

Michigan Tradesman.

Published Weekly.

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

\$1 Per Year.

VOL. 10.

GRAND RAPIDS, AUGUST 23, 1893.

NO. 518

TURNING AGAIN.

EVERY WHEEL IN OUR FACTORY.

After an enforced idleness of two weeks, that we might put in a new Boiler and reset Engines, our full force of workmen are again turning out tons of pure fresh confectionery

LET US
HAVE YOUR ORDERS
FOR
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As early as possible to avoid delay.

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

STOP AND CONSIDER

How you can obtain a Pack of A. DOUGHERTY'S
Celebrated World Renowned

PLAYING CARDS FREE!

If you want good, light, sweet Bread and Biscuits use

FERMENTUM
THE ONLY RELIABLE
COMPRESSED YEAST

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

Save the Tin-Foil Wrappers and our White Diamond Labels, and when you have TWENTY-FIVE send them (or fifteen cents), to our agency and they will send you a full deck of "FERMENTUM" PLAYING CARDS.

For Purity and Excellence FERMENTUM, the only reliable COMPRESSED YEAST is superseded by none. It is made from selected Corn, Rye and Malt. It does not contain any acids or chemicals to make it white, being sold in its natural state, the color of Rye. Try it, and you will always have good Bread. Follow directions. Ask for and insist upon having FERMENTUM, the only reliable COMPRESSED YEAST. Manufactured only by

THE RIVERDALE DISTILLERY,

THE OLDEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WEST.

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EGG CASE FILLERS, Ten sets No. 1, with Case, \$1.25.

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WHOLESALE CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS,

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I am in my eleventh year with Kolb & Son. Write me for printed references, or send for me, and I will soon be with you to show you my samples. Address,

WILLIAM CONNOR,

Box 346, Marshall, Mich.

Please note that I shall be at SWEET'S HOTEL, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. on AUGUST 9, 10 and 11, the week of the races. Customers' expenses allowed.

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Spices and Baking Powder, and Jobbers of
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Manufacturers and
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LEMONS AND
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WE CARRY A STOCK OF CREAM TALLOW FOR MILL USE.



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"Sunlight"

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Is unsurpassed for whiteness, purity and strength. Increase your trade and place your self beyond the competition of your neighbors by selling this unrivaled brand. Write us for price delivered at your railroad station.

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In any form, do you know what may result from neglect to cure them? It may result simply in temporary annoyance and discomfort, or it may be the beginning of serious rectal disease. Many cases of Fissure, Fistula, and Ulceration began in a simple case of Piles. At any rate there is no need of suffering the discomfort, and taking the chances of something more serious when you can secure at a trifling cost a perfectly safe, reliable cure.

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PYRAMID PILE CURE

has been before the public long enough to thoroughly test its merit and it has long since received the unqualified approval and endorsement of physicians and patients alike.

Your druggist will tell you that among the hundreds of patent medicines on the market none gives better satisfaction than the PYRAMID PILE CURE. It is guaranteed absolutely free from mineral poisons or any injurious substance.

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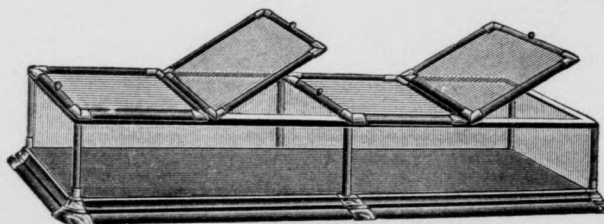
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63 and 65 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

VOL. X.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1893.

NO. 518

BARLOW BROS. BUILD BLANK BOOKS
WITH THE PHILA. PAT. FLAT OPENING BACK
SEND FOR PRICES GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT CO.

Successor to Cooper Commercial Agency and Union Credit Co.
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Eyes tested for spectacles free of cost with latest improved methods. Glasses in every style at moderate prices. Artificial human eyes of every color. Sign of big spectacles.

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FOR YOUR TRADE.

BLANK BOOKS Made to Order
AND KEPT IN STOCK.



Send for Samples of our new Manifold City Receipts, Telegrams and Tracers.

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Reference Books issued quarterly. Collections attended to throughout United States and Canada

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THE CASHIER'S STORY.

At 22 years of age I was the cashier of the large retail dry goods house of Burke Bros. & Co. Plenty of people wondered why a young man of that age had been given such a responsible position, and I may explain that I had been with the house for six years. Mr. Walter Burke, the manager, was pleased to say that they had found me honest, diligent and ambitious, and that there was no doubt of my giving continued satisfaction. I gave no bond. It wasn't the rule in those days, and I could not have given one had it been exacted. The position of cashier is not a hard one for an honest man. I handled a great deal of money, but I can truthfully say I was never tempted in the slightest. I don't claim to be peculiar in my ideas, but I do say that I have always been a bit of a philosopher on the subject of honesty. To carry a burden of guilt; to be suspected; to leave home, friends and country; to be obliged to admit to yourself that you are a thief; to be tracked and published, even if not arrested and imprisoned—why, I could never figure out value received, no matter how large the sum.

Mr. Burke could enter the office any hour of the day and count my cash or run over my accounts without causing me to change color. Every three months an expert looked over the books, and I could leave him in the office and go home whistling. On one occasion he kicked up quite an excitement by finding a shortage of \$2,100. I didn't tremble and turn pale. I neither bolted nor broke down and confessed that I had embezzled the money to speculate in stocks or play the races. I just pulled off my coat and went over the figures, and within an hour we found the error. Expert that he was he had made a mistake in his footings.

I had held the place for two years when a young man named Henry Devon, who was a cousin of the Burkes, came to take a place in the store as manager of a department. He did not create a favorable impression on me, though he seemed to make an effort in that direction. He was what they call a "goody goody" man. He wore a sanctimonious look, pretended to be possessed of all the virtues, and a great many people were deceived in him. In a couple of months after his arrival he was a steady churchgoer, had a caller or two every day from the congregation, and was always taking up a collection in his department for something or other. He discharged two salesgirls who refused to contribute to buy Sunday school books, and he promptly bounced an elevator boy who "durned the heathen" when asked to chip in 25 cents. Being a relative, Devon was not looked upon as he otherwise would have been, although the only advantage he seemed to take of the circumstance was to hang about the cashier's office rather more than was proper, and to force his friendship on me. I treated him civilly, of course, but I never liked him. One day—when Devon had been in the store a year or more—my assistant was taken ill at noon,

and had to go home. It was not only a busy afternoon, but Mr. Burke gave me two or three extra things to do, and when it came time to make our bank deposit I had half a dozen irons in the fire. My assistant had always gone to the bank, but on this occasion I must make the deposit myself. Trade had been rushing and sales heavy, and it so happened that everything was cash. I think the sum was \$5,800, and I had just counted it when Devon came into the office to ask about a check which had been mailed to us by a country customer and had never turned up. I was in a hurry to get out the items of a statement of account wanted by Mr. Burke, and as Devon had his hat and coat on and was evidently going out I asked him to take the money and our book and make the deposit for me. I did not see him when he returned. I found the book in my desk, and placed it in the safe without opening it. It was not till 10 o'clock next forenoon that I made the discovery that no deposit had been credited to us the day before. I went upstairs to see Devon and ask for an explanation.

"Why, what do you mean?" he asked in reply, seemingly much surprised.

"I sent \$5,800 by you yesterday to deposit. The bank has given us no credit."

"Sent \$5,800 by me! Why, my dear boy, you must have dreamed it! You never gave me a dollar to deposit. Had you asked me to do such a thing I should have promptly refused, as you are employed to see to those matters."

Well, to be brief, he stood right up and denied everything. He even proved that he did not go out on the street. It so happened that no one had seen him in the office, and so it was a question of veracity. My accounts showed the receipt of the money, but as to its disposal—well, that was different. I had seven or eight years of faithful, honest service to my credit. Devon was a relative, a church member, and considered beyond reproach. He was too sharp to even hint that I had embezzled the sum. He merely contended that I had made a mistake in some way. He denied asking me about the check, or of being in the office, and he lied so gracefully and easily that everybody was deceived. The idea he carried was that I had given the money to some other employee, or, perhaps, to a stranger, and he had only soft words and sorrowful glances when I continued to affirm that he was the guilty man. It was a great mystery. I had every reason to believe that Mr. Walter Burke believed my statement, but his two brothers and the "Co." were doubtful, even if not suspicious. The upshot of the matter was that I was asked to resign. The story got out, and although there was not the slightest proof that I took the money, and I asked that they investigate in any manner they elected, the public remarked that another trusted employee had gone wrong, and I was disgraced.

My first thought was of leaving the country. I was an orphan, with no home or relatives. I was, however, en-

gaged to be married, and that made my disgrace all the harder to bear. The story had no sooner got about than I received a curt note from the girl's father forbidding me the house. I couldn't blame him, as no man is anxious to have a thief for a son-in-law, and I should not have blamed Katie, either, had she added a postscript to his note. Instead of that, and knowing that I couldn't call at her father's house, she came to see me at my boarding place. She didn't fling herself upon my breast and declare she would believe me innocent against the whole world, and she didn't offer to go to the nearest clergymen's and be married. She was, as I am proud to tell you, a sensible, level-headed girl, with little or no romance in her composition. She didn't waste any time about coming to the point after reaching the house, but sat down and said:

"The story is that you embezzled a large sum of money from Burke Bros. & Co. I have heard three or four versions of it. I now want to hear yours."

I gave her the full particulars, as I have given them to you, and she did not interrupt me once while speaking. When I had concluded, she said:

"Your story is both plausible and improbable. After I have seen Devon I will tell you whether I believe or disbelieve."

The next day she went to the store and sized the man up. She came directly to my boarding house and said:

"I believe your story. Devon is a first-class hypocrite. Now, the trouble is to make other folks believe it. What time in the afternoon did you give him the money?"

"It was about 10 minutes to 3, I think."

"And only you two were in the office?"

"Only us two. If there had been a third person Devon would not have dared to play the game."

"He must have come in again to leave the book. Some one must have seen him either first or last, as your office is very public. Is there a mail delivery at 3 o'clock?"

"No."

"Did you receive any messages or telegrams that afternoon?"

"Not at that hour."

"You have a telephone in your office. Can you remember anyone using it that afternoon?"

"No. Hold on a minute! Yes, I do remember! Harry Johnson was in and telephoned to somebody about a horse. I'm certain he was there when I gave Devon the money."

"Then lose no time in finding him."

When I started to look him up I found that he was in a city 250 miles away. Next day I walked in on him. He hadn't heard of my troubles, and I hadn't finished telling my story when he interrupted me with:

"No use going any further, my boy! While I stood with the trumpet to my ear I saw you hand Devon the book and the money, and I heard you say he had only time to reach the bank. I followed

him out of the office, and he went upstairs instead of out doors. I didn't give the matter a thought then, being busy with a horse trade."

Mr. Johnson's statement was put in the form of an affidavit, and I returned home rejoicing that my disgrace had been removed.

"This is not enough—really of no account," remarked the level-headed Katie, as she finished reading the document. "It satisfies me but it won't satisfy the firm. Mr. Johnson is a friend of yours, and they would argue that he was trying to help you out."

"But what more can we do?"

"Trap the thief. Even if he has a bank account he would not dare deposit the stolen funds as soon as this. I have ascertained that he has rooms in a boarding house on Vine Street. I believe that a search of his rooms would discover the money. Can you remember the denomination of any of the bills?"

"There was a good deal of small money, but there was a \$500 bill. It did not come from a customer, but I changed it for Slater, the druggist. It was a brand new Treasury note, and he said he got it from Williams, the real estate man."

While I set out to trace the bill the girl started in to further investigate Devon. By a visit to his boarding house she located his room and ascertained that his door was never locked during the day. Her idea was to hire a room near it, but there was none to be had. Slater remembered bringing in the bill, and Williams not only remembered paying it to Slater, but had the number of it. When I met Katie again she told me of her failure, and asked:

"Has Devon got a mother or sister?"

"There was a young woman to see him a few months ago who was said to be his sister."

"That will do. He has no doubt mentioned her to his landlady. He goes to dinner at 12 and returns at 1. I shall be here at 3 o'clock sharp to-morrow afternoon. Ask no questions, but let me work this out may own way."

At a quarter past 1 o'clock the next afternoon she drove up to the boarding house in a hack, and was provided with a traveling bag, wore a traveling suit, and appeared to have just come off the train. She was Miss Devon, and was disappointed to thing that she had just missed Brother Henry. She would get a bite to eat, rest for an hour, and then run down to the store. It was perfectly natural that she should want to see Henry's room and perfectly natural that she should be left in it to tidy things up a bit. Even the sharpest detective would have gone poking into trunks and the wardrobe and looking into corners. She found that money inside of five minutes. It was between the leaves of an elegant big Bible ostentatiously displayed on a center table. At 3 o'clock she was on hand to say:

"Now, you go to Walter Burke and show him the affidavit. Then get out a search warrant and have it served. Inside of two hours Mr. Devon will be a very tired man."

Mr. Burke was a bit surprised at my call. He was a great deal more surprised when I handed him the affidavit and told him about the \$500 bill, and added that I should apply for a search warrant. He did not discourage me, though he said nothing encouraging. It took the officer an hour and a half to find the money. I

met him at the store, and there was a very solemn meeting in the manager's room. Devon was called down stairs and informed of the result of the search and the affidavit was shown to him. I expected he would face the charge as boldly as he had faced me, but the thing came so suddenly that he had no time to work up his nerve. He did, indeed, start in to deny everything, but his demeanor betrayed his guilt, and he finally wilted. He deserved ten years in state prison, but he was not prosecuted. It didn't look just right to give a cousin up to the law, you know, nor would any of us like to have the world know that we had a blood relative who ought to be playing checkers with his nose. Mr. Devon stepped out very softly and quietly, and I stepped back into my old place, and to-day there are people who can't make out how it all happened. Katie's father changed his mind long ago. I think he's quite satisfied with me for a son-in-law.

GLOVES AND SHOES.

What is New in Hand and Footwear. From the New York Mail and Express.

There is a great deal in the papers about dresses and millinery, but very little about gloves and shoes that are to go with them, and yet these are important factors in the costuming of woman. A woman who is not well gloved and shod is never well dressed, no matter how expensive the rest of her costume may be, and yet it is astonishing how few women know this, or at any rate, appreciate the fact. Sometimes in a street car a pretty face will attract your notice and (if you be a man) you turn to get a second look and your eyes travel over a graceful, well-dressed figure, when suddenly a foot is pushed out from beneath the dainty petticoat, and behold, there is a shoe looking gray and out of shape, with two or three buttons missing; you say to yourself, "Sloven," and immediately cease to be interested.

