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SEEDS!

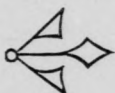
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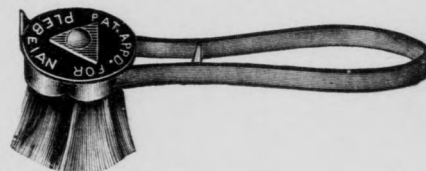
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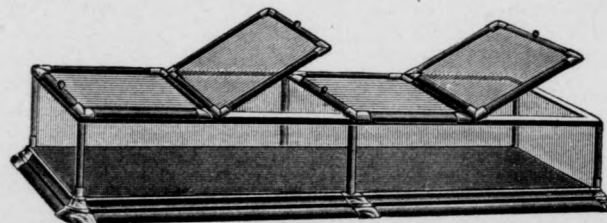
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MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

VOL. X.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1893.

NO. 511

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ROMANCE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The ticket taker noticed, as she came through the gate, that she limped a little. And he noticed, too, that she smiled at him pleasantly, which made him conclude—quite correctly—that she was not from the city, and that this was her first day at the Fair, and that it was a very great occasion, indeed, for her. He was actually mean enough, was the ticket taker, to keep his foot lingering on the iron release a moment before he let the turnstile swing to admit her, just for the sake of seeing her look puzzled. The ticket taker might not have done this if it had been a busier hour of the day. But it was still early in the morning. There were few in the Fair grounds yet, and the young woman looked around in some surprise at the almost empty avenues that stretched down between the buildings.

Her limp seemed really painful to the ticket taker as she made her way over to where a group of young theological students stood silently together by their "Gospel chariots," as the irreverent newspaper fellows had dubbed their wheeling chairs. Some of them were raw looking fellows, and appeared much more fitted for the wheeling of chairs than the exercise of oratory in the pulpit or elsewhere. Some looked rather weak and inane, as if they had not positive-ness of character to do anything but pray. But there was one among them who was standing straight on his legs, as an athlete naturally does, and there was something in the lines of his firmly closed mouth and the pose of his head that made the young woman go up to him and ask him what the price of his chair and his services were for the day. Not that she had any need to ask, for she had read all about it in the papers, and calculated on it very carefully. But she asked by way of opening the conversation. The student took off his blue cap and answered her slowly, and with an accent of indifference that somehow was not just what Mary Stuart had been expecting. Her own blood was tingling in her veins. It was almost unbelievable to her that she was really at the Fair at last—the Fair which had been before her eyes as a sort of glorified vision for two years, and for which she had saved and planned and sacrificed. It seemed to her that everybody must have been working just as she had been to get there, and that it was only natural that their voices should be tingling with enthusiasm. She felt for a moment as if she would have liked to change her young man and get one who seemed less criminally indifferent to the glories of the moment, but she was too shy to do that, and she made her bargain, and seated herself with some embarrassment in the chair, blushing, as she was rolled away, to feel that the eyes of the young students were on her.

She was very light weight—so light that the well oiled chair, on its easy bearings, impelled the pusher to walk faster than he intended, and he had to use a little resistance to moderate its pace. The little black sailor hat she

wore had no trimmings, but was swathed in a fleecy black veil, as the young man noticed on looking downward. The simple black gown had neither crinoline nor flounces, as he noticed also, but merely wide white cuffs and collar, and the high tan boots and gauntlet gloves had been selected with careful reference to each other. One foot was a little shorter than the other, as was evident even as they rested on the little shelf on the chair. So much the young man casually noticed, and that the body was very slight indeed and had a sort of tension in it as if nerves and muscles were on the alert.

"Where do you wish to go?" he asked perfunctorily, as he had asked on many previous mornings of his "freight." But the answer was not forthcoming. Instead, the young woman wheeled around in her chair and looked up at him with some distress on her pale face.

"I haven't an idea," she said. "I haven't been here before. This is my first day. I'll only have five days here. I might have had seven, only it takes a day to come and another to go. I want to see just as much as I can. I've been saying for two years to come here. I'm a typewriter—and a stenographer. I can't walk much at a time, or I'd never have thought of taking a chair. If it hadn't been for taking a chair it wouldn't have been so hard for me to come. But you see how it is. I haven't been to school much. And I thought I could get a good deal of education here. Perhaps you can tell me how. It's very important to me."

The morning wind blew her reddish brown hair about her face a little under the veil, and made her cheeks look paler than ever. Nathan Ingersoll stopped the chair and looked down at her a moment. He had got in the way, during his thirty odd days already spent at the fair, of keeping his personality well out of sight. At first, to be sure, he had permitted himself some feeling of personal interest in the women he wheeled about the grounds, and had ventured on a few occasions to forget that for the time being he was a paid servant, and had let his thoughts speak themselves in their accustomed way. But he had suffered three or four rather severe rebuffs, over which he had good naturedly smiled, saying they were really just what he needed, and that they were good training. But all the same he had smarted under them, and for the last two weeks had kept himself well in hand, and been as indifferent to the persons he was pushing around the ground as they were to him. Now, however, there seemed to come into sudden existence a new condition. Evidently this was a case that involved some moral responsibility. And Ingersoll was almost morbid on the subject of moral responsibility.

The red-brown eyes, which matched the half curling hair so perfectly, were still looking up at him. Ingersoll smiled down at them with an unconscious eloquence that came from his youth and his strength and his masculinity.

"I'll do my level best," he said heartily, all of the indifference gone out of his voice, "and if you don't see what's best to see in the time you are here, it won't be my fault."

"Oh," said Miss Stuart almost breathlessly, "do you mean it would be possible for me to have you—to have this chair, I mean—every day?"

Ingersoll laughed outright this time. She was evidently very much confused lest there should seem to be something personal in this request.

"You can have this chair every day," he replied, "if you come as early as you do this morning—that is, if no one gets me—that is, the chair—before you do. I think I could manage to keep in the background and not to make any engagement until you came if you think it will help you to see the Fair systematically by having the same guide every day."

"That is exactly what I meant," said Miss Stuart, gratefully. "It would be such an economy of time and energy. We would know just where we left off, and wouldn't repeat ourselves."

This seemed very businesslike and thorough, and grounded upon such a common sense basis, the good feeling between the two began to appear quite natural, and any sense of timidity that there might have been vanished immediately.

Of course it was a different day from others. How could it be otherwise? All the thoughts that had been stirring in Ingersoll's mind insisted now in breaking out of their shells and trying their wings now that he had a listener.

"It's the apex of the century," he cried enthusiastically. "This mass of finished material, this marvelous architecture, this meeting of the nations and the handicraft of the nations, this putting together of all sorts of energies!"

It sounded a little sophomoric to be sure. He looked down a little shyly to see if Miss Stuart were laughing; he knew her name by this time. But, so far from laughing, she had quite a rapt expression, as if she were concentrating all of her thoughts on the hour and the surroundings. It got so after a time that she ventured bits of confidence.

"I've been in the same office three years," she said once, "and the man there has never said a word to me during all that time except to dictate letters. He doesn't even say good morning when he comes in or good night when I leave. I haven't missed a day in that whole time, and have hardly made a mistake in my work. He pays my salary, but he doesn't show any other mark of appreciation."

"The clam!" ejaculated Ingersoll, which was, perhaps, a little thoughtless of a divinity student.

"One Christmas," went on Miss Stuart, feasting her eyes in rapture on a case of German opals, "I thought I would see if I couldn't cure him of his grumpiness. I bought him a bunch of roses and put them on his desk. When he came he never even noticed them. And

the next morning they were thrown out, though they couldn't possibly have been fated."

"Such a man ought to—" began Ingersoll, in a wrath that could hardly be called righteous, when suddenly Miss Stuart cried out that there was an opal with a red light in it, and they went closer to look at it. She liked womanly things. She almost trembled at the splendor of some of the jewels; she never wearied of the china and the marvelous tints of the glassware; she pointed out beauties in the laces and embroideries that Ingersoll could not possibly discover; and she went into the most outspoken raptures over the Felix gowns.

"You're not one of those very improved women who disapprove of feminine things, are you?" said Ingersoll.

"Oh, well," she said, rather sadly, "perhaps these improved women have had all of these fine things. Shall I tell you the truth? I never even saw a great many things of this sort before. I think I'd just as soon wear them for awhile as not. Then I could renounce them after awhile, and be just as superior as the other women."

"It's a great year for women," said Ingersoll, with just as much originality of manner as if there were something new in the remark.

"Yes," said Miss Stuart, indifferently, "but I know so few women. In fact, I know hardly any. I'm so busy. And there's only the women at the boarding house. And they don't care much for me on account of my doing typewriting. Not that I mind."

"Of course not," said Ingersoll with conviction.

By the end of the first day they had done a good part of the Liberal Arts Building.

"It would take a week to do it properly," Ingersoll explained, "but we're adapting ourselves to circumstances, don't you see?"

"I'm so much obliged to you," cried Miss Stuart. "I don't know what I would have done if I hadn't met you—our some one like you."

So ended the first day.

The next morning was dull and cold. Beyond the peristyle the gray waves dashed sullenly. The sky was like a pall. But at the hour of 8 Mary Stuart limped in the gate, wrapped in a mackintosh and carrying an umbrella. Nathan Ingersoll stepped out of the group of young men and helped her to her seat. She spoke to him a little coldly. Nathan was not a young man of much experience. He thought maybe he had been too familiar. He resolved not to speak till she gave him permission. She was determined not to make a spectacle of herself again—that is what she told herself in the night she had been doing. They went to the picture gallery. He got her catalogue for her, and took one from his own pocket. They looked at the pictures silently. When she motioned to move on he obeyed her. She wanted horribly to ask him about some of the pictures.

Why should those Frenchmen insist on making their women purple? Who ever saw a lavender woman? They are, at least, scarce. Altogether there was an astonishing lot of canvas, considering the scarcity of clothes. Mary accused Ingersoll of being positively indecent to put her chair before some of the pictures. But everyone else appeared to be

looking at them without any confusion. So she got used to it. At least she was almost used to it. Once a remark escaped her in spite of herself.

"I don't care how beautiful a picture is," she said, "or how well it is painted—not that I'm any judge of that—unless it means something."

"Ah!" said Ingersoll. Then he took her to some other pictures. There was Christ, pale and infinitely sad, blessing bread among a group of modern workingmen, while they, aghast, yet full of rapture and tearful gratitude, gazed on his dear, friendly face, in the midst of a time so alien and so hard. There was Magdalene, the modern, in a splendid ball room, and none to pity the horror and loneliness of her heart, or even to divine it. There was the dawn of the spring day, with Corot's mystic light stealing through each dim and tender vista, and all the flush and poetry of the waking hour! The tears came to Mary Stuart's eyes. She almost thought she could hear a bird song pricking the sweet silence of that dawn.

How was it she knew her companion had thoughts like her own? How was it that little by little the silence which had begun in sullenness began to be a delight. A fuller sense of color and form seemed to break upon her. She wondered if the loneliness and dissatisfaction she had always felt had been because her life had had so little beautiful in it. Every moment she seemed to understand these pictures better. She began to notice how marvelous was color! How full of wonderful gradations! Were shadows like that? Were they ever so purple? Was light on plains and deserts white as those pictures showed them to be? Were women so beautiful? Was love so poetical that painters painted it always, and with such passion? How fast life seemed to be unfolding!

Her startled mind showed her suddenly the interior of the office where she had sat for three long years, and she felt again the silence—not a silence such as Corot had painted, which might at any moment be broken by the wind of dawn rushing up through the meadows, but the silence imposed upon slaves! She saw the immovable, dull, yellow face of the man she worked for—the man who could not differentiate between the machine and the woman, and thought of them both as typewriters. Why, that had not been life at all! With a gesture born of a new courage and a new delight, she threw back her head and looked up at her companion. She wanted to make sure he was following her thoughts. He looked back at her without smiling, but with perfect comprehension. And from somewhere there came a wave of warmth, delicate and touched with a sentient joy, and passed over her body, and seemed somehow to bring with it a perfume and a song, and all the pictures swam for a moment in a golden haze fairer than that any of the artists had put on their mountain tops.

Youth is an alchemist. He will make gold for one any moment, if he is only given the right materials.

To follow the evolution of a soul—who can do that?

One day came when these two people were saying always:

"It is the last day."

Anyone who could have heard these unspoken words, and the sorrow of



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Heaton Fasteners same as above.

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Guaranteed satisfactory.

them, would have supposed that on the morrow creation would be destroyed. That day whatever they said was flip-pant. They did nothing but jest.

"Has anyone ever been over there to the south end of the grounds?" Mary asked. Ingersoll shook his head doubt-ingly.

"I hear they are thinking of sending for Stanley," he said. "They want to know if he wouldn't be willing to pen-etrates them."

They got endless amusement from the people. Mary could tell whenever she met anyone who was on his "first day." They did the Midway Plaisance that day. The four ends of the earth seemed to have been swept together and dumped here. It was wonderful. It swept down little patriotic distinctions and all nar-row thoughts of locality. These men from the Soudan, these mighty women from Dahomey, these dancers from Asia Minor, these fallow men from the spice perfumed isle of Java, these Eskimo women who held their babies close in their arms, these dreamy eyed Bedouins, these languid Turks—were they not all the same? To live, to love, to laugh, to hope, to weep, to die—what difference? 'Tis the same from Martinique to Mada-gascar! Someway, Mary had never thought of that before. The world was getting very large to her.

And it was the last day!

That night she stayed on the grounds, instead of leaving at 6 o'clock, as she had previously done. She wanted to see the great basin lit by electricity. Inger-soll invited her to supper, and they ate together in the Polish restaurant, though since they had an Irish stew, they might as well have eaten anywhere else. But they didn't much notice what they ate.

The light was not yet quite out of the sky, when 100,000 persons stood together in silence around the still lagoon that runs from the Administration Building, waiting—waiting for a thing so much a part and parcel of this century that never can the one be spoken of in ages to come and be disassociated from the other. The sky was a cold blue. Against it the exquisite building with dome, and sloping lines, and statue and tower, out-lined themselves clearly and delicately. Beyond the peristyle the blue lake gleamed, and in the east there hung a star. The great white mountain poured its musical streams of water down the gleaming steps. The gondolas drifted back and forth noiselessly on the lagoon. Schubert's "Serenade," of all things in the world, came softly down through the space, throbbing with passion.

Suddenly there was a transformation. From white dome and peristyle, from colonnade and water's edge, from pillar and freize, gleamed out in one startling second innumerable points of fire, bright as gold, piercing in their intensity.

It was the climax! This was the best the century had done. This magic thing, born in the clouds, harnessed, tamed, trained, subjugated, made man's best messenger, his illuminator, his intelli-gencer, his motive power—electricity—the material triumph of the age!

Whiter than ever looked the buildings, colder and bluer than ever the arching sky. And like a million near familiar stars gleamed the incandescent lights, and from the heart of the lagoon poured the waters, lit with fire and tinted like the rainbow.

If it had been any other time it might

not have meant so much to the two peo-ple who stood there among the throng in silence watching it. But as it was—well, as it was, the beauty and the throbbing serenade, and the marvel of it all, and the subtle, thrilling magnetism of the great crowd brought about an emotion no more to be restrained than the falling of the green waters over the Niagara. Ingersoll stood beside the chair and dropped a hand on that of Mary. She did not look up. She had known he was going to do it.

"How long could you be patient," he said softly, "a year?"

"A thousand years."

It was hard that there should have been a hundred thousand persons pres-ent. Though, come to think of it, one spectator would have been just as bad.

"I won't mind the old curmudgeon," she said. She meant the man she worked for.

"I'll write every day," he said. He instinctively offered a compensation.

The people on the great porches of the Administration Building were shouting their applause of the scene below. The torches flamed around them and made them look like brownies, as they threw up their arms and waved their hats. Ingersoll and Mary watched them, with their hands clasped tight.

"It'll take me a year to finish college," he said. "You know what I told you about my prospects. I think I'm a very fortunate fellow."

He wasn't, in comparison with a good many other men. But it's all in the point of view. Good fortune is merely a matter of opinion.

Later on he wheeled the chair toward the gates. The crowd poured along to-ward the Illinois Central train. Inger-soll said some wonderful things then. Mary wondered how mere words could seem so beautiful. He felt himself thrilled by his eloquence. It gave him courage to think he might be a great man when he got in the pulpit. What he was really saying was: "I love you." When the sky is blue enough and the summer wind blows, and the night is present—these words may come to seem like the lyric of the greatest poet.

* * *

"I suppose you found the Fair very educational?" said Mrs. Van Doosen, wife of the local jeweler at the dinner table, when Mary had got back to the boarding house. Mary's red brown eyes swam suddenly with a sort of mist.

"Yes, I did," she said softly.

She waited for Mary to say something more. But Mary had nothing more to say.

"What a stupid little thing," thought the jeweler's wife. "What good does it do people of that sort to go to the Fair?"

ELLA W. PEATTIE.

Tact in Salesmanship.

Tact is important in the sale of goods. There is seldom a woman—and women are the purchasers—who enters a store who has a definite idea as to what she wants. She must be suited, and many times it requires tact to please. The articles must be shown in such a way that the lady will believe that her taste is suited. There should be no misrepresentation in doing this. Misrepresentation is not tact. Have you this faculty, or do your customers leave you many times without buying simply because you have not been able to make them believe that the goods shown were what they desired? It is born with some, but if you are not born with it, you can acquire it to at least a certain degree—to a degree that will be well worth while to strive for.

LARK CIGAR COMPANY

Corner Ottawa and Lyon Streets,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.
STATE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED



AGNES BOOTH CIGARS.

WE CARRY ALL SIZES AND SHAPES.

This world-famous brand is for sale on the World's Fair Grounds in the only buildings set apart for smokers. No advance over regular retail prices.

DO NOT DELAY

IF YOU WANT A



Harvard Leather Bag!

WE ARE GIVING THEM TO OUR FRIENDS.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

**I. M. Clark
Grocery
Co.**

AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE STATE.

Charlevoix—C. Barry succeeds Barry & Chaloupka in the cigar business.

Leesville—C. E. Mitchell succeeds W. J. Cooper in the grocery business.

Caro—Charles W. Reynolds succeeds Wilson Reed in the meat business.

Saginaw—D. E. Miller is succeeded by M. Carter in the grocery business.

Bloomington—M. Wiggins & Co. have sold their general stock to S. Peck.

Croswell—Cook & Hurley succeed Cook, Hanson & Co. in general trade.

Grand Junction—G. A. Bates & Co. succeed R. Dobson & Co. in general trade.

Big Rapids—Manon & Ogelsby succeed W. G. Manon in the confectionery business.

Morenci—The grocery stock of F. L. Crockston has been seized on chattel mortgage.

Iron Mountain—Anderson & Sundstrom succeed Mrs. Wm. Sundstrom in general trade.

Marquette—A. M. Bigelow succeeds Vannier & Bigelow in the jewelry and news business.

Gagetown—A. E. Hebblewhite has purchased the agricultural implement stock of T. J. Finkie.

Grand Ledge—Streeter & Shaddock, grocers, have dissolved, A. Shaddock continuing the business.

Flat Rock—McBride & Co. succeed S. F. Smith & Sons in general trade and the agricultural implement business.

Ludington—Mary (Mrs. Hans) Jensen has given a chattel mortgage on her grocery and meat stock to Morris Kief.

Carleton Center—J. N. Covert has sold his general stock to Ira Hawes, who will continue the business at the same location.

Greenville—D. Longnecker and Henry Leroy have formed a copartnership and purchased the harness stock of John Baker.

Mt. Clemens—C. A. Boehme, manufacturer of rope and cordage, is succeeded by the Boehme & Rauch Cordage Co.

Plainwell—John Crispe has sold his meat market to Kurtz & McKibben, both of Hastings, who took possession of the business July 3.

Ludington—Hemlock bark is beginning to arrive freely and brings \$5.25 a cord. This is 50 cents higher than the price paid last season.

Cedar Springs—Mrs. M. Bertrand has opened a stock of dry goods and ladies' furnishing goods and notions in the store recently occupied by E. Bassett.

Lake Odessa—B. Cohen, formerly engaged in business at Hesperia, has opened a grocery store here. The stock was furnished by Andrew Wierengo, of Muskegon.

Wolverine—The special partnership existing between Samuel Simon, of this place, and Charles W. Ballard, of North Branch, has been renewed until June 1, 1894, Mr. Ballard contributing \$5,000 to the common stock. The firm name remains the same as before, S. Simon & Co.

Gobleville—Ed. M. Bailey has purchased the interest of W. S. Crosby in the drug firm of W. S. Crosby & Co. The business will be continued by Mr. Bailey and Mrs. Lucy E. Atwell, of Lawton, under the style of Ed. M. Bailey &

Co., Arthur B. Clark representing Mrs. Atwell's interest.

Shelby—S. Kohler has sold his interest in the meat market of Kohler & Lacey to Hart & Son and Will Lacey, who will combine the two markets and continue the business in the stand occupied by Hart & Son's market. The new firm name is Hart, Lacey & Hart, each having a third interest.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Bay City—H. E. Sanford, who operates a shingle mill at Essexville, will erect a planing mill and box factory on his premises. It is proposed to have the plant ready for operations Oct. 1.

Bay City—James McLennan & Son, of this city, have purchased nine acres of land at Essexville, and will at once begin the erection of a sawmill for the manufacture of hardwood lumber.

Tawas City—J. W. King, who operates a sawmill in Plainfield township, has added shingle mill machinery, and machinery for cutting long timber. The shingle mill will turn out 30,000 a day. The mill starts this week.

Ludington—The sawmills here are receiving about double the quantity of logs over the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad of any previous time in their history. The Danaher & Melendy Co. is receiving forty carloads daily, T. R. Lyon 35 cars and the Cartier Lumber Co. twenty-five cars.

Saginaw—Within the year Ed. German manufactured 80,000 doors for export, at a figure that would astonish manufacturers a year or so ago, and yet he did the work at a nice little margin of profit. His new planing mill and factory will be equipped with the best machinery that the genius of invention has devised to turn out products at the utmost speed and lowest cost.

Bay City—The work of erecting the new planing mill of Ross, Bradley & Co., in West Bay City, is in progress, and is being pushed vigorously. Not in several years has there been as much building of new industries at this end of the river in progress and in contemplation as at the present time. The work of removing the machinery of the Ross, Bradley & Co. plant in this city to the new site will begin this week.

Rogers City—F. D. Larke and Paul H. Hoeft have contracted with Eastern parties to cut and deliver on docks at Rogers City 125,000 hop poles and 25,000 grape poles. These poles must be of sound cedar, cut twenty-five feet long, from three to four inches in diameter at the butt and terminating at the top of the tree. This opens a new market for the forest products of Presque Isle county, and promises to be a profitable one.

Manistee—There is a better feeling in the market than there has been in the past two weeks. Buyers do not take hold with much more vigor, but they are acting as though they want lumber and are willing to buy it provided manufacturers will furnish it at a figure they can stand. The tightness of the money market is easing off somewhat and a man will soon be able to buy a thousand dollars' worth of lumber without having that amount in coin to put down before he sees the lumber.

The Wool Market.

