percentage to the inventory value than the other articles referred to. But these are all good staple assets if the stocks are kept clean and handled with ordinary intelligense? They cannot be turned into cash in twenty-four hours, but caa be disposed of in a short time at some sacrifice from the ruling trade prices.
The liquidating value of "accounts receivable" and "merchandise" in a statement, in case of failure, is very hard to determine, but one of the best informed men on this subject, D. T. Mallett, has furnished me with the following table, which, from my experience, I should judge to be about right:
$\qquad$ Hardware
Boots and shoes Dry goods Furniture
These figures are based on the liquidating value per dollar for claimed assets where correctly rendered and would show the probable amount which would be secured under proper management The depreciation is the difference be ween what the owner thinks he is worth and the amount at which his paper would be acceptable at the bank.
Machinery and fixtures, as we all know, are not a bankable asset upon which to base credit. If this item appears for any considerable amount in a statement, we should find out whether it is the cus tom to charge off each year a certain amount from this item, and whether fepairs and ordinary additions for a slight increase in business are charged to expense account or added from time to time to that account. Some time since, a large concern was refused credit who made an excellent statement, but put in their plant at a very high figure, and upon careful investigation it was found that nothing was charged off from year to year, and additions from time to time, for increased capacity, were added always to plant account; but this state of affairs can only be ascertained by yearly statement.
Other very important items, and vital ones, are expenses of conducting business and the annual withdrawals of the partners. One firm that came under my notice submitted a statement showing withdrawal by the partners of nearly $\$ 100,000$, with business expenses within a few thousand dollars of the same amount. It would be a remarkable business that could stand for any length of time a drain like this. One of our leading mercantile agencies made some spe cial investigations in the matter of business expenses for me, with the following result: Eleven concerns, not more than two in any line of business, doing an annual trade of $\$ 109,000,000$, showed ex penses of an average of $81 / 4$ per cent.
I also had the same statistics made up from statements made direct from ten leading houses in representative lines of

The


Are now ready for business with a full line of Woodenware and would ask for a small share of trade, and will endeavor, by fair dealing, to merit more.

Lansing Woodenware Co.,
Lansing, Mich.

## GINSENG ROOT.

We pay the highest price for it. Address PECK BROS., Wholeale Drus ista, MIGHIGAN C'ENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route." (Taking effect Sunday, Nov. 20, 1892.)


## Detroit Express ..... Mixed....

Day Express Atlantic and Pacific
New York Express

Depart
655 p m
655 pm
700 am
120 pm
10
20 am
20 pm
45 pm $100 \mathrm{pm} . .$. New York Express....... Sleeping cars run on Atlantic a press trains to and from Detroit.
Parlor cars leave for Parlor cars leave for Detroit at 6:55 a m; re-
mrning leave Detroit 4:40 pm, arriving at Grand Rapids 10:00 p m.
Direct communication made at Detroit with all through trains east over the Michigan Cen tral Railroad (Canada Southern Division.)
Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office, 67 Mon Tickets on sale at Union
roe street and Union Depot.


In connection with the Detroit, Lansing N'ys offers or Detroit, Grand Haven \& Milwauke Rween Grand Rapids and Toledo.
Time Table in effect January $29,1893$. mine rable in efrect $\quad \mathrm{N} . \mathrm{R}^{\prime}$.
Lv. Grand Rapids at..... $7: 10 \mathrm{a}$. m. and $1: 25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Ar. Toledo at.
 Ar. Toledo at.. Return connections equally as good.
W. H. Bennett, General Pass. Agent,

## DETROIT,

GOING TO DETROIT.


| $7: 10 \mathrm{am}$ | $* 1: 25 \mathrm{pm}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $5: 40 \mathrm{pm}$ |
| $11: 35 \mathrm{am}$ | $* 5: 30 \mathrm{pm}$ |
| $10: 35 \mathrm{pm}$ |  |