A woman who is careful to have her hands and feet always looking trim and neat is generally a good housewife. Nearly all men know this, and they are the first thing a man looks at after the face. In walking down Fifth avenue the other day with a gentleman we passed an unusually pretty girl, and I remarked to my companion: "Oh, what a pretty girl; did you see her?" "Yes," he replied, "and she had three buttons off her left shoe." You see he noticed it, though I did not. It is the same with gloves. How can a woman think she looks well when her gloves are soiled or have the fingers worn through or buttons off? You may argue that one cannot always get new ones when needed, but that is no excuse for those defects.

There is always a needle and thread in the house, and it only costs ten cents to get gloves cleaned. There are two or three new designs in gloves. One is an imported Suede glove of a pinkish tan in color (called Oeuf in French), and is to be worn outside the sleeve of an empire dress.

The wrist and top of the glove are trimmed with galloon trimming with colored jewels called carbuchon, giving the effect of two bracelets. Someone has also had a happy thought for silk gloves, to prevent the finger nails cutting to tip them with kid through, and that is of the same color. The kid is placed on the inside of the glove.

In shoes the white canvas and darker shade of tan are going out, and in their place the light tan and a navy blue canvas trimmed in black patent leather are offered. There is also a navy blue trimmed in white, but they are very "loud" and not considered good taste.

A comfortable low shoe named the "Duse" recommends itself at once to the shopper, but many ladies still prefer the high French heel, thinking it makes the foot look shorter and more graceful and are willing that a little comfort should be sacrificed. Shoes this year are very pretty and much cheaper than they have ever been before.

OUR EXHIBIT



Located in Section G, Agricultural Building, World's Columbian Exposition, is attracting the attention of a great many visitors most of whom are acquainted with the merits of the celebrated "**Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.**"

The pavilion is one of the most beautiful on the grounds, and you will feel amply repaid for the time occupied in seeing it. Of course, if you have not already been, you are going to the World's Fair. Don't miss the grandest exhibition that was ever presented to the people on earth. You will always regret it if you do. Like the

**"GAIL BORDEN
EAGLE BRAND,"**



The World's Fair has no Equal.

Chocolate Cooler Co.,

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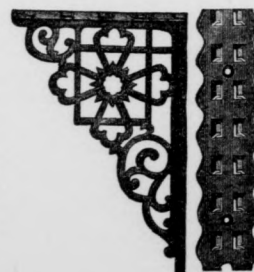


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Koch Adjustable Brackets for Shelving.

This combination renders the furniture of a store portable—not fixtures, to be retained by the landlord and utilized by the next tenant. This arrangement enables the merchant to move his store furniture more quickly and easily than he can move his stock, thus enabling him to resume business in a new location without loss of valuable time. Samples of each line on exhibition at office, 315 MICHIGAN TRUST CO. BUILDING. If you cannot visit office, send for catalogue.



LIGHTNING AND ELECTRICITY.

It is somewhat remarkable in an age when electricity has been utilized as an agency for almost all purposes of power, as well as lighting and the transmission of intelligence, so little is known of its real nature and its wonderful properties. Nothing whatever is known of the relations between the tremendous force which we denominate lightning and the electricity which we harness to machinery to do our work and carry our messages.

Is there more than one sort of electricity? What is the relation of electricity to magnetism? What is electricity, anyway? According to the ordinary theories, electricity is lying around loose everywhere. It pervades the atmosphere, the earth, water and all matter. When it is in a state of equilibrium nothing is seen or heard of it; but when it is out of balance, when there is more in one object than in another in the neighborhood, the force where it is in excess will, if no impassable obstacles intervene, at once pass to the object or place where there is a deficiency, and so re-establish an equilibrium.

Knowledge of these conditions has enabled man to gather up and confine electricity until it is wanted for use, and then to send it on its way to establish its balance. Electricity may be kept in confinement by surrounding it with substances through which it cannot pass, such as dry air, glass, india-rubber and some others; but when it is to be dispatched on its mission it is permitted to traverse metallic wires which are known as conductors. The transmission of electricity through good conductors is attended by no disturbance of any sort; but when a bad conductor intervenes the transmission is interrupted and the interruption is made known by demonstrations of heat, light or noise, or all. These and other facts in connection with the electric force enable their possessors to apply it to manifold economic uses. Nevertheless, we are entirely ignorant of the actual nature of electricity and of the place it occupies, and the relations it holds in the constitution and arrangement of the material world in which we live.

The only hope of gaining any information upon these mysterious subjects is from gathering and studying facts. Finally enough may be secured not merely to prop up ingenious theories, but to bridge over all the chasms and substitute science for guesses. A writer in the *New York Press* has gathered a number of alleged facts which, if their authenticity can be established, are not only interesting, but important. It has been often remarked that lightning selects its victims, apparently with no good reason, but doubtless for a most potential one if understood. The thunderbolt has spared the mother and killed the infant in her lap. It has killed a boy mounted on a horse, while his sister, sitting behind him and with her arms around his neck, escaped unhurt, as did the animal. The two end men on a bench holding four have been killed, while the men in the middle suffered not at all. The driver of a wagon containing ten men was, last summer, the only one of a party injured by a bolt that struck the vehicle; and in one instance, in Indiana, when seven laborers when returning from the hay field, four with pitchforks over their shoulders were

killed and three without escaped unharmed.

There were cases reported where persons struck by lightning had small holes bored in the skull, but otherwise they were not marked. In other instances victims have been shockingly burned, or even dismembered or disemboweled. There have been cases where a stroke of lightning has cut off a man's ear or shaved his hair and beard clean and not hurt him in any other way. The markings are often curious. Blue is the common color, but they have been red, green and black, and occasionally the whole body turns black. Several times negroes who have been struck by lightning have had their skins bleached in spots to absolute whiteness. The most notable instance of this sort occurred in Mobile, Ala., June 23, of last year. A negro, struck by lightning, found, after he had recovered consciousness, that he had one completely white arm. The rest of his body was as black as usual.

Blindness, deafness and total or partial paralysis are frequent consequences of lightning strokes. Sometimes the lightning selects a single object on a man's person and assails that without apparently touching the man himself. Coins have been melted until they stuck together in a man's pocket, while he suffered no ill consequences. Keys, watches and watch chains, metal cartridges and eye-glass frames have been more or less damaged, while the persons who wore them were almost uninjured. There have been many cases where clothing has been almost demolished without injury to its wearer. Iron tacks have been pulled out of shoes and rubber boots have been destroyed frequently. The brass eyelets were torn out of a Georgia man's shoes, but he felt only a slight and harmless shock.

Houses and ships are often struck and set on fire. Powder magazines, petroleum tanks and deposits of nitro-glycerine have been exploded by lightning and innumerable trees shattered. A hollow tree in which a hen was sitting on eggs was struck and shivered to splinters, but the hen, although much scared, was unhurt and the eggs were unbroken. There is no record of a balloon ever having been struck in mid-air. In New York an electric ball skipped into the corridor of the Southern Hotel one afternoon, a few years ago, and rolled around the floor, chasing guests, until, apparently tired of the sport, it went out again and disappeared. Nobody was hurt.

Strange as it may seem, there is much disputing as to the efficacy of lightning rods as a protection from lightning. It is plain that, despite the vast progress of the past few years in electric science, we are still ignorant of many things, and it is, therefore, necessary to gather a great number of facts so as to secure some reasonable basis for further generalizations as to the nature of the force known as electricity.

The Lady and the Druggist.

Old lady (to druggist)—I want a box of canine pills.

Druggist—What is the matter with the dog?

Old lady (indignantly)—I want you to know, sir, that my husband is a gentleman.

Druggist put up some quinine pills in profound silence.

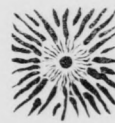
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KALAMAZOO PANT & OVERALL CO.

221 E. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Our entire line of Cotton Worsted Pants on hand to be sold at cost for cash. If interested write for samples.

Milwaukee Office: Room 502 Matthew Building.

Our fall line of Pants from \$9 to \$42 per dozen are now ready. An immense line of Kersey Pants, every pair warranted not to rip. Bound swatches of entire line sent on approval to the trade.

AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE STATE.

Standish—J. M. Grout is succeeded by J. A. Rankin & Co. in the grocery business.

Nashville—F. G. Baker succeeds J. Scott in the bakery and confectionery business.

Maple Rapids—Crawford & Bullis succeed J. A. Crawford in the boot and shoe business.

Sullivan—Hiram Munger is succeeded by V. A. Martin in the dry goods and grocery business.

Plainwell—The Michigan Paper Co. offers to compromise with its creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

Hilliards—Frank Gwizdala succeeds Rutkowski & Gwizdala in the grocery and dry goods business.

Traverse City—H. Seabrook has erected a store building and put in lines of groceries and boots and shoes.

Owosso—Louis F. Burck and Simeon M. Hodgins will soon open a cigar factory under the firm name of Burck & Hodgins.

Northville—Teichner & Co. have sold their stock of general merchandise to Charles R. Smith, of Cadillac, who will continue the business at the same location.

Coopersville—Dell Squires has sold his interest in the meat market firm of Plant & Squires to his partner, who will continue the business under the style of Francis Plant.

Plainwell—D. E. Kurtz, formerly of the firm of Kurtz & McKibbin, has formed a copartnership with Bert Sampson and opened a meat market under the style of Kurtz & Sampson.

Plainwell—D. E. Kurtz has sold his interest in the meat market firm of Kurtz & McKibbin to B. G. Foreman, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the style of McKibbin & Foreman.

Shelby—Rankin & Dewey have sold their general stock to J. R. Wylie & Bro., of Richland, who will remove their stock from there to this place, continuing the business at the former location of Rankin & Dewey.

Otsego—A drug firm here has the latest in the way of an advertising scheme. One day last week the junior partner put out several baskets of hard peaches and invited the omnipresent small boy to help himself. As a result, the store sold forty-seven bottles of colic medicine before 9 o'clock that night.

Otsego—Mr. Gordon has exchanged his interest in the grocery firm of Mitchell & Gordan for Chas. Vaughn's interest in the livery business of Vaughn & Wiley. The grocery business will hereafter be conducted under the style of Mitchell & Vaughn, while the livery business will be known as Wiley & Gordon.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Manistee—The old Reitz circular sawmill at this point is being torn down and converted into fuel for the salt block. This was one of the first mills erected at Manistee.

Bay City—S. McLean & Co. have ample dock room and have closed a contract to saw 8,000,000 feet more logs this season. These logs will begin to arrive about September 1.

Beaverton—Hood & Co. are running their sawmill, but have shut down the hoop mill. The hoop market is suffer-

ing from the same paralysis that affects lumber, and only those mills that have season contracts are in operation.

Midland—The Cleveland Woodenware Co.'s mill has shut down for a month. The company found it necessary to reduce wages and some of the men declined to accept the terms, hence the company found it advisable to quit for the present.

Roscommon—It is expected that the Hodgman Manufacturing Co.'s plant will resume operations shortly. The company's assets are largely in excess of its liabilities and if granted an extension will be able to meet all obligations and resume.

Cheboygan—Cheboygan banks have been cramped for money to furnish mill men. One bank sent to Detroit for \$15,000 to accommodate mill men and could only secure \$2,000. Some of the Cheboygan mills will soon be forced to shut down as the docks are nearly full and piling room is about exhausted.

Manistee—S. Rothschild, of the Northern Cedar Shingle Co., with mills at Gulliver, has returned to the city and says the mill has closed for the present and will not reopen until the market brightens, and not then unless some changes in the personnel of the company are made, as he is not satisfied with the way the affairs have been managed.

Manistee—Hardwood business seems to be picking up somewhat and one party who was here last week bought about 500,000 feet of that class of stock at good figures. One lot of oak sold for \$20 on dock here for log run. People would have us believe that lumber will have to be scaled down in price, but that is just the figure this same class of stock sold for early in the spring when things were supposed to be booming.

Manistee—The Manistee & North Eastern Railroad has had to take off one of its logging trains this week, as the Canfield & Wheeler Co., for whom it was hauling, was unable to take care of the logs owing to limited storage capacity. At the mill boom they only carry enough logs for two or three days sawing, as the mill being on the river it is not safe to hold too many at once, and storage ground is at a premium in the little lake.

Bay City—There is very little talk about logging operations this fall and winter, and unless the money market eases up less will be done than in many years, for the reason that it will not be possible to get the money to operate, and without a marked improvement in the demand for lumber there will be no inducement to put in large stocks of logs. A number of firms that usually establish camps early in September will wait awhile.

Muskegon—The directors of the Muskegon Booming Co. have decided to increase the prices for rafting, towing and delivering logs on and after Aug. 26 by 20 per cent. The scale has been posted, giving a little more than the required ten days' notice. The company is going to make in this way an effort to get back some of the money that it has lost this season on the expensive drive. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, and the increased charges will reduce this by probably \$5,000.

Bay City—The lumber industry is standing up under the strain pretty well, the mills generally keeping busy. Some manufacturers have been put to their trumps to get money to meet their pay rolls. Hon. John Welch took \$7,000

worth of gilt edge paper to the bank with which he does business, but could not get a cent on it. He finally succeeded in raising enough money to meet one-half his pay roll and calling his men together stated the case plainly, and every man decided to continue work. A number of other firms are in the same boat, but their help realize the situation and accept it philosophically.

Fleeing the Angel of Commerce.

From the Shoe and Leather Gazette.

A traveling man complains that commercial travelers, while being the widest traveled and most cosmopolitan class of men in the world, are yet the most easily fleeced, and builds a good argument whereby to prove his claims. It would appear that he is right. The commercial tourist mingles with every kind and class of people. He knows all the latest tricks of the confidence man. He pities the ignorance of the greenhorn who, never having seen a gas fixture before, extinguishes the light at a hotel with his breath. He laughs at the antics of a "farmer" who comes to town and makes himself ridiculous. Then this same traveling man goes out into the country, and every "greenhorn" of whom he buys anything "takes him in and does him" in the most approved style, year in, year out. It is said that no man can be fleeced twice by the same game, but the drummer is.

The country landlord charges him a half dollar for a meal, while the native sitting next to him and eating twice as much pays but a quarter. The drayman charges a half dollar for bringing his trunk from the depot, while the country merchant only pays a quarter for a big load of newly received goods. Talk about a "Drummer's tax!" He is the legitimate prey of everybody.

Why is this true? If the countryman's big dinner is only worth a quarter, why is the drummer's worth twice as much? Why should the drayman rob him? Because he's a transient? That's the reason given, but it is not strictly true. If Bill Sykes eats at the hotel once a year he only pays a quarter for his meal. A traveling man may come twelve times in that period, but he is dubbed a "transient" and a 50-cent piece is buncoed out of him. In the city the angel of commerce does not allow himself to be fleeced, and it is an unexplained mystery why he will do so in the country.

It is this double charge that runs the traveler's expense account up to its oftentimes astonishing total. This fact alone should impress it upon the drummers that these exorbitant charges impair their salaries, and cause them to contract with landlords, draymen and others with whom they have business on their trips to give them the advantageous rates their number and the extent of their patronage deserves. In England special hotel and railroad rates are granted to "bagmen," as drummers are called there, and in the United States the travelers' organizations have secured 1,000-mile tickets which enable them to travel at less than local rates, and efforts are being put forth to make these tickets interchangeable. Why not direct attention to hotel and drayage rates? They are exorbitant and need remodeling.