The demoralization still continues, with not a ray of hope, so far as can be seen. The easing up of money has not

benefited wool, as it was expected to do, because there is no demand for it. Manufacturers report the lightest orders in the history of the trade, clothiers throughout the country carrying over a large portion of their stocks from last year. Another feature of the market is the small advances on consignments, showing the want of confidence in the market on the part of dealers. Wool is "cheap," but, contrary to the usual order of things, the price has not tempted even manufacturers into buying any more than is needed for present use. No one has any money to speculate with—especially in wool. Prices are a trifle lower than a week ago.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

News from the Metropolis—Index of the Markets.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Not much change is to be noted in the grocery market. It is said that the recent suspension of banks in California has upset the calculations of the coast canners to quite an extent. No great degree of interest is shown in California canned goods, and from all appearances, the driers will have to take care of an abundance of fruit and next winter will witness such low prices for dried fruit the demand will be enormous. That is what "they" say. Just who "they" are we are not informed. Notwithstanding the great profits alleged to be made by the California packers, they always seem hard up. They ought to grow olives. Mr. Elwood is said to have netted over \$800 an acre from his olive grove, and this is not to be sneezed at, even in California.

For foreign and Pacific dried fruit the demand is very small and prices are nominal. Some California bag raisins have sold at 4½¢; kegs, 5½¢. Prunes, currants and nuts are all lifeless.

Lemons are selling well, and really fancy stock brings \$5.00 per box for 300s, although very good ones can be had for \$3.35. Sicily oranges, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Rodi, \$3.50 to \$4.

In the line of domestic green fruit, the arrivals are large, but, as yet, no great amount of good apples has been received. The small fruits, cherries, grapes, berries, currants, etc., are abundant. Cherries are worth 5 to 8¢. Strawberries command 8 to 10¢. Watermelons are blocking both sides of the street, selling at \$12 to 20 per hundred. Early Harvest apples are quotable at \$3.50 per bbl.; currants, 7 to 9¢ per lb.; huckleberries, 10 to 13¢; gooseberries, \$1.75 to 2 per bu.

In dried fruits nothing is doing. A few blackberries and cherries have arrived from the South. Fancy evaporated apples, 8 to 8½¢; peaches, Georgia peeled, 12 to 14¢; apricots, 13 to 16¢.

Beans are tending downward, although hardly quotable at lower prices than have prevailed, viz., \$2 for both pea and marrow; choice foreign pea, \$1.75.

Butter remains at former figures—21½¢ to 22¢ for Elgin and other extra Western as well as for extra State creamery. Western creamery, firsts, 19½ to 20½¢, and from this down to 16½ to 17¢ for Western factory. For strictly fancy colored cheese, 9½ to 9¾¢ is paid, and the market as a whole may be said to be firm. White is quotable at 8½ to 9¢.

Eggs, quiet; but receipts are light and prices firm. Fancy Michigan, 16¢; other Western, 15 to 15½¢, and these prices prevail for all good stock.

Potatoes are arriving freely, and prime Rose are quotable at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl.; Chili, red, \$2 to \$2.50. Cauliflower, \$2.50 to 3 per bbl. Green peas, \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bag. Tomatoes, \$1 to 2 per carrier.

Dressed chickens, Western, are worth 18 to 20¢ and the demand is good, although, perhaps of a sort of a holiday character. Above quotation is for young chickens, suitable for broiling. For the birds of "uncertain age" 12 to 13¢ is top.

Sultana raisins promise to be a short crop this year, or, at least, it will probably fall below last year's—when it was

35,000 tons—by 10,000 tons. They are worth 7 to 9¢.

The Ceylon Tea Planters' Association, which has struggled against fate for three years with a capital of \$1,000,000, is in trouble, and an attachment for \$23,000 has been issued against it. Ceylon tea can't make much headway here just yet. It is about a generation too previous.

Production of gold throughout the world last year was \$130,816,000, and it is thought this year will see this amount exceeded by \$10,000,000, as great finds are reported from Southern Africa.

The steamer *Freiburg* will take from here in a few days 1,900 tons of hay to Havre. Please take notice of this, because it is something almost unheard of heretofore. JAY.

Good Words Unsolicited.

J. A. McMurtrie & Son, druggists, Three Rivers: "We cannot keep house without THE TRADESMAN. We find its drug market report to be always reliable."

Frank Weaver, grocer, Manton: "I have tried your paper and want it again. It helps to keep the drummers straight—that is on prices. It is impossible to keep them straight on all things, you know."

G. L. Fenton, druggist, Kingsley: "Still like it too well to give it up."

J. H. Williams & Co., grocers, Manton: "I always welcome it as an old friend."

If some folks had their way about this world how few people could live comfortably in it.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Confectionery and bakery stock and fixtures in best town in Michigan. Compelled to sell by reason of failing health. Box 501, Traverse City, Mich. 745

PAYING SHOE STORE FOR SALE—IN BEST town in Michigan of 5,000 inhabitants, location fine, clean stock, invoice \$6,500, sales \$17,000. Best of reasons for selling. Good bargain. Address: Boots and Shoes, care Michigan Tradesman. 749

POSITION WANTED BY A REGISTERED Pharmacist with experience in both wholesale and retail houses. Good references furnished. Otis Jones, Burnips Corners, Mich. 745

WILL PAY SPOT CASH FOR ANY LARGE general stock, if offered at big discount. Box 327, Stanton, Mich. 746

BUSINESS HOUSE AND STOCK OF GROCERIES for sale on Union street. Will sell at a bargain. Address Box 634, Traverse City, Mich. 747

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND STORE ELEVATOR, cheap, or will exchange for horse, carriage or anything I can use. W. F. Taylor, Mt. Pleasant. 743

TO EXCHANGE—SIX HUNDRED ACRES first-class farming land, free and clear of incumbrance, forty miles north of Grand Rapids, to exchange for a stock of general merchandise. Address for particulars C. E. Herrington, Grand Rapids, Mich. 742

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, SMALL STOCK. Doing nice paying business. Present owner has other business. Address, "Antidote," care of Michigan Tradesman. 739

FOR SALE—SMALL BAZAAR STOCK, ALSO store building in good railroad and manufacturing town. Address P. O. Box No. 93, Thompsonville, Mich. 738

FOR SALE—YOST TYPEWRITER, USED but a few months, and practically as good as new. Send for sample of writing. Tradesman Company, Grand Rapids. 736

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND best selected drug stocks in northern Michigan, excellently located for business; in live town; brick building; steam heat and all modern improvements. Rent moderate; terms reasonable. Address J. W. Balcom, Tawas City, Michigan. 750

FOR RENT—THE NEWLY FITTED STORE at 88 Canal street. Suitable for a hardware, stationery or clothing store. First-class location in center of business part near court house, next door to best paying drug store in the city. Twenty-four feet front and 100 feet deep, high ceiling, etc. For terms apply to 239 Jefferson avenue, Grand Rapids. 731

FOR SALE OR RENT—STORE BUILDING at Sparta. Tip-top place for hardware. Address No. 726, care Michigan Tradesman. 726

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME STORE building and dwelling at Levering, a thriving Northern Michigan town. Property well rented. Will sell cheap or exchange for city property. A. M. LeBaron, 65 Monroe St., Grand Rapids. 702

ELEGANT OFFER—IT'S NO TROUBLE TO find drug stocks for sale, but you generally find a nigger in the fence. I have an elegant drug business for sale; stock about \$4,000; bright, clean and oldest established trade. Prominent location; brick building; stone walk; rent moderate; city 30,000; reasons for selling made known. Suit yourself about terms. Address quick, John K. Meyers, Muskegon, Mich. 670

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

M. A. Mosher has opened a grocery store at Mill Creek. The Olney & Judson Grocer Co. furnished the stock.

Chas. E. Whitcomb has sold his interest in the Grand Rapids Glass Co. to H. W. Boozer and Joseph Hosey, who will continue the business under the same style, with a view to merging it into a stock company soon. Mr. Hosey was formerly connected with the Anderson Glass Works, of Chicago, and has had considerable experience in the glass business.

Gripsack Brigade.

W. A. Van Leuven (Putnam Candy Co.) is spending a week or ten days at the White City. On his return, he will extend his territory from Newberry to Marquette, including Manistique.

James N. Bradford sprained an ankle on the morning of June 17, in consequence of which he has been compelled to remain at home for three weeks. He hopes to be able to resume his road duties again in three weeks.

S. E. Wells has resigned his position with the United States School Furniture Co. and taken a position with the Grand Rapids School Furniture Co. to represent its line of church and bank furniture and opera chairs in the Western States.

W. Fred. Blake is the happy father of a girl, weighing nine and one-half pounds net, who arrived early Monday morning, making the third daughter to grace his family circle. Fred. prayed for a boy, and the result is another proof of the Biblical injunction to the effect that the prayers of the wicked availeth nothing.

Purely Personal.

Wm. H. Downs and wife have returned from the World's Fair, where they spent a week or ten days.

Mrs. B. S. Davenport and son have gone to Big Rapids, where they will spend the summer on the farm of her parents.

Albert Kuppenheimer, who returned from Europe a couple of weeks ago, was married at Manheim, Baden, May 30, to Miss Rosa Mayor, of Jttingen. The ceremony was performed by the Mayor of Manheim, and afterward by a rabbi, in accordance with the custom of that country.

Mrs. Alton S. Frey, wife of the Lakeview general dealer, died at the family residence on June 25, and was buried on the 27th at Ensley, Newaygo county. The deceased was a woman of rare virtues, and her husband has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in his bereavement.

The Grocery Market.

Coffee—Arbuckle is out with a new contract which went into effect July 1, and is so binding in character that the wholesale dealer who does not live up to the terms of the contract loses his profit on the entire purchase. The Michigan Wholesale Grocers' Association has also arranged to put all brands of package coffee on the equality plan on July 5. This will insure the same degree of steadiness in the price that is now the case with sugar, enabling the wholesaler to get a reasonable profit, while the retailer is assured of the price being maintained.

Sugar—Refined grades were advanced on Friday 1/2c on Standards No. 8, 12 and

13 and 1-16c on all other softs below No. 5. A very considerable increase in demand is reported and further advances momentarily expected. Stocks in dealers' hands throughout the country have become largely reduced and entirely inadequate to supply the demands of the season. Refiners are already oversold on several grades of softs. The situation is strong at all points and the course of the market, until new sugar becomes available, will be of unusual interest. Messrs. Willett & Gray's estimates show an apparent surplus of 25,000 tons (111,277 tons last year) at the close of the season, basing their estimates on the most ultra conservative lines, reducing the consumption of a year ago, from July 1 to Nov. 1, whereas with abundant fruit prospects we look for a largely increased consumption; placing the meltings at the same as last year and consumption on same basis, we shall require 50,000 tons more than they estimate or 25,000 tons more from Europe to carry us through, it is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that instead of 65,000 tons as estimated, we must look to Europe for upward of 100,000 tons before Nov. 1.

Oil—As will be noted by the official announcement in another column, the Standard Oil Company has abandoned the sale of W. W. Headlight and Water White Michigan brands, in consequence of the recent law passed by the last Legislature, and will hereafter furnish but two brands to the trade of this market—Eocene in barrels and XXX Water White Michigan Headlight in barrels and bulk, the tank wagons marketing only the latter brand.

Oranges—Are down notwithstanding their scarcity, the quality being against them.

Lemons—The market is firm at a slight advance. Hot weather is always favorable to the lemon market, so, though the quality is somewhat off, the price is tending upward.

Bananas—The market is steady at last week's quotations, and is likely to remain so.

The Drug Market.

Gum opium is lower. This article is selling in New York below the cost of importation from Smyrna, on account of speculators unloading because of inability to renew loans from banks to carry it.

Morphia is steady.

Quinine is weak.

Balsam copaiba has declined, on account of large stocks.

Balsam peru is in better supply and is lower.

Oil cloves has declined, in sympathy with the bud.

Oil cubebs is lower for same reason.

Oil erigeron has declined, on account of a better supply.

Manufacturers of bromides, ammonia, potash and sodium advanced their price 2 cents per pound.

Cloves are in large supply and lower.

Saffron is lower as the new crop is at hand.

Paris green is very scarce. Jobbers are unable to supply size packages desired in every instance. Dealers who did not order early must take what they can get.

Carbolic acid is lower, on account of large stocks and slow sale.

The Manchester Ship Canal.

There is nothing which better illustrates to Americans the fact that the ship canal is not a thing of the past nor a relic of former ages than the history of the Manchester Ship Canal. The city of Manchester, England, is but thirty-five miles from Liverpool. Various canals, small rivers and numerous railroads afford the inland town outlets for its numerous manufactures. But railway freights were high and the canals that passed through the district were small, and this single city found herself so hampered by rates and the actual inability of the railroads to transport her freight, that she determined to bring the ocean to her since she could not go to the ocean. It was a long, bitter fight to obtain an act which would enable her to build the canal. In '83, '84 and '85 the investigations were carried on before a Parliamentary committee, and \$750,000 were expended in obtaining the charter. Liverpool, against her own best interests, fought the battle to the bitter end, and it was only through Captain Eades' answer to a single question that the company finally decided upon a plan which met the objections from Liverpool. The original design was to use the river for the canal, and this would have undoubtedly injured the harbor of Liverpool, and when finally beaten the Manchester Council asked Mr. Eades, in cross questioning, what would he do had he the canal to build. The answer was, "I should bring the canal along the shore to a point where it would no longer injure the river." That answer was all they had to show for an expenditure at that particular time of £20,000, but the half dozen words were worth all it cost. The plans were modified and the concession obtained.

The total length is only thirty-five and one-half miles. For fourteen and one-half miles the canal is filled by the waters of the Irwell, Mersey and other rivers, in fact, it takes the place of them and receives all their storm water. The sewage which formerly went into these rivers is now being retained and purified. The lower part of the canal for twelve miles is tidal, and locks and sluices have been provided to allow the passage of water out from the canal and for the tidal flow. The canal has been made through its whole length to a minimum width of 120 feet at the bottom, and it averages 172 feet wide at the water level. The upper portion from Manchester is 170 feet wide at the bottom and 230 feet at the water level. At the various locks the canal is widened out considerably to admit the turning of vessels, if necessary, and large steamers can pass each other at any point of the canal. At places where works for manufacturing purposes are constructed along the sides of the canal it is widened out to permit ships to lie alongside of the wharves without interfering with the passage of vessels up and down.

When we think of the insignificant little ditches which for so long have held their own in competition with railroads in this country we see that there are great possibilities in a canal which when built has a depth of twenty-six feet, and locks and sills are made twenty-eight feet below the water level in order to allow, if necessary, for the future deepening of the canal.

It was found necessary on account of differences in level between Manchester and Liverpool to provide locks at Litchford. There are two locks of different sizes, one 600x65 feet wide and a smaller one 300x45 feet wide. The total rise from the ordinary water level to the docks at Manchester is sixty feet six inches, and this is divided between four sets of locks, the average of each lock being fifteen feet one and one-half inches. In building this canal it was necessary to provide all the railroads which crossed the country with approaches and high level bridges. As many of the lines crossed the canal at a skew, a span varying from 137 to 266 feet was made in order to enable the full width of 120 feet to be available for the canal itself. The swing bridges are worked by hydraulic power as well as a movable aqueduct which carries a small canal across the main line.

There are provided at Manchester docks which have a space of 114 acres and wharves having an area of 152 acres, their length being five and one-half miles. At Warrington there is a dock having an area of twenty-three acres, and at other points the canal has been widened in order to allow steamers to lie alongside without encroaching upon the canal. The total excavation involved in this enormous piece of work was 46,000,000 yards, of which 10,000,000 cubic yards was sandstone rock. This large quantity of spoil has been employed in filling up lowlands and in bringing up the ground on either side of the canal to a suitable level. There were no less than 17,000 men and boys employed during the work, and 200 horses, and 228 miles of contractors' railroad was laid for the purpose of moving the excavated earth. A part of the canal is already in use, and it is expected that it will be open early next year for its entire length. What the total cost will be is not yet known. The capital of the company in 1891 was £10,900,000. Nine million pounds had already been spent, and £3,900,000 more were required. When finished ocean steamers of the largest size, up to say 600 feet in length, can deliver their freight at Manchester without transshipment, and can load for foreign ports with nearly the same ease as though Manchester was on a navigable river. If we take Mr. Haupt's figures we find that this bringing of Manchester upon the canal, or what is more accurate, upon the river, is equivalent to reducing the cost of transportation between Liverpool and Manchester to about one-seventh of its former amount, and, theoretically, Manchester is benefited six times as much as though the same quantity of merchandise could be carried to Liverpool at the same price. It is no longer necessary for her goods to be transhipped.

The enormous expenditure by which this coming to the sea will be accomplished is a good investment, and the prosperity of the city will show that a wise thing has been done. It would even pay the city to assume the whole expense and the burden of operation and maintenance, and make the canal a free water way.

GINSENG ROOT.

We pay the highest price for it. Address

PECK BROS., Wholesale Druggists
GRAND RAPIDS.

"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 5c Cigar.

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

GEO. MOEBS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

DETROIT.

Turning the Ledger.

From the American Grocer.

Some men receive very large salaries for turning the pages of ledgers in use. It seems an easy and almost useless occupation to the novice, but in reality it is the detective office of the firm. The ledger handler is an expert in credits, who, by frequent inspections of the accounts of the firm's creditors, keeps an eye on just what they are doing. We imagine if dealers were aware of the close attention given by some firms to the history of every customer's account, that there would be a great improvement in some of the records. Step into one of the large jobbing houses, and ask the credit clerk if the firm sells Mr. A—, and if he is regarded worthy of credit. Instead of an immediate answer you will be taken to a room full of filling boxes, alphabetically arranged. A box marked "A" will be removed, and in a few seconds the record of Mr. A— will be before you. At a glance you will have the date his account was opened, the record of every purchase, the date each bill was settled, besides his personal statement as to his worth and that of the various mercantile agencies. If there has been any trouble with Mr. A— or he has been delinquent, the facts will be on record.

Credit is getting to be an exact science with the larger houses. A first-class credit clerk must have tact, perfect self-command, shrewdness in asking and answering questions, keen perceptive faculties, thorough knowledge of the laws of trade and finance, be quick to read character and swift to make a decision. Said one of the most expert credit clerks in the city: "Any man that is honest, has ability, and is industrious, can get a credit with us, if he has not much capital. We are simply allowing a thoroughly trustworthy man to hold our goods and save us the insurance and cost of storage. There is little risk in trusting merchandise to that sort of men."

The right sort of character is quite as good a recommendation for credit as money. When both are combined, the risk is beyond question. And rest assured those granting credits keep perfectly posted about their creditors, even to the relation of personal habits and personal expenditures to business career.

Catchy Window Displays.

Harry Harman in National Grocer.

If you want to attract the attention of the passersby and at the same time introduce some special article, take that article and arrange it in the center of your window into some artistic design, with a background made up of the same. For example: If your have a certain brand of soap you would like to display, build it up to represent a high wall. Make a derrick, and have a doll on the top of this wall in the act of pulling up a bar of soap, which represents the stone. Display a placard to read:

"BUILDING UP A REPUTATION."

If you wish at any time to make a special fruit display for your window or inside the store, build a high pyramid from any old lumber. Take wire netting and secure it to this pyramid leaving sufficient space in between to show your fruit. You can then start by filling in so much space with apples, then oranges, and so on with fruits in season.

The ice cream season is here. Why not place a freezer in your window arranged on top of a pyramid of boxes, and the various articles used displayed on the boxes with cards calling attention to the same.