RETURNING FROM DETROIT. Lv. DETR.
$12: 55 \mathrm{pm} * 5: 25 \mathrm{pm}$ 10:30pm
Ar. G R.
W, ALMA AND $8 T$, LOUIS.
TO AND FROM 8AGINAW, ALMA AND BT. LOUI. GO LOWEL VIA LOWELL \& HASTINGS R, R. Grand Rapids $\quad$ 7:10am 1:25pm $5: 40 \mathrm{pm}$ Lv. Grand Rapids
Ar. from Lowell

7:10am 1:25pm 5:40pm
THROUGH CAR SERVICE
Parlor Cars on all trains between Grand Rap ins and
ing train.
*Every
ngtrain.
day. Other trains week days only.
GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Ag'

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


Frominicago and kalamazoo. 8:35 pm
Train arriving from outh at $8: 45 \mathrm{am}$ and $9: 00 \mathrm{a} \mathrm{m}$
daily. Others trains daily except Sunday.
TRAINB GoiNG sovin.


| Sleeping \& Parlor car servioe. <br> NORTH <br> $7: 20 \mathrm{am}$ train has Parlor Car to.dTravers <br> City. $\mathrm{p} m$ train has parlor car Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw. 10:10 p m train.-Sleeping ca Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOUTH--7:00 am train.-Parlor chair car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati. <br> 10:05 a m train,-Wagner Parlor Car Grand Rapids to Ohicago. <br> 6:00 pm train.-Wagner Sleeping Car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati. 11;20 p m train,-Wagner Sleeping Car Grand Rapids to Chicago. |  |  |  |
| Chicago vis, G. R. \& I. R. R. <br> Lv Grand Rapids $\quad \begin{array}{lll}10: 05 \mathrm{am} \\ 3: 55 \\ \mathrm{pm}\end{array} \quad \begin{aligned} & 2: 00 \\ & 9: 00 \\ & \mathrm{pm} \\ & \mathrm{m}\end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & 11: 20 \\ & 6: 50 \mathrm{am} \\ & \mathrm{m}\end{aligned}$ Arr Chicago $10: 05 \mathrm{a} \mathrm{m}$ train through Wagner Parlor Car. <br> 11:20 p m train daily, through Wagner sleeping Car. <br>  <br> Arr Grand Raplds 3:10 p m through Wagner Parlor Car. <br> train daily, through wagner Sleeping Car. |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| For Muskegon-Leave. From Muskegon-Arri$6: 55 \mathrm{a} \mathrm{m}$$10: 00 \mathrm{a} \mathrm{m}$ |  |  |  |
| $11: 25 \mathrm{am}$$5: 30 \mathrm{pm}$ |  |  |  |
| Sunday train leaves for Muskegon at 9:05 a m, arriving at 10:20 a m. Returning, train leaves Muske gon at $4: 30 \mathrm{pm}$, arriving at Grand Raplds at $5: 45 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{m}$. Tnrough tickets and full information can be |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| d by calling upon A. Almquist, ticket agent at |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| O. L. LOOKWOOD, |  |  |  |
| H1CAUU |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

GOING TO CHICAGO.
Lv.GR'D RAPIDS.....8:50am $\quad 1: 25 \mathrm{pm}{ }^{* 11: 35 \mathrm{pm}}$
Ar. CHICAGO........ $3: 55 \mathrm{pm} \quad 6: 45 \mathrm{pm}$
*7:058m RETURNING FROM CHICAGO,


 Lv. G. R....
Ar. G. R. TRAVER Ar. Manistee $\begin{array}{cc}7: 30 \mathrm{am} & 5: 35 \mathrm{pm} \\ 12: 15 \mathrm{pm} & 10: 29 \mathrm{pm}\end{array}$ r. Manistee
r. Traverse $12: 55 \mathrm{pm} 10: 29 \mathrm{pm}$
$12: 35 \mathrm{pm}$
$10: 59 \mathrm{pm}$ Ar. Traverse Charly Ar. Petoskey Po.....................3:55pm $3: 30 \mathrm{pm}$ Ar. from Petoskey, etc., $10: 00$
Traverse City $11: 50 \mathrm{a} \mathrm{m}, 10: 00 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{m}$.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE. Wagner Parlor Cars Leave Grand Rapids 1:25
pm, leave Chicago 5:25 p m.
Wagner Sleepers-Leave Grand Rapids *11:35 pm ; leave Chicago *11:15 p m. pm Free Chair Car for Manistee $5: 35 \mathrm{pm}$.
*Every day. Other trains week days only.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN \& MILDepot corner Leonard St. and Plainfield AVF.