Unconstitutional Ordinances.

The City of Macon, in Georgia, a short time ago passed an ordinance subjecting to a license tax of \$500 per annum butchers and others having no stall in the market and selling meat from shops or wagons, other than non-residents selling meats of their own raising. Judge Speer, sitting in the United States Circuit Court at Macon, has rendered a decision holding the ordinance unconstitutional and void, as being in violation of the interstate commerce law, saying: "It is true the tax ordinance excepts from its verbal operation 'non-residents selling meats of their own raising,' but since it is evident that only persons who can avail themselves of this privilege are non-residents who live in the immediate vicinity of Macon, it effectually excludes meat producers from all the other states. It

follows, therefore, that the wholesale tax for the business of meat selling within the city of Macon is void, the evidence showing that this business depends entirely upon the sale of western meats, there being no pretense of imposing a tax on home-made meats sold in bulk. For the foregoing reasons the defendants must be enjoined from collecting these taxes. Because their regulations are also unconstitutional as imposing an unlawful restriction upon commerce between the states, they must be restrained from enforcing or endeavoring to enforce the penalties provided in the ordinances for selling or offering for sale their meats at their regular places of business, or elsewhere in the city of Macon, otherwise than at the market house, and from selling their meats at any time during market hours, as prohibited in said ordinances, and from collecting or attempting to collect from complainants the license fee fixed by such ordinances for the sale of meats elsewhere than in the market house, and must be further enjoined from preventing the complainants who have rented stalls at the market house from selling at the market house as much of their meats as they may have the opportunity to sell to any and all persons who may there desire to buy."

"I expect to have a busy time this trip," remarked a traveling man, "and I have, therefore, written out my expense account in advance."

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—General stock of dry goods, groceries and boots and shoes. Inventory, \$2,000. New stove mill to be erected and only store in town. Cause for selling, to settle up an estate. Inquire of Thomas Bromley, Jr., administrator, Alvin Shaver estate, St. Johns, Michigan. 776

FOR EXCHANGE—A1 farm for stock of groceries or hardware. Address, with particulars, No. 777, care Michigan Tradesman. 777

A PAYING MILLINERY BUSINESS FOR sale at Ypsilanti, Mich. C. A. Hendrick, 232 Congress st., Ypsilanti, Mich. 771

MILLINERY STOCK FOR SALE IN TOWN of 2,500; county seat, two other shops; steam heat, electric lights; invoice about \$500; stock new, good reasons for selling. B, lock box 39, Caro, Mich. 772

MILLINERY STOCK FOR SALE; A FRESH and complete stock for sale, including fixtures, with lease of brick store; possession given immediately. Address box 1491, Ann Arbor, Mich. 773

FOR SALE—THE THEODORE KEMINK drug stock and fixtures on West Leonard street. Paying investment. W. H. Van Leeuwen, Room 33, Porter Block, Grand Rapids. 774

FOR SALE—SMALL CLEAN DRUG STOCK for sale or will exchange for stock of groceries. Located on South Division street, Grand Rapids. Address No. 775, care Michigan Tradesman. 775

GOOD 160 ACRE FARM, 20 ACRES IN apple orchard, in Van Buren County, for sale or exchange for stock of merchandise. Address Box 510, Gobleville, Mich. 769

FOR SALE—PHYSICIAN'S PROPERTY IN town of 1,500 in central Michigan; house and lots, horses, carriages and office fixtures; city water in house and barn; price \$2,500. \$1,800 cash, balance time. Address No. 770, care of Michigan Tradesman. 770

I WISH TO EXCHANGE FARM OR TOWN property for a stock of goods. Write me what you have. Address No. 768 care Michigan Tradesman. 768

FIVE TO SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will purchase a half interest in one, or the entire business of another clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods house, both well situated in Michigan, and doing excellent business. None but those seeking such an excellent opportunity need apply to William Connor, Box 346, Marshall, Mich. 765

FOR SALE—Drug stock in business town of 1,200 inhabitants in Eastern Michigan, tributary to large farming trade; lake and rail freights; only two drug stores in town; rent, \$200 per year; stock will inventory \$2,500; sales \$20 a day. Reason for selling, owner wishes to retire from business. Address No. 752, care Michigan Tradesman. 752

WANTED—A practical druggist, with some capital, to take charge of a first-class drug store. Address C. L. Brundage, opera house block, Muskegon, Mich. 756

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

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

Mrs. Anna Irish succeeds Irish & Steele in the millinery business at 11 South Division street.

Wm. A. Starkweather has opened a confectionery and tobacco store at Dushville. The Teifer Spice Co. furnished the stock.

Mrs. D. B. Miller has sold her grocery stock at 300 West Fulton street to Homer Klap, who will continue the business at the same location.

The Grand Rapids Glass Co. has removed from 184 No. Front street to 70 No. Front street, where business has been resumed on an enlarged scale.

W. T. Lamoreaux has invented and applied for a patent on an ingenious bean scale, by means of which the waste in a bushel of beans can be quickly and accurately determined.

The Rogers Chemical Co. informs THE TRADESMAN that it has not abandoned the business of manufacturing bluing, soap chips, etc., as erroneously stated last week. THE TRADESMAN published the information on authority deemed reliable, and regrets that a false report should have gained currency through the medium of this paper.

The Lemon & Wheeler Company took possession of the Hull Freeman grocery stock, at Mancelona, Aug. 12, on a chattel mortgage for \$5,619. Twenty minutes after taking possession the attorney for the L. & W. Company was ejected by a deputy sheriff by virtue of an attachment issued at the instance of the Antrim County State Savings Bank, the ground for ejection being that the mortgage was not on record at the time of the attachment. The Bank of Mancelona subsequently placed a second attachment on the stock for \$3,000, and Monday evening Attorney Bundy went to Mancelona to replevin the stock for the Lemon & Wheeler Company. Edson, Moore & Co. are interested in the failure to the amount of \$3,300, and Adam & Ford, of Cleveland, to the tune of \$500. The liabilities aggregate about \$15,000, while the assets amount to only about \$4,000. In all probability the failure will involve expensive and extended litigation, as the Lemon & Wheeler Company proposes to maintain the validity of its security to the uttermost extent.

The seventh annual picnic of the Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association, which was held at Ottawa Beach last Thursday, was the most successful outing ever held under the auspices of the organization. For six years previously the annual picnics have been held at Reed's Lake, and of late years have developed into unwieldy crowds, the last picnic having been attended by over 17,000 people, not 5 per cent. of whom were interested in any way in the grocery business. The Association has derived no benefit from these picnics heretofore, and has grown tired of entertaining several thousand people whose sole object in attending the picnics appeared to be to indulge in the hilarious drunkenness for which the many saloon resorts around Reed's Lake are famous. This was the main reason for changing the location of this event, and, as a result, the picnic this year was marked by quietness, sobriety and good order, there being no drunkenness among those comprising the picnic party and

nothing whatever to mar the pleasure of the day. Four trains conveyed the party to the resort, and the same number of trains brought the party back during the afternoon and evening. The games and sports were carried out as announced by the daily papers, and a brief address was made in the casino by Frank N. Barrett, editor of the *American Grocer*. The committees in charge of the event did their work well and faithfully, contributing largely to the pleasure of the occasion, which is universally conceded to be a long ways ahead of any previous undertaking on the part of the Association.

Gripsack Brigade.

Charles R. Smith, formerly on the road for a Chicago grocery house, but for the past two years landlord of the McKinnon House, at Cadillac, has purchased a stock of general merchandise at Northville and embarked in business at that place. Mr. Smith's many friends among the boys will wish him well in his new location.

E. E. Hewitt, the Rockford grocer, writes THE TRADESMAN as follows: "Fred Blake, the urbane traveling representative for Hawkins & Company, was in town last Thursday with a friend from Chicago, and insisted on going trout fishing. I conveyed the gentlemen in my carriage to Stegman Creek, about eight miles from Rockford, where they spent the afternoon, whipping the creek to no purpose. About supper time they returned to the carriage, very much crestfallen over their poor success, when I told them they could probably catch a few fish by following the creek three miles further on, and that I would drive around by the main road and meet them at the conjunction of the creek and the road. I did as agreed, obtained a hearty supper from a farmer friend and waited until about 9 o'clock to no purpose. Thinking the gentlemen had missed me in some manner and grown tired of waiting, I returned to Rockford, and, greatly to my surprise, learned that the gentlemen had not yet put in an appearance. I thereupon had my clerk, Mr. Baker, return with the carriage in hopes of meeting the fugitives. About four miles out he met a couple of trampish looking men carrying a fish pole and covered with dust, who faintly enquired how far it was to Rockford. Mr. Baker had hard work to identify the individuals as the trim looking gentlemen who had left the store a few hours before, and on the way home they related a piteous story of how they became lost in the tangle and wandered around fifteen or twenty miles in search of food or directions. I needed no goods whatever, but was so touched by Blake's appearance that I gave him a good-sized order to cheer him up. In all probability Mr. Blake will take a guide with him the next time he goes trout fishing from Rockford."

Purely Personal.

Miss Maggie Huyge, who has been connected with the office department of P. Steketee & Sons for the past eight years, has returned to her desk after a vacation of three months. She will hereafter occupy the position of book-keeper.

Ed. P. Chamberlain, formerly manager of the Grand Rapids Bending Works, but for the past two years manager of a similar institution at Hillsborough, Ohio, has returned to Grand Rapids and has taken the office management of the Buss Machine Works.

Shelby Herald: W. H. Hoops, who years ago traveled this territory for W. J. Quan & Co., the Chicago wholesale grocers, and was known as a hustler among the business men and a crank by the liverymen, whom he was compelled to employ freely, has recently come into possession of the Hotel Mecca, in Chicago, one of the finest of the great hotels of that city, and is now running it. He has grown rich through the qualities noted above.

Frank N. Barrett, editor of the *American Grocer*, was in Grand Rapids last Friday as the joint guest of the Retail Grocers' Association and the editor of THE TRADESMAN. Mr. Barrett has edited the publication named for seventeen years, during which time it has taken front rank as the ablest exponent of the grocery trade of this country, being universally conceded to be the best authority on trade topics of any journal in the world. Much of this reputation is due to the painstaking care and patient industry of Mr. Barrett, who ought to feel amply repaid for devoting the best years of his life to the development and maintenance of a journal whose weekly visits are welcomed as indispensable by the cream of the grocery trade everywhere. Mr. Barrett was accompanied by his wife, and both were pleased at the material development of Grand Rapids, which they had never visited before.

Grains and Feedstuffs.

Wheat—Moving slowly, farmers waiting for better prices. No one can blame them for this, as wheat has been ridiculously low for months past and the whole country has suffered in consequence. Six million bushels were exported to Europe last week, with millions more wanted. This, with a shorter crop than last year, ought to stimulate the market to better prices. But the estimate of the invisible supply was so far off last year that many will be inclined to await developments as to the amount of the cereal in the country. The yield in Michigan is reported to be above the average, and this may be found to be true of the country generally. But with all Europe crying for bread, and even portions of Asia in want, we should be able to get rid of our surplus wheat at much better prices than have ruled for many months. At least, this much may be said with perfect confidence, the outlook is brightening, and if the money market continues to improve, the future is big with hope for both producer and consumer. Prices in the local market are unchanged.

Flour—In somewhat better demand, with no change in price. Rye is down 10c.

Bran—The market is ravenous, taking all that the mills can give it. Prices are \$1 better than last week, \$14 for car lots, and \$15 for less quantity being present figures.

Middlings—The market is sharp, the demand being active and the supply only medium. Fifteen dollars for car lots and \$16 for less quantity are the latest quotations.

The Grocery Market.

Beans—The W. T. Lamoreaux Co. has issued a circular to the trade, predicting that the increased acreage will more than offset the damage to the crop by drought, thus ensuring an average yield. On account of the drought, the crop will probably be marketed earlier than usual.

Oranges—St. Michaels are still in the market and are of good quality, consid-

ering the lateness of the season. Rodis arrive in good order, and are heavy and of good color. Prices about as last week.

Lemons—All the fruit now coming in is new and hard, and much of it is knotty and worse. It is sold low, as it is almost worthless. Prices unchanged.

Bananas—Are in fairly good demand, with prices practically unchanged. The supply of really good fruit is almost nil, the general run being small and very green.

From Out of Town.

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

Bates & Troutman, Moline.
D. Aldershof, Zeeland.
J. G. Gray, Caledonia.
Chas. F. Sears, Rockford.
G. H. Walbrink, Allendale.

The Drug Market.

There are no changes to note this week. Opium is higher in Smyrna, but unchanged here.

Quinine is firm.

Linseed oil is weak at the decline.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

To those having MONEY STOWED AWAY in the house or locked up in SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS we would say that we can invest your funds in CHOICE LOANS, secured by real estate in Grand Rapids. Mortgages can be furnished in any amount, small or large, at good rates of interest, or we can furnish short time high grade local paper two, three, four or six months. Why not have your funds earning interest? More choice investments are offered us daily than we can purchase.

The Michigan Trust Company.

"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.

Cash or Coupon Books After Aug 15.

From the Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

The retail grocers of Minneapolis voted to practically adopt the cash system in trade, at a meeting held Monday evening. There was a large attendance and the question of adopting a strictly cash system was discussed at length. There was a difference of opinion as to the best policy to pursue, some holding that a strictly cash system would work injury to a great many grocers, and they favored some concessions where it was known that the customers were good pay and needed a little time. But the majority favored the cash idea, admitting that there would probably be some loss of trade to begin with, but that a few weeks would strengthen this and put the various grocers in proper relation to each other as to the volume of trade; but in consideration of those who up-held this policy it was voted to adopt a cash and coupon system. Coupon books will be provided and cash payment will be asked for when the books are used up. This will obviate any objections as to the want of cash or the making of change on the delivery of the goods.

The step is quite an important one, and it is to be hoped that the grocers will make an entire success of it. But there is a possibility that they will find it difficult to enforce the system as they have outlined, because there are likely to be a few gracers who, if they see an opportunity to secure advantage by giving credit, will be apt to do it, and other grocers who wish to enforce the cash system policy will have this to contend with. In some localities where there is a mutual agreement between the grocers in that locality the cash system will probably be satisfactory, after a few weeks. So far as customers are concerned it is a much better policy for them, as experience shows that it is easier to pay bills promptly than it is to pay a larger bill after it has run for some time, and the reason that there are so many large bills unpaid in grocers' hands is due to the fact that customers find themselves unable to pay a larger amount at once, not having provided for it each week, when they could pay the weekly bill easily if they were held at that system, and the payment of bills on purchase would be even easier than the weekly payment.