Special attention should be given to the show window for the Nation's great holiday, and a distinctive Fourth of July window should be made up appropriate for the occasion. Your store front should be decorated with flags and bunting, and while some little expense may be attached to the getting up of the articles necessary to produce the desired effect, it is one of the best paying advertisements to a dealer, for the public appreciate the go-ahead merchant of the present day.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.		9 oz.....13 1/2		Everett, blue.....12 1/2
Adriatic.....	7	" Arrow Brand 5	" brown 13	" brown.....12 1/2
Argyle.....	6	" World Wide.....6 1/2	Andover.....11 1/2	Haymaker blue.....7 1/2
Atlanta AA.....	6	" LL.....4 1/2	Beaver Creek AA.....10	" brown.....7 1/2
Atlantic A.....	6 1/2	Full Yard Wide.....6 1/2	" BB.....9	Jaffrey.....11 1/2
" H.....	6 1/2	Georgia A.....6 1/2	" CC.....	Lancaster.....12 1/2
" P.....	5 1/2	Honest Width.....6 1/2	Boston Mfg Co. br. 7	Lawrence, 9 oz.....13 1/2
" D.....	6	Hartford A.....5	" blue 8 1/2	" No. 220.....13
" LL.....	5 1/2	Indian Head.....3 1/2	" d & twist 10 1/2	" No. 250.....11 1/2
Amory.....	5 1/2	King A.....5	Columbian XXX br. 10	" No. 280.....10 1/2
Archery Bunting.....	4	King E C.....5	" XXX bl. 19	
Beaver Dam A A.....	5 1/2	Lawrence LL.....5	GINGHAMS.	
Blackstone O, 32.....	5	Madras cheese cloth 6 1/2	Amoskeag.....6 1/2	Lancaster, staple.....6 1/2
Black Crow.....	6	Newmarket G.....5 1/2	" Persian dress 8	" fancies.....7
Black Rock.....	6 1/2	" B.....5	" Canton 8	" Normandie 8
Boot, AL.....	7	" N.....6 1/2	" AFC.....10 1/2	Lancashire.....6 1/2
Capital A.....	5 1/2	" DD.....5 1/2	" Teazle.....10 1/2	Manchester.....5 1/2
Cavanat V.....	5 1/2	" X.....6 1/2	" Angola.....10 1/2	Monogram.....6 1/2
Chapman cheese cl.....	5 1/2	Noble R.....5	" Persian 8	Normandie.....7 1/2
Clifton C R.....	5 1/2	Our Level Best.....6	Arlington staple.....6 1/2	Persian.....8
Comet.....	6 1/2	Oxford R.....6	Arasapha fancy.....4 1/2	Renfrew Dress.....7 1/2
Dwight Star.....	6 1/2	Pequot.....7	Bates Warwick dress 7 1/2	Rosemont.....6 1/2
Clifton CCC.....	6 1/2	Solar.....7	Centennial.....10 1/2	Slaterville.....7
		Top of the Heap.....7	Criterion.....10 1/2	Tacoma.....7
BLEACHED COTTONS.			Cumberland staple.....5 1/2	Toll du Nord.....10 1/2
A B C.....	8 1/2	Geo. Washington.....8	Cumberland.....5	Wabash.....7 1/2
Amazon.....	8	Glen Mills.....7 1/2	Essex.....4 1/2	" seersucker.....7 1/2
Amsburg.....	7	Gold Medal.....7 1/2	Elfin.....7 1/2	Warwick.....7
Art Cambric.....	10	Green Ticket.....8 1/2	Everett classics.....8 1/2	Whitlenden.....8
Blackstone A A.....	7 1/2	Great Falls.....6 1/2	Exposition.....7 1/2	" heather dr. 7 1/2
Beats All.....	4 1/2	Hope.....6 1/2	Glenarrie.....6 1/2	" indigo blue 9
Boston.....	12	Just Out.....4 1/2 @ 5	Glenarven.....6 1/2	Wamsuta staples.....8 1/2
Cabot.....	7 1/2	King Phillip.....7 1/2	Glenwood.....7 1/2	Westbrook.....8 1/2
Cabot, %.....	8 1/2	" OP.....7 1/2	Hampton.....6 1/2	".....10
Charter Oak.....	5 1/2	Lonsdale Cambric.....10	Johnson Chalou cl.....10	Windermeer.....5
Conway W.....	7 1/2	Lonsdale.....2 @ 8 1/2	" Indigo blue 9 1/2	York.....6 1/2
Cleveland.....	6 1/2	Middlesex.....2 @ 5	" zephyrs.....16	
Dwight Anchor.....	8 1/2	No Name.....7 1/2	GRAIN BAGS.	
" shorts.....	8 1/2	Our View.....6	Amoskeag.....16 1/2	Valley City.....15 1/2
Edwards.....	6	Pride of the West.....12 1/2	Stark.....19 1/2	Georgia.....19 1/2
Empire.....	7	Rosalind.....7 1/2	American.....15 1/2	Pacific.....15 1/2
Farwell.....	7 1/2	Sunlight.....4 1/2	THREADS.	
Fruit of the Loom.....	8 1/2	Utica Mills.....8 1/2	Clark's Mile End.....45	Barbour's.....56
Fitchville.....	7 1/2	" Nonpareil.....10	Coats, J. & P.....45	Marshall's.....81
First Prize.....	7 1/2	Vinyard.....8 1/2	Holyoke.....22 1/2	
Fruit of the Loom %.....	7 1/2	White Horse.....6	KNITTING COTTON.	
Fairmount.....	4 1/2	" Rock.....8 1/2	No. 6.....33	White. Colored.....38
Full Value.....	8 1/2		" 8.....34	No. 14.....37
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.			" 10.....35	" 16.....38
Cabot.....	7 1/2	Dwight Anchor.....8 1/2	" 12.....36	" 18.....39
Farwell.....	8		" 12.....36	" 20.....40
CANTON FLANNEL.				" 20.....45
Unbleached.....	5 1/2	Bleached.....6 1/2		
Housewife A.....	5 1/2	Housewife Q.....6 1/2		
" B.....	5 1/2	" R.....6 1/2		
" C.....	6	" S.....7 1/2		
" D.....	6 1/2	" T.....8 1/2		
" E.....	7	" U.....9 1/2		
" F.....	7 1/2	" V.....10		
" G.....	7 1/2	" W.....10 1/2		
" H.....	7 1/2	" X.....11 1/2		
" I.....	8 1/2	" Y.....12 1/2		
" J.....	8 1/2	" Z.....13 1/2		
" K.....	9 1/2			
" L.....	10			
" M.....	10 1/2			
" N.....	11			
" O.....	11 1/2			
" P.....	14 1/2			
CARPET WARP.				
Peerless, white.....	18	Integrity colored.....20		
colored.....	20	White Star.....18		
Integrity.....	18 1/2	" colored.....20		
DRESS GOODS.				
Hamilton.....	8	Nameless.....20		
".....	9	".....25		
".....	10 1/2	".....27 1/2		
G G Cashmere.....	20	".....30		
Nameless.....	16	".....32 1/2		
".....	18	".....35		
CORSETS.				
Coraline.....	50	Wonderful.....84 50		
Schilling's.....	9 00	Brighton.....4 75		
Davis Waists.....	9 00	Borrie's.....9 00		
Grand Rapids.....	4 50	Abdominal.....15 00		
CORSET JEANS.				
Armory.....	6 1/2	Naumkeagsatteen.....7 1/2		
Androscoggin.....	7 1/2	Rockport.....6 1/2		
Biddeford.....	6	Conestoga.....7 1/2		
Brunswick.....	6 1/2	Walworth.....6 1/2		
PRINTS.				
Allen turkey reds.....	6	Berwick fancies.....5 1/2		
" robes.....	6	Clyde Robes.....6		
" pink & purple.....	6	Charter Oak fancies.....4 1/2		
" buffs.....	6	DelMarine cashm's.....6		
" pink checks.....	6	" mourn'g.....6		
" staples.....	6	Eddystone fancy.....6		
" shirtings.....	6	" chocolat.....6		
American fancy.....	5 1/2	" rober.....6		
American Indigo.....	6	" satteens.....6		
American shirtings.....	3 1/2	Hamilton fancy.....6		
Argentine Grays.....	6	" staple.....6		
Anchor Shirtings.....	4	Manchester fancy.....6		
Arnold.....	6	" new era.....6		
Arnold Merino.....	10 1/2	Merrimack D fancy.....6		
" long cloth B.....	10 1/2	Merrim'ck shirtings.....4 1/2		
" C.....	8 1/2	" Reppfurn.....8 1/2		
" century cloth.....	10 1/2	Pacific fancy.....6		
" gold seal.....	10 1/2	" robes.....6 1/2		
" green seal TR.....	10 1/2	Portsmouth robes.....6 1/2		
" yellow seal.....	10 1/2	Simpson mourning.....6		
" serge.....	11 1/2	" greys.....6		
" Turkey red.....	10 1/2	" solid black.....6		
Ballou solid black.....	6	Washington indigo.....6 1/2		
" colors.....	6	" Turkey robes.....7 1/2		
Bengal blue, green.....	6	" India robes.....7 1/2		
red and orange.....	6	" plain Tk Y X.....8 1/2		
Berlin solids.....	5 1/2	" X.....10		
" oil blue.....	6	" Ottoman Tur.....6 1/2		
" green.....	6	key red.....6 1/2		
" Foulards.....	5 1/2	Martha Washington.....7 1/2		
" red.....	7	" Turkey red.....7 1/2		
".....	9 1/2	Martha Washington.....7 1/2		
" 4.....	10 1/2	" Turkey red.....9 1/2		
" 3-4XXXX.....	12	Riverpoint robes.....5 1/2		
Cocheco fancy.....	6	Windsor fancy.....6 1/2		
" madras.....	6	" gold ticket.....10 1/2		
" XX twills.....	6	Indigo blue.....10 1/2		
" solids.....	5 1/2	Harmony.....5		
TICKINGS.				
Amoskeag A C A.....	12 1/2	A C A.....13		
Hamilton N.....	7 1/2	Pemberton AAA.....16		
" D.....	8 1/2	York.....10 1/2		
" Awning.....	8	Swift River.....7 1/2		
Farmer.....	8	Pearl River.....12		
First Prize.....	10 1/2	Warren.....13 1/2		
Lenox Mills.....	18	C oga.....16		
COTTON DRESS.				
Atlanta, D.....	6 1/2	Stark A.....8		
Boot.....	6 1/2	No Name.....7 1/2		
Clifton, K.....	7	Top of Heap.....9		

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

DELHI, June 26, 1893.

Fruit of all kinds is very plentiful this year, and the prospects are excellent for vegetables. The pack will be enormous unless something unforeseen turns up. The farmers and fruit growers are always sure to make money in supplying the factories, for the prices received by them must be satisfactory or they will not grow the stuff. Our schedule of prices this season is as follows: Corn, \$6.50 to \$10 per ton; peas, 1½ cents per pound; tomatoes, 20 to 25 cents per bushel. We do not import anything but peaches from the United States, and but few of those. This year we shall import none; having a factory at old Niagara, we shall have all the peaches and plums we require.

ROGER CRYSLER.

A canning factory in Ontario, depending upon the American fruit grower to a greater or lesser extent for supplies, subject to Canadian duties, and cut off from marketing its product in a natural home market by the imposition of a 60 per cent. American tariff, thereby forcing its product into foreign markets thousands of miles removed from the base of supply, must surely be less promising as a lucrative investment, than would be such a factory in any small town in our own Michigan fruit belt. We have thousands of acres of cheap lands close to the lake shore, especially adapted to the growing of fruits and vegetables. A canning factory at one of these lake towns would be in the midst of abundant supplies of all kinds. In marketing its products, it would have water communication with scores of cities studding a coast line of thousands of miles. In addition to this, the markets of the boundless, intermediate West must always depend upon external sources of supply; and what section of country is more favorably situated or more especially adapted by nature to supply this vast region with fruits, green, canned or dried, than the famous fruit belt of Michigan? It is quite apparent that some of the difficulties, at least, which confront the Canadian canner would not exist here. The Michigan canner, if located in a lake town in the fruit belt would have home-grown supplies, easy and cheap transportation of the product, and a free, unlimited home market to sell in. It would certainly seem that a canning factory so situated, possessing such advantages, would, under judicious management, pay the stockholders a "dividend" if a canning factory ever did pay a dividend anywhere.

The devil, like the quack doctor, charges nothing for advice, but makes you pay dearly if you follow it.

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

Wrought Loose Pin	60&10
Wrought Table	70&10
Wrought Inside Blind	60&10
Wrought Brass	75
Blind, Clark's	70&10
Blind, Parker's	70&10
Blind, Shepard's	70
BLOCKS.	
Ordinary Tackle, list April 1892	60&10
CHADLES.	
Grain	dis. 50&02
CROW BARS.	
Cast Steel	per lb 5
CAPS.	
Ely's 1-10	per m 65
Hick's C. F.	" 60
G. D.	" 35
Musket	" 60
CARTRIDGES.	
Rim Fire	55
Central Fire	dis. 25
CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer	70&10
Socket Framing	70&10
Socket Corner	70&10
Socket Slicks	70&10
Butchers' Tanged Firmer	40
COMBS.	
Curry, Lawrence's	dis. 40
Hotchkiss	25
CHALK.	
White Crayons, per gross	120 12 1/2 dis. 10
COPPER.	
Planished, 14 oz cut to size	per pound 25
" 14x52, 14x56, 14x60	26
Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60	23
Cold Rolled, 14x48	23
Bottoms	25
DRLLS.	
Morse's Bit Stocks	dis. 50
Taper and straight Shank	50
Morse's Taper Shank	50
DRIPPING PANS.	
Small sizes, per pound	07
Large sizes, per pound	6 1/2
ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.	dos. net 75
Corrugated	dis. 40
Adjustable	dis. 40&10
EXPANSIVE BITS.	
Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$26	dis. 30
Ives', 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 3, \$30	dis. 30
FILES—New List.	
Diston's	60&10
New American	60&10
Nicholson's	60&10
Heller's	50
Heller's Horse Rasps	50
GALVANIZED IRON.	
Nos. 16 to 30; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27	25
List 12 13 14 15 16 17	17
Discount, 60	
GAUGES.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	dis. 50
KNOBBS—New List.	
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, trimmings	55
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain	70
LOCKS—DOOR.	
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list	55
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s	55
Branford's	55
Norwalk's	55
MATTOCKS.	
Adse Eye	\$16.00, dis. 60
Hunt Eye	\$15.00, dis. 60
Hunt's	\$18.50, dis. 20&10
MAULS.	
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled	55
MILLS.	
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s	40
" P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables	40
" Landers, Ferry & Clark's	40
" Enterprise	30
MOLASSES GATES.	
Stebbin's Pattern	dis. 60&10
Stebbin's Genuine	60&10
Enterprise, self-measuring	25
NAILS	
Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire	1 1/2
Steel nails, base	1 1/2
Wire nails, base	1 1/2
60	Base 1 1/2
50	Base 1 1/2
40	Base 1 1/2
30	Base 1 1/2
20	Base 1 1/2
16	Base 1 1/2
12	Base 1 1/2
10	Base 1 1/2
7 & 6	Base 1 1/2
7	Base 1 1/2
6	Base 1 1/2
5	Base 1 1/2
4	Base 1 1/2
3	Base 1 1/2
2	Base 1 1/2
1	Base 1 1/2
Finish 10	Base 1 1/2
" 8	Base 1 1/2
" 6	Base 1 1/2
Finish 10	Base 1 1/2
" 8	Base 1 1/2
" 6	Base 1 1/2
Finish 10	Base 1 1/2
" 8	Base 1 1/2
" 6	Base 1 1/2
Barrell %	Base 1 1/2
PLANES.	
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy	dis. 24
Scotch Bench	25
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy	24
Bench, at quality	24
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s wood	50&10
PANS.	
Fry, Acme	dis. 60—1
Common, polished	dis. 7
RIVETS.	
Iron and Tinned	4
Copper Rivets and Burs	50—1
PATENT PLANISHED IRON.	
"A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27	10 1/2
"B" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25 to 27	9 1/2
Broken packs 1/2 c per pound extra	

HAMMERS.		
Maydole & Co.'s.....	dls.	25
Kip's.....	dls.	25
Yerkes & Plumb's.....	dls.	40&10
Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....	30c list	60
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel Hand.....	30c	40&10
HINGES.		
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.....	dls.	60&10
State.....	per doz. net,	2 50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. ¼ 14 and longer.....	"	3½
Screw Hook and Eye, ¾.....	net	10
" " " ¾.....	net	8½
" " " ¾.....	net	7½
" " " ¾.....	net	7¼
Strap and T.....	dls.	50
HANGERS.		
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track.....		50&10
Champion, anti-friction.....		60&10
Kidder, wood track.....		40
HOLLOW WARE.		
Pots.....		60&10
Kettles.....		60&10
Spiders.....		60&10
Gray enameled.....		40&10
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.		
Stamped Tin Ware.....	new list	70
Japanned Tin Ware.....		25
Granite Iron Ware.....	new list 33½	&10 dls.
WIRE GOODS.		
Bight.....		70&10&10
Screw Eyes.....		70&10&10
Hook's.....		70&10&10
Gate Hooks and Eyes.....		70&10&10
LEVELS.		
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....		dls. 70
ROPES.		
Sisal, ¼ inch and larger.....		9
Manilla.....		13
SQUARES.		
Steel and Iron.....		dls. 75
Try and Bevels.....		60
Mitre.....		20
SHEET IRON.		
Nos. 10 to 14.....	Com. Smooth.	Com.
Nos. 15 to 17.....	\$4 05	\$2 95
Nos. 18 to 21.....	4 05	3 05
Nos. 22 to 24.....	4 05	3 15
Nos. 25 to 28.....	4 25	3 25
No. 27.....	4 45	3 35
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra.....		
SAND PAPER.		
List acct. 19, '86.....	dls.	50
SASH CORD.		
Silver Lake, White A.....	list	50
" Drab A.....	"	55
" White B.....	"	50
" White C.....	"	55
Discount, 10.....		38
SASH WEIGHTS.		
Solid Eyes.....	per ton	\$25
SAWS.		
" Hand.....	dls.	20
" Silver Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....		70
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....		50
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....		30
" Champion and Electric Tooth X Cuts, per foot.....		30
TRAPS.		
Steel, Game.....	dls.	60&10
Oneida Community, Newhouse's.....		35
Oneida Community, Hawley & Norton's.....		70
Mouse, choker.....		18c per doz
Mouse, delusion.....		\$1.50 per doz
WIRE.		
Bright Market.....	dls.	65
Annealed Market.....		70
Coppered Market.....		60
Tinned Market.....		62½
Coppered Spring Steel.....		50
Barbed Fence, galvanized.....		2 80
" painted.....		2 40
HORSE NAILS.		
Au Sable.....	dls.	40&10
Putnam.....	dls.	05
Northwestern.....	dls.	10&10
WRENCHES.		
Baxter's Adjustable, nickeled.....	dls.	30
Coe's Genuine.....		80
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought.....		75
Coe's Patent, malleable.....		75&10
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bird Cages.....		50
Pumps, Cistern.....		75&10
Screws, New List.....		70&10
Castors, Bed a D Plate.....		50&10&10
Dampers, American.....		40
Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods.....		65&10
METALS.		
PIG TIN.		
Pig Large.....		26c
Pig Bars.....		28c
ZINC.		
Duty Sheet, 2½c per pound.....		
60 pound casks.....		6½
Per pound.....		7
SOLDER.		
¼Oz.....		15
Extra Wiping.....		18
The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.		
ANTIMONY.		
Cookson.....	per pound	
Hallett's.....		13
TIN—MELYN GRADE.		
10x14 IC, Charcoal.....		\$ 7
14x20 IC ".....		7 0
10x14 IC ".....		9 25
14x20 IC ".....		9 25
Each additional X on this grade, \$1.75.		
TIN—ALLAWAY GRADE.		
10x14 IC, Charcoal.....		\$ 6 75
14x20 IC ".....		6 75
10x14 IC ".....		8 25
14x20 IC ".....		8 25
Each additional X on this grade \$1.50.		
ROOFING PLATES.		
14x20 IC, " Worcester.....		6 50
14x20 IC, " ".....		8 50
20x28 IC, " ".....		18 50
14x20 IC, " Allaway Grade.....		6 00
14x20 IC, " ".....		7 50
20x28 IC, " ".....		12 50
20x28 IC, " ".....		15 50
BOILER SHEET TIN PLATE.		
14x28 IC.....		\$14 00
14x31 IC.....		15 00
14x36 IC, for No. 8 Boilers, ".....	per pound	10 00
14x60 IC, " " g.....		10 00

Michigan Tradesman

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
Best Interests of Business Men.

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1893.

INDIA'S ACTION ON SILVER.

The stoppage of silver coinage by the Executive Council of India marks an epoch in the history of financial legislation. That a country of 250 millions of inhabitants, the great bulk of whose currency was of silver, should take such a step is remarkable. It should be borne in mind, however, that this action was taken by, not the nation, but the members of the Executive Council, of whom the Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, is the head, and is claimed by them to be an absolute necessity in the interest of trade and commerce, and because of the fall in the value of exchange. Whether or not this is to be the permanent policy of the Indian Government, remains to be seen. The shock to the world of finance is the greatest ever experienced, and what the ultimate consequences will be no one can predict. It has already resulted in a serious decline in the market value of silver in all parts of the world. What the course to be pursued by our own government ought to be it is hard to say; probably by the time Congress meets in August the full effects of India's action may be seen and so our policy be determined. At present opinions vary widely as to what legislation will be necessary or what the policy of this country ought to be. The advocates of a single (gold) standard declare that this action of the Indian Government makes the repeal of the Sherman law and a return to monometallism imperative, as the continuance of the silver policy will drive gold out of the country and so weaken our credit abroad, which has already suffered from the withdrawal of so much of the yellow metal. On the other hand, free silver men urge the passage of an absolute free coinage bill, which, by providing a market for silver, will have a tendency to keep the price of the metal somewhere near what it ought to be. There is another class of men, called bimetalists, who want to see both metals kept in circulation. They declare that the time is come for this country to assert its financial independence of England and the rest of Europe, and have a policy of its own; that America has too long followed England's lead in money matters, and that from this time she should lead and

not follow; that this country is rich enough and strong enough to not only stand alone on this question but to say what shall be the world's financial policy. The adoption by India of the single standard is a bold step taken with the purpose of forcing this country also to abandon the coinage of silver. England must have gold, because her business is largely with foreign nations, her internal trade being small in comparison. On the other hand, while our business with other nations is enormous, it must be remembered that we are the greatest consumers in the world, and that, therefore, the monetary necessities of this country are altogether different and very much greater than those of other countries. There are but 600 millions of gold in the country, which is not sufficient for even the internal needs of the country, saying nothing about our business with foreign countries. The amount of money in circulation is now nearly a billion and a half, or about two and a half times as much as all the gold in the country. To stop the coinage of silver entirely would mean such a curtailment of the circulating medium as would completely paralyze the business of the country. Therefore, a financial policy that provides for the use of both metals as money, as nearly on a par with each other as possible, would seem to be the wisest and safest for the United States, because it will provide money for both home and foreign business. In the meantime, the business of the country will go on much the same as if India had never repudiated silver; and as soon as the present scare is over, and business confidence is restored, the financial strength of the United States, its ability to run its own financial affairs, without any reference as to what other countries may or may not do, will be fully demonstrated.

THE CATTLE SCARCITY.

There is a growing agitation among the cattle and live stock interests of the country in favor of the Government providing means for obtaining more accurate statistics of live stock and cattle. It is proposed, for instance, that a new bureau be created in the Department of Agriculture, to be known as the live stock statistical bureau, for the purpose of furnishing statistics of the production and movement of cattle, sheep, hogs and live stock in general.

It has been claimed that, owing to incomplete information, there has been a reckless marketing of cattle, and that, as a consequence, the country is threatened with a scarcity similar to that now being experienced with respect to the hog supply, which it will be impossible to overcome except after several years have passed. It is thought that a proper dissemination of statistical information about the production and movement of live stock would prevent reckless marketing calculated to unduly cut down the supply.

The high prices for hogs which prevailed a year ago directly induced a very free marketing, so that since then the hog supply has shown a surprising falling off, both in the total number marketed and in the average weight and condition of the supply. It is stated that the present heavy marketing of cattle will produce identically the same results.

It seems that a bill was introduced during the last Congress, which it is proposed to again introduce in the next

Congress, providing for the creation of a special bureau of live stock statistics. This bureau is to compile and publish as widely as possible all information relating to live stock. This purpose of the bill THE TRADESMAN can cheerfully indorse, but there is a clause providing for the establishing and maintenance by the Government of a number of exchanges throughout the cattle-raising country which does not recommend itself to general approval. While the Government should furnish all useful statistical information, it has no more right to establish exchanges for the cattle interests than for any other branch of industry.

ICED DRINKS AND SUNSTROKE.

The use of ice for the preparation of cooling beverages and for preserving perishable articles of food is almost wholly modern. It was but little known to the ancients. The luxurious Romans carted snow from the ravines of the Appenine Mountains to cool their wines, but this was a luxury possible only to the wealthy. It was not to be dreamed of by the masses.

The extensive use of ice for domestic purposes is wholly modern, and the benefits that have accrued from the general introduction of refrigeration processes are incalculable in amount, but it must not be concealed that the excessive use of ice, like any other sort of excess, has been productive of much damage to the health of the people.

The fatal effects of heat are greatly aggravated by an imprudent use of iced drinks, a fact which is established in the history of the introduction of iced beverages into all hot latitudes. Heretofore all the cases of insolation or sunstroke were in cities where ice was abundant. In the country, men working in the fields under the direct rays of the sun are commonly untouched. Nine cases out of ten may be properly attributed to the imprudent use of iced beverages. If would be most beneficial if people could be made to understand the danger from the excessive use of iced drinks, but it seems difficult to impress upon people sweltering under the torrid heat of summer any prudence or wisdom. They are very warm and they resort at once to the use of very cold drinks for relief. The result is too commonly a dangerous condition of congestion which involves almost every important function of the human system. If there is ever a time when a most sparing use of iced beverages is required, it is during the prevalence of summer heat. The danger is not so much in the beverage as in the excessive coldness. Iced water is just as dangerous as iced liquors of a stronger nature. It is the sudden refrigeration of an overheated human body that does the mischief.

There is good reason to attribute to the excessive use of cold beverages the growing frequency of kidney disease, which has taken its name from that of the physician who first made it the subject of special study—Dr. Richard Bright. It is the disease of the nineteenth century; it is the disease of those localities where there is a general consumption of iced beverages, and since it is claimed that ice is used to greater excess in the United States than any other country, this dangerous and most alarming disorder promises to be, more than any other, the American disease. Sunstroke is more common in the cities of America than in those of Europe and

Asia. Are we coming to a like record with regard to Bright's disease? A leading medical authority, Dr. Austin Flint, of New York, in 1869 stated that Bright's disease was five times more frequent in London than in Paris, sixty times as frequent in London as in Bombay, India, and nearly ninety times as frequent in London as in Genoa. Here seems to be a direct connection between Bright's disease and the use of ice. In London it is more general than in Paris, while in Bombay and Genoa some twenty-five years ago the use of ice was but little known. America was not then included in the statistics, but to-day the great cities of the United States must figure prominently in the statistics of mortality from kidney disease. Our sanitary scientists will do well to consider whether or not an excessive use of ice is destroying the vitality of the American people, and give warning accordingly.