| Trains Leave | $\dagger$ No. 14 | +No. 16 | +No. 18 | *No. 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G'd Rapids, LV | 650 am | 1020 am | 325 pm | 110 cpm |
| Ionia ........Ar | 745 am | 1125 mm | 427 pm | 1248 mm |
| St. Johns.... Ar | 830 am | 1217 pm | 520 pm | 200 am |
| Owoss3 ...... Ar | 905 mm | ${ }_{3}^{120 p m}$ | ${ }^{3} 05 \mathrm{pm}$ | 310 am |
| E. Saginaw..Ar | 1050 am | 345 pm | 800 pm | 6 40am |
| Bay City .....Ar | 1130 am | 435 pm | 837 pm | 715 am |
| Flint ........ Ar | 1005 am |  |  |  |
| Pt. Huron...Ar | 1205 pm 1053 am | - $\begin{aligned} & 500 \mathrm{pm} \\ & 305 \mathrm{pm}\end{aligned}$ | 850 pm 825 pm | 730 am 537 am |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Pontrac }}$ Detroit......Ar ${ }^{\text {ar }}$ | 11 50am | 405pm | ${ }_{925} 25 \mathrm{pm}$ | 700 am |
| WESTWARD. |  |  |  |  |


| Trains Leave | ${ }^{*}$ No. 81 | +No. 11 | $\dagger$ No. 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Detr | 1045 pm | 6 50am | 1050 am |
| G'd Rapids, Lv | 7 05am 885 am | ( 100 pm | ${ }^{5} 15 \mathrm{pmm}$ |
| Gidw'ree Str ${ }^{\text {Gr }}$ |  |  |  |
| Chicago Str. |  |  |  |
| *Daily. +Daily except Sunday |  |  |  |
| Trains arrive from the east, 6:40 a.m., 12:50 a.m., 5:00 p. m. and $10: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. <br> Trains arri e from the west, 10:10 a. m., 3:15 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| p.m. and ${ }_{\text {Eastward-No. }} 14$ has Wagner Parlcr Buffet |  |  |  |
| car. No. 18 Chair Car. No. 82 Wagner Sleeper. |  |  |  |
| Chair Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffet car. |  |  |  |
| Jas. Campbell, City Ticket Agent. 23 Monrge Street |  |  |  |

business, with the following results: Total annual business Total expenses. expenses to annual bus It a small fraction over 7 per cent.
It will thus be seen that the matter of annual expense on amount of sales is a very important item, and should be carefully looked after, as it is likely to sap the resources of a firm before one real izes it. Another important question is, what disposition is made of bad and doubtful accounts each year. The an swer will draw out your customer's characteristics in handling this side of his business. Find out, if possible, what proportion, if any, of accounts and bills receivable are past due, extended or renewed. The shape in which a statement is made up, I think, is one of the best indications to be had from an outside view of the business methods in the office of your applicant for credit. Some statements come to hand clean, comprehensive and clear as day, others so mixed up and befogged that you feel that you know less abo ut the maker's condition after you have examined his statement than you did before it was received, You may know less about his condition, but you know more about his characteristics. The books of a merchant are his guide, and if a transcript from his books fails to show you his position, it will also fail to show him.
In asking for statements a banker sometimes comes across a man who will not answer all of the questions propounded, but he will give a statement which, to the banker's mind, is entirely satisfactory. Some time ago I had oc casion to ask a gentleman who resides in
the State of Pennsylvania, not far from Philadelphia, for a statement of the condition of his affairs, and I received reply, which I read to you:
Gentlemen, ap̧swering your questions in a lump, will say that I am worth one hundred dollars over and above my liabilities. Am at my business ten hours per day, six days in the week, drink no rum, play no cards, gamble in no stocks, am trying to make some money, and think I am succeeding, all of which I trust will be satisfactory to you.
I need not say that from the character of this gentleman, which I had looked up in other directions, I was entirely satisfied upon the receipt of such a statement from him in regard to the condition of his affairs.
There are very few large or reputable concerns doing business to-day without borrowing, and I am unable to recal more than one or two instances of a firm or company of any prominence which does not borrow directly, or use its credit in some other way. There may possibly be a few concerns in the country whose surplus is so large that they find it unnecessary to use their credit, but such cases are rare exceptions. In a conversation recently with the representatives of two of the largest houses in New York regarding the immense out put of paper, a friend of mine was told in both instances that they could not afford to withdraw their names from the treet, even though the money obtained through this source was lying idle in the bank. It is now a prevalent idea among merchants that a concern which does not place its paper in the open market or use the facility of its bank is not a first-class credit. It almost seems, sometimes, as if a firm's credit were based on the
amount of paper it is able to realize on, instead of its assets or liabilities. If a house that has been in the habit of putting out considerable paper suddenly ceases to use its credit in this way, there is immediately a clamor that their credit must have been impaired or business curtailed. James G. Cannon.