The trouble with people in regard to their finances is that if a bill is not immediately paid when due they will take the money in their possession and spend it for other things, so that when the time of payment comes for regular bills there is no money on hand to meet them. A good house financier will make a weekly provision for all bills, laying aside a certain amount for groceries, and for other household expenses, so that when the time of payment comes, there is money on hand to meet the bills. Then, if there is a surplus weekly, the housekeeper will understand that she can use it for whatever she pleases, or deposit it for accumulation.

People generally will be better off if they will pay their bills more promptly, and so far as the dealers are concerned it goes without saying that they will be decidedly better off, as, for many of them, the discounting of a bill would be a novelty, and no business can be said to be upon a perfectly successful basis until it is able to discount bills. The cash system will help the grocers to do this.

Remarkable Hen Fruit.

The Baltimore Sun says that a gentleman of that city has a hen which does such artistic work that the product of her labors deserves to be exhibited at the World's Fair under the head of sculptures. It says that this hen laid an egg a few days ago, upon the shell of which, in bas relief, was an arm and hand. The creases in the coat sleeve were natural, and the whole piece was well proportioned and looked as if carved. The day before, the hen produced an egg with a good representation of a man's face, and her owner is looking for further developments, being not certain that this intellectual bird will not bring forth a few statues and monuments with a continuation of her studies in modeling.

Use Tradesman or Superior Coupons.

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.				Amoskeag.....12 1/2				Columbian brown.....12 1/2						
Adriatic.....	7	"	Arrow Brand 5	"	9 oz.....13 1/2	Everett, blue.....12 1/2								
Argyle.....	6	"	" World Wide.....	4 1/2	" brown 13.....	" brown.....12 1/2								
Atlanta AA.....	6	"	LL.....	6 1/2	Andover.....11 1/2	Haymaker blue.....7 1/2								
Atlantic A.....	6 1/2	"	Full Yard Wide.....	6 1/2	Beaver Creek AA.....	11 1/2	Jaffrey.....12 1/2							
" H.....	6 1/2	"	Georgia A.....	6 1/2	" BB.....	9	" brown.....11 1/2							
" P.....	5 1/2	"	Honest Width.....	6	" CC.....		Lancaster.....12 1/2							
" D.....	6	"	Hartford A.....	5	Boston Mfg Co. br.....	7	Lawrence, 9 oz.....12 1/2							
" LL.....	6 1/2	"	Indian Head.....	5 1/2	" blue 8 1/2.....		" No.230.....13 1/2							
Amory.....	6 1/2	"	King A A.....	6 1/2	" d & twist 10 1/2.....		" No.250.....11 1/2							
Archery Bunting.....	4	"	King E C.....	5	Columbian XXX br.10.....		" No.280.....10 1/2							
Beaver Dam A A.....	5 1/2	"	Lawrence L L.....	4 1/2	" XXX bl.19.....									
Blackstone O. 32.....	5	"	Madras cheese cloth.....	5 1/2	GINGHAMS.									
Black Crow.....	6	"	Newmarket G.....	5 1/2	Amoskeag.....	6 1/2	Lancaster, staple.....	6 1/2						
Black Rock.....	6	"	" B.....	5	" Persian dress 8.....		" fancies.....	8						
Boot, AL.....	7	"	" N.....	6 1/2	" Canton.....	8	" Normandie.....	8						
Capital A.....	5 1/2	"	DD.....	5 1/2	" AFC.....	10 1/2	Lancashire.....	8						
Cavanat V.....	5 1/2	"	X.....	6	" Teale.....	10 1/2	Manchester.....	5 1/2						
Chapman cheese cl.....	3 1/2	"	Noibe R.....	5	" Angola.....	10 1/2	Monogram.....	6 1/2						
Clifton C R.....	5 1/2	"	Our Level Best.....	6	" Persian.....	8	Normandie.....	7 1/2						
Comet.....	6	"	Oxford R.....	6	Arlington staple.....	6 1/2	Persian.....	8						
Dwight Star.....	6 1/2	"	Pequot.....	6	Arasapha fancy.....	4 1/2	Renfrew Dress.....	7 1/2						
Clifton CCC.....	6 1/2	"	Solar.....	7	Bates Warwicks dress.....	7 1/2	Rosemont.....	6 1/2						
			Top of the Heap.....	7	" staples.....	6 1/2	Slatersville.....	6						
BLEACHED COTTONS.				Centennial.....				10 1/2	Somersets.....	7 1/2				
A B C.....	8 1/2	"	Geo. Washington.....	8	Criterion.....	10 1/2	Tacoma.....	7 1/2						
Amazon.....	8	"	Glen Mills.....	7 1/2	Cumberland staple.....	5 1/2	Toll du Nord.....	10 1/2						
Amsburg.....	8 1/2	"	Gold Medal.....	7 1/2	Cumberland.....	4 1/2	Wash.....	7 1/2						
Art Cambric.....	10	"	Green Ticket.....	6 1/2	Essex.....	5 1/2	" seersucker.....	7 1/2						
Blackstone A A.....	7 1/2	"	Great Flocks.....	8 1/2	Elfin.....	7 1/2	Warwick.....	8						
Beats All.....	4 1/2	"	Hope.....	7 1/2	Everett classics.....	8 1/2	Whittenden.....	8						
Boston.....	12	"	Just Out.....	7 1/2	Exposition.....	7 1/2	" heather dr.....	7 1/2						
Cabot.....	7 1/2	"	King Phillip.....	4 1/2 @ 5	Glenarie.....	6 1/2	" indigo blue.....	9						
Cabot, %.....	6 1/2	"	" OP.....	7 1/2	Glenarven.....	6 1/2	Wamsutta staples.....	6 1/2						
Charter Oak.....	5 1/2	"	Lonsdale Cambric.....	10	Glenwood.....	7 1/2	Westbrook.....	8						
Conway W.....	7 1/2	"	Lonsdale.....	@ 8 1/2	Hampton.....	6 1/2	".....	10						
Cleveland.....	6 1/2	"	Middlesex.....	@ 5	Johnson.....	6 1/2	Windermeer.....	8						
Dwight Anchor.....	8 1/2	"	No Name.....	7 1/2	" Indigo blue.....	9 1/2	York.....	6 1/2						
" shorts.....	8	"	Oak View.....	6	" zephyrs.....	10								
Edwards.....	6	"	Our Own.....	5 1/2	GRAIN BAGS.									
".....	7	"	Prize of the West.....	12	Amoskeag.....	15 1/2	Georgia.....	15						
Farwell.....	7 1/2	"	Rosind.....	7 1/2	Stark.....	19								
Fruit of the Loom.....	7 1/2	"	Sunlight.....	7 1/2	American.....	15 1/2								
Fitchville.....	7	"	Utica Mills.....	8 1/2	THREADS.									
First Prize.....	7	"	" Nonpareil.....	10	Clark's Mile End.....	45	Barbour's.....	56						
Fruit of the Loom %.....	7 1/2	"	Vinyard.....	8 1/2	Coats, J. & P.....	45	Marshall's.....	51						
Fairmount.....	4 1/2	"	White Horse.....	6	Holyoke.....	22 1/2								
Full Value.....	6 1/2	"	" Rock.....	8 1/2	KNITTING COTTON.									
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.				No. 6.....33							No. 14.....37	42		
Cabot.....	7 1/2	"	Dwight Anchor.....	8 1/2	" 8.....34	38	" 16.....38	43						
Farwell.....	8	"			" 10.....35	40	" 18.....39	44						
CANTON FLANNEL.				" 12.....36							41	" 20.....40	45	
Unbleached.				Bleached.										
Housewife.....	5 1/2	"	Housewife Q.....	6 1/2										
" B.....	5 1/2	"	" S.....	7										
" C.....	6	"	" T.....	7 1/2										
" D.....	6 1/2	"	" U.....	8 1/2										
" E.....	7	"	" V.....	10										
" F.....	7 1/2	"	" W.....	1										
" G.....	7 1/2	"	" X.....	11 1/2										
" H.....	7 1/2	"	" Y.....	12 1/2										
" I.....	8 1/2	"	" Z.....	13 1/2										
" J.....	8 1/2	"												
" K.....	9	"												
" L.....	10 1/2	"												
" M.....	10 1/2	"												
" N.....	11	"												
" O.....	21	"												
" P.....	14 1/2	"												
CARPET WARP.														
Pearless, white.....	18	"	Integrity colored.....	30										
" colored.....	20	"	White Star.....	18										
Integrity.....	18 1/2	"	" colored.....	30										
DRESS GOODS.														
Hamilton.....	20	"	Nameless.....	20										
".....	9	"	".....	25										
".....	10 1/2	"	".....	27 1/2										
G G Cashmere.....	20	"	".....	30										
Nameless.....	16	"	".....	32 1/2										
".....	18	"	".....	35										
CORSETS.														
Coraline.....	89	50	Wonderful.....	84	50									
Schilling's.....	9	00	Brighton.....	4	75									
Davis Walsts.....	9	00	Borree's.....	9	00									
Grand Rapids.....	4	50	Abdominal.....	15	00									
CORSET JEANS.														
Armory.....	6 1/2	"	Naumkeag satteen.....	7 1/2										
Androscoegin.....	7 1/2	"	Rockport.....	6										
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.....	5 1/2										
" pink & purple.....	6	"	Charter Oak fancies.....	4 1/2										
" buffs.....	6	"	Del Marine 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.....	5 1/2	"	" sateens.....	6										
American shirtings.....	4 1/2	"	Hamilton fancy.....	6										
Argentine Grays.....	6	"	" staple.....	6										
Anchor Shirtings.....	6	"	Manchester fancy.....	6										
Arnold.....	6	"	" new era.....	6										
Arnold Cloth.....	6	"	Merrimack D fancy.....	6										
" long cloth B.....	10 1/2	"	Merrim'ck shirtings.....	4 1/2										
" C.....	8 1/2	"	" Reppturn.....	8 1/2										
" century cloth.....	7	"	Pacific fancy.....	6										
" gold seal.....	10 1/2	"	" robes.....	6 1/2										
" green seal TR10.....	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.....	10 1/2	"	Washington indigo.....	6 1/2										
" colors.....	10 1/2	"	" Turkey robes.....	7 1/2										
Bengal blue.....	10 1/2	"	" India robes.....	7 1/2										
red and orange.....	10 1/2	"	" plain gray.....	8 1/2										
Berlin solids.....	5 1/2	"	" X.....	10										
" old blue.....	5 1/2	"	" Ottoman Tur.....	6 1/2										
" green.....	5 1/2	"	" key red.....	6 1/2										
" Foulards.....	5 1/2	"	Martha Washington.....	6 1/2										
" red %.....	7	"	" Turkey red %.....	7 1/2										
" %.....	9 1/2	"	Martha Washington.....	6 1/2										
" 4.....	10	"	" Turkey red.....	9 1/2										
" 3-4XXXX.....	10	"	Riverpoint robes.....	5 1/2										
Cocheco fancy.....	6	"	Windsor fancy.....	6 1/2										
" madder.....	6	"	" gold ticks.....	6 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.....	11	"	Swift River.....	7 1/2										
Farmer.....	8	"	Pearl River.....	12										
First Prize.....	10 1/2	"	Warren.....	13 1/2										
Lenox Mills.....	10 1/2	"	" C oga.....	16										
COTTON DRILL.														
Atlanta.....	6 1/2	"	Stark A.....	8										
Boot.....	6 1/2	"	No Name.....	7 1/2										
Clifton, K.....	7	"	Top of Heap.....	9										

The Value of Judgment.

It has been said that the distinction between the essential and the incidental in any given situation is a sure test of mental power. The military genius discovers the key of a position, and concentrates the attack precisely there. The great strategist directs a whole campaign in accordance with a plan based upon some one fundamental principle. Grant, for instance, understood that he could afford to lose two men to his opponent's one, and, therefore, that he would certainly win at last if he could only force continual fighting. This idea was extremely simple. It involved no brilliant maneuvering, but it excluded every element of uncertainty. Grant's wisdom was shown in his dependence upon his one indubitable and sufficient advantage, his numerical superiority. The great Bonaparte had gone further. He, too, depended upon numerical superiority, but he saw that even with smaller armies it was still possible to overpower the enemy by rapid concentration upon his objective point—or, as Bedford Forest afterwards expressed it, "by getting there first with the most men."

In all the professions there is the same demand for that insight which discovers the essential in the midst of confusing and misleading matters. The scientific doctor looks for the seat and the source of the disease with which he deals, and in the majority of cases the correct diagnosis is at least half the battle. His practice is by necessity largely empirical; but he loses no more time than he can avoid in beating about the bush. He knows that, however obscure it may be, there is always some specific cause to be destroyed or counteracted before his patient can be relieved. It may be that the case in hand presents a variety of symptoms, some indicating one course of treatment and some another; but it is his first effort to discover which of them express the primary cause of the trouble. In the practice of law there is just the same trouble of mistaking the key of the position. The sound legal mind is never diverted from the paramount question at issue. It is often easy enough to establish irrelevant points and to prove impertinent facts; but the scientific jurist will never wander beyond the record and the law that applies to the issue if his case is good. Sharp practitioners may attempt to confuse the witness, sophists may endeavor to becloud the mind of the court; but the strength of the master mind in law, as in every other science, is displayed in the sureness of its grasp upon essential truth.

In the practical conduct of life, in every department, the most valuable faculty is what is commonly called judgment. Mere learning and technical skill are of secondary importance. It has been demonstrated that a man may graduate with a high grade at West Point, that he may be a very accomplished engineer, that he may have all the manuals of strategy and the whole literature of war at his finger ends, and that he may still prove an inefficient commander in actual service. There are doctors profoundly versed in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and pathological theory, who cannot be trusted at the bedside. There are lawyers familiar with all the authorities from Justinian down who are at sea in the courtroom. The power to apply knowledge, the

prompt recognition of a case in point, is lacking in such men. We must not underrate learning. Knowledge is not power, but is a means of power, and the ignorant are only too apt to congratulate themselves that they make up in common sense what they lack in learning. But judgment is clear intellectual vision, and its function is absolutely indispensable. Beyond the realm of the exact sciences and the plain teachings of experience, the mind is wholly dependent upon it. It comes into service constantly in the management of the world's everyday business, and at critical junctures its importance is supreme. Its exercise would not be so rare were it not for the common weakness of temperament and the blindness of prejudice. The intellect has not only to deal with the difficulties of the situation before it, but with obstinate perversities of will, with sophistries of inclination, and with hindrances of habit. He is great who has kept his mind open to the vision of the whole truth, however unwelcome that truth may be.