Contrary to expectation, Governor Rich declined to disregard the almost unanimous sentiment of the wholesale and retail grocery trade and the dairy interests of the State in selecting the first State Food and Dairy Commissioner, having named for that position Mr. E. C. Storrs, of North Muskegon. Mr. Storrs is a gentleman of no experience in mercantile or dairy affairs, his knowledge of food and food products being confined to the production of grapes. While it is to be regretted that the Governor was unable to rise above the slough of party politics in making this appointment, now that it is made, it behooves every one interested to give the new officer hearty support in all wise methods he may adopt toward the betterment of our food supply. The law is intended to benefit the honest farmer, merchant and manufacturer and to circumvent the dishonest practices now indulged in by some representatives of all three classes. The farmer who buys corn syrup and resells it for genuine maple syrup should be prosecuted as vigorously as the manufacturer who puts a cider vinegar label on a barrel which never saw a drop of vinegar made from apples. It is to be hoped that the new officer will take a broad view of matters, as his actions will necessarily form a precedent for the future, and the opinions entertained of the office at its inception will be apt to be cherished a long time. Serious mistakes in the enforcement of the law at this time would be quite apt to create so much antipathy to it as to secure its repeal at the hands of the next Legislature, and it might take many years of active effort to obtain its reenactment.

The druggists of Sioux Falls, S. D., appear to have grown very weary of the red-tape provisions of the prohibition law. It requires the issuance of a permit and the filing with the county judge monthly of a report of the sales made. These reports have grown to be a great farce. Twenty saloons in the town pay no attention to the law.

The best way to get American gold back from foreign countries is to send American wheat after it. This will be brought about in the course of time.

There is not much consolation in the saying that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. It doesn't need to. Once is sufficient.

A Plea for an Old Friend.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

The village blacksmith is a figure familiar to literature and the arts. The poet has sung him into universal celebrity; the painter has immortalized him and his Rembrandt colored surroundings on canvas, and the sculptor has also touched the subject with the fire of his genius. Romance has pictured him standing by his forge, rough and uncouth, massive in form, with brawny arms and broad shoulders, yet graceful in pose, on whom the fitful light of the forge fire flashes and disappears, alternately revealing and concealing the hero as he stands framed by the open door of his shop, a character never to be effaced from the observer's memory.

But neither poesy nor art nor romance has ever faithfully represented to the lovers of sentiment a certain quaint and worthy product of a past civilization known as the *village shoemaker*. Whether old or young, married or single, he was an important feature of every village or hamlet in the land. His vocation brought him into as intimate relations with the people as did that of the doctor or the minister. He may not have entered so heartily into their joys and sorrows, but he cheerfully and honestly ministered to their material comfort. He was ever the delight or terror of small boys according as they were companionable or mischievous; the friend and gossip of every jovial wight who had an hour to waste in small talk or wanton idleness. He knew the history of every family, and the coming and going of every visitor. With one set of eyes on his work, his mental vision took in all the incidents occurring within his territorial limits, which were discussed with as well-meant freedom as the daily journals of the present treat the news that is constantly flying to them from all parts of the world; in fact, to sum up in a single sentence his relation to the public, he took the place of a village sewing society holding perpetual session.

His shop was small and low; oftener than otherwise it stood disconnected from other buildings, out of the way of more pretentious structures, though on the main street. Sometimes there was a projecting sign in front, on which an object or two—painted with more or less fidelity to reality—took the place of a word denoting the calling of the proprietor, whose name appeared below in plain or shaded letters. A pile of terra cotta colored rubbish in front always marked the locality as a place where weary and worn understandings were kindly taken in and in due time tenderly healed. There were always one door and one or two windows in a front that stood with gable to the street. Perhaps, if on the sunny side, an awning of wood or cloth served to protect the patient worker whose position was close to the window, through which his eyes roved to observe every passing object that could be used to "point a moral or adorn a tale."

The interior was even less inviting than the exterior. Rough walls, whitewashed and marked with rougher patches, and wooden wainscoting guiltless of paint and yellow with the stains of time, were features that attracted the attention of one entering, for the first time, this den of a follower of the worthy Saint Crispin. To a casual visitor there would seem to be nothing in this dingy room to draw the crowd of loungers that at all times

and in all weathers haunted the place and remained with a zeal equalled only by a devout Hindoo in his favorite temple, so that to find the proprietor alone was a rare exception.

There was a box stove usually occupying the center of the room. It sometimes stood on its original quadrupedal integrity, but oftentimes a pile of dilapidated bricks took the place of a leg lost while at the post of duty. A rusty pipe, rising from a rustier and firecracked upper casting, essayed, in a half-hearted way, with many a sag and many a wobble, to reach the crazy chimney that stood on feeble stilts against the rear wall, into which chimney it finally disappeared. The stove was originally Gothic in design, but time and accident had left signs of vandalism not to be mistaken. A door balanced on one hinge, and without a catch, that made an iron brace necessary to keep it in an upright position, stood guard in front of a fire that sometimes cheerfully blazed, and as often tearfully sputtered and went out.

On one side of the room stood a case of shelves that never developed a right angle in any part, but subtended a wall surface it seemed ever disposed to climb. It never succeeded, however, in making the effort anything more than a mere pretext for some other undivulged purpose. It was loaded down with a large assorted collection of lasts tawny with the wear of contact with leather, and bearing the marks of awl and hammer on their unprotected soles. They often excited my youthful curiosity after I was informed that they were all turned out in a lathe. How that could be done as I understood the ordinary work of a lathe was a question that ever appealed to my imagination as a feat bordering on the miraculous, and I often furtively examined the wooden marvels to see if I could discover the marks of said lathe. It was wonderful, too, how my hero of the lapstone could distinguish between them whenever he selected a pair for any purpose, since I saw no more difference, save in size, than I could in a lot of pressed bricks. I finally reached a solution of the last mystery by assigning to the shoemaker an instinct like that of the mother sheep that never fails to recognize her offspring amid a bleating crowd of facsimiles. My adolescent interest in the mysteries connected with building up around a last the conglomerate product of a shoe, fashioned within and without with a marvelous adaptation to the shape of the human foot and its necessities, made me a frequent visitor and a great stayer at the village shoeshop. I never tired of watching the gradual development of a perfect shoe from the raw material, except as I wished it would not be so often delayed by making each stage of construction in one of a pair wait the completion of a corresponding stage in its counterpart. The process of making a waxed end, as it was called, often beguiled me from the path of duty when sent on an errand to which a timetable was attached.

On a shelf quite out of easy reach were sundry bundles and rolls of upper leather, while a pile of sole leather occupied the floor in one corner, on which loungers reposed when chairs and boxes were full. A drop shelf hung on a side-wall, where at times a skillful hand drew a sharp knife around the patterns in a manner that seemed to my youthful

Lemons

—AND—

Oranges.

Buy them of

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO

PYRAMID PILE CURE.

A new remedy which has created a sensation among physicians by its wonderful effects in speedily curing every form of piles. It is the only remedy known (except a surgical operation) which can be relied on to give instant relief and a lasting cure in Itching, Protruding, Bleeding or Blind Piles.

Briefly stated, it has the following advantages over a surgical operation or any other pile cure: It is absolutely painless; it contains no mineral poisons nor injurious substance; it gives immediate relief from the first application; it can be carried in the pocket and used while traveling or anywhere without the slightest inconvenience or interference with business; and, last, but not least, it is cheap, costing but a trifle.

The following letters speak for themselves and need no comment except to say we have hundreds of similar ones and could fill this paper with them if necessary:

GENTLEMEN—Your Pyramid Pile Cure is without an equal; it cured me in 30 days or a much shorter time. I waited 15 days or more to be sure I was cured before writing you, and can now say I have not the slightest trace of piles and am much surprised at the rapid and thorough effect of the remedy. Truly yours, J. W. Rollins, Marmaduke Military Academy, Sweet Springs, Mo.

From J. W. Waddell, Zulla, Va.—I am a cured man. I only used one package of the Pyramid Pile Cure and 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.

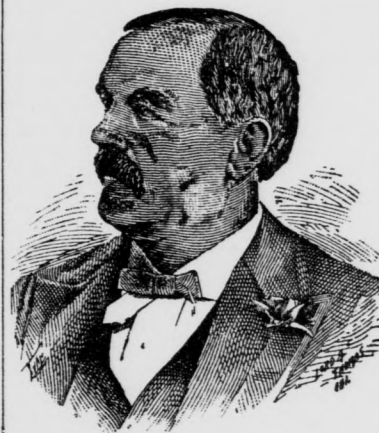
Mrs. Mary C. Tyler, of Heppner, Ore., writes—One package of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely cured me of piles from which I had suffered for years, and I have never had the slightest return of them since.

Mr. E. O'Brien, Rock Bluffs, Neb., says—The package of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely removed every trace of itching piles. I cannot thank you enough for it.

Ask your druggist for the Pyramid Pile Cure, and a single trial will convince you that the reputation of this remedy was built up on its merits as a permanent cure and not by newspaper puffery.

It is the surest, safest and cheapest Pile Cure sold.

It has come to be an established fact that this is the best Pile Remedy on the market, and every live druggist has it in stock.



WILLIAM CONNOR.

ULSTERS

And Overcoats for Fall Trade.
Double and Single Breasted

SUITINGS

All the newest styles and designs, elaborately got up, and best fitting in the market, at lowest possible prices. Manufactured by

MICHAEL KOLB & SON,

Wholesale clothing manufacturers, Rochester, N. Y., established 36 years. Write our Michigan representative,

WILLIAM CONNOR,

Box 346, Marshall, Mich., to call upon you. We are in constant receipt of special mail orders for our elegant fitting Prince Albert Coat and Vests.

Badges

For

SOCIETIES,
CLUBS,
CONVENTIONS,
DELEGATES,
COMMITTEES.The Largest Assortment of Ribbons
and Trimmings in the State.

THE TRADESMAN CO.

notions of economy a waste of precious material. There was a pungent smell to the stock in trade that was not wholly disagreeable until it became overpowering. The low bench on which most of the work of the shop was performed appeared to be in form a facsimile of millions that have, no doubt, done duty for centuries. On all things else time has worked changes, whether improvements or not, but the pattern of a shoemaker's bench remains the same, yesterday, today and forever with all the marks, stains and abrasions, as also the medley of tools and material thereon. He who sits on this throne of labor is, for the time, the central figure among those assembled in his domain, the arbiter in disputes that daily arise; and, if a man advanced in years and one who has seen a deal of the world, he is also an oracle to whose wisdom many disciples pay willing if unconscious tribute.

There is a certain class of men who are disposed to undervalue or despise services they cannot imitate. It has been intimidated by such maligners of their race that procrastination is a synonym for "shoemaker's promises." They gloat over and make sport of what they pretend to assert are the usual shortcomings of these servants of the public in relation to time contracts with customers. On behalf of the village shoemaker I unhesitatingly affirm that, in comparison with the man who runs a threshing outfit, the former is a man of perfect and unadulterated truth in all his dealings. Things in this world must be judged by comparison in order to determine true value.

I do not deny that, once in a while, my hero of the last and hammer tires of the dull monotony of bench work, and is compelled, for the sake of his health, to stretch his legs by taking a short recess. He may, perchance, under the tortures inflicted by some visiting bore—there are a few in every town—feel obliged to "shut up shop" and, like Simon Peter, "go afishing." Accordingly, he pins a notice to that effect on the door, and, equipped with the proper tools, takes the nearest cut to the river. While thus engaged, out of the world "and by the world forgot," is it strange if he sometimes lingers too long amid the sweet seductiveness of the occupation, and occasionally disappoints the expectations of some testy customer who does not realize the universal rule of business men that allows days of grace on promises to pay? Whether they be "promises to pay" coin for notes of hand, or to deliver goods, does not matter as to the principle involved. This, then, is the "head and front of his offending." Can those of other and less humble callings who deal as often with a censorious public show a cleaner record?

The man who wastes our grain in the straw stack, and keeps his engagements from one to two weeks behind time, adds insult to injury, and with less excuse than the shoemaker who, in addition to the manual service he renders as a mechanic, is also the friend and adviser of everybody, and is, therefore, subject to as many interruptions and unforeseen contingencies as the doctor. It is manifestly unkind and unjust to make a cast-iron rule to guide his actions, and to hold him up as a sinner above all men if he fails to comply with it literally. As a servant of the people the manifold benefits he confers on society should condone

even worse shortcomings than have been laid to his charge. "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." If the spirit of this reproof were observed, my client and friend would be forever safe from the showers of critical brickbats that have been so often thoughtlessly thrown at his unprotected head.

The village shoeshop is not only a place for the idler, but many a thinker has learned therein lessons that are usually taught in lyceums or other institutions for higher culture. Mind acting on mind by debate, dispute, gossip—if you will, so that it is not malicious—or political or religious discussion (this last generally unwise of all) receives benefits that cannot easily be reckoned in dollars and cents; something is gained, though it be only polish from the attrition of opposite opinions. But it is also a place for the interchange of social amenities; for visiting, while one waits some job to be completed, and, while compelled to wait, no other place seems so comforting and restful to all the senses as this quiet haven, where work and talk can go on with the slightest interruption from external causes. Besides, there is something in the deft manipulation of tools and material required in the details of making and repairing all kinds of footgear that fixes the attention of every spectator, either old or young. Each step of the process, though it may have been repeated scores of times before one's eyes, never loses the charm of novelty by repetition. This is one reason why even a cobbler has an audience ever responsive in interest to the merry sound of his hammer on the lapstone, and impatient to see the changes going on under his skillful hand. This, too, explains why, when one gets a comfortable seat in the village shoeshop, and is attending, by proxy, to the details of manufacturing a "thing of beauty" like a woman's gaiter, nothing less than a fight or a runaway can distract attention from the important matter in hand.

As, in a sewing circle, talk becomes animated in proportion as the hands are busy with "seam, gusset and band," or the intricacies of quilting, so in the village shoeshop, all work harmoniously on the same job—one actually and the rest by proxy, each taking a personal interest therein, and all being not only doers, but hearers and speakers as well. Thus, gossip runs away, or themes of importance are discussed until they are worn threadbare. Many cases in law that have puzzled the brainiest men of the Supreme Court have been argued exhaustively within the humble walls of the village shoeshop long before they became tangled in a knot of absurdity to be unraveled by minds of the highest culture. It strikes me, too, that much of the logic displayed in that moot court of original and independent jurisdiction is, when judged by the strict rules of metaphysics, equal to what is often echoed in prouder halls, into more learned ears in appellate courts. The conclusions reached among the scents of calfskin and sole leather, without a chance to consult precedents, emphasized by the comments of him who occupies a cobbler's bench, are quite as likely to be in harmony with the first principles of justice as those that are adjudged to be governing law in the higher courts, through citations from reports bound in like calfskin and musty with the odor of antiquity. Some worthy heroes of lowly

MICHIGAN MERCHANTS

And business men who contemplate a visit to the World's Fair would do well to communicate with the

MECCA :- HOTEL,

which offers the best and cleanest rooms and the choicest cuisine to be found in Chicago for a reasonable price. Everything new and first-class in every respect. Unanimously chosen as headquarters of National Press Association, Michigan Press Association, and many other organizations.

650 ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED,

Bath with every suite. Permanent structure of stone and brick. Location (midway between World's Fair and business center of city)

Corner 34th, State and Dearborn Streets.

Either American or European plan, as preferred.

Beautiful Rooms, with Bath, Single, \$1 to \$1.50 per Day;
Double, \$2 to \$3 per Day.

Elevated station only one block away; Cable cars pass door.

WM. H. HOOPS, Prop'r.



QUALITY WINS!

And you can depend on the best quality when you buy this Brand.

life have even pounded their way from lapstone to Blackstone, and without a bench warrant have been called to expound the constitution and laws of their several States not only to the wigs and gowns of the judiciary thereof, but also to those of the highest National tribunal.

The relations of the village shoemaker to the public in a commercial way are generally of small importance. His work is always done to order, at the request of customers, by measure and contract, if new; if the work is repairing, then by mutual understanding, or according to the needs of the case. Should he desire to go further, and, coming into possession of larger capital conclude to enlarge his building and put in a stock of ready-made goods, the romance of his calling ceases. Like Samson, shorn of his locks, he becomes at once like other men. With his apron off and dressed in attire befitting his new occupation, he steps down and out of the position custom and tradition have made peculiarly his own and descends at once to sheer commonplace. Nor can the employe who becomes his substitute, in a little stuffy closet at the rear of a genteelly furnished store, take up or continue the reputation of his illustrious predecessor—that has gone with all its pleasant memories. The substitute is, at best, only a hired cobbler who is unsocial and often given to dissipation that, in times of gloomy reaction, causes him to growl at every job brought in, and he is as chary of his gossip over village happenings as though he sat on a bench in a State prison, and an overseer kept watch and ward to see that he did not transgress the rule enforcing silence.

The village shoemaker of the olden time is fast disappearing as towns grow to the dignity of cities; and villages develop quiet yearnings for something yet to be gained in advanced civilization. Good hand-made work is growing less in demand, while much ready-made stock is never worth the cost of mending. So, since there is no call for boots and shoes made to order, the village shoemaker scorns the idea of remaining where he can expect only transient jobs of cobbling that are likely to be grudgingly thrown at him in charity. And, unless some fortunate circumstance makes it possible for him to become a merchant, he quietly shoulders his kit and goes, either to some frontier town or to some mining camp in need of his peculiar services, or with a sigh accepts the disagreeable alternative of a seat in some large city factory.

What matters it if the sentiment that keeps alive old memories fades with the lapse of time? As the old people who once sustained institutions of the past are no longer with us to appreciate them, the institutions themselves may as well disappear. Yet, while we bid good bye to the genial village shoemaker, memory recalls his virtues, and, for old friendship's sake, the virtue would commend him to the favorable judgment of posterity. He it was who gave us the circular disk of sole leather which, affixed to a string in the center, and saturated with water, taught an elementary lesson in philosophy. How often we attached the little disk to a smooth pebble, with naked feet pressed on its surface, and, with the pride of a Hermann, showed to wondering comrades the mysterious power of suction! And, when, after reading of the sling with which David

slew Goliath, we sought his help to procure the means of verifying the power of traction, he it was who gave us the piece of leather that illustrated the theme, and we who went forth accoutered as David was will ever remember the kindly hand that armed us for an imaginary fray and gently cautioned us against injuring the song birds or breaking windows.

Dear, kindly heart! The prosaic temper of the present forbids lingering over a sentimental past. That must give way to the practical details of to-day—every man for himself—no consideration for others—an all-pervading determination to get to the front in the shortest possible time. The village shoemaker, no longer serving a useful purpose for this generation, must retire with other worn-out relics of the past, to live hereafter only in legend and tradition.

S. P. WHITMARSH.

One Way to Secure a Lower Berth.

"A short while ago I got on the night train at Chicago, on my way to Detroit, and purchased a ticket for a lower berth in the sleeper," remarked a traveler. "I was reading a paper, when, happening to look over to my right, I saw a frail, delicate-looking woman, whose hacking cough made me think her in the last stages of consumption, and I at once felt a warm sympathy and pity for her. A few minutes later the porter came to me and asked me if I would exchange my lower berth for an upper one to accommodate the poor woman, who, getting on the train also at Chicago, was to late to secure a lower berth. I assented cheerfully, and soon afterward climbed up into my roost and went to sleep. Just before reaching Detroit next morning I got up and hurriedly dressed, and as I was on my way back from the dressing-room what was my surprise to see a big, stout fellow getting out of the berth which I had given up. I was angry at first, but on thinking it over I concluded he was her husband, whom I had not noticed the night before, and who wished to be near her so as to hear her calls during the night, but very soon I saw her come out from another lower berth further down the car. I noticed he did not go near to her or speak to her, and when we reached Detroit was on the lookout and saw that he and she took different vehicles. I at once suspected something and called to the porter. He tried to dodge me but it was not to be done, and, grabbing him until his ivory rattled, demanded an instant explanation.

The now frightened negro said: "Well, boss, I'll tell you the truth. The big gentleman, who got on at Chicago, could only get an upper berth, and he gave me a quarter to tell you that the poor woman had no lower one, and I done as he axed me."

I was surprised, and asked him if he had ever done this trick before. "Oh, yes, boss. Dare's several old traveling men who works dis trick."

It Takes Time.

From the Kingston Freeman.

There are many merchants who overlook the importance of persistency in advertising. It is not too much to say that this quality is far more valuable than unlimited genius in writing announcements. We have observed that in the case of our weekly edition when we advertise a new clubbing offer, no matter how attractive, it is often two or three months before we get any responses at all, and that the number of such responses is almost always directly proportionate to the length of time the notice has been running. We were recently informed by one of the leading firms in this city of the curious fact that they had advertised a special sale of a certain article for one week, withdrawing the offer at the end of that time, and that they did not secure one customer during the week, although there were many applications when it was too late. It was evident to this firm that a week's advertising is necessary before any results can be expected.

FREE CRAYON PORTRAITS.

No premium ever offered draws trade equal to this plan. It makes every sale cash and increases your business. It commands the trade and delights your patrons. It costs you nothing to adopt this plan. Write for full information.



Are you handling portraits as premiums? Please allow me to send you sample portrait and frame and be convinced I have the Best.

A. WALTER, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



Have you Use for a High Grade Laundry Soap?

Made Expressly for

**Washing,
Cleansing and
Purifying.**

It is **SILVER SOAP,**

MANUFACTURED BY

THE THOMPSON & CHUTE SOAP CO., Toledo, Ohio.

WILLIAMS'



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 trial will support this claim. **SOLD EVERYWHERE**

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
\$500,000 TO INVEST IN BONDS
Issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Officers of these municipalities about to issue bonds will find it to their advantage to apply to this bank. Blank bonds and blanks for proceedings supplied without charge. All communications and enquiries will have prompt attention. This bank pays 4 per cent. on deposits, compounded semi-annually.
S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

F. H. WHITE,

Manufacturers' agent and jobber of

PAPER AND WOODENWARE,

125 Court St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

OIL PAINTINGS,

Still hold their place in the front as **TRADE PERSUADERS.**

Genuine hand painted landscapes by skilled artists, no daubs.

22 x 36 in 4 inch gilt and oxidized frames,
\$9.75 PER DOZEN.

Also MIRRORS, 18x30,

\$9.00 PER DOZEN.

30 days net, 3 per cent, 10 days.

500 Cards and a Punch Free.

Special prices to large buyers.

**NATIONAL BOOK & PICTURE CO.,
CHICAGO.**

BUY THE PENINSULAR

Pants, Shirts, and Overalls

Once and You are our Customer for life.

Stanton & Morey,

DETROIT, MICH.

GEO. F. OWEN, Salesman for Western Michigan,

Residence 59 N. Union St., Grand Rapids.

"Dead Men Tell No Tales."

Very often, in the examination of murder cases, where the testimony is wholly circumstantial, it is of the greatest importance to discover what information is to be got from the body of the murdered person. Where poison has been used to consummate the crime, an investigation of the stomach and other vital organs may give developments which may lead to the perpetrator. It should be premised, however, in the case of poisons, that much depends on the nature of the substance used. Mineral poisons, such as preparations of arsenic, mercury, copper and iron cyanides, leave substantial traces which may be secured and verified at long periods after the death of the victim; but when death is caused by vegetable or animal preparations, the body must be examined very soon after death in order to afford any useful information.

Sometimes a person murdered under circumstances of violent assault and desperate struggle will tear off from the assailant portions of clothing and of hair, and these may be still retained in the stiffened grasp of the dead, but this is most seldom. Soon after death the human body gives up every gesture and expression of form and feature which characterized the last struggle for life, and no trace of the passions, of the horror, desperation or other feeling which attended the death agony remains. There was nothing in the gesture or expression of the murdered Bordens, husband and wife, that revealed the mystery of their death, save that the wounds themselves suggested a hatchet, which was never found.