## Predicts a Coming Millenium.

 I am not wise or learned in things to be, but will venture a few predictions: In the first place, our government wil be less complex and go forward year after year with less friction and better results-like an improved machine. We will cut off the foreige vote, the ignorant vote and the verdant vote. As we grow better in body and mind venerable men will have their place of honor, as of old. If a good man, by temperance and healthful toil and wise care, preserves his body and mind, like Gladstone, for example, he has saved the life of at least one citizen, a brave thing to do of old. And it is not fit that such a man should be put in a prize ring to fight with lusty young adventurers for his place in the Senate. It is already his by right. Let senting at to the State Capital their oldest man, and it is all on the register. Let the State then send to Washington its two oldest Gladstones as Senators, and so on up to the President, and so on down to the Justice of the Peace. What a saving of time, temper, manhood, money When we have grown a generation or two of Thurmans, Blaines, Gladstones, we will leave elections in the hands of God, where we found them. This is my plan, my prophesy. As for cities, we will build new ones, on pleasant, beautiful sites, as men now build hotels. Even now milliens are waiting for those who will build a new city, complete sewers, pipes, pavements, all things complete, and empty the unclean and rotten old into the healthful and pleasant new. We are going to have great cities, suchas have not been. Whereabouts I don' know, but all the world is going to town Machinery has emancipated man from the fields. What about big fortunes? Well, I think we will some day requir the bulk of the rich man's money, when he is done with it, of course, to build national parks with, and in other way help the Nation which helped him to get hold of it. As for literature, ou writers will surely soon turn back to the oriental or ideal, as school, and remain there. They cannot very well improve on the. Bible, Arabia les or Shaprove on the Bible, Arabs ational and personal news papers of to lay will disappear down the sluice and ewer of inppar dise Discovries? Truly soon some new Coems to me that very among us to launch his airships on the reat high saunch his airships ons that urge and seas and gulf streams that his faith is foundove us. Yet maybe rather than founded on of Who will be any sign of what is to be Edison, of be bet remembered. Why e will be course. Yes, most certainiy ier, too, and ergsomer, healthier, hap a bad animal at all if he only has half hance to be good. And he certainly ha such a chance to be good now, and to do good, too, as never was known before. and he will do his best with it.

Joaquin Miller.
The Army of Railway Employes.
There is an army of men employed upon the railroads of the United Statesarmy of 784,000 . They are not en gaged in idle manœuvers, dress parades, barrack drills or preparation for war fare, but by their diligence, energy and toilscontribute immensely to the wealth well-being and development of the country, the interchange of its products, the diffusion of information, and the prompt transportation of vast numbers of passengers, with a remarkably low percentage of casualties. The number of passengers carried last year was 530 00,000 . The passengers killed wer ${ }_{293}$

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From J. W. Waddell, Zulla, Va.-I am a cured man. I only used one package of the Pyramid Pile Cure and I 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 1 had suffered for years, and I have never had the slightest return of them since.
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