This country is now occupied with the spectacle of a Congress convened in extra session to deal with a question of the utmost consequence to all the people. The existence of a deep-seated malady in the body politic is manifest. There is every symptom of general unrest and suffering. What is the diagnosis of our chosen doctors? There is no agreement; but every one has a theory, and every theory is suspected of having originated in some bias or selfish interest. There will be a great deal of debate and all the essential facts will be brought to light; but there is scant ground to hope that a majority vote will be reached at last upon the sole ground of candid judgment as to the merits of the controversy. In such emergencies results are sometimes determined by compromises, and in this instance we can look for nothing better. The professional economist is he who knows what ought to be done; but the greatest statesman is he who can arrange the least harmful compromise. Some one has said that all government is a compromise with destiny, and the dictum is to be accepted if it means that the judgment of the wisest can never be completely expressed in legislation. But the logic of events is as irresistible as it is passionless, and experience at last compels the hearing which was denied to wisdom. FRANK STOWELL.

Prompt settlements for goods purchased is an advertisement. If goods are bought on thirty days' time with a discount for cash, take the discount if you can, but under no circumstance take more than the allotted time.

Hardware Price Current.

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

AUGERS AND BITS.		dis.
Snell's	60	
Cook's	40	
Jennings' genuine	25	
Jennings' imitation	50&10	
AXES.		
First Quality, S. B. Bronze	\$ 7 00	
" D. B. Bronze	12 00	
" S. B. S. Steel	8 00	
" D. B. Steel	13 50	
BARROWS.		dis.
Railroad	\$ 14 00	
Garden	net 30 00	
BOLTS.		dis.
Stove	50&10	
Carriage new list	75&10	
Plow	40&10	
Sleigh shoe	70	
BUCKETS.		
Well, plain	\$ 3 50	
Well, swivel	4 00	
BUTTS, CAST.		dis.
Cast Loose Pin, figured	70&	
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint	60&10	

Wrought Loose Pin	60&10
Wrought Table	60&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, 1st April 1892	60&10
CRADLES.	
Grain	dis. 50&10
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	50
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	40
Hotchkiss	25
CHALK.	
White Crayons, per gross	12&12 1/2 dis. 10
COPPER.	
Planished, 14 oz cut to size	per pound 38
" 14 1/2, 14 3/8, 14 1/2	36
Cold Rolled, 14 1/2 and 14 3/8	23
Cold Rolled, 14 1/2	23
Bottoms	25
DRILLS.	
Morse's Bit Stocks	50
Taper and straight Shank	50
Morse's Taper Shank	50
DIPPING FANS.	
Small sizes, per pound	07
Large sizes, per pound	6 1/4
ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.	dis. net 75
Corrugated	dis. 40
Adjustable	dis. 40&10
EXPANSIVE BITS.	
Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$26	30
Ives', 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 3, \$30	25
FILES—New List.	
Disston's	60&10
New American	60&10
Nicholson's	60&10
Heller's	50
Heller's Horse Rasps	50
GALVANIZED IRON.	
Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27	28
List 12 1/2 13 14 15 16 17	17
Discount, 60	
GAUGES.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	50
KNOBS—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
Brantford's	55
Norwalk's	55
MATTOKS.	
Adze Eye	\$16.00, dis. 60
Hunt Eye	\$15.00, dis. 60
Hunt's	\$18.50, dis. 20&10
MAULS.	
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled	50
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	60&10
Stebbin's Genuine	60&10
Enterprise, self-measuring	25
NAILS.	
Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire.	
Steel nails, base	1 50
Wire nails, base	1 75&10
60	Base
40	10
30	25
20	35
16	45
12	45
10	50
8	60
7 & 6	75
4	90
3	1 20
2	1 60
Fine 3	1 60
Case 10	65
" 8	75
" 6	90
Finish 10	75
" 8	90
" 6	1 10
Clinch 10	80
" 8	90
" 6	1 00
Barrell %	1 75
PLANES.	
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy	dis. 40
Scotch Bench	2 50
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy	40
Bench, first quality	40
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s wood	50&10
PANS.	
Fry, Acme	dis. 60-10
Common, polished	dis. 70
RIVETS.	
Iron and Tinned	40
Copper Rivets and Burs	50-10
PATENT PLANISHED IRON.	
"A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27	10 20
"B" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25 to 27	9 20
Broken packs %c per pound extra	

HAMMERS.		dis.
Maydole & Co.'s	25	
Kip's	25	
Yerkes & Plumb's	dis. 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	dis. 60&10	
State	per doz. net, 2 50	
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/4 14 and longer	3 1/4	
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2	net 8 1/4	
" " " "	net 8 1/4	
" " " "	net 7 1/4	
Strap and T	dis. 50	
HANGERS.		dis.
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 33 1/4&10	
WIRE GOODS.		dis.
Blight	70&10&10	
Screw Eyes	70&10&10	
Hook's	70&10&10	
Gate Hooks and Eyes	70&10&10	
LEVELS.		dis.
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s		
ROPES.		
Sisal, 1/4 inch and larger	9	
Manilla	13	
SQUARES.		dis.
Steel and Iron	75	
Try and Bevels	60	
Mitre	20	
SHEET IRON.		
Nos. 10 to 14	Com. Smooth. Com.	
Nos. 15 to 17	\$4 05 \$2 85	
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.		dis.
List acct. 19, '86	50	
SASH CORD.		
Silver Lake, White A	list 50	
" Drab A	" 55	
" White B	" 50	
" Drab B	" 55	
" White C	" 35	
Discount, 10		
SASH WEIGHTS.		per ton \$25
" Hand	dis.	
" Silver Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	20	
" Special Steel Dex X Cuts, per foot	70	
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	30	
" Champion and Electric Tooth X Cuts, per foot	30	
TRAPS.		dis.
Steel, Game	60&10	
Onelida Community, Newhouse's	35	
Onelida Community, Hawley & Norton's	70	
Mouse, choker	50	
Mouse, delusion	\$1.50 per doz	
WIRE.		dis.
Bright Market	65	
Annealed Market	70-10	
Coppered Market	60	
Tinned Market	62 1/2	
Coppered Spring Steel	50	
Barbed Fence, galvanized	2 80	
" painted	2 40	
HORSE NAILS.		dis.
Au Sable	40&10	
Putnam	dis. 05	
Northwestern	dis. 10&10	
WRENCHES.		dis.
Baxter's Adjustable, nickleled	30	
Coe's Genuine	50	
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought	75	
Coe's Patent, malleable	75&10	
MISCELLANEOUS.		dis.
Bird Cages	50	
Pumps, Cistern	75&10	
Screws, New List	70&10	
Casters, Bed a d Plate	50&10&10	
Dampers, American	40	
Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods	65&10	
METALS.		
PIG TIN.		
Pig Large	28c	
Pig Bars	28c	
ZINC.		
Duty, Sheet, 2 1/2c per pound.		
600 pound casks	6 1/2	
Per pound	7	
SOLDER.		
1/4 1/4	16	
Extra Wiping	15	
The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.		
ANTIMONY.		per pound
Cookson	13	
Hallett's	"	
TIN—MELTIN GRADE.		
10x14 IC, Charcoal	\$ 7	
14x20 IC, "	7 0	
10x14 IX, "	9 25	
14x20 IX, "	9 25	
Each additional X on this grade, \$1.75.		
TIN—ALLWAY GRADE.		
10x14 IC, Charcoal	\$ 6 75	
14x20 IC, "	6 75	
10x14 IX, "	8 25	
14x20 IX, "	9 25	
Each additional X on this grade \$1.50.		
ROOFING PLATES.		
14x20 IC, " Worcester	6 5	
14x20 IX, " "	8 50	
20x28 IC, " "	18 50	
14x20 IX, " Allaway Grade	6 00	
14x20 IX, " "	7 50	
20x28 IC, " "	12 50	
20x28 IX, " "	15 50	
BOILER SIZE TIN PLATE.		
14x28 IX	\$14 00	
14x31 IX	15 00	
14x36 IX, for No. 8 Boilers,		
14x60 IX, " 9 " per pound	10 00	

Michigan Tradesman

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1893.

THE FINANCIAL DERANGEMENT.

The idea seems to obtain that a financial stringency exists in all commercial countries. This is not true. There is a great deal of commercial and industrial depression in many countries, but, save in a few instances, it has not deranged the financial situation. In a word, it has not destroyed confidence and caused the bankruptcy or suspension of financial institutions.

Australia and the Argentine Republic are the only countries besides ours that are suffering from a disturbed condition of the finances. Australia is in our condition as the result of the great speculation, boom and strikes that prevailed in that country several years ago, and Argentina suffers from speculation, excessive paper money and civil war; but this about exhausts the list of important countries which are in a condition like ours. There is no such general want of confidence, breaking of banks and failing of firms as we have in any country of Europe or Asia. Times are not particularly brisk in any part of the world just now, except, perhaps, South Africa, but nowhere in the Old World is there such a state of things as we now have in the United States. Canada and Mexico are comparatively free from our peculiar malady, though in the latter country there has been some suffering from scant crops. It does not exist in England, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, India, China or Japan. These countries are not suffering from financial stringency, general want of confidence or business paralysis. Italy, Portugal and Greece are having difficulty in meeting interest on their public debt and ordinary government expenses by reason of excessive military expenditure in past years, but there is not even in these countries such a condition of stringency as we have here, or anything like it.

There has been no time like this since 1873, and before that, leaving out the enormous derangement caused by the civil war, none since 1857. There have been, of course, many periods of reaction from previous prosperity and the extravagance and speculation caused by the good times, but these reactions have not disturbed the entire financial condition of the country as was done at the

times mentioned and such as now exists. There are hard times undoubtedly—times of liquidation and diminished activity—in nearly all parts of the world, but it is preposterous to say that anything worse than ordinary hard times exists at present in Western Europe, in Africa or in Asia. It is significant that in Canada, on one side of us, and Mexico, on the other, such distress as ours is not found.

The trouble to-day is restricted to the area within which the Sherman act is operative. It is due, primarily, to the fear that the United States Treasury, with a reserve of but \$100,000,000 of gold, will not be able to keep our silver certificates, silver bullion treasury notes, silver dollars, greenbacks and national bank notes at par with gold—keep our business engagements on the gold basis, where they have been since 1879.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

About a year ago, in the *Forum*, in an article on municipal government, Joseph Chamberlain, the English statesman, declared that the Americans pay for a less efficient service in their cities nearly five times as much as is paid in the case of a well-managed English municipality, or words to that effect.

He illustrated his proposition by contrasting the public administration of the English city of Birmingham, a town of some 430,000 population, with that of Boston, a town of about 450,000 people. The registered voters in Birmingham in 1891 were 88,000. In Boston there were, in 1892, 87,000. Premising that these two cities were in much the same condition, Mr. Chamberlain showed that the city government of the former was satisfactorily conducted at a cost vastly less than was the government of the latter, which was declared not to be satisfactory.

If these facts be truly stated, and if they be fair types of the municipal conditions existing in other English and American cities, they bring a powerful indictment against the American people. It is a just verdict, too. American city government is, for the most part everywhere in the Union, a system of unmitigated jobbery. The money raised by taxing the people is disposed of to the interest and advantage, not of the taxpayers, but of the governing politicians, their henchmen and favorite contractors. The people have nothing to do with public affairs except to pay the taxes. What is the worst of all, people do not care. Here and there a voice may be raised against the prevailing corruption, but the masses of the people are silent. They are indifferent.

The American people are conspicuously indifferent to their public duties. They are careless of voting at the primaries, and at general elections. They evade jury duty and the payment of taxes. Having paid unwillingly, they expect the money to be mismanaged and misappropriated. It too commonly is the case in municipal governments. When they vote they are not surprised if their votes are counted out, or if their effect is neutralized by the stuffing of the ballot boxes. Once in a lifetime people will rise and vindicate their political rights with gun in hand, but all the other years they will submit to be dominated by a minority.

This minority is composed of politicians wholly selfish, utterly unscrupu-

lous, thoroughly organized, perfectly drilled in all the methods in use to intimidate honest voters, get in the ballots of fraudulent suffragans, stuff or steal from the boxes and otherwise control the results of primary and general elections. They are under the control of leaders whom they implicitly obey, receiving their reward in the offices and the public plunder.

Thus it is in our cities that a minority has control, and it is through the indifference of the people. It is said to be so, too, in France. Not so in England. There every man demands his full political rights and will take no refusal. Political outrages to which Americans tamely submit would produce bloody revolution in England. Indifference to political rights and duties is the curse of our cities. There is little hope of change unless the people themselves change.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

While it would be untrue to say that the financial crisis has passed to a degree that would warrant its leading phases being considered merely matters of history, nevertheless there are indications that the acute stage is passing, and that an improvement—gradual, it is true, but still an improvement—is in progress. It is worthy of remark that the bank failures which were reported by the dozen a month ago have almost entirely ceased, and fewer important commercial failures are recorded from day to day. This would seem to indicate that the pressure has in some degree been diminished.

It is also apparent that the full extent of the evils of the existing situation are now known, and with the removal of the uncertainty, much of the apprehension previously felt has been allayed. Everybody now appreciates fully that the panic is not due to unfavorable trade conditions or poor crops, but is simply and solely a monetary disturbance due to the general hoarding of money because of shaken confidence resulting from unwise legislation. Up to the time of the panic trade conditions were good, and, with a favorable crop outlook and prospects that the foreign demand for our products would be large, there was every reason to look forward to liberal business expansion.

There is actually more money in existence in the hands of the people per capita than ever before, and it is a fact worth recording that this per capita possession of currency has increased since the commencement of the panic. Nevertheless, currency is scarcer in business channels than ever known, some of the leading New York banks having had their holdings of currency reduced to figures never before reached. This shows that the amount of money hoarded and withdrawn from circulation is something enormous.

The very fact that the worst is now known will have a tendency to allay the excitement and quiet popular apprehension. As soon as popular fears have been appeased, the people who have been hoarding money will look about for the best way of investing it. As soon as this movement, which is inevitable, sets in, the steady rise in securities of all kinds will bring out the hidden money in funds.

The most urgent demand of the existing situation is the immediate increase of the currency held by the banks and

circulating in the ordinary channels of trade. The recent importations of gold have added \$30,000,000 to the money supply, and further additions of \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 can be counted on. The new circulation applied for by the National banks will amount to fully \$15,000,000, and should Congress agree to permit the National banks to issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited, their circulation will be still be further increased by \$20,000,000.

The available money supply, both present and prospective, is, therefore, rapidly improving. The paying of a premium for currency by industrial establishments is helping to draw out considerable of the hoarded money though the desire to secure a moderate immediate gain, which is apparently stronger than the apprehensions of the people who have hidden their money.

All indications, therefore, point to a gradual improvement in the financial situation, and, as this fact becomes more generally known, the process of restoring confidence will be accelerated.