Many years ago a theory was presented

that there remains photographed upon the human eye a picture of the last object upon which its gaze was directed, thus the perpetrator of many mysterious murders could be discovered; but beyond figuring in one or two evanescent works of fiction, this wholly gratuitous and false supposition about the human eye dropped from notice. More lately there has been advanced a theory about people who were killed under circumstances of great excitement still occupying positions and maintaining the attitudes after death the same as those before death. In this connection, George L. Kilmer, writing in the June number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, presents a number of cases which he claims occurred in some of the battles of the American civil war.

The writer referred to quotes from the observations of Dr. J. H. Brinton, a surgeon in the United States army, who, it appears, has written on the subject. After the battle of Antietam, in the corn field near a sunken road, where the fighting was very hot, Dr. Brinton reports having seen the corpse of a Confederate soldier semi-erect, one foot on the ground, one knee against a bank of earth, and one arm stretched forward on a low breastwork. His musket, with rammer in, lay on the ground, and the appearances indicated that he had been killed while rising to load and fire. He was shot through the center of the forehead. In the field adjoining the doctor counted nearly forty dead Confederates, some with their arms rigidly in the air, some with legs drawn and fixed, and many with trunks drawn and fixed. The positions were "not those of the relaxation of death," but were due to "final

muscular action at the last moment of life, in the spasm of which the muscles set and remained rigid." The wounds were chiefly in the chest, though some were in the head and abdomen. His observations were made thirty-six hours after death. There was also a corpse of a Union soldier with his right arm raised above his head and rigidly fixed, his hand still holding the cap with which he had been cheering on his comrades.

The first cases that came to the eye of Dr. Brinton were at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861. One was a Union soldier kneeling by a tree, in the act of firing, and shot obliquely through the head, front to back. His warm body rested on right knee and leg, left leg bent, with foot on ground; the left hand firmly clinched the barrel of his musket, which rested with the butt on the ground. The soldier's head drooped to the chest and rested against the tree. Attitude generally forward, jaw fixed, rigidity perfect. The doctor supposed him to be alive, and could scarcely believe that death rested upon a statue so lifelike. Another Union soldier, shot near the heart, mounted a straying mule and rode beside the doctor some distance. Soon the glazed eyeballs gave unequivocal signs of death, but the body rode on upright. After a time the mule was needed for a live victim, and the body of the other was so firm and rigid that it required force to loosen the knee-grip on the animal's shoulders.

Some such cases are reported of European wars, showing that it is not impossible that a corpse should retain attitudes assumed before death, but such rare cases do not offer any rule for use in examinations in the field of medical

jurisprudence. What is most needed is information to be secured from the corpse itself that will assist in the discovery of the criminal. Every case must be studied by itself. Most commonly so little is gained from the corpse itself that the fact confirms the stereotyped maxim of the murderers: "Dead men tell no tales."

FRANK STOWELL.

Didn't Bring It Home.

After the return of the drummer from his travels, his young wife explored his grip with an expectant face. Failing to find that of which she was apparently in search, she turned to him and said:

"Where is the jag?"

"The what?" he asked in astonishment.

"The jag. Mrs. Laces says her husband saw you in Chicago with a lovely jag on. Whatever it is, you are not wearing it, and it isn't in your grip."

"Oh, that's all right, I left it at the office. By the way, I saw a handsome hat in a milliner's shop down town. If you care we will go down town and you can look at it, and if you like it you can have it."

Unsuited for the Grocery Business.

Grocer—"What have you been doing in the cellar so long?"

Grocer's Apprentice—"I have been cleaning out the molasses measure; it was so clogged up that it didn't hold more'n half a quart."

Grocer—"O, that's what you've been doing! Well, you take your hat and go home and tell your father to send you to the theological school. You ain't fitted for the grocery business."

Economy All One Way.

Mrs. Billus (looking over the grocer's bill)—"Four dollars worth of strawberries in one week! Suffering Job, Maria, do you think I'm made of money?"

Mrs. Billus—"Don't agitate yourself, John. You'll shake that \$25 meer-schaum out of your pocket."

DEALERS WILL FIND TANGLEFOOT THE MOST PROFITABLE
AND SATISFACTORY FLY PAPER.
SELL WHAT WILL PLEASE YOUR TRADE BEST.



The price for Tanglefoot in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains:

1 Box.....	\$0 45
1 Case (10 boxes).....	3 75
5 Cases at one purchase.....	per case, 3 65
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TANGLEFOOT

SEALED

Sticky Fly Paper.

NEW STYLE.
IN NEW PACKING.

NEW PRICE.
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Each double sheet of Tanglefoot is separately sealed with our Wax Border, which, while it permits the easy and ready separation of the sheets, absolutely prevents the sticky composition from running out over the edges. This Border preserves each sheet independently and indefinitely until used and prevents all loss and annoyance to the dealer.

Each box of Tanglefoot will contain 25 double sheets of Tanglefoot and two Tanglefoot Holders---15 loose double sheets and two packages each consisting of a Holder containing five double sheets.

Push the new package with your family trade, they will all buy it if it is brought to their notice. It will increase your sales of Tanglefoot by encouraging a more liberal use among your trade. Your customers will appreciate the new package and will soon ask for it.

The Critical Period of a Boy's Life.

It takes a lifetime to make a man; it takes, however, but a fraction of time to spoil him. The spoiling time is not at the end, but at the earlier stages. A bent sapling means a crooked tree; it may be oak or it may be basswood, but the timber makes no difference in the crook; in both cases a straight plank is impossible. In proof of this we find that education or genius, while making a difference in the material, make none in the culls that go into hog lots or the wood pile. No science on earth can make anything out of a tadpole but a frog, but with human nature it is possible to cut a marble angel out of a chalk block. There is so much in a man that is latent and undeveloped, that everyday life is full of remarkable instances that was unsuspected of greatness, and goodness has been hidden in a speckled egg as an embryonic eagle. The fact is that most of our bad and worthless men are but spoiled samples of what, under other circumstances, would have been the peers of the best. It is spoiled material we dump into jails, and men who might have been something better that we lock up for getting drunk, picking locks or pockets, or making holes in their neighbors' safes and anatomy. Some are spoiled in their childhood, others afterwards. Child-spoiling is simply a rudimentary form of man-murder. It is not necessary to cut a throat to kill a life, or to administer arsenic to close a biography with a tragedy. A parent may damn a child long before he goes to the devil, and if we mistake not there are lots of dead souls perambulating in pantaloons and boots to-day that were choked by those who loved them best. This is sad, but it is true. It is not, perhaps, so frequent as we might suppose, when making a census of the population who are parents as well as fools, who really suppose that a spoiled child can make an all-around good man, as a dairyman who expects sweet butter in a churn from what was sour milk in a crock.

There is, however, a period of self-redemption in every life, when what cracked in the egg shell may not permanently damage the fowl, and what was bruised in the acorn may not prohibit the maturing of an oak. The gravest danger so far as our observation goes, lies in the transitory period intervening between the schoolboy and the man. We know of no period of human life that comes closer to human sympathy and solicitude than that when an unspoiled boy leaves the kindly safeguards of home to face the world as it is and make his own way up or down the ladder. In nine cases out of ten his destiny is shaped in this transition stage, the end of which may be a tear on a mother's cheek or a glow of pride, which, if rightly read, has no like glory on a painter's canvas or the face of an angel or a midnight star. It is the crucial period in a young man's life, out of which evolves a character either the better or the worse for the process. The mind is plastic, the character unformed; impressions are easily made, and habits, good, bad or indifferent, slowly shape themselves out of the relaxed and yielding material. The stone on which the sculptor works is soft. What is known as moral backbone is but a string of spinal jelly in the raw youth who, in crossing the plank from boyhood to manhood, needs more than ever a guiding hand and a warning voice.

It is, however, a fact that at this critical time the less protection is afforded to the youth who may make a man or a fool of himself—a bright mark on the page of life or a dismal blot on the paper. It is to be confessed that in the world of work men are none too many who care for the moral outcome of a boy's training. In how few instances can any man of experience recall the time or the friend who took an interest in his moral training. On the other hand, is it not a cold fact in nine cases out of ten, that an unspoiled youth who reddened in the face at hearing an obscene joke, who kept his tongue from blasphemy, his feet from forbidden paths and kept the love of home and parents with the dew of life on its undried leaves, is ridiculed, bantered and practically ostracised from his fellows? This is true, from a medical college to a coal pit, and from a university to a stone quarry. Society is dipped from head to foot in the same vat, and hence the danger of youth. We hold it to be a sacred duty both of employers and parents to keep a watchful eye on the boys being made into men or fools.

FRED WOODROW.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Beans—Handlers pay \$1.75 for country-picked and hold at \$2. City hand-picked are quoted at 10¢25c above these figures.

Beets—25c per doz.

Butter—Dealers now pay 12½¢14c for choice dairy, holding at 14¢16c. Creamery is in fair demand at 19c.

Cabbage—Cairo and Louisiana stock is about exhausted. Kentucky and home grown are in fair demand at 75c per doz.

Carrots—20c per doz.

Cherries—The market is fairly well supplied with both sweet and sour fruit. The crop is large and the price may drop to \$1 per bu. before the end of the week.

Eggs—A little lower and weaker, dealers paying 12½¢13c and holding at 14c.

Green Beans—\$1.25 per bu.; wax, \$2 per bu.

Green Onions—10¢12c per doz. bunches.

Green Peas—50c per bu. for marrofat.

Honey—White clover commands 15c per lb. dark buckwheat brings 12½¢.

Lettuce—About out of market.

Onions—Tennessee stock commands \$1.50@1.75 per bu.

Pieplant—1c per lb.

Pineapples—\$1.25@1.50 per doz., according to size and quality.

Plums—Tennessee Wild Goose command \$2 per 24 qt. case.

Potatoes—Old stock has entirely disappeared from the market. New Rose from the South command \$2.50@3 per bbl. Some of the finest stock which has come to this market is from California.

Radishes—5c per doz. bunches.

Raspberries—Home grown are beginning to come in, red commanding 10c per qt. The crop is large, and the price will probably rule low after the first flush of arrivals.

Squash—4c per lb.

Strawberries—The home crop is about at an end, but consignments from Northern Michigan will probably continue for a couple of weeks yet.

Tomatoes—\$1.50 per 4 basket crate.

Turnips—Home grown, 25c per dozen bunches. Watermelons—The Georgia crop is beginning to arrive, commanding 18¢25c apiece. It is reported that the crop is exceptionally fine this season.

From Out of Town.

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

Sands & Maxwell, Pentwater.
Bates & Troutman, Moline.
M. Minderhout, Hanley.
T. H. Pittenger, Ferry.
C. E. Mills, Slocum's Grove.
E. E. Hewitt, Rockford.
Thos. Kinney, Grove.
W. R. Lawton, Berlin.
R. D. McNaughton, Coopersville.
T. H. Atkins, West Carlisle.

Use Tradesman or Superior Coupons.

AMBOY

CHEESE

Costs more to produce, is worth more and makes you more money than any other. Don't confound this old reliable brand that has steadily grown in favor for 25 years with the numberless so-called full creams that flood the market every season. There is no comparison

OLNEY & JUDSON

GROCER CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

MILTON KERNS'

El Puritano Cigar.



THE FINEST

10 Cent Cigar on Earth

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

BATEMAN & FOX,
Bay City.
B. J. REYNOLDS,
Grand Rapids.
R. OPPENHEIMER,
East Saginaw.
DETROIT TOBACCO Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

REEDER BROS. SHOE CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,
Felt Boots and Alaska Socks.

State Agents for



158 & 160 Fulton St., Grand Rapids.

Your Bank Account Solicited.

Kent County Savings Bank,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Jno. A. Covode, Pres.
HENRY IDEMA, Vice-Pres.
J. A. S. VERDIER, Cashier.
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Transacts a General Banking Business.
Interest Allowed on Time and Savings Deposits.

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Deposits Exceed One Million Dollars.

MICHIGAN

Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

Organized 1881.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Drugs & Medicines.

State Board of Pharmacy.

One Year—James Vernor, Detroit.
Two Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Three Years—George Gundrum, Ionia.
Four Years—O. A. Bugbee, Cheboygan.
Five Years—S. E. Parkill, Owosso.
President—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Secretary—Stanley E. Parkill.
Treasurer—Geo. Gundrum, Ionia.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

President—Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso.
Vice-Presidents—H. L. Dodd, Buchanan; F. W. R. Perry, Detroit; W. H. Hicks, Morley.
Treasurer—Wm. H. Dupont, Detroit.
Secretary—C. W. Parsons, Detroit.
Executive Committee—H. G. Coleman, Kalamazoo; Jacob Jenson, Muskegon; F. J. Wurzburg and John E. Peck, Grand Rapids; Arthur Bassett, Detroit.
Local Secretary—James Vernor.
Next place of meeting—Some resort on St. Clair River; time to be designated by Executive Committee.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

President, John D. Muir; Sec'y, Frank H. Escott.

Some Peculiar Remedies.

From Science Gleanings.

Cockroaches, dried and powdered, are recognized nowadays as a remedy for dropsy. The dust contains an active principle termed antihydropsin, which stimulates the kidneys and checks the complaint. Everybody knows that pulverized Spanish flies are commonly utilized for blisters, inflaming the skin through the operation of a substance called cantharidin. But very few people are aware that ordinary potato grubs, dried and powdered, possess an equal virtue of the same description. Ever so many other insects supply cantharidin. Cochineal insects, so valuable as a dye, are administered in small doses for neuralgia and to check the spasms of whooping cough. The "lac" insects, from which shell-lac is made, are excellent for dysentery. The remedial value of extracts made from the galls which are formed on plants by gall-flies is familiar enough. Such galls, which contain 70 per cent. of tannin, are largely gathered in Asia Minor, mostly from oak trees.

Crab's eyes are commonly employed as a remedy for acid stomach. They are not real crab's eyes, but small concretions of lime found in the stomachs of crawfish at the time when they are about to cast their shells and make new ones. Lime in this form, which is doubtless intended to supply material for the new shells, is particularly pure. It is prepared simply by pulverizing. Oyster shells are used in the same way and for the same purpose, being prepared by washing and powdering. Isinglass, which is a valuable constituent of many preparations useful to invalids, is made from the swimming bladder of fishes. These bladders, by the expansion and contraction of which the finny creatures change their specific gravity and rise or sink at will, are merely split and dried, to form the product as it is sold.

Considering these things, it does not appear that the medicines included in the Chinese pharmacopoeia are so surpassingly absurd. They use dried toads as a tonic, salted scorpions for smallpox, clam shells as a cathartic, fossil crabs as an antidote to poisons, the excrement of bats for blindness, ink as a diuretic, and gunpowder as a vermifuge. In their belief a kind of fungus resembling the truffle destroys worms and casts out devils; veridigris from old copper coins is good for skin trouble; the fossil teeth of the extinct mastodon are a cure for liver complaint; ashes of papers are useful as an astringent; rain on particular days of the year has a medicinal value, and the fungus which grows out of a certain kind of caterpillar as a disease, transforming it into a plant, is a specific for jaundice. Gold leaf is much employed by the Chinese for suicidal purposes. They swallow it, and the irritation produced by it is fatal. Some of the medicines at present in use by European physicians are enormously expensive. A preparation of the Calabar bean, administered for lockjaw, called "physostigmine salicylate," is worth £100 an ounce. A preparation of henbane, employed as an hypnotic, and called "hyoscyne hydrobromate," costs £300 an ounce.

He Was Satisfied.

He walked into the drug store and mentioned to the clerk that he would like a cup of boiling hot water.

"Dyspepsia, eh?" remarked a by-

stander, who was sipping a strawberry and cream. "That's pretty good, but I know something better than that. You—"

"But I haven't got dyspepsia," he replied as he took a sip of the colorless fluid.

"Perhaps you have just a slight feeling of indigestion," remarked another man. "A sort of goneness, as it were. Well, I am sorry for you, for I know what that is myself. I have a remedy that I have used for years, and—"

"But I haven't got any indigestion," he interrupted. "It's—"

"I bet I know what's the trouble," remarked a third man. "Neuralgia of the stomach. Well, hot water is a pretty good thing for that. I know what it is for I have had it for years. But if you will allow me to suggest I have a little preparation that's done me more good than—"

"Pardon me," he said gently, a mild look of expostulation creeping over his face, "but, gentlemen, you are all wrong. There is nothing the matter with me. I am a well man. Fifty years old yesterday and never had a sick day in my life. And now, gentlemen, would you like to know why I ordered hot water?"

"We would," they replied in a chorus, a general air of disappointment creeping over their faces.

"Then I will tell you," he replied. "I have been buying soda water in this place for six years. My face is as familiar here as Patti's autograph. Chocolate, vanilla and other flavors have diurnally passed down my throat. And to-day I came in here and ordered a simple cup of hot water, because, gentlemen," he continued, as he picked up a 10-cent check from the counter, "I wanted to see if they would be so infernally dog gasted mean as to charge me for it."

TOM MASSON.

One Hundred and Eighteen Out of 152.

One hundred and fifty-two applicants for certificates appeared before the Michigan Board of Pharmacy in session at the Star Island House, and of that number sixty-five were granted certificates as registered pharmacists and fifty-three certificates as registered assistants. The following are the successful ones:

Registered pharmacists—J. C. Anderson, Detroit; H. H. Austin, Marlette; W. Barber, Mendon, O.; C. M. Baskerville, Chatham, Ont.; G. H. Beal, Detroit; A. S. Blakey, Ada, O.; O. L. Boice, Yale; E. R. Borley, Detroit; T. J. Boroff, Van West, O.; B. F. Brown, New Philadelphia, O.; C. J. Brunsell, Sharon Center, O.; C. F. Buchholtz, Grove City, O.; T. Callan, Detroit; C. Cary, Bay City; A. Carrier, Detroit; S. Coleman, Kalamazoo; W. H. Cooley, Detroit; F. A. Cooper, Venetia, Pa.; J. A. Cooper, Fowlerville; G. S. Crannell, Detroit; F. J. Crittenden, Detroit; M. J. Cruikshank, Lexington; A. J. Dennen, Detroit; J. V. Eitel, Columbus, O.; R. E. Elrick, Harrisville, Pa.; F. Faber, Detroit; H. L. Ford, Port Huron; C. G. Foster, Yale; H. R. Gilmore, Harrisville; W. F. Harper, St. Mary's, O.; H. G. Hawn, Sterling, O.; T. F. Heavenrich, Detroit; C. O. Hill, Ann Arbor; E. A. Iveson, Detroit; E. B. Kolb, Detroit; W. Lennon, Yale; S. R. Light, Ada, O.; S. W. McCleary, Kirby, O.; E. S. McColl, Detroit; N. Menerey, Yale; A. Millard, Detroit; G. Morris, Ann Arbor; W. B. Newton, Ann Arbor; W. F. Park, Chatham, Ont.; F. R. Perry, Bay City; D. Pettit, Otterville, Ont.; A. T. Platts, Port Sanilac; T. H. Pohlman, New Bremen, O.; H. L. Rees, Mt. Vernon, O.; R. H. Reyecraft, Detroit; W. J. Rockefeller, Detroit; W. Scherer, Ann Arbor; D. S. Schweitzer, Petoskey; C. C. Shearer, Coldwater; M. Spiro, Detroit; L. L. Swartz, Ada, O.; E. W. Tonkin, Detroit; L. Van Vliet, Detroit; G. Wagner, Ann Arbor; G. Wever, Marlette; J. C. Wilson, Detroit; R. Wilson, Morenci; H. Woolford, Heno, O.; U. G. Wriston, Ada, O.; H. G. Young, Detroit.

Registered assistants—N. F. Alvord, Leipsic, O.; T. T. Barnes, Toronto, Ont.; M. R. Blair, Birmingham; A. Bower, Fort Recovery, O.; W. P. Brown, Jr., Lexington; F. Burch, Adair; H. W. Cadwell, Detroit; G. M. Coon, Detroit; F. W. Christopher, Ada, O.; E. F. Churchill, Detroit; J. D. Collins, Hart; C. Cowing,

Henrietta; H. Dedenbach, Detroit; H. W. Evans, Grayling; W. H. Evans, Ada, O.; J. M. Freeman, St. Charles; O. H. Freeland, Mason; E. G. Fueling, Detroit; B. L. Green, Mason; G. N. Gaukel, Bay City; F. W. Hamilton, St. Charles; M. Hebenthal, Paulding, O.; B. Heffebower, Detroit; R. Hill, Norwich, Ont.; M. J. Hills, Grand Rapids; E. K. Huber, New Hampshire, O.; E. T. Jones, Chatham, Ont.; W. J. M. Jackman, Detroit; A. E. Johnson, Detroit; W. A. Jones, Lucington; G. S. Kirby, Detroit; S. E. Knapp, Bay City; W. B. Knapp, Grand Rapids; N. G. McBean, Detroit; C. L. McIntyre, St. Mary's, O.; H. A. McKenna, Yale; C. A. Machen, Detroit; E. L. Moore, Melvin; J. J. Morrish, Detroit; L. M. Morrison, Williamston; A. J. Newman, Detroit; F. Nesbitt, Flint; G. C. Park, Chatham, Ont.; E. G. Payne, Roscommon; W. P. Robinson, Detroit; F. E. Schall, Three Rivers; A. A. Schram, Yale; C. E. Smith, Grand Blanc; V. Thomas, Fowlerville; A. W. Thompson, Sanilac Center; G. J. Wain, Detroit; H. B. Ward, Detroit; F. W. Wilhelm, Bay City.

The Board elected as officers for the ensuing year:

President—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.

Secretary—Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso.

Treasurer—George Gundrum, Ionia.

The next meeting of the Board will be held in Marquette at 9 a. m. Aug. 29.

The Persistent Man.

D. T. Mallett in Business.

Money and brains, a rare combination, often fails to unlock the door of success. Money can buy the goods which the brain selected, but it takes something more than either to build up a business and gain a reliable foothold in the world. Often the most brilliant minds are anchored to an important, to an impatient, disposition which cannot brook delay or await development. The bright intellect may evolve a good scheme to increase trade, but if the body is unwilling to bestow the tedious labor necessary to carry out the project, nothing is accomplished. Ten men out of a dozen can readily and clearly define what course to pursue to achieve success, but hardly one will have the persistence to faithfully take up in turn the various details which are essential to the result.

The streets of New York and Chicago are lined with smart men who are going down hill. They are men who have intellects above the average, and are well posted in matters of general interest. Many of them have at some time handled round sums of money, and been in business with flattering prospects. They lived to see what they style "slow men" pass them on the road to wealth, and this in spite of their bright ideas and once ready cash. The simple reason why so few men succeed in business is not because they are not brilliant, but because they are not patient for results.

Building up a business may be likened to a brick wall. Each individual brick must be carefully and faithfully placed, and not until this simple operation has been repeated thousands of times will the wall commence to assume importance. It does not take any extraordinary amount of brains to plan out in a single hour sufficient business plans to consume a year's exertion, but it requires a high degree of persistence to follow out the details six days in the week, and fifty-two weeks in the year.

The opportunities which we often hear about are at our feet and not over our neighbor's fence, as too many imagine. I know a successful business man, past middle age, who has worked his way up from a small beginning. Speaking of his life, he remarked that the greatest enemy he had to conquer was a natural disposition to try a new field of labor. There had not been a year since he started business but he had been tempted to experiment in some other line of trade which promised more profit. That he had not yielded to this inherent feeling he attributed his success. For, as he stated, only two of all the young men who were his competitors at the start were now independent, although they had in the meantime "tried a dozen occupations."

There is only one road to success, and

that is a bee line from where you stand. Steer straight and you will reach the goal.