Unless THE TRADESMAN mistakes the sentiment of the retail grocery trade of this city, it will be a cold day when the saloonkeepers of Reed's Lake ever get another opportunity to cater to a legitimate grocers' picnic. From 1887 to 1892, inclusive, the Retail Grocers' Association held its annual outing at Reed's Lake, attracting crowds which increased each year, until last season the high water mark of 17,000 people was reached. So large had the crowds become that the grocer as a potential factor in the event had about disappeared, with the exception of the name accorded the picnic. This year the Association decided to hold a grocers' picnic which would be such in reality as well as name, and Ottawa Beach was selected as the location, necessitating a full holiday instead of half day, as heretofore. As soon as the change of base was announced, the liquor dealers at Reed's Lake decided to hold an opposition picnic on the same day, using the name grocer as far as they dared to for the purpose of attracting the same disorderly element which has disgraced the grocers' picnics in the past. The expedient was a desperate one and unfair and disreputable methods were adopted to accomplish the desired end. The result was that the Ottawa Beach picnic was all that its name implied, while the Reed's Lake sideshow was ignored by every representative grocer in the city, which happily illustrates the loyalty with which the grocers will support their Association in any stand it may take in opposition to its enemies.

Cause of Low Price of Wheat.

From the Toledo Market Report.

Markets have improved a little, but it is almost a wonder that they have done so, considering the almost insurmountable difficulties in sending grain forward and converting it into money again. It is about impossible to do it. We believe this week will bring some relief, but it will be a slower process than many suppose. So widespread and radical a change in finance is not cured in a day or month. Where has the money gone? The government reports show an increase in paper issues in the month, and the National banks have increased their circulation. The per capita circulation is increased. It is all in hiding places, and it will reappear when merchants and banks regain confidence that compliance with contracts is probable as well as possible.

BARNACLES OF MONEY PANICS.

Financial panics, if in many cases ruinous both to honest men and rogues, are the opportunities of fraud or deception on the part of many who, under ordinary circumstances, are reputably sound both in their consciences and their pockets. There is no disguising this fact, however strong our faith may be in the honesty of the average man. It is very nice to think otherwise, but it is none the less disappointing when we find that the eggs in a nest are of more importance than the feathers of the hen.

Society has always had its mutual admiration societies in which you tickle me and I'll tickle you is a cardinal doctrine and a popular practice. When everything is prosperous the tickling is comparatively harmless. It is a luxury to be told we are noble fellows when we know we are not, and that if turned inside out we should be a surprise to our friends and an emetic to ourselves. We have been freely dosed with this kind of social taffy, and the painted sparrow is accepted as a canary and an ordinary rogue as a distinguished citizen.

To men in business the jackdaw in peacock's feathers is by no means as scarce an article as he ought to be. We question whether preachers or philosophers know as much of what human nature really is as the man who has to sell goods and collect bills. We have old Adam in the nude when we get him down to business, and it must be confessed that the business kodak shows him in a sorry plight when out of his Sunday clothes. It is in periods of financial depression that we get the original Adam as he was without a tailor. It is his opportunity.

Good men and true, of whose integrity there has never been a question, and who in the sterling virtues of honesty and truthfulness are strictly of the unimpeachable type, are passengers down the throat of the whale with others who ought to have been there years ago. Panic becomes epidemic. It spreads like a grease spot or a spark in tinder, and it is no surprise to men who know how much of the bad egg there is in the human shell, that men are by no means so scarce as hen's teeth who make use of a public panic to serve personal ends.

We know of men who, with these facilities in hand, loan money at an interest that would have choked even the Shylock of Shakespeare. Others with ample means and in receipt of steady and generous salaries hang out the sign of hard times, and are not above turning the screw on the wages of the hired girl and the pittance of a poor devil who saws their firewood.

These gentlemen who secure their oysters at low tide are, unfortunately, numerous, and though, individually, they may be but a modest barnacle on the bottom of a ship, in numbers and bulk they counteract a triple-compound engine and hinder the return of a nation to prosperity. Their influence is not named in the newspapers, nor does their cupid-ity come within the range of legislation or reform. They do not steal their neighbor's salad, but like the caterpillar, they simply nibble what they could not carry away.

To secure a census of these individuals you must consult a bill collector. We know of men, such as carpenters, plumbers, painters, etc., whose bills, by no means of a hair-raising nature, are piously rejected on the plea of hard times, when the cash wherewith to pay them is in the pockets of those who refuse to do so.

The consequence is obvious. Men in need of their wages go home without them. These have of necessity to postpone the payment of their debts. The grocer and the shoemaker have to wait; the storekeeper has to extend credit or refuse trade, and when we multiply these instances by the hundred the evil done to business is of great importance.

It is in the aggregate of worm holes in a plank, its commercial value is destroyed, and it can be truthfully said that if we had less of little rogues there would be a sensible reduction in large failures and the life of financial panics. There are other causes, of course, some of which are avoidable and some are not, but among those which are contributory and incidental to the situation, not the smallest of the little foxes who eat the grapes are the men who, with money in their pockets, excuse the non-payment of their debts on the plea of hard times.

FRED WOODROW.

Opportunities in the Rice Industry.

From the American Grocer.

People who are looking for places to invest money may be interested in some suggestions offered by the Agricultural Department in regard to the cultivation of rice in the United States and the possibilities of great results. There are in the South, more particularly in South-west Louisiana, hundreds of thousands of acres of land lying idle which offer great financial advantages to those willing to invest in them for the cultivation of rice. The land is equally adapted to many products, but rice is emphasized, as it is safe and more profitable than any other grain.

In this connection some general facts about rice, which are also given in the same report, are interesting. Rice, according to this statement, stands first in importance among cereals and grains, both in regard to the number of persons who consume it, the amount produced and the area devoted to its cultivation the world over. Rice forms the principal, and in some cases almost the only, food, according to this statement, of from one-third to one-half of the whole human race. The rice-consuming nations, including Chinese, Japanese, the people of India and portions of Africa, make up a total of 800,000,000, or over 54 per cent. of the total population of the world.

Since we are in the centennial mood, it is worth while mentioning that this is just about the two hundredth anniversary of the introduction of rice-growing as an industry in the United States.

It was in 1694 that an English ship bound from Madagascar was driven to seek shelter in the harbor of Charleston, and its captain gave to Governor Thomas Smith a small bag of rice seed from the ship's stores. This was planted, and was, it is said, the origin of rice-growing in South Carolina.

According to this report, rice contains a slightly larger amount of nutritive matter than wheat or rye, or corn or potatoes or beef. One pound of rice, according to the report in question, is equivalent to one pound of wheat flour, over four pounds of potatoes, and nearly two pounds of beef. In the matter of digestibility, which is extremely important to a large class of people with impaired digestion, the rice is shown to be fully as digestible as wheat flour or Indian meal, and more digestible than bread or potatoes.

A Law of Labels.

A new law has gone into operation in Massachusetts by which persons, association and unions of the state are secured in their labels, trade marks and forms of advertising. According to the terms of the act it is ordered that whenever any person or association of persons,

as the case may be, has adopted or shall hereafter adopt for his or its protection any label, trade mark or form of advertising not previously adopted or owned by other persons, it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade mark or form of advertising. A violation of this order imposes a fine of not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both. Every person who shall, with knowledge, use any counterfeit or imitation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$200 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by both.

No Reason Why He Shouldn't Be Fat.

From the Sample Case.

A fat and jolly traveling man tells the following on himself. Meeting a teutonic friend he said:

"How is it, Hans, that I am so fat and you so lean?"

"Well, I tell you. Do you eat so much?"

"Yes, my appetite is always good."

"Do you sleep well?"

"Yes."

"Do you worry much?"

"No, why should I worry, I have nothing to worry me?"

"Well, den, vy in h—l shouldn't you be fat?"

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—Duchess and Golden Sweet command 75c per bu. Astracans are held at 50c.

Beans—Dry stock is so scarce as to be practically unquotable.

Blackberries—Lawtons command 80c. The crop is about at an end.

Butter—The market is higher, with indications of still higher prices in the near future. Dealers now pay 21c for choice dairy, holding at 23c. Creamery is in fair demand at 25c.

Cabbage—Home grown, 83 per 100.

Carrots—10c per doz.

Celery—Home grown commands 11c per doz.

Corn—Green, 5c per doz.

Cucumbers—50c per bu.

Eggs—Weaker and lower. Dealers pay 12c, holding at 13c.

Green Onions—80c per doz. bunches.

Honey—White clover commands 12½c per lb dark buckwheat brings 10c.

Melons—Cantaloupes, 60c per doz.; Osage, 75c per doz.; Water, from Missouri, \$15.20 per 100.

Peaches—Early Rivers command \$1 per bu. Hale's Early bring \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Pears—Bell, \$1.75 per bu.

Plums—Canada Egg, \$2.25 per bu.

Potatoes—Rose and Hebron are the favorite varieties at this market. The price is about the same as a week ago, choice stock commanding 50¢ to 60¢ per bu.

Squash—2c per lb.

Tomatoes—50¢ to 75¢ per bu.

Turnips—Home grown, 30c per bu.

OUR VALLEY CITY MILL

Has been completely reconstructed this summer with a full line of the latest and best flour mill machinery known, and it will afford us great pleasure to have you call, at your own convenience, and see what can be done in a modern flour mill.

Our plan has been, and ever will be, to give the people in "LILY WHITE" and "SNOW FLAKE" flour the very best possible productions that a careful combination of the best grades of wheat, milled by the most approved methods, will produce. How well we have succeeded the wide reputation and steadily increasing demand for these brands attest.

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To those who desire a STRAIGHT grade of flour we guarantee our "GOLD MEDAL" or "HARVEST QUEEN" to give perfect satisfaction. With three well equipped full roller mills we are in a position to offer the very best grades of spring and winter wheat flour.

Our "street car feed" has a wide reputation and is absolutely pure corn and oats scoured and cracked. When you need flour, feed or millstuffs get our prices before buying elsewhere. Give us a trial order, to compare quality as well as price, and we are confident you will be pleased to have your name added to a long list of regular customers to whom we hereby extend thanks for many past favors.

Very truly yours,

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State Board of Pharmacy.

One Year—James Vernon, Detroit.
Two Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor
Three Years—George Gundrum, Ionia.
Four Years—C. A. Bugbee, Cheboygan.
Five Years—S. E. Parkhill, Owosso.
President—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Secretary—Stanley E. Parkhill, Owosso.
Treasurer—Geo. Gundrum, Ionia.
Next Meeting—Marquette, Aug. 29, 9 a. m.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

President—A. B. Stevens, Ann Arbor.
Vice-President—A. F. Parker, Detroit.
Treasurer—W. Dupont, Detroit.
Secretary—S. A. Thompson, Detroit.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

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

The Wholesaler's Position.

From the Canadian Grocer.

Evolution is steadily and persistently going on in the mercantile as well as in the natural world. Business men of twenty-five years ago would scarcely know "where they were at" were they again to step into the arena of active commercial life. Competition is keener, margin of profits smaller, methods more systematic and scientific. But one thing that doubtless would attract their attention is the conglomerate character of the average wholesale grocer's stock.

This peculiarity is the outcome of certain exigencies. Originally, the manufacturer of such commodities as starch, soap, woodenware, biscuits, flour, candies, and numerous other lines, dealt directly with the retailer without the aid of any intermediary. Now the opposite obtains. Not only does the wholesale grocer carry all the lines coming strictly under the head of groceries, but to be found in his stock is nearly everything that the general storekeeper in the remotest part of the country needs. There are hams and bacon, brushes and brooms, lard and lardine, dried and evaporated apples, tubs and pails, washboards and mops, beans and peas, flour and feed, root-beer, etc. And the list is ever increasing. Where it will end is a query; and he who would undertake to prognosticate would be rash.

It is evident that the old motto, "Keep to your trade," has been turned to the wall, and that henceforth the idea is to be that every merchant shall handle whatever he can get an honest penny out of, whether it come strictly within his particular line or not. Whatever may be one's opinion in regard to the wisdom of such tendency, one thing is evident: It diminishes the cost of doing business, and that, in view of the gradually narrowing of the profit margin, is the desideratum sought. Not only in the grocery trade, but in all trades, there is the same increasing tendency to make the wholesaler the medium for the distribution of manufactured goods generally. By this means one traveler is made to do duty for two, thus not only enabling the manufacturer to make more money than he otherwise would, but the consumer is benefited by getting cheaper goods.

When Accounts Are Due.

From the Merchants' Review.

The prompt settlement of indebtedness will, in times like the present, do much to prevent disasters and check further depression of trade. When money is hard to borrow except at exorbitant rates of interest, even on the best of collateral, neglect to settle accounts may inflict injuries that are so wide-spreading in their effects that not only every branch of trade must suffer but the consumer—the wage-earner—eventually be reached, through the shutting down of factories, the restriction of building and mining operations, etc. It therefore behooves the consumer, the retailer and the jobber to meet their obligations as promptly as possible, not only for the general good but to prevent injury to themselves from the boomerang tendency of such evils. When accounts are due it is poor policy to let them run on if one has the requisite funds in bank, and especially is this true of times like the present when banks are closing their doors all over the country. A dry goods jobber of this city recently received a letter from a delinquent customer stating that he wanted more time to meet his obligations, as a local bank had burst, locking up for the time being, possibly

wiping out, his deposit of \$1,500, all the cash he had had at his disposal. The retailer's indebtedness to the jobber, by a strange coincidence, amounted to exactly the sum locked up in the closed bank, and he had been dunned repeatedly. Some men hate to let money go when once they get a grip on it, and this retailer evidently belonged to this class. In reply to his request he received a little lecture from his creditor on the folly of holding back remittances needed by the creditor, when he was well able to settle the account, and his attention was drawn to the fact that if he had met his obligations promptly the failure of the bank could not have hurt him, while his credit would have been much better. This dealer has learned a lesson which he probably will not forget in a hurry. In future, when accounts are due, he will hardly procrastinate if his bank balance admits of prompt remittances to the creditors.

Summary of the Situation.

From the Providence Journal.

When we get down to the bottom of things, no panic, no depression of a paralyzing character, can be found. And this is usually the case. People eat about as much, clothe about as well, live in about the usual style, in one year as another. The farmer at the base of industry works as hard and produces as much, and those that manufacture for him and others, and those ranged between him and the manufacturer, engaged in distribution and professional services, must also be kept right on at work in their several places. Sometimes a period of extravagance intervenes, when people get to buying more than their labor justifies them in consuming, and then dealers lay in a large stock and manufacturers gauge production to a demand that cannot last.

Such a time we have just passed, and now comes a reaction. But there can be no loss to the material welfare of any considerable fraction of the working body or of the country. People may be led to the other extreme of undue economy and then business becomes restricted, but the purchasing power of the people as a whole has not been diminished. Its exercise may be deferred to in some degree, but it will not be lost, and hence it is that every period of reaction and comparative depression carries with it the certainty of extremely good times to follow. And so it is of the present case.

A Little Too High.