It takes more persistence to-day than it did twenty years ago, for the avenues of trade are more closely populated. It was possible once for a bright man to make a fortune out of a single idea with comparatively little personal effort, but there is to-day a surplus of schemes, and too few persistent workers. Every merchant knows a score of "short cuts" in trade, but it is only occasionally that we find one who has the patience to patiently work out his ideas.

THE PRESENT STANDARD.

How the Standard Oil Co. Meets the New Law.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., July 1, 1893. To Dealers in Illuminating Oils: The Michigan Legislature, at its last session, passed a law changing the test of illuminating oil from 125° fire test to 120° flash test, taking effect July 1, 1893.

To comply with the new law, which requires a much higher test than has been legal for the past two years, we have been carefully preparing for this change, and are now ready to supply the trade with a brand of oil stenciled as below:



We guarantee this brand to be an extra Water White Refined Oil, manufactured from selected crude and by the best known processes, and do not hesitate to recommend it as giving a uniform light and a free burning oil. From this date we will fill all old or new orders for "Water White" or "Headlight" with the above brand, and continue to market our trade mark paper label brand of Eocene Oil. STANDARD OIL CO. J. C. BONNELL, Manager.

British pharmacists have disputed considerably among themselves as to whether to use the white or the yellow vaseline when vaseline is prescribed in making ointments, the other ingredients of which are white or colorless. It has been the custom to use the white, thus altering the color of the product as little as possible. The members of the Glasgow Pharmaceutical Conference recently in a meeting voted, after some discussion, to employ the yellow vaseline in such cases, using the white only when directed by the prescriber. This establishes somewhat of a precedent, the outcome of which will not be long in forthcoming.

As the law dissolves all contracts without a valuable consideration, so a valuable consideration often dissolves the law.

Peckham's Croup Remedy
Cough Cure. Pleasant-Safe-Certain. Get a bottle today. You may need it tonight. One dose will prove its value. Save the children! WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, COLDS, COUGHS, quickly yield to its use. Keep it at hand. Large bottles 25c. All druggists.

PRICE TO THE TRADE:

\$2 a dozen; 5 per cent. with 3 doz. order, 10 per cent. with 6 doz.

On receipt of dealer's printed address we will forward, free of charge, a tablet of 9x12 white wrapping paper, cut from 40-pound book, bearing dealer's card neatly printed thereon.

Order PECKHAM'S CROUP REMEDY of your jobber, and send your label to Peckham Remedy Co., Freeport, Mich.

Advanced—Bromide Ammonia, Bromide Potash, Sodium.
Declined—Carbolic acid, Balsam Capaiba, Balsam Peru, Gum Opium, Gum Opium Po. Oil
Cloves, Oil Cubeb, Oil Erigeron, Cloves, Saffron.

ACIDUM.						TINCTURES.		
Aceticum	80	10	Cubebae	2	3 00	Aconitum Napellis R.	60	
Benzolcum German.	65	75	Erigeron	2	50 22 75	" F.	50	
Boricac	26	35	Gaultheria	2	00 22 10	Aloes	50	
Carbolicum	26	35	Geranium, ounce.	2	75	" and myrrh	50	
Citricum	50	52	Gossyp. Sem. gal.	2	70 75	Arnica	50	
Hydrochloric	50	12	Hedera	2	00 22 30	Asafetida	50	
Nitricum	10	12	Juniperi	5	50 20 00	Atrope Belladonna	60	
Oxalicum	10	12	Lavendula	9	00 20 00	Benzoin	60	
Phosphoricum dil.	10	12	Limonis	3	40 22 60	" Co.	50	
Salicylicum	1	30 21 70	Mentha Piper	2	75 23 50	Sanguinaria	50	
Sulphuricum	1	13 45	Mentha Verid.	2	20 22 30	Barosma	50	
Tannic	1	40 21 60	Morrhuae, gal.	1	00 21 10	Cantharides	75	
Tartaricum	30	33	Myrica, ounce.	2	50	Capellum	75	
			Olive	9	00 22 75	Ca damon	75	
AMMONIA.			Picea Liquida, (gal. 35)	10	12	" Co.	50	
Aqua, 16 deg.	3 1/2	5	Ricini	1	25 22 25	Castor	1	00
" 20 deg.	5 1/2	7	Rosmarini	7	75 21 00	Catechu	50	
Carbonas	15	12	Rosae, ounce.	6	50 28 50	Cinchona	60	
Chloridum	12	14	Succini	4	00 22 45	" Co.	60	
			Sabina	9	00 21 00	Columba	50	
ANILINE.			Santal	3	50 27 00	Conium	50	
Black	2	00 22 25	Sassafras	5	50 25	Cubeba	50	
Brown	80	10	Sinapis, ess, ounce.	2	65	Digitalis	50	
Red	45	50	Tigili	2	60	Ergot.	50	
Yellow	2	50 23 00	Thyme	4	00 20	Gentian	50	
			Theobromas.	15	20	" Co.	60	
BACCAR.			POTASSIUM.			Gualca	50	
Cubebae (po 40)	3	40	Bi Carb.	15	18	" ammon	50	
Juniperus	25	30	Bichromate	13	14	Zingiber	50	
Xanthoxylum	25	30	Bromide	38	42	Hyoscyamus	50	
			Carb.	13	15	Iodine	75	
BALSAMUM.			Chlorate (po 35 25)	50	26	" Colorless.	75	
Copaiba	42	45	Cyanide	50	26	Ferri Chloridum	35	
Peru	21	80	Iodide	2	90 23 00	Kino	50	
Terabin, Canada	50	60	Potassa, Bitart, pure.	27	30	Lobelia	50	
Tolutan	35	50	Potassa, Bitart, com.	15	30	Myrrh.	50	
			Potass Nitras, opt.	8	10	Nux Vomica	50	
CORTEX.			Potass Nitras	7	9	Opil	85	
Abies, Canadian.	18		Prussiate	28	30	" Camphorated.	50	
Cinchona Flava	11		Sulphate po.	15	18	" Deodor.	2	00
Eunonymus atropur.	20					Aurant Cortex	50	
Myrica Cerifera, po.	20					Quassia	50	
Prunus Virgin.	12					Rhatany	50	
Quillaja, frd.	10					Rhel	50	
Sassafras	12					Cassia Acutifol.	50	
Ulmus po. (Ground 15)	15					" Co.	50	
EXTRACTUM.						Serpentaria	50	
Glycyrrhiza Glabra	24	25				Stromonium	60	
" po.	33	35				Tolutan	50	
Haematox, 15 lb. box	11	12				Valerian	50	
" 18.	13	14				Veratrum Veride.	50	
" 1/4s.	14	15						
" 1/8s.	16	17						
FERRU.						MISCELLANEOUS.		
Carbonate Precip.	2	15				Ether, Spts Nit, 3 F.	28	30
Citrate and Quinia.	23	50				" 4 F.	32	34
Citrate Soluble.	2	80				Alumen	2 1/2	4
Ferrocyanidum Sol.	2	50				" ground, (po.	3	4
Solnt Chloride.	2	15				7)	3	4
Sulphate, com'l	9	2				Anatto.	55	60
" pure.	2	7				Antimoni, po.	4	5
FLORA.						" et Potass T.	55	60
Arnica	18	20				Antipyrin	2	40
Anthemis	30	35				Antifebrin.	2	25
Matricaria	50	65				Argent Nitras, ounce	2	60
						Arsenicum	50	7
FOLIA.						Balm Gilead Bud.	38	40
Barosma	18	50				Bismuth S. N.	2	30 25
Cassia Acutifol, Tin-						Calcium Chlor, 1s, (1/4s	4	11
nively	25	28				12; 1/4s, 14)	2	11
" Alx.	35	50				Cantharides Russian,	2	10
Salvia officinalis, 1/4s	15	25				po	2	10
and 1/4s.	15	25				Capicid Fructus, af.	2	28
Ura Ural	9	10				" " po.	2	28
						" B po.	2	20
GUMMI.						Caryophyllus, (po. 15)	10	12
Acacia, list picked	2	75				Carmine, No. 40.	2	75
" 2d	2	45				Cera A. S. & F.	50	55
" 3d	2	30				Cera Flava.	38	40
" sifted soris.	2	25				Coccus	2	40
" po.	60	80				Cassia Fructus.	2	25
Aloe, Bar. (po. 80)	50	60				Centaria.	2	10
" Cape, (po. 20)	2	12				Cetaceum	2	40
Socotri, (po. 80)	2	50				Chloroform	60	63
Catechu, 1s, (1/4s, 14 1/4s,	2	1				" squibbs	2	15
16)	2	1				Chloral Hyd Crst.	1	35 21 60
Ammoniac	55	60				Charum	20	25
Assafetida, (po. 35)	30	35				Cinchonidine, F. & W.	15	20
Benzoinum	50	55				" German 3	2	12
Camphora	55	58				Corks, list, dis. per	60	35
Euphorbium po	35	10				cent	2	60
Gamboge, po.	2	30				Creatosum	2	30
Gualacum (po 35)	70	75				Creta, (bbl 75)	2	2
Kino, (po 1 10)	2	15				" prep	5	5
Mastic	2	80				" precp	9	11
Myrrh, (po 45)	2	40				" Rubra	2	8
Opil (po 4 00)	2	75 20 30				Crocus	40	50
Shellac	35	42				Cudbear	2	24
" bleached	33	35				Cupri Sulph	5	6
Tragacanth	40	21 00				Dextrine	10	12
						Ether Sulph	70	75
HERBA-In ounce packages.						Emery, all numbers.	70	75
Absinthium	25					" po.	2	6
Eupatorium	20					Ergota, (bbl 3 75)	70	75
Lobelia	25					Flake White.	15	18
Majorum	25					Galla	2	23
Mentha Piperita	23					Gambier	7	8
" Vir	25					Gelatin, Cooper.	7	70
Rue	30					" French.	40	60
Tanacetum, V	22					Glassware flint, by box 70 & 10.	70	10.
Thymus, V	25					Less than box 66 1/2	70	10.
						Glue, Brown.	30	15
MAGNESIA.						" White.	13	25
Calcined, Pat.	55	60				Glycerina	14	20
Carbonate, Pat.	20	22				Grana Paradisi	2	22
Carbonate, K. & M.	20	25				Humulus.	25	55
Carbonate, Jennings	30	35				Hydrag Chlor Mite.	2	85
						" Co	2	80
OLEUM.						" Ox Rubrum	2	90
Absinthium	3	50 24 00				" Ammoniat.	2	100
Amygdalse, Dulc.	45	75				" Unguentum.	45	55
Amygdalse, Amarae.	8	00 28 25				Hydragryum	2	64
Anisi	1	70 21 80				Ianthibollia, Am.	1	25 21 50
Aurant Cortex.	2	30 22 40				Indigo.	75	100
Bergamit	3	25 23 50				Iodine, Resubl.	3	80 23 90
Calceptrill	80	65				Iodoform.	2	70
Cedari	35	65				Lupulin	2	25
Cedar	35	65				Lycopodium	65	70
Chenopodii	2	60				Macleis	70	75
Cinnamoni	90	21 00				Liquor Arsen et Hy-	2	27
Citronella	2	45				drag lod.	10	19
Conium Mac.	35	65				Liquor Potass Arsenitis	10	19
Copaiba	80	90				Magnesia, Sulph (bbl	2	4
						1 1/2)	2	4
						Mannia, S. F.	60	63

Morphia, \varnothing P. & W.	2	30	22	45	Sedlitz Mixture.....		20	Lindseed, boiled	54	87
" S. N. Y. Q. &					Sinapis.....		18	Neat's Foot, winter		
C. Co.	2	10	22	35	" opt.....		30	strained	80	85
Moschus Canton ..		40			Snuff, Macaboy, De			Spirits Turpentine....	35	40
Mysticala, No 1 ..		65	70		Voes		35			
Nux Vomica, (po 30) .		20			Snuff, Scotch, De Voes		35	PAINTS. bbl. lb.		
Oss. Sepia		20		12	Soda Boras, (po 11) .		10	Red Venetian.....	14	20 1/2
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D.					Soda et Potass Tart...		27	Ochre, yellow Mars ..	14	20 1/2
Co		2		00	Soda Carb.		1 1/2	" Ber	14	20 1/2
Picls Liq., N.C., 1/2 gal		2		00	Soda, Bi-Carb.		5	Putty, commercial ..	24	25 1/2
doz		2		00	Soda, Ash.....		3 1/2	" strictly pure	24	25 1/2
Picls Liq., quarts ..		1		00	Soda, Sulphas.		2	Vermillon Prime Amer-		
" pints		85			Spts. Ether Co		50	ican	13	16
Pil Hydrarg, (po 80) .		50			" Myrcia Dom		25	Vermillon, English..	65	70
Piper Nigra, (po 22) .		1			" Myrcia Imp.		30	Green, Peninsular ...	70	75
Piper Alba, (po 35) .		3			" Vinyl Rect. bbl.			Lead, red	63	67
Pil Burgun		7			"		2	white	63	67
Plumbi Acet		14		15	Less 5c gal, cash ten days.		2	Whiting, white Span ..		70
Pulvis Ipecac opif. 1		10		20	Strychnia Crystal ..		1 40	Whiting, Gliders		95
Pyrethrum, boxes H		1		25	Sulphur, Subl		2 1/2	White, Paris American		1
" P. D. Co., doz		1		25	" Boll		2	White, Paris Eng.		1
Pyrethrum, pv		80		30	Tamarinds		2	cliff		1 40
Quassia		85		30	Terebinth Venice		8	Pioneer Prepared Paint	20	21 1/2
Quinia, S. P. & W.		28		34	Theobromae		45	Swiss Villa Prepared		
" " S. German		20		30	Vanilla		9	Paints	1	00
Rubia Tincturum ..		12		14	Zinci Sulph.		7			
Saccharum Lactis pv		20		23			8			
Salacin	1	75		81	OILS.					
Sanguis Draconis ..		40		50	Bbl. Gal			No 1 Turp Coach.....	1	00
Sapo, W		12		14	Whale, winter.....		70	Extra Turp	1	00
" M		10		12	Lard, extra		1	Coach Body	2	75
" G		2		15	Lard, No. 1		65	No 1 Turp Furn	0	00
					Linseed, pure raw ..		51	Eutra Turp Damar ..	1	55
							54	Japan Dryer, No. 1		
								Turp	70	75

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AXLE GREASE.		Fruits.		Gold Medal		No. 1, per hundred.		No. 1, 6.		GUNPOWDER.	
doz gross		Apples.		60 7		3 50		No. 2, 6.		Rifle—Dupont's.	
Aurora.	55 6 00	3 lb. standard.		Brick		3 50		XX wood, white.		Kegs—Dupont's.	
Castor Oil.	50 5 00	York State, gallons.		Edam		5 00		No. 1, 6 1/2.		Half kegs.	
Diamond.	50 5 00	Hamburg.		Lelden		6 00		No. 2, 6 1/2.		Quarter kegs.	
Frazier's.	89 9 00	Apricots.		Limburger		7 00		Manilla, white.		1 lb cans.	
Mica.	75 8 00	Live oak.		Pineapple		2 25		Coin.		1/2 lb cans.	
Paragon.	55 6 00	Santa Cruz.		Roquefort.		2 25		Mill No. 4.		Kegs—Bore—Dupont's.	
BAKING POWDER.		Lusk's.		Sap Sago.		2 25				Half kegs.	
Acme.		Overland.		Schweitzer, Imported.		2 25				Quarter kegs.	
1/2 lb. cans, 3 doz.		Blackberries.		domestic.		2 14				1 lb cans.	
1 lb. " 1 "		B. & W.		Cherries.		200 or over.		FARINACEOUS GOODS.		Kegs—Eagle Duck—Dupont's.	
Bulk.		Cherries.		Red.		500 " 10 "		Farina.		Half kegs.	
1/2 lb. cans 6 doz case.		Pitted Hamburg.		White.		1000 " 20 "		100 lb. kegs.		Quarter kegs.	
1 lb. " 4 doz.		Erie.		Triumph Brand.		5000 " 40 "		Hominy.		1 lb cans.	
1 lb. " 2 doz.		Damsons, Egg Plums and Green.		Half pint, per doz.		100 " 1 00		Barrels.		HERBS.	
5 lb. " 1 doz.		Gages.		Pint, 25 bottles.		250 " 2 00		Grits.		Sage.	
5 oz. cans, 4 doz. in case.		California.		Quart, per doz.		500 " 6 25		Lima Beans.		Hops.	
16 " 2 "		Gooseberries.		CLOTHES PINS.		1000 " 10 00		Dried.		INDIGO.	
Red Star.		Common.		35 lb. bags.		500, any one denom'n.		Maccaroni and Vermicelli.		Domestic, 12 lb. box.	
Telfer's.		Peaches.		Less quantity.		1000, " "		Imported.		S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes.	
Our Leader.		Pie.		Pound packages.		Steel punch.		Oatmeal.		JELLY.	
1 lb. cans.		Maxwell.		COFFEE.		Fair.		Barrels 200.		Pure.	
1 lb. cans.		California.		Green.		Good.		Half barrels 100.		Calabria.	
Dr. Price's.		Common.		Rio.		Prime.		Kegs.		Sicily.	
Dime cans.		Johnson's sliced.		Fair.		Golden.		Pearl Barley.		LICORICE.	
4-oz.		Booth's sliced.		Good.		Peaberry.		Peas.		Condensed, 2 doz.	
6-oz.		Quinces.		Mexican and Guatemala.		Fair.		Split per lb.		4 doz.	
8-oz.		Raspberries.		Fair.		Good.		Rolled Oats.		MATCHES.	
12-oz.		Red.		Good.		Fancy.		Barrels 180.		No. 9 sulphur.	
24-lb.		Black Hamburg.		Fancy.		Prime.		Half bbls 90.		Anchor parlor.	
1 lb.		Erie, black.		Prime.		Milled.		German.		No. 2 home.	
5 lb.		Lawrence.		Interior.		Java.		East India.		Export parlor.	
10 lb.		Hamburg.		Private Growth.		Maunderling.		Cracked.		MINCE MEAT.	
BLUING.		Erie.		Maunderling.		Mocha.		FISH—Salt.		Pollock.	
Gross		Terrapin.		Roasted.		To ascertain cost of roasted.		Bloaters.		Whole, Grand Bank.	
Arctic, 4 oz. ovals.		Whortieberries.		Coffee, add 1/4c. per lb. for roasting.		and 15c. per cent. for shrinkage.		Cod.		Boneless, bricks.	
8 oz.		Blueberries.		McLaughlin's XXXX.		Banola.		Holland, white hoops keg.		Boneless, strips.	
pints, round.		Meats.		Lion, 60 or 100 lb. case.		Valley City 1/4 gross.		Norwegian.		Smoked.	
No. 2, sifting box.		Corned beef Libby's.		Extract.		Felix.		Round, 1/4 bbl 100 lbs.		Herring.	
No. 3.		Roast beef Armour's.		Hummel's, foll. gross.		Hummel's, foll. gross.		Saled.		Mackerel.	
No. 5.		Poited ham, 1/4 lb.		tin.		Chicory.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		No. 1, 40 lbs.	
1 oz ball.		tongue, 1/4 lb.		Clothes Lines.		Cotton, 40 ft. per doz.		No. 1, 40 lbs.		Family, 90 lbs.	
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz.		chicken, 1/4 lb.		Condensed Milk.		50 ft. " 1 40		No. 1, 10 lbs.		No. 1, 8 lb kits.	
8 oz.		Vegetables.		Eagle.		60 ft. " 1 60		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Russian, kegs.	
BROOMS.		Beans.		Crown.		70 ft. " 1 75		No. 1, 8 lb kits.		No. 1, 1/2 bbls, 100 lbs.	
No. 1.		Hamburg stringless.		Genuine Swiss.		80 ft. " 1 90		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.		French style.		American Swiss.		90 ft. " 1 90		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.		Limas.		Coupon Books.		1, per hundred.		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.		Lima, green.		1, per hundred.		2, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
1 oz ball.		soaked.		3, " "		3, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz.		Lewis Boston Baked.		4, " "		4, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
8 oz.		Bay State Baked.		5, " "		5, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
BROOMS.		World's Fair Baked.		6, " "		6, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 1.		Picnic Baked.		7, " "		7, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.		Corn.		8, " "		8, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.		Hamburg.		9, " "		9, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.		Livingston Eden.		10, " "		10, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
1 oz ball.		Purity.		11, " "		11, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz.		Honey Dew.		12, " "		12, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
8 oz.		Morning Glory.		13, " "		13, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
BROOMS.		Soaked.		14, " "		14, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 1.		Peas.		15, " "		15, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.		Hamburg marofat.		16, " "		16, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.		Champion Eng.		17, " "		17, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.		petit pois.		18, " "		18, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
1 oz ball.		fancy sifted.		19, " "		19, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz.		Soaked.		20, " "		20, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
8 oz.		Honey Dew.		21, " "		21, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
BROOMS.		French.		22, " "		22, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 1.		Mushrooms.		23, " "		23, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.		Pumpkin.		24, " "		24, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.		Erie.		25, " "		25, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.		Hubbard.		26, " "		26, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
1 oz ball.		Squash.		27, " "		27, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz.		Soaked.		28, " "		28, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
8 oz.		Hamburg.		29, " "		29, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
BROOMS.		Honey Dew.		30, " "		30, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 1.		Erie.		31, " "		31, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.		Tomatoes.		32, " "		32, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.		Hancock.		33, " "		33, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.		Excelsior.		34, " "		34, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
1 oz ball.		Eclipse.		35, " "		35, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz.		Hamburg.		36, " "		36, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
8 oz.		Gallon.		37, " "		37, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
BROOMS.		CHOCOLATE.		38, " "		38, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 1.		Baker's.		39, " "		39, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.		German Sweet.		40, " "		40, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.		Premium.		41, " "		41, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.		Breakfast Cocoa.		42, " "		42, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
1 oz ball.		CHEESE.		43, " "		43, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz.		Amboy.		44, " "		44, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
8 oz.		Acme.		45, " "		45, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
BROOMS.		Lenawee.		46, " "		46, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 1.		Riverside.		47, " "		47, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.		Envelopes.		48, " "		48, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.		No. 1, 6 1/2.		49, " "		49, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.		No. 2, 6 1/2.		50, " "		50, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
1 oz ball.		No. 3, 6 1/2.		51, " "		51, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz.		No. 4, 6 1/2.		52, " "		52, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
8 oz.		No. 5, 6 1/2.		53, " "		53, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
BROOMS.		No. 6, 6 1/2.		54, " "		54, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 1.		No. 7, 6 1/2.		55, " "		55, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.		No. 8, 6 1/2.		56, " "		56, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.		No. 9, 6 1/2.		57, " "		57, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.		No. 10, 6 1/2.		58, " "		58, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
1 oz ball.		No. 11, 6 1/2.		59, " "		59, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz.		No. 12, 6 1/2.		60, " "		60, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
8 oz.		No. 13, 6 1/2.		61, " "		61, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
BROOMS.		No. 14, 6 1/2.		62, " "		62, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 1.		No. 15, 6 1/2.		63, " "		63, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.		No. 16, 6 1/2.		64, " "		64, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.		No. 17, 6 1/2.		65, " "		65, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.		No. 18, 6 1/2.		66, " "		66, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
1 oz ball.		No. 19, 6 1/2.		67, " "		67, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz.		No. 20, 6 1/2.		68, " "		68, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
8 oz.		No. 21, 6 1/2.		69, " "		69, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
BROOMS.		No. 22, 6 1/2.		70, " "		70, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 1.		No. 23, 6 1/2.		71, " "		71, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.		No. 24, 6 1/2.		72, " "		72, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.		No. 25, 6 1/2.		73, " "		73, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.		No. 26, 6 1/2.		74, " "		74, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
1 oz ball.		No. 27, 6 1/2.		75, " "		75, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz.		No. 28, 6 1/2.		76, " "		76, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
8 oz.		No. 29, 6 1/2.		77, " "		77, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
BROOMS.		No. 30, 6 1/2.		78, " "		78, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 1.		No. 31, 6 1/2.		79, " "		79, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 2.		No. 32, 6 1/2.		80, " "		80, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 3.		No. 33, 6 1/2.		81, " "		81, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
No. 5.		No. 34, 6 1/2.		82, " "		82, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
1 oz ball.		No. 35, 6 1/2.		83, " "		83, " "		No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.		No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs.	
Mexican											