There is a certain young woman in Washington to whom nature's parsimony in the matter of height has been for years a subject of the keenest regret. The fact that some day she may have a lover who will rejoice that she is "so high as his heart" does not take away the poignancy of her present grief. Not long since, having accepted an invitation to be bridesmaid for a friend, she resolved upon a plan which she imagined would tend to equalize the matter of height between her and the other attendants. This was to have her white satin slippers constructed with heels three inches high. The order was given, and at the day appointed she went to the store to have the slippers tried on. They were cut on the most artistic principles possible, and the young woman surveyed her foot with pride. She started to rise, in order to test their comfort, and then came the tug of war. It was found impossible to stand without the aid of the amused clerk, who with both hands extended, succeeded in landing her firmly on her feet. The instant he withdrew his support the unusual height of the heels caused her to lose her balance and topple forward, like a figure of Mrs. Jarley's wax-work exhibit.

Congressional Leaders Wanted.

From the New York Shipping List.

If there are any statesmen in Congress, they are losing a golden opportunity to make themselves renowned. Some one is needed with the courage of his convictions, who can present the urgent demands of the distressed business world in a forcible manner and carry these de-

mands to a successful issue. The members of the Senate and House act as if they were afraid of their shadows and as if Congress was a debating school in which to display their elocutionary talents and air their petty grievances.

Business is paralyzed everywhere and the country is appealing for prompt action on the part of Congress, but there is no one in that body, apparently, who can rise to the occasion and drive in the wedge that will solve the problem. We may cry out for relief, but the Congressional ear hearkens not. In due season we are promised something in the financial line, but what will become in the meantime of the firms and business enterprises now held by a single thread of hope from bankruptcy? The situation justifies evening sessions of Congress, and a limitation of debate, so that the conclusions may be reached in the shortest time possible. Delay is dangerous. Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick.

A Big Contract.

The contract for making the postal cards of the United States was awarded the other day to a paper mill at Castleton, Vt. The contract runs for four years, and is a big one, as it calls for 11,000 tons, or 600,000,000 postal cards. The cards are to be manufactured in two sizes, 3.2x5.2 inches, and the double postal card, 5.2x7 inches. The paper used for the cards is made into long sheets of a given width, which are run on reels. From these reels the paper is run through machinery which prints, cuts, packs and bands the cards, and drops them out ready for delivery to the postoffice authorities to be sold to the people. Government officers are detailed to look after the cards at the mill and see that they are shipped to their proper destination. The machine counts automatically every card, and the Government officers and contractors are bound by this count, and must render account accordingly. With the delivery of the cards to the postoffice officials at the mills the responsibility of the contractor ends.

Mushrooms for Meat.

In Russia mushrooms are largely used as a substitute for meat by the poor, and a familiar sight in their cottages is the strings of the small, shriveled delicacies, looking like so many bits of brownish leather, suspended with strings of onions from the rafters. There are, in that country, at least a dozen edible varieties, some of them very choice. They are pickled, dried, and preserved in many

ways. The oil of green hemp seeds, eaten with a radish nearly as biting as our horse radish, is a popular relish in the same country. Rape seed and sunflower seed oil are often used as a substitute for olive oil or butter, in both cooking and pastry making. Almonds, made into a paste and mixed with water, are used in making desserts as a substitute for milk, and the same mixture is used to flavor tea and coffee. A traveler who knows this beverage well says that it is delicious in the extreme.

The man who is waiting for opportunities is wasting opportunities. In looking for those that may come, he is overlooking those that have come. To wait for a special opportunity is to be unfit for it when it comes.

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Boracic..... 25 30	Erigeron..... 2 00 10	" and myrrh..... 50	
Carbolicum..... 25 35	Gaultheria..... 2 00 10	Arnica..... 50	
Citricum..... 52 55	Geranium, ounce..... 70 75	Asafetida..... 50	
Hydrochlor..... 32 55	Gossipi, Sem. gal..... 2 10 20	Atrope Belladonna..... 60	
Nitricum..... 10 12	Hedeoma..... 50 20 00	Benzoin..... 60	
Oxalicum..... 10 12	Juniperi..... 50 20 00	" Co..... 50	
Phosphoricum dil..... 20	Lavandula..... 90 20 00	Sanguinaria..... 50	
Salicylicum..... 1 30 21	Limonia..... 2 40 20	Barosma..... 50	
Sulphuricum..... 1 30 21	Mentha Piper..... 2 75 30	Cantharides..... 50	
Tannicum..... 1 40 21	Mentha Verid..... 2 20 20	Capsicum..... 50	
Tartaricum..... 30 2 33	Morhuas, gal..... 1 00 10	Ca damon..... 75	
AMMONIA.		Pice Liquida, (gal. 35)..... 10 12	
Aqua, 16 deg..... 3 1/2 5	Olive..... 85 75 12	Ricini..... 1 23 21	
" 20 deg..... 5 1/2 7	Potass Liquida, (gal. 35)..... 10 12	Rosmarini..... 75 01 00	
Carbonas..... 13 14	Rosae, ounce..... 6 50 25	Rosae, ounce..... 6 50 25	
Chloridum..... 12 14	Succini..... 40 45 50	Sabina..... 90 21 00	
ANILINE.		Santal..... 3 50 27 00	
Black..... 2 00 25	Sassafras..... 50 55	Sinapis, ess. ounce..... 2 90	
Brown..... 30 21 00	Sinapis, ess. ounce..... 2 90	Tigli..... 40 50	
Red..... 45 50	Thyme..... 40 50	Thyme..... 40 50	
Yellow..... 2 50 25	Theobromas..... 15 20	POTASSIUM.	
BACCAR.		Bi Carb..... 15 18	
Cubese (po 40)..... 35 40	Bichromate..... 13 14	Bromide..... 35 42	
Juniperus..... 80 10	Bromide..... 35 42	Carb..... 12 15	
Xanthoxylum..... 25 30	Carb..... 12 15	Chlorate (po 23 25)..... 24 26	
BALSAMUM.		Cyanide..... 50 55	
Copalba..... 43 45	Chlorate (po 23 25)..... 24 26	Iodide..... 2 90 23 00	
Peru..... 21 50	Cyanide..... 50 55	Potassa, Bittart, pure..... 27 30	
Terabin, Canada..... 45 50	Iodide..... 2 90 23 00	Potassa, Bittart, com..... 15 15	
Tolutan..... 35 50	Potassa, Bittart, com..... 15 15	Potass Nitras, opt..... 80 10	
CORTEX.		Potass Nitras..... 70 9	
Abies, Canadian..... 18	Prussiate..... 28 30	Sulphate po..... 15 18	
Cassiae..... 11	Sulphate po..... 15 18	RADIX.	
Cinchona Flava..... 18	Aconitum..... 20 25		
Euonymus atropurp..... 30	Althae..... 20 25	Althae..... 20 25	
Myrica Cerifera, po..... 20	Anchusa..... 12 15	Anchusa..... 12 15	
Prunus Virgini..... 12	Arum, po..... 20 25	Arum, po..... 20 25	
Quillaja, grd..... 10	Calamus..... 20 25	Calamus..... 20 25	
Sassafras..... 12	Gentiana (po 12)..... 80 10	Gentiana (po 12)..... 80 10	
Ulmus Po (Ground 15)..... 15	Glycyrrhiza, (pv 15)..... 16 18	Hydrastis Canaden..... 2 30	
EXTRACTUM.		Hydrastis Canaden..... 2 30	
Glycyrrhiza Glabra..... 24 25	Inula, po..... 15 20	Ipecac, po..... 2 30 23 30	
Haematox, 15 lb. box..... 11 12	Ipecac, po..... 2 30 23 30	Iris plox (po 35 238)..... 35 40	
" 18..... 13 14	Iris plox (po 35 238)..... 35 40	Jalapa, pr..... 40 45	
" 14s..... 14 15	Jalapa, pr..... 40 45	Maranta, 1/2 s..... 40 45	
" 16s..... 16 17	Maranta, 1/2 s..... 40 45	Podophyllum, po..... 15 18	
FERRU.		Rhei..... 75 01 00	
Carbonate Precip..... 2 15	Podophyllum, po..... 15 18	" cut..... 21 75	
Citrate and Quinia..... 2 30	Rhei..... 75 01 00	" pv..... 75 01 35	
Citrate Soluble..... 2 30	" cut..... 21 75	Spigelia..... 35 38	
Ferrocyanidum Sol..... 2 30	" pv..... 75 01 35	Sanguinaria (po 25)..... 30 32	
Solut Chloride..... 2 15	Spigelia..... 35 38	Serpentaria..... 30 32	
Sulphate, com'l..... 2 7	Sanguinaria (po 25)..... 30 32	Senega..... 55 60	
" pure..... 2 7	Serpentaria..... 30 32	Similax, Officialis, H..... 40 40	
FLORA.		Similax, Officialis, M..... 2 25	
Arnica..... 18 20	Senega..... 55 60	Scilla, (po 35)..... 10 12	
Anthemis..... 30 35	Similax, Officialis, H..... 40 40	Symplocarpus, Foeti..... 2 35	
Matricaria..... 50 65	Similax, Officialis, M..... 2 25	Valeriana, Eng. (po 30)..... 15 20	
FOJIA.		Valeriana, Eng. (po 30)..... 15 20	
Barosma..... 18 20	Ingiber a..... 15 20	Ingiber a..... 15 20	
Cassia Acutifol, Tin..... 25 28	Zingiber j..... 18 20	Zingiber j..... 18 20	
" Alix..... 35 50	SEMIN.		
Salvia officialis, 1/2 s..... 15 25	Anisum, (po 20)..... 2 15	Anisum, (po 20)..... 2 15	
and 1/2 s..... 15 25	Aplum (graveleons)..... 15 18	Aplum (graveleons)..... 15 18	
Ura Ursi..... 80 10	Bird, is..... 40 45	Bird, is..... 40 45	
GUMMI.		Cardam..... 10 12	
Acacia, 1st picked..... 2 60	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" 2d..... 2 30	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" 3d..... 2 30	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" sifted sorts..... 2 30	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Aloe, Barb. (po 30)..... 50 60	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" Cape, (po 20)..... 50 60	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Socotri, (po 60)..... 50 60	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Catechu, is, (1/2 s, 14 1/2 s)..... 10 1	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Ammoniac..... 55 60	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Assafetida, (po 35)..... 30 35	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Benzoinum..... 50 55	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Camphora..... 55 58	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Euphorbium po..... 35 40	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Galbanum..... 22 50	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Gamboge, po..... 70 75	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Gualacum, (po 35)..... 2 30	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Kino, (po 1 10)..... 2 15	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Mastic..... 2 30	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Myrrh, (po 45)..... 2 30	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Opil (po 3 75)..... 2 60 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Shellac..... 35 42	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" bleached..... 35 42	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Tragacanth..... 40 41 00	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
HERBA—In ounce packages.		Cardam..... 10 12	
Absinthium..... 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Eupatorium..... 20	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Lobelia..... 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Majoram..... 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Mentha Piperita..... 23	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" Vir..... 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Rue..... 30	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Tanacetum, V..... 22	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Thymus, V..... 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
MAGNESIA.		Cardam..... 10 12	
Calcined, Pat..... 55 60	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Carbonate, Pat..... 20 22	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Carbonate, K. & M..... 20 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Carbonate, Jennings..... 35 38	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
OLEUM.		Cardam..... 10 12	
Absinthium..... 3 50 24 00	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Amygdalae, Dulc..... 45 75	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Amygdalae, Amarae..... 8 00 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Anisi..... 1 70 21	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Aurant Cortex..... 2 30 23 40	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Bergamit..... 3 25 23 50	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Cajuputi..... 60 65	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Caryophylli..... 75 80	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Cedar..... 35 65	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Chenopodii..... 21 60	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Cinnamoni..... 90 21 00	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Citronella..... 2 45	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Conium Mac..... 35 65	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Copai..... 50 20	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
SPONGES.		Cardam..... 10 12	
Florida sheeps' wool..... 2 50 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Nassau sheeps' wool..... 2 00	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Velvet extra sheeps'..... 1 10	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
wool carriage..... 1 10	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Extra yellow sheeps'..... 85	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Carriage..... 65	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Hard for slate use..... 75	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Yellow Reef, for slate..... 1 40	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
use..... 1 40	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
SYRUPS.		Cardam..... 10 12	
Accacia..... 50	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Zingiber..... 50	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Indigo..... 50	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Ipecac..... 60	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Ferri Iod..... 50	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Aurant Cortex..... 50	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Rhei Arom..... 50	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Similax Officialis..... 60	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" Co..... 50	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Senega..... 50	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Scilla, (po 35)..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" Co..... 50	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Tolutan..... 50	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Prunus Virg..... 50	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
MISCELLANEOUS.		Cardam..... 10 12	
Aether, Spts Nit, 3 F..... 28 30	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" 4 F..... 32 34	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Alumen..... 2 1/2 3	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" ground, (po..... 3 4	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Annatto..... 55 60	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Antimoni, po..... 40 5	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" et Potass T..... 55 60	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Antipyrin..... 21 40	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Antifebril..... 2 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Argent Nitras, ounce..... 55 7	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Arsenicum..... 38 40	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Balm Gilead Bud..... 2 20 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Bismuth S. N..... 2 20 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Calcium Chlor, is, (1/2 s, 14)..... 2 11	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Cantharides Russian,..... 21 00	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Capsici Fructus, af..... 26	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" po..... 28	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" B po..... 20	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Caryophyllus, (po 15)..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Carmin, No. 40..... 23 75	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Cera Alba, S. & F..... 50 55	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Cera Flava..... 38 40	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Coccus..... 40 40	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Cassia Fructus..... 2 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Centraria..... 2 10	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Cetaceum..... 40 40	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Chloroform..... 80 63	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" squibbs..... 21 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Chloral Hyd Crst..... 1 35 21 60	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Chondrus..... 20 25	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Cinchonidine, F. & W..... 15 30	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
" German..... 3 12	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
Corks, Ist, dia. per..... 60	Cardam..... 10 12	Cardam..... 10 12	
cent..... 30	Cardam..... 10 12		

GROCERY PRICE CURRENT.