Root Beer Extract. Williams, 1 doz. 1 75 Hires, 1 doz. 1 50 " 3 doz. 5 00	SPICES. Whole Sifted. Allspice 10 Cassia, China in mats. 7 Batavia in bund. 15 " Saigon in rolls. 32 Cloves, Amboyna. 22 " Zanzibar. 12 Mace Batavia. 80 Nutmegs, fancy. 70 " No. 1. 60 " No. 2. 60 Pepper, Singapore, black. 10 " white. 20 " shot. 16 Pure Ground in Bulk. Allspice 15 Cassia, Batavia. 18 " and Saigon 25 Cloves, Amboyna. 28 " Zanzibar. 16 Ginger, African. 16 " Cochin. 20 " Jamaica. 22 Mace Batavia. 70 Mustard, Eng. and Trieste. 22 " Trieste. 25 Nutmegs, No. 2. 75 Pepper, Singapore, black. 16 " white. 24 " Cayenne. 20 Sage. 30 "Absolute" in Packages. 30	Thompson & Chute Brands. Silver 3 80 Sono 3 35 Saxon Improved. 2 50 Sunflower 3 05 Golden 3 25 Economical 2 25	Smoking. Catlin's Brands. Kiln dried. 17 Golden Shower. 19 Huntress 26 Meerscham 29 American Eagle Co.'s Brands. Myrtle Navy. 40 Stork 30 32 German 15 Frog 33 Java, 1/2 foil. 32 Banner Tobacco Co.'s Brands. Banner 16 Banner Cavendish. 38 Gold Cut 28 Scotten's Brands. Warpath 15 Honey Dew. 30 Gold Block. 36 F. F. Adams Tobacco Co.'s Brands. Peerless. 36 Old Tom 18 Standard. 32 Globe Tobacco Co.'s Brands. Handmade. 41 Leidersdorf's Brands. Rob Roy 26 Uncle Sam. 28 32 Red Clover. 32 Spaulding & Merrick. Tom and Jerry. 25 Traveler Cavendish. 38 Buck Horn. 30 Plover Boy. 30 32 Corn Cake. 16	shoulders. 2 84 Sausage, blood or head 2 7 " liver 2 7 " Frankfort 2 84 Mutton 8 2 9 Veal 7 2 8	FISH AND OYSTERS. F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows: FRESH FISH. Whitefish 2 8 Trout 2 8 Halibut 2 15 Clasques or Herring 2 5 Bluefish 2 10 Fresh lobster, per lb. 20 Cod. 11 No. 1 Pickerel. 2 8 Pike 2 8 Smoked White. 2 8 Red Snappers. 12 Columbia River Salmon 20 Mackerel 25 OYSTERS—Cans. Fairhaven Counts. 240 F. J. D. Selects. 240 SHELL GOODS. Oysters, per 100 1 50 21 75 Clams, " 1 00 21 25	BULK. Scallops 2 00 Shrimps 1 50 PAPER & WOODENWARE PAPER. Straw 13 1/4 Rockford 2 Rag sugar 2 1/2 Hardware 2 1/2 Bakers 2 1/2 Dry Goods. 5 26 Jute Manila. 5 26 Red Express No. 1. 5 1/4 " No. 2. 4 1/4 TWINES. 48 Cotton. 20 Cotton, No. 1. 17 " 2. 13 Sea Island, assorted. 30 No. 5 Hemp. 15 No. 6 " 15 WOODENWARE. Tubs, No. 1. 7 00 " No. 2. 6 00 " No. 3. 5 00 Pails, No. 1, two-hoop. 1 35 " No. 1, three-hoop. 1 30 Clothespins, 5 gr. boxes. 40 Bowls, 11 inch. 80 " 13 " 1 00	Baskets, market. 35 " shipping bushel. 1 25 " full hoop. 1 35 " willow cl'ths. No. 1 6 25 " " No. 2 7 50 " " No. 3 8 00 " splint " No. 1 3 50 " " No. 2 4 25 " " No. 3 5 00 INDURATED WARE. Pails. 3 15 Tubs, No. 1. 13 50 Tubs, No. 2. 12 00 Tubs, No. 3. 10 50 POULTRY. Local dealers pay as follows: DRESSED. Turkeys. 8 Ducks. 12 LIVE. Live broilers 1 1/2 lbs. to 2 lbs. each, per doz. 15 Live broilers less than 1-1/2 lbs. each, per doz. 15 Spring Chickens. 15 Fowls. 7 Turkeys. 8 Spring Ducks. 12																																		
SEEDS. Anise 12 1/2 Canary, Smyrna. 6 Caraway 10 Cardamon, Malabar. 90 Hemp, Russian. 4 Mixed Bird 5 1/2 Mustard, white. 10 Poppy 9 Rape 6 Cuttle bone. 30	SAL SODA. Kegs. 1 1/4 Granulated, boxes. 1 1/2	SEEDS. Anise 12 1/2 Canary, Smyrna. 6 Caraway 10 Cardamon, Malabar. 90 Hemp, Russian. 4 Mixed Bird 5 1/2 Mustard, white. 10 Poppy 9 Rape 6 Cuttle bone. 30	SEEDS. Anise 12 1/2 Canary, Smyrna. 6 Caraway 10 Cardamon, Malabar. 90 Hemp, Russian. 4 Mixed Bird 5 1/2 Mustard, white. 10 Poppy 9 Rape 6 Cuttle bone. 30	SEEDS. Anise 12 1/2 Canary, Smyrna. 6 Caraway 10 Cardamon, Malabar. 90 Hemp, Russian. 4 Mixed Bird 5 1/2 Mustard, white. 10 Poppy 9 Rape 6 Cuttle bone. 30	SEEDS. Anise 12 1/2 Canary, Smyrna. 6 Caraway 10 Cardamon, Malabar. 90 Hemp, Russian. 4 Mixed Bird 5 1/2 Mustard, white. 10 Poppy 9 Rape 6 Cuttle bone. 30	SEEDS. Anise 12 1/2 Canary, Smyrna. 6 Caraway 10 Cardamon, Malabar. 90 Hemp, Russian. 4 Mixed Bird 5 1/2 Mustard, white. 10 Poppy 9 Rape 6 Cuttle bone. 30	SEEDS. 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COMING DOWN TO SOLID GROUND.

The curtailment of credits goes on with unabated severity, and the number of debtors forced by it into liquidation has considerably increased during the week. The most conspicuous instances have been those of unsound Western banks, the failures of private mercantile firms having been as yet comparatively few, though, as omens of more possibly to come, they add largely to the general disquietude. It is now plain that the process of sifting and weeding out must continue until every weak spot has been exposed and business is re-established upon solid ground. Fortunately, nothing like an unreasoning panic prevails. Creditors and money lenders are, indeed, more than usually cautious and exacting, but, thus far, no debtor who could demonstrate his substantial solvency to the satisfaction of his creditors has been obliged to suspend payment. Those to whom an extension of credit has been refused have, in most cases, proved to have been undeserving, for a long time, of any credit at all, and the present stringency has merely precipitated catastrophes that were in the nature of things inevitable. The longer they were delayed the more complete would the wrecks have become, and little as will be saved from them, it is more than would have been saved by and by.

In the face of these demonstrations of the real origin of the trouble, it speaks badly for the intelligence of our people that so many of them are deluded by the false explanations of ill-informed theorists. In the Eastern section of the country the Sherman act has been set up for a scapegoat, and its repeal is demanded as a sacrifice which will at once restore confidence and prevent further bankruptcies. To the act are attributed the exports of gold which have so alarmed our banks, and from its repeal is expected a return flow of the metal, which will at once tranquilize the public mind and enable every debtor to borrow all the money needed to carry him along in his business. It is not considered that the act has added to the stock of money in the country an amount of paper equal to the gold which has been exported since it took effect, and that, although it is still in full operation, the exports of gold have stopped, and small quantities of it are even coming this way again. Certainly nobody will pretend that the numerous defalcations and losses by bad speculations which the present stringency is bringing to light were caused by the act, nor that it is responsible for the unwise management of the banks which have failed through having locked up their funds in loans upon land, in advances to unsuccessful railroad and manufacturing corporations, and in other illegitimate ways which made it impossible for them to pay their depositors. Unless the repeal of the act can undo all the mischief of this kind which has been done, it will help very little to mend matters.

At the West and the Southwest the Sherman act is viewed as extremely beneficial so far as it goes, but as not going far enough. There the country is said to be suffering, not from exports of gold, but from a curtailment of the supply of the same silver, which at the East is regarded as the chief menace to our financial safety, while the maintenance of the gold standard for which the East has praised President Cleveland so highly is

there charged with being the cause of the financial stringency. Curiously enough, this doctrine is espoused by a number of British politicians, particularly those who are land owners, and who, like our own agriculturists, are losers by the low prices of the products of the soil. It looks, indeed, very much as if the Tories, in their eagerness to defeat Mr. Gladstone, who has committed himself to gold monometallism, might take up with bi-metallism as a good cry against him, especially as the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Ireland has declared against the gold standard as oppressive to Irish tenants.

Besides these two opposing theories another has been put forth by the ultra Republican protectionists, who, although the McKinley tariff is still in full force, ascribe to its prospective repeal, which is supposed to have been assured at the last Presidential election, the present collapse of mercantile credit. It is true that coming events cast their shadows before, but business men do not usually change their methods until they have good reasons for doing it. Nobody is going to import goods from Europe a year in advance of a possible demand for them, nor to cease manufacturing them in this country because a year from now imported articles may undersell the home product. Besides, it is quite uncertain whether a tariff for revenue only, which the Democratic platform demands, will ever be passed by Congress, much more one framed on absolute free trade lines.

It is, indeed, true that the Sherman act, by the volume of paper money which it has been pouring and which it is still pouring into our circulation, has greatly facilitated gold exports, but its effect would have been small in this respect but for the unexpected and unusual demand for the metal by Austria-Hungary for the purpose of establishing her currency upon a gold basis. Nearly every dollar of the gold shipped from this country during the past twelve months has found its way directly and indirectly to Vienna and Buda-Pesth, and more will have to go to those cities before the drain upon our stock ceases. It is also true that during the past few years, under the reign of the gold standard, the prices of agricultural products have fallen, but this has been accompanied by an increase, in this country at least, of the quantity produced, and by a rise in wages which makes the low price of food and clothing a benefit to workingmen. It is, further, possible that some branches of manufacturing industry have been unfavorably affected by the uncertainty of the country's future tariff policy, but this cannot seriously be set up as causing all over the country such an extraordinary demand for currency and the failure of so many banks and of railroad corporations. All these three agencies combined are inadequate to account for the phenomenon we are witnessing, and we must therefore conclude that it results from something else.

Since the beginning of our history the dominant financial heresy of this country has been the belief in the efficacy of an abundant currency to create wealth and business prosperity. Observing that rich countries have more circulating medium than poor ones, it was illogically inferred that all that was needed to make a country rich was to give it plenty

MICHIGAN BARK AND LUMBER CO.

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

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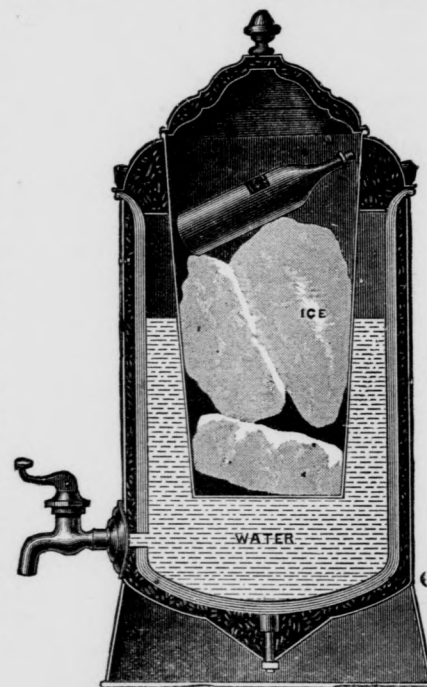
AS JUSTICE in a Great Measure Constitutes the Real Good Man, so Should it be our invariable Practice Never to deviate from the Minutest Principles Thereof.

Actuated by the feeling, we take our pen in hand to tell you how justly deserving of all the praise bestowed upon them are the

JEWETT WATER COOLERS.

Justly made of wrought iron body and base, corrugated galvanized iron reservoir, plated self-closing faucets.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that at all seasons of the year and particularly just now a Water Cooler is as necessary to your comfort, happiness and health as a house to live in or food to eat. The price of these Coolers is within the reach of all, and none can have an excuse for not having cold pure water every day this summer.



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& CO.
MONROE ST.

of money, no matter of what kind. This was like inferring that because the mercury in the thermometer rises in warm weather, a rise in the mercury produced by warming it over a fire will raise the general temperature. Before the Revolution the thirteen original colonies went through various phases of this delusion and emitted such quantities of paper money that the shilling sterling at the close of the war had fallen to one-sixth of a dollar. As for the money of the Confederation it ended by going out of sight altogether. Since then the country has had to endure numerous financial collapses, all preceded by an excessive use of paper currency. Coupled with this delusion has been a mania for borrowing money and doing business on credit, which, while it has undoubtedly facilitated the efforts of enterprising poor men to develop our natural resources, has also afforded an equal facility for reckless speculations, to the failure of which, more than to any other cause, the revulsions which we have experienced before, and that which we are experiencing now, are to be attributed.

At present the currency of the country, which is declared by so many to be insufficient for our wants and as needing a further increase, comprises \$346,000,000 in legal tenders, \$135,000,000 Treasury notes, \$175,000,000 National bank notes, and about \$400,000,000 of silver certificates and dollars, which, like paper dollars, are kept at par with gold only because they are practically interchangeable with gold. This makes \$1,056,000,000 of credit money for 60,000,000 people, and all the gold available for its redemption, when redemption is called for, is the \$93,000,000 in the Treasury and the \$175,000,000, or thereabouts, in the National banks, making altogether \$268,000,000. Contrast with this England and Wales, which, with a population of 29,000,000, have only about \$135,000,000 of paper money in circulation, nearly the whole of which is issued by the Bank of England, and is secured by \$135,000,000 of gold; France, which with a population of 38,000,000, has \$700,000,000 of paper money secured by \$340,000,000 gold, and Germany, with a population of 50,000,000, having \$235,000,000 paper secured by \$220,000,000 in coin and bullion, of which a small portion only is silver. In view of these figures talk about the insufficiency of our currency for the wants of business is justified only by a condition like the present one, when general distrust of the solvency of debtors is creating a demand for the payment of their obligations in the obligations of the Nation. In ordinary times its volume is not only ample for all needful purposes, but its abundance, like the easy giving of credit to speculators, has a pernicious effect.

The crisis through which we are passing, much as it is to be deplored for the suffering it inflicts on a few individuals, is a legitimate result of the abuse of credit, and, as I began by saying, is a severe but wholesome process of re-establishing a healthy state of affairs. If, in the course of it, inflated values are reduced, if chimerical enterprises have to be abandoned, if firms whose liabilities exceed their assets and whose partners have been for years living upon the property of their creditors are compelled to acknowledge themselves insolvent, if so-called banks, which have proved to be mere devices for locking up the money

of their depositors in unavailable assets, are forced out of business, and if gigantic corporations, the resources of which have been used by unprincipled schemers for their own benefit, are brought back to their legitimate fields of operation, surely the public at large has no reason for lamentation. A good work has been begun and must be completed, no matter what efforts may be made to stay its course.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

The Locomotive Fireman.

It is doubtful if there is a man on the railroad train who is less appreciated than the fireman, and this little article is devoted to showing that he is a hard worked and unappreciated individual. The public shakes hands with the conductor who has charge of the train, thanks the brakeman for many little courtesies, bows to the baggage master who looks after its baggage in transit, trusts its valuables with the express messenger, and talks long and loud of the "brave engineer." But the fireman—he who bends to his work and feeds the fire that makes the steam—is never mentioned. Sometimes a purse is made up for the engineer. No one ever heard of a fireman getting a purse, but the records show that he has performed as many deeds of valor as the engineer. Again, if the train leaves the track or goes into another train, the fireman has fewer chances to escape than any man on the train, except perhaps the mail clerk, shut up like a rat in a cage. When the fireman is at work, and that is nearly all the time when the wheels are turning, he stands, stooped over, shoveling in the fuel, or raking the coals in the firebox; his view ahead is obstructed, and he cannot see the danger that may be dashing upon him. The rattle and roar of the machinery may drown the engineer's warning call—a crash—the tender pins him to the boiler-head and he is dead. Standing in the narrow gangway, peering ahead, a sudden lurch around a curve may throw him off. Instances have been known when the coupling between the engine and the tank parted, and the fireman dropped between them to be ground to pieces. The records show that more fireman than engineers are killed in railroad wrecks. About the only time the fireman has a little leisure is when the train is running down grade. Then "she is shut off," steam is saved, and the knight of the shovel climbs up to a cushioned seat and takes a breathing spell. Even then one eye is ahead, his hand on the bell cord, and the other eye fastened on the steam gauge, whose little black hands, fluctuating back and forth, gauge his labor as well as the steam. There is a science in "feeding" an engine that is not understood by one not in the business. There is a way to throw in the coal, and to empty the shovel and close the furnace door, at the same time it requires nice calculation that tells how many "scoop-loads" are needed to send the hands on the gauge to the proper figure, deft handling to keep the deck of the cabin clean, and a hundred other little things that go to make a skillful fireman—one that saves money for the company by husbanding the coal. In the old days the fireman on the "wood-burners" had a hard time of it, and certainly earned the small money he received for his services; but he had a sincere compared with the man in blue overalls and jumper who "stokes up" one of the huge "moguls" of the present day. These engines haul freight and eat up coal as if it were greased paper. The fireman is at work continuously, and about the only time he has to rest is when his train "takes a siding" to let a more aristocratic passenger train pass.

The Law as to Cancelled Orders.

So much has been written and said on the cancellation of orders and the return of goods once purchased that the rights of both seller and buyer are becoming more clearly defined under the law. Both parties have certain rights, and the suits that are occasionally growing out of the infringement of these rights are having a

good effect, at least in the way of defining precisely what one can or cannot do under the law.

Many retail merchants have an idea that they can refuse to accept goods at any time after ordered. Such would not seem to be the case under the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of McCord vs. Laidley, wherein a firm bought a carload of goods to be shipped and paid for on delivery. The seller shipped the car and forwarded a draft. The draft was presented before the car arrived, and payment refused, and the buying firm notified the seller that he had violated the contract by demanding payment before the delivery of the goods, and that they would not accept the goods when they arrived. When the car arrived it was tendered to the buyers and they refused it. It was then sold for what it would bring, which was much less than the contract price. The buyers were held by the court to be liable for the deficit.

The decision is not only good law, but sound common-sense, and would undoubtedly be cited as a precedent in all similar cases.

Knew What He Wanted.

Farmer Oatbin (to shoe clerk): "I want to look at, good solid calf shoe that'll wear, young man."

Intelligent Shoe Clerk (up in the technical names): "Yes, sir. Do you want a veal calf?"

Farmer Oatbin (with emphasis): "Wy, you gosh-blamed idiot, you don't s'pose I'd ask ye for a lamb calf or a pig calf or a mutton calf, do ye? I may be green young feller, but ye can't fool me on calves."

CHICAGO

JUNE 25, 1893

AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

Lv. G'd Rapids. 7:25am 8:50am 1:25pm *11:50pm
Ar. Chicago 12:20pm 3:55pm 6:50pm *6:30am

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

Lv. Chicago 8:25am 9:00am 5:45pm *11:35pm
Ar. G'd Rapids 12:20pm 3:55pm 10:55pm *6:10am

VIA ST. JOSEPH AND STEAMER.

Lv. Grand Rapids 1:25pm *6:30pm
Ar. Chicago 8:30pm 2:00am
Lv. Chicago 9:30am Ar. Grand Rapids 5:25pm

TO AND FROM MUSKOGON.

Lv. Grand Rapids 8:50am 1:25pm 5:45pm
Ar. Grand Rapids 10:45am 3:55pm 5:25pm

TRAVERSE CITY CHARLEVOIX AND PETOSKEY.

Lv. G. R. 5:45pm *7:30am 1:40pm 11:15pm
Ar. Manistee 10:44pm 12:10pm 6:10pm 4:50am
Ar. Trav. City 11:10pm *12:40pm 6:00pm
Ar. Charlevoix 3:15pm 8:20pm 7:20am
Ar. Petoskey 3:45pm 8:50pm 7:50am
Ar. Bay View 3:55pm 8:55pm 8:00am

Trains stop at Traverse City for dinner and supper.

Arrive from Bay View, etc., 6:00 a. m., 11:40 a. m., 1:05 p. m., *10:00 p. m.

OTTAWA BEACH.

Lv. Grand Rapids 8:50am 5:45pm
Lv. Ottawa Beach 7:00am 3:50pm 9:40pm

Sunday train leaves Grand Rapids 9:30 a. m., leaves Ottawa Beach 6:30 p. m.

PALOR AND SLEEPING CARS.

To Chicago, Lv. G. R. 7:25am 1:25pm *11:30pm
To Petoskey, Lv. G. R. 7:30am 1:40pm 11:15pm
To G. R. Lv. Chicago 8:25am *3:45pm *11:35pm

To G. R. Lv. Petoskey 6:05am *1:30pm *8:20pm
Free Chair Cars for Manistee 5:45 p. m.

*Every day. †Except Saturday. Other trains week days only.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE Railway.

Depot corner Leonard St. and Plainfield Avs.

EASTWARD.

Trains Leave	*No. 14	*No. 16	*No. 18	*No. 20
G'd Rapids, Lv	6:45am	10:20am	3:25pm	11:00pm
onia, Ar	7:40am	11:25am	4:27pm	12:42pm
St. Johns, Ar	8:25am	12:17pm	5:20pm	2:00pm
Owosso, Ar	9:00am	1:20pm	3:05pm	3:15am
E. Saginaw, Ar	10:50am	3:45pm	8:00pm	6:40am
Bay City, Ar	11:32am	4:35pm	8:37pm	7:15am
Flint, Ar	10:05am	3:45pm	7:05pm	5:40am
Pl. Huron, Ar	12:05pm	5:50pm	8:50pm	7:30am
Pontiac, Ar	10:53am	3:05pm	8:25pm	5:37am
Detrol, Ar	11:50am	4:05pm	9:25pm	7:00am

WESTWARD.

Trains Leave	*No. 21	*No. 11	*No. 13	*No. 15
G'd Rapids, Lv	7:00am	1:00pm	4:45pm	10:20pm
Grand Haven, Ar	8:25am	2:10pm	6:00pm	11:20pm
Milwaukee Str			6:20am	6:30am
Chicago Str			6:00am	

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday

Trains arrive from the east, 6:35 a. m., 12:50 p. m., 4:45 p. m. and 10:00 a. m.

Trains arrive from the west, 6:40 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 3:15 p. m. and 9:45 p. m.

Eastward—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 18 Parlor Car. No. 22 Wagner Sleeper.

Westward—No. 21 Wagner Sleeper. No. 11 Parlor Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffet car.

JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

23 Monroe Street

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Schedule in effect June 25, 1893.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Trains	Leave	Arrive
For Kalamazoo, Trav. City and Sag.	6:50 a. m.	7:20 a. m.
For Traverse City & Mackinaw	1:10 a. m.	1:20 p. m.
For Cadillac & Saginaw		4:15 p. m.
For Petoskey & Mackinaw	8:10 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
From Kalamazoo	9:10 p. m.	
From Chicago and Kalamazoo	9:40 p. m.	
Trains arriving from south at 6:50 a. m. and 9:10 a. m. daily. Others trains daily except Sunday.		
Also train leaving north at 7:20 a. m. This train does not run to Traverse City on Sundays.		

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Trains	Leave	Arrive
For Cincinnati	6:30 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago		8:00 a. m.
For Fort Wayne and the East	11:50 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
For Cincinnati	6:15 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
For Kalamazoo & Chicago	10:40 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
From Saginaw	11:50 a. m.	
From Saginaw	11:50 a. m.	
Trains leaving south at 6:50 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. runs daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.		

SLEEPING & PARLOR CAR SERVICE.

NORTH

7:20 a. m. train has Parlor Car to Mackinaw City.
1:20 p. m. train has parlor cars Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw.
10:30 p. m. train—Sleeping cars Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Mackinaw.

SOUTH

7:00 a. m. train—Parlor chair car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.
8:00 a. m. train—Runs solid with Wagner Parlor Car Grand Rapids to Chicago.
2:00 p. m. train—Parlor car Grand Rapids to Fort Wayne.
6:00 p. m. train—Wagner Sleeping Car Grand Rapids to Cincinnati.
11:20 p. m. train—Through Coach and Wagner Sleeping Car Grand Rapids to Chicago.

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

Lv. Grand Rapids	8:00 a. m.	2:00 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
Ar. Chicago	9:25 p. m.	6:50 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
8:00 a. m. train runs solid with through Wagner Parlor Car.			
11:20 p. m. train daily, through Coach and Wagner Sleeping Car.			
Lv. Chicago	4:15 p. m.	9:50 p. m.	
Ar. Grand Rapids	9:40 p. m.	6:50 a. m.	
4:15 p. m. through Wagner Parlor Car. 9:50 p. m. train daily, through Coach and Wagner Sleeping Car.			

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.
For Muskegon—Leave. From Muskegon—Arrive
6:55 a. m. 10:15 a. m.
11:25 a. m. 10:40 a. m.
5:45 p. m. 9:10 p. m.

Sunday train leaves for Muskegon at 7:45 a. m., arriving at 9:15 a. m. Returning, train leaves Muskegon at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 5:50 p. m. Through tickets and full information can be had by calling upon A. Almqvist, ticket agent at Union Station, Telephone 606, Grand Rapids, Mich.

O. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

(Taking effect Sunday, May 23, 1893.)

Arrive. Depart
10 20 p. m. Detroit Express 6 55 p. m.
10 00 a. m. Day Express 1 20 p. m.
6 00 a. m. Atlantic and Pacific 10 45 p. m.
1 00 p. m. New York Express 5 40 p. m.
*Daily. All others daily, except Sunday.
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific express trains to and from Detroit.

Parlor cars leave for Detroit at 6:55 a. m.; returning, leave Detroit 5 p. m., arriving at Grand Rapids 10:30 p. m.

Direct communication made at Detroit with all through trains over the Michigan Central Railroad (Canada Southern Division.)

A. ALMQVIST, Ticket Agent.
Union Passenger Station.

DETROIT, MAY 23, 1893

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. Grand Rapids 7:10am *1:45pm 5:40pm
Ar. Detroit 11:35am *5:50pm 10:25pm

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

Lv. Detroit 7:45am *1:45pm 6:00pm
Ar. Grand Rapids 12:55pm *5:40pm 10:30pm

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

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

TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.
Lv. Grand Rapids 7:10am 1:45pm 5:40pm
Ar. from Lowell 12:55pm 5:40pm

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Parlor Cars on all trains between Grand Rapids and Detroit. Parlor cars to Saginaw on morning train.

*Every day. Other trains week days only.
GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Ag't.



In connection with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern or Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Rys offers a route making the best time between Grand Rapids and Toledo.
Time Table in effect May 14, 1893.

VIA D. L. & N. R. Y.
Lv. Grand Rapids 7:10 a. m. and 1:25 p. m.
Ar. Toledo at 1:15 p. m. and 10:45 p. m.

VIA D. G. H. & M. R. Y.
Lv. Grand Rapids at 6:50 a. m. and 3:25 p. m.
Ar. Toledo at 1:15 p. m. and 10:45 p. m.

Return connections equally as good.
W. H. BENNETT, General Pass. Agent,
Toledo, Ohio.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Some Peculiarities of the City Sealer.

Enquiry among city grocers concerning the manner in which the inspection of weights and measures is done by the officer appointed by the city to do the work develops an astonishing condition of things. Scales were found "approved" which would not balance the day after they were inspected; others balanced, but the weights were light; in other cases both scales and weights were wrong. In one instance the sealer "approved" a Howe platform counter scales, notwithstanding he was told by the proprietor of the store that they were unfit for use. Not a store was visited in which "dry" measure was used for anything under half a peck, the "wine" measure being used for pints, quarts and half gallons. With the single exception of Gaskell & Goss, however, who appear to have fallen under the displeasure of the official sealer, no one has been complained of. Is it possible that these short measures escaped the vigilance (?) of the sealer? Does he not know (what he should have known long ago, if he does not) that not one grocer in fifty in the city knows that wine measure is not to be used except for measuring liquids? There is nothing in the city ordinance about it, and one must look in the State statutes to find it. The sealer appears to know which measure should be used for "dry" and which for "wet" goods, but it seems not to have occurred to him to mention it. Perhaps the multiplicity of his duties may have been the cause of his not saying anything about it; or, perhaps, it is not his duty to give information on this or any other matter connected with his office; but it would seem to be necessary that the grocers should know what is the legal measure, if they are to conform to the law, and some people will be inclined to imagine that the sealer is the one to give them the information. Some have been mean enough to insinuate that he has no information to give, and others even go so far as to say that he knows very little, if anything, about the duties of his office. THE TRADESMAN is not prepared to dispute this, but if the sealing of scales and measures be a part of the sealer's duty, then it unhesitatingly asserts that, as a sealer, he is a conspicuous success. He may not know how to properly inspect, or be able to say when the scales are what the Scriptures say they ought to be; but, when it comes to sealing, no one will be so mendacious as to say that the sealer neglects this function of his office. Everything is sealed that bears the slightest resemblance to a scales or a measure, and always with the "approved" slip, too, until one wonders if there are such things as incorrect scales or measures. The dealers who are finding fault with the sealer of weights and measures, and charging him with inefficiency, appear to have forgotten, what everybody ought to know, that a public officer is never expected to perform the duties of his office with the same assiduity and efficiency, or to use the same degree of intelligence, as he would if the office were a private one. If this is borne in mind, it may, perhaps, sufficiently account for the manner in which, it is alleged, the sealer of weights and measures in this city performs his duties.

THE TRADESMAN has no desire to criticize harshly or unjustly the

work being done by the city sealer of weights and measures, but so many complaints have reached this office about the manner in which the work was being done that to investigate the matter seemed the only course to pursue. The results of the investigation, so far as it has gone, are given above. If the facts so gathered be deemed a criticism of the sealer's work, certainly this journal is not to be blamed, and if it is claimed that they are one-sided, then Mr. Bush is himself to blame, for a representative of THE TRADESMAN offered to accompany him for the purpose of seeing how he performed his work, note the results and the reception accorded him by the dealers. This offer was most emphatically refused, the officer asserting that all the journal wanted was to find evidence against him. The real purpose was to get at the exact facts of the case and publish them, without any concern as to who might be injured or benefited by the publication. If the desire was merely to secure evidence against the sealer, then he has himself furnished the most damaging, as his refusal of THE TRADESMAN's very natural and proper request may easily be construed into fear of the consequences. His refusal has not put an end to the investigation; he has only made it a little harder to attain the end sought, which will be attained, no matter at what cost of time and labor. The sealer seems to have the idea that the "fight" is against him, personally—and it will be if it is found that he is not doing his work as it ought to be done. At present, however, it is simply an investigation to find out whether it is "inspection that inspects," or not.

To Compel the Consumption of Cheese.

One of the most foolish and clannish enactments ever effected in this country was a bill which was passed by the last New York Legislature, prescribing for the forced consumption of cheese, as follows:

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The agents and wardens of the various State prisons within this State and the officers in charge of all other penal institutions therein, shall cause to be furnished to each inmate of said institutions daily, American cheese as a part of their food rations.

Sec. 2. The Adjutant-General of this State shall cause to be furnished daily to each member of the National Guard, while on duty at the State camp at Peekskill, American cheese as a part of the rations furnished by the State.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Governor Flower very promptly vetoed the bill, accompanying the veto with the following pertinent reasons for such action:

□ This is an act to promote the consumption of cheese. It compels the agents and wardens of the various State prisons and the officers in charge of all other penal institutions to furnish to each inmate of these institutions daily rations of American cheese. It also compels the Adjutant-General of the State to furnish daily to each member of the National Guard, while on duty at the State camp at Peekskill, American cheese as part of the rations supplied by the State. No other reason has been advanced for my approval of the bill than that it would increase the market for American cheese. If I should give it my approval, I could not well refuse to sign a similar bill next year for the producers of honey, or another for the benefit of potato raisers, or another for the advantage of bean growers, and so on. Such legislation,

enacted in the interest of any particular class of workers and to increase the consumption of any State product by artificial means, is a gross reflection on the manliness of the workers in that industry. Our natural resources and the intelligence of our farmers have placed the Empire State in the lead of all other States in the production of butter and cheese, and I have too much respect for our dairy farmers to think that they would approve of any such ridiculous measure as this, which, if enacted, would justify almost any kind of similar legislation in the interest of particular industries or occupations.

Woman and Business.

That business is the part of life work man should perform is generally conceded, but that woman should be discouraged from attempting to take part in, from lack of capacity, is an ancient notion unworthy of any but such men as would suffer from a comparison of their efforts. Interesting to our readers is the influence which brought success of some women in business in lines in which they are interested. The husband was a hard worker, and yet when the daughter grew up it was necessary that she should support herself. The mother being an intelligent woman, had taught her thrift as well as to be gentle and womanly. Employment was secured in a large establishment manufacturing "rag wheels" for polishing purposes. She learned about all parts of the manufacturing, cost of materials, the amount of labor, and the selling price. In talks with her mother, she convinced her* that she and her father, with her brothers could do the work, with some machinery. With the aid of a friend, who was a machinist, an improved machine was originated, and by hard saving, money was accumulated to secure the machines. After the machines were ready, the mother applied to a large dry goods house for the material, and on her statement the necessities were secured and the first wheels made. These wheels sold by the mother taking them with her to places where such goods were used. She stood by the quality, and held out for price in a true, business manner, so that to-day the little establishment is fixed and growing. The acquaintance of the mother with the dry goods merchant led her to ask for a line of credit on a stock of haberdashery, as the other materials were purchased for cash. That she was successful in her request is foreseen, and to-day she has as well equipped a notion store, in the cheaper and more useful line of goods, as can be found, and the outstanding bills against it are small and could be paid if necessary by cramping for a time. Here are two separate business enterprises whose starting and success are entirely due to women, though men do a large part of the work to-day.

The number of women who have taken a hand in the matters of business that barely make ends meet is better known to traveling salesmen than to any other class of business men. That mechanic who was always behind in his promises, his work and his bills, who is to-day abreast of the world and progressive, owes a balance that would swamp him to a mother, wife or sister. Sweeter, more womanly women you will never meet than these same business helpers, and they possess all the winning airs and graces of their sisters who never had business experience. Give woman the credit due her and don't magnify her peculiarities. You will find after an in-

ventory and trial balance comparison of "hers" and "hims," that the value placed on woman is too low.

A few words to young men might be said here with propriety. When you come in contact with young women in business, be very careful to be manly. Don't belittle yourself by attempting to patronize, or exact more than is fair, or take advantage by technical talk, and still worse, attract attention by a gallantry which is at once an insult. They are entitled to the same honest, businesslike consideration and treatment as men, aside from what might be suggested by good breeding. Any act that is distasteful to them, or brings them into unnecessary prominence, is discreditable to you, and you can't afford it. Women have benefited business, though as a rule its details are not pleasing to their tastes and nature, consequently their sacrifices and worth should secure them respect and honor.

W. ANDERSON.

Work a Horse Will Do.

A horse will travel 400 yards in four and one-half minutes at a walk; 400 yards in two minutes at a trot; 400 yards in one minute at a gallop. The usual work of a horse is taken at 22,500 pounds raised one foot per minute for eight hours per day. A horse will carry 250 pounds twenty-five miles per day of eight hours. An average draught horse will draw 1,600 pounds twenty-three miles per day on a level road, weight of wagon included. The average weight of a horse is 1,000 pounds, and his strength is equivalent to that of five men. The greatest amount a horse can pull in a horizontal line is 900 pounds, but he can only do this momentarily; in continued exertion probably half of this is the limit. He attains his growth in five years, will live twenty-five, average sixteen years. A horse will live twenty-five days on water without food, seventeen days without eating or drinking; but only five days on solid food without drinking.

The object of education is not external show and splendor, but inward development.

A man's accusations of himself are always believed, his praises never.

JAVA OIL

RAW AND BOILED.

A substitute for linseed, and sold for much less money.

Purely Vegetable,

adapted to all work where a more economical oil than Linseed is desired.

Free From Sediment,

has better body, dries nearly as quick and with better gloss than Linseed Oil. Especially adapted to priming and mineral painting.

This Oil is a Winner!

Try a sample can of five or ten gallons. Write for prices.

H. M. REYNOLDS & SON

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

USE JENNINGS' FLAVORING EXTRACTS

SEE QUOTATIONS.

Muskegon Branch
UNITED STATES BAKING CO.,
Muskegon, Mich.

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.

Spring & Company,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks,
Notions, Ribbons, Hosiery,
Gloves, Underwear, Woolens,
Flannels, Blankets, Gingham,
Prints and Domestic Cottons.

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

Spring & Company.

-:BANANAS:-

Large Bunches,
Yellow Plump Fruit.

PUTNAM CANDY CO.

PERKINS & HESS

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

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

VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods, Carpets and Cloaks

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

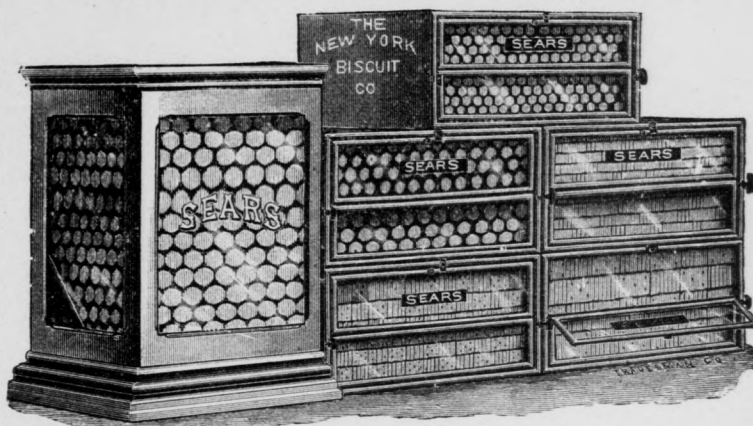
Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks.

OVERALLS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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

Cracker Chests.

Glass Covers for Biscuits.



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

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

NEW NOVELTIES.

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

CINNAMON BAR.

ORANGE BAR.

CREAM CRISP.

MOSS HONEY JUMBLES.

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

THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.,

S. A. Sears, Mgr.

GRAND RAPIDS.

THE W. BINGHAM CO., Cleveland, O.,



Have had such flattering success in handling our Bicycles that they have bought our entire output for 1893. They have taken up all negotiations pending for the purchase of cycles, and we respectfully solicit for them the good will of our friends.

THE YOST MFG. CO.,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

F. J. DETTENTHALER,

WHOLESALE OYSTERS, FISH and GAME,

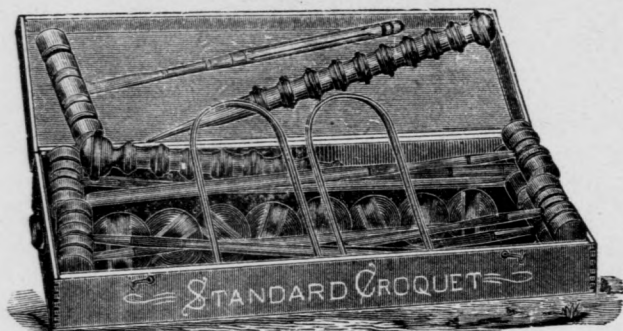
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY.

Consignments solicited. Chicago and Detroit market prices guaranteed.

117 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

LEONARD'S

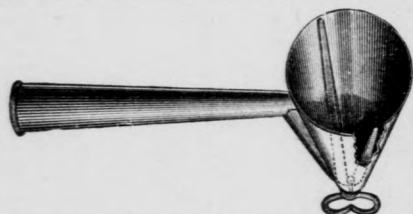
CROQUET SET.



CLASS B DEALERS DISCOUNT.

Note the Change in Price from Last Year.

		Per Set.
No. 5.	Four Balls	\$1 12
No. 10.	Six "	1 40
No. x5.	Four "	1 60
No. A.	Eight "	1 60
No. xA.	Eight "	2 20
No. 6.	Four " (professional set)	2 40
No. 1.	Eight "	2 50
No. 3.	Eight "	4 00
No. 8.	Four " (professional set)	4 50



Patent Ice Cream Dish.

Don't fail to sell an ICE CREAM DISHER with every freezer. If you haven't them in stock, and sell freezers, be sure and have a sample line, if no more, shipped with your next order.

To make 10 dishes to the quart, list per doz.	\$7 75
To make 8 dishes to the quart, list per doz.	9 25
To make 5 dishes to the quart, list per doz.	11 25
To make 4 dishes to the quart, list per doz.	12 00

CLASS B SUBJECT TO A DISCOUNT.

STONE'S PATENT PAPER JULIP STRAWS.

These straws are made of paraffine wax of 140° M. P. taste or odor, and are not af-drink. The size has recently now much larger than natural three or four straws with each and the drink can be imbibed with as much ease as if taken directly from the glass. Paper straws are never "musty," and every one is sweet, clean and perfect, which makes a saving of over half.



Manilla paper and hard white They are entirely free from feeted by anything used as a been increased, and they are straws. Instead of furnishing drink, one will always suffice.

500 in Package	Per M.
	\$1 50

CLASS B SUBJECT TO DEALERS' DISCOUNT.

LEMONADE AND SODA GLASSES.



No.	Capacity.	Size.	List per doz.
301	11 oz.	3 1/4 x 2 5/8 x 4 3/8 in.	\$1 40
650	11 oz.	2 3/4 x 2 x 4 1/4 in., thin blown	1 50
1123	12 1/2 oz.	3 x 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 in.	1 40
300 1/2	11 1/2 oz.	3 1/4 x 2 1/2 x 5 in.	1 40
307	11 oz.	3 7/16 x 2 1/4 x 4 1/2 in.	1 50
308	11 oz.	3 1/4 x 2 x 5 in.	1 70
960	13 oz.	3 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 5 3/8 in.	1 50

THIN BLOWN BELL SHAPE.

No.	Capacity.	Size.	List per doz.
918	3 oz.	2 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 3 1/2	76
918	5 oz.	2 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 3 1/2	80
918	7 oz.	2 1/2 x 2 x 3 1/2	90
918	9 oz.	3 x 2 1/2 x 4	1 10
918	10 oz.	3 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 4 1/2	1 50
918	13 oz.	3 1/4 x 2 3/4 x 5	1 90

CLASS B SUBJECT TO A DISCOUNT.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

FIRE a few weeks ago destroyed the factory of the Lightning Freezer Company, so we are unable to get any more of their make this season. But we have already secured the sale and have in stock now THE FAMOUS PEERLESS FREEZER on which we will be pleased to quote you prices.

Sizes we will have in stock for the balance of this season:

3 Quart Peerless	\$4 50
4 Quart Peerless	5 50
6 Quart Peerless	7 00
8 Quart Peerless	9 00

Write for Discount.



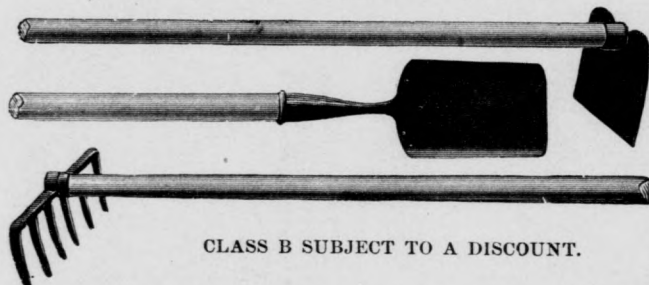
Glass Lemon Reamer or Squeezer.

The best article ever offered to extract juice from a lemon. It fits over a glass as shown, and the lemon is placed on the top and turned back and forth, thus extracting all the juice and pulp which runs through the openings made for that purpose into the glass below.

Packed, 1/2 doz. in neat cardboard box, per doz. \$1 50

CLASS B SUBJECT TO A DISCOUNT.

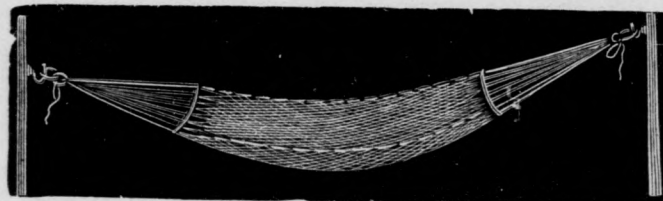
FLORAL OR GARDEN TOOLS.



CLASS B SUBJECT TO A DISCOUNT.

No. 55 is a wrought steel set, new this season, and the best one ever offered to make a run on for 25c. List per doz.	\$4 00
No. 60 is made of wrought steel with polished blades and varnished handles. A nice set for children or for ladies to use around flower beds. List per doz.	8 00
No. 70 is made of wrought steel and is intended for ladies to use. The blades are polished and the handles are extra long and varnished. List per doz.	17 00

HOW IS YOUR STOCK OF MEXICAN HAMMOCKS?



Lowest prices for same quality ever offered.

No.	Kind.	Length of body.	Length over all.	Price per Doz.
1250	Gray Hemp	6 ft.	13 ft.	\$12 00
255	White Sisal	6 ft.	12 ft. 6 in.	13 00
250	Colored Hemp	6 ft.	13 ft.	13 50
1255	Colored Sisal	6 ft.	12 ft. 6 in.	14 50
88	Colored Hemp	7 ft.	14 ft.	17 00
260	White Sisal	6 ft. 6 in.	14 ft.	18 50
260	Colored Sisal	6 ft. 6 in.	14 ft.	19 00
265	Colored Sisal	7 ft.	14 ft.	23 00
270	Colored Sisal	6 ft. 6 in.	14 ft.	29 50

CLASS B SUBJECT TO A DISCOUNT.

H. LEONARD & SONS, Grand Rapids, Michigan.