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

AXLE GREASE. doz gross Aurora..... 55 6 00 Castor Oil..... 60 7 00 Diamond..... 50 5 50 Frazer's..... 75 8 00 Mica..... 65 7 50 Paragon..... 55 6 00		BAKING POWDER. Acme..... 45 1 lb. " 2 "..... 85 1 lb. " 1 "..... 10 Bulk..... 10 Arctic..... 10 1/2 lb. cans 6 doz case..... 55 1/2 lb. " 4 doz "..... 10 1 lb. " 2 doz "..... 2 00 5 lb. " 1 doz "..... 9 00 Foshon..... 80 5 oz. cans, 4 doz. in case..... 2 00 16 " " " "..... 75 Red Star, 1/2 lb. cans..... 40 " 1 lb. " "..... 75 Telfer's, 1/2 lb. cans, doz..... 1 40 " 1 lb. " "..... 85 " 1 lb. " "..... 1 50 Our Leader, 1/2 lb. cans..... 45 " 1 lb. " "..... 75 " 1 lb. " "..... 1 50 Dr. Price's..... 95 Dime cans..... 95 4-oz " "..... 1 40 5-oz " "..... 2 00 8-oz " "..... 2 60 13-oz " "..... 3 80 16-oz " "..... 5 00 2 1/2 lb..... 12 00 4 lb..... 18 25 5 lb..... 22 75 10 lb..... 41 80		FRUITS. Apples. 3 lb. standard..... 65 York State, gallons..... 3 00 Hamburg..... 1 75 Live oak..... 1 75 Santa Cruz..... 1 75 Lusk's..... 1 75 Overland..... 1 75 Blackberries. B. & W..... 95 Cherries. Red..... 1 10 Pitted Hamburg..... 1 30 White..... 1 50 Erie..... 1 20 Damsons, Egg Plums and Green Gages..... 1 10 California..... 1 70 Gooseberries..... 1 25 Common..... 1 25 Peaches. Pie..... 1 25 Maxwell..... 1 65 Shepherd's..... 2 20 California..... 1 65 Monitor..... 1 65 Oxford..... 1 20 Pears. Domestic..... 2 10 Riverside..... 2 10 Pineapples. Common..... 1 00 Johnson's sliced..... 2 50 Booth's sliced..... 2 75 " grated..... 2 75 Quinces..... 1 10 Raspberries..... 1 30 Red..... 1 30 Black Hamburg..... 1 30 Erie, black..... 1 30 Strawberries. Lawrence..... 1 25 Hamburg..... 1 25 Erie..... 1 25 Terrapin..... 1 10 Whortleberries..... 1 00 Blueberries..... 1 00 Meats. Corned beef Libby's..... 1 75 Roast beef Armour's..... 1 70 Potted ham, 1/2 lb..... 1 40 " 1 lb..... 85 " tongue, 1/2 lb..... 1 35 " chicken, 1/2 lb..... 95 Vegetables. Beans. Hamburg stringless..... 1 25 French style..... 2 25 Lima..... 1 35 Lima, green..... 1 40 soaked..... 75 Lewis Boston Baked..... 1 35 Bay State Baked..... 1 35 World's Fair Baked..... 1 35 Picnic Baked..... 1 00 Corn. Hamburg..... 1 40 Livingston Eden..... 1 30 Purity..... 1 30 Honey Dew..... 1 40 Morning Glory..... 1 35 Soaked..... 75 Peas. Hamburg marrowfat..... 1 35 " early June..... 1 50 " Champion Eng..... 1 50 " petit pois..... 1 75 " fancy sifted..... 1 90 Soaked..... 75 Harris standard..... 75 VanCamp's marrowfat..... 1 10 " early June..... 1 30 Archer's Early Blossom..... 1 35 French..... 2 15 Mushrooms..... 1 70 Pumpkin..... 95 Erie..... 95 Squash..... 1 25 Hubbard..... 1 25 Succotash..... 1 40 Soaked..... 85 Honey Dew..... 1 50 Erie..... 1 35 Tomatoes. Hancock..... 75 Excelsior..... 75 Eclipse..... 75 Hamburg..... 75 Gallon..... 3 75 CHOCOLATE. Baker's..... 23 German Sweet..... 37 Premium..... 43 Breakfast Cocoa..... 43 CHEESE. Amboy..... 1 14 Acme..... 1 14 Lenawee..... 1 11 Riverside..... 1 11 Gold Medal..... 1 10 Skim..... 1 11 Brick..... 1 11 Edam..... 1 00 Lelden..... 23 Limburger..... 10 Pineapple..... 25 Roquefort..... 25		Sap Sago. 2 22 Schweitzer, Imported..... 2 24 domestic..... 2 14 CATSUP. Blue Label Brand..... 2 75 Half pint, 25 bottles..... 4 50 Quart 1 doz bottles..... 3 50 Triumph Brand..... 1 35 Half pint, per doz..... 4 50 Pint, 25 bottles..... 3 75 Quart, per doz..... 4 50 CLOTHES PINS. 5 gross boxes..... 40 COCOA SHELLS. 35 lb bags..... 23 Less quantity..... 23 1/2 Pound packages..... 6 1/2 COFFEE. Green. Rio..... 17 Fair..... 18 Good..... 20 Prime..... 20 Golden..... 20 Peaberry..... 22 Santos..... 18 Fair..... 18 Good..... 20 Prime..... 21 Peaberry..... 21 Mexican and Guatemala..... 21 Fair..... 22 Good..... 22 Fancy..... 24 Maracalbo..... 23 Prime..... 23 Milled..... 24 Java..... 25 Interior..... 25 Private Growth..... 27 Mandehling..... 28 Mocha..... 28 Arabian..... 28 Roasted. To ascertain cost of roasted coffee, add 1/4c. per lb. for roasting and 15c. per cent. for shrinkage. Package. McLaughlin's XXXX..... 22 95 Buola..... 22 95 Lion, 60 or 100 lb. case..... 22 95 Extract. Valley City 1/2 gross..... 75 Felix..... 1 15 Hummel's, foil, gross..... 1 50 tin..... 2 50 CHICORY. Bulk..... 5 Red..... 7 CLOTHES LINES. Cotton, 40 ft. per doz..... 1 25 " 50 ft. " "..... 1 40 " 60 ft. " "..... 1 60 " 70 ft. " "..... 1 75 " 80 ft. " "..... 1 90 Jute 60 ft. " "..... 90 72 ft. " "..... 1 60 CONDENSED MILK. 4 doz. in case.  N.Y. Condensed Milk Co's brands Gail Borden Eagle..... 7 40 Crown..... 6 25 Daisy..... 5 75 Champion..... 4 50 Magnolia..... 4 25 Dime..... 3 35 COUPON BOOKS. "1"..... 2 00 "5"..... 2 50 "10"..... 3 00 "15"..... 3 50 "20"..... 4 00 "25"..... 4 50 "30"..... 5 00 "Superior"..... 2 50 "1" per hundred..... 2 50 "2" " "..... 3 00 "3" " "..... 3 50 "4" " "..... 4 00 "5" " "..... 4 50 "6" " "..... 5 00 "7" " "..... 5 50 "8" " "..... 6 00 "9" " "..... 6 50 "10" " "..... 7 00 "11" " "..... 7 50 "12" " "..... 8 00 "13" " "..... 8 50 "14" " "..... 9 00 "15" " "..... 9 50 "16" " "..... 10 00 "17" " "..... 10 50 "18" " "..... 11 00 "19" " "..... 11 50 "20" " "..... 12 00 "21" " "..... 12 50 "22" " "..... 13 00 "23" " "..... 13 50 "24" " "..... 14 00 "25" " "..... 14 50 "26" " "..... 15 00 "27" " "..... 15 50 "28" " "..... 16 00 "29" " "..... 16 50 "30" " "..... 17 00 "31" " "..... 17 50 "32" " "..... 18 00 "33" " "..... 18 50 "34" " "..... 19 00 "35" " "..... 19 50 "36" " "..... 20 00 "37" " "..... 20 50 "38" " "..... 21 00 "39" " "..... 21 50 "40" " "..... 22 00 "41" " "..... 22 50 "42" " "..... 23 00 "43" " "..... 23 50 "44" " "..... 24 00 "45" " 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Root Beer Extract.
Williams, 1 doz. 1 75
" 3 doz. 5 00
Hires, 1 doz. 1 75
" 3 doz. 5 00

Whole Sifted.
Allspice 10
Cassia, China in mats 7
" Batavia in bund. 15
" Saigon in rolls 32
Cloves, Amboyne 22
" Zanzibar 12
Mace Batavia 80
Nutmegs, fancy 75
" No. 1 70
" No. 2 60
Pepper, Singapore, black 10
" white 20
" shot 16
Pure Ground in Bulk 16

Mustard, Eng. and Trieste.
Trieste 25
Nutmegs, No. 2 75
Pepper, Singapore, black 16
" Cayenne, white 24
Sage 20
" Absolute in Packages 20

SAL SODA.
Kegs. 1 1/4
Granulated, boxes 1 1/4

SEEDS.
Anise 12 1/2
Canary, Smyrna 6
Caraway 10
Cardamom, Malabar 90
Hemp, Russian 4 1/2
Mixed Bird 5 1/2
Mustard, white 10
Poppy 9
Rape 6
Cuttle bone 30

STARCH.
Corn 6
40-lb boxes 5 1/2
" Gloss 5 1/2
1-lb packages 5 1/2
3-lb 5 1/2
6-lb 6
40 and 50 lb. boxes 4 1/2
Barrels 5 1/2

SNUFF.
Scotch, in bladders 37
Maccaboy, in jars 35
French Rappee, in jars 43

SODA.
Boxes 5 1/2
Kegs, English 4 1/2

SALT.
100 3-lb. sacks 2 25
60 5-lb. 2 00
28 10-lb. sacks 1 85
30 14-lb. 2 35
24 3-lb. cases 1 50
56 lb. dairy in linen bags 32
28 lb. " drill 16 18
" Warsaw 18
56 lb. dairy in drill bags 32
28 lb. " Ashton 18

Solar Rock.
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks 75
Higgins 75
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks 75
Solar Rock 27
Common Fine 70
Saginaw 70
Manistee 70

SALERATUS.
Packed 60 lbs. in box 5 1/2
Church's 5 1/2
DeLand's 5 1/2
Dwight's 5 1/2
Taylor's 5

SOAP.
Laundry.
Allen B. Wisley's Brands.
Old Country, 80 1-lb 3 21
Good Cheer, 60 1 lb 3 90
White Borax, 100 1/2 lb 3 65
Proctor & Gamble.
Concord 3 45
Ivory, 10 oz 6 75
" 6 oz 4 00
Lenox 3 65
Mottled German 3 15
Towel Talk 3 25

Dingman Brands.
Single box 3 95
5 box lots, delivered 3 85
10 box lots, delivered 3 75

Jas. S. Kirk & Co.'s Brands.
American Family, wrp'd. 84 00
" plain 2 94
N. K. Fairbanks & Co.'s Brands.
Santa Claus 4 00
Brown, 60 bars 2 40
" 80 bars 3 25

Lautz Bros. & Co.'s Brands.
Acme 4 00
Cotton Oil 6 00
Marselles 3 95
Maftter 4 35

Thompson & Chute Brands.
Silver 3 65
Mono 3 35
Savon Improved 2 50
Sunflower 3 05
Golden 3 25
Economical 2 25

SUGAR.
Sapallo, kitchen, 3 doz. 2 50
" hand, 3 doz. 2 50

The following prices represent the actual selling prices in Grand Rapids, based on the actual cost in New York, with 35 cents per 100 pounds added for freight. The same quotations will not apply to any town where the freight rate from New York is not 36 cents, but the local quotations will, perhaps, afford a better criterion of the market than to quote New York prices exclusively.

Cut Leaf.
Powdered 85 30
Granulated 5 61
Extra Fine Granulated 5 73
Cubes 6 23
XXXX Powdered 6 42
Confec. Standard A. 5 54
No. 1 Columbia A. 5 48
No. 5 Empire A. 5 42
No. 6 5 26
No. 7 5 30
No. 8 5 23
No. 9 5 17
No. 10 5 11
No. 11 5 05
No. 12 4 98
No. 13 4 86
No. 14 4 36

SYRUPS.
Corn 21
Pure Cane 19
Good 25
Choice 30

SWEET GOODS.
Ginger Snaps 8
Sugar Creams 8
Frosted Creams 9
Graham Crackers 8 1/2
Oatmeal Crackers 8 1/2

VINEGAR.
40 gr. 7 28
50 gr. 8 29
\$1 for barrel.

WET MUSTARD.
Bulk, per gal. 30
Beer mug, 2 doz in case 1 75

YEAST.
Magic 1 00
Warner's 1 00
Yeast Foam 1 00
Diamond 75
Royal 90

TEAS.
JAPAN—Regular.
Fair 217
Good 230
Choice 24
Choicest 32
Dust 10 12

SUN CURED.
Fair 217
Good 230
Choice 24
Choicest 32
Dust 10 12

BASKET FRED.
Fair 217
Good 230
Choice 24
Choicest 32
Dust 10 12

GUNPOWDER.
Common to fair 25 25
Extra fine to finest 50 65
Choicest fancy 75 85

OOLONG.
Common to fair 23 20
Common to fair 23 20
Superior to fine 30 35

YOUNG HYSON.
Common to fair 18 26
Superior to fine 30 40

ENGLISH BREAKFAST.
Fair 18 22
Choice 24 28
Best 40 50

TOBACCO.
Fine Cut.
Palls unless otherwise noted
Bazoo 230
Car Can 227
Nellie Bly 27 24
Uncle Ben 21 22
Hiawatha 60
Sweet Cuba 34
McGinty 27
" 1/2 bbls. 25
Dandy Jim 29
Torpedo 24
Yum Yum 23
1892 23
" drums 22

Plug.
Sorg's Brands.
Spearhead 41
Joker 29
Nobby Twist 41

Scott's Brands.
Kyo 26
Hiawatha 38
Valley City 34

Finzer's Brands.
Old Honesty 40
Jolly Tar 32

Smoking.

Catlin's Brands.
Kilm 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, 1/2s foll. 32

Banner Tobacco Co.'s Brands.
Banner 16
Banner Cavendish 38
Gold Cut 28

Scott's Brands.
Warpath 15
Honey Dew 30
Gold Block 26

F. F. Adams Tobacco Co.'s Brands.
Peerless 26
Old Tom 18
Standard 22
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
Plow Boy 30 32
Corn Cake 16

OILS.

The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows, in barrels, f. o. b. Grand Rapids:

Eocene 8 1/4
XXX W. W. Mich. 7 1/4
Headlight 6 1/4
Naptha 6 1/4
Stove Gasoline 6 1/4
Cylinder 27 26
Engine 13 21
Black, 15 cold test 8 1/4

HIDES PELTS and FURS
Perkins & Hess pay as follows:

HIDES.
Green 22 2 1/2
Part Cured 2 3 1/4
Full 2 3 1/2
Dry 4 5
Klips, green 2 3
" cured 4 5
Calfskins, green 4 5
" cured 4 5 1/2
Deacon skins 10 25
No. 2 hides 1/4 off.

PELTS.
Shearlings 10 20
Lambs 15 25

WOOL.
Washed 12 218
Unwashed 2 214

MISCELLANEOUS.
Tallow 3 3 1/2
Grease butter 1 2 1/2
Switches 1 1/2 2
Ginseng 1 75 2 06

GRAINS and FEEDSTUFFS

WHEAT.
No. 1 White (58 lb. test) 56
No. 2 Red (60 lb. test) 56

MEAL.
Bolted 1 40
Granulated 1 65

FLOUR.
Straight, in sacks 3 30
" barrels 3 55
Patent 4 30
" barrels 4 55
Graham 1 70
Rye 1 70

MILLSTUFFS.
Car lots Less quantity
Bran 14 00 815 00
Screenings 13 00 13 00
Middlings 15 00 16 00
Mixed Feed 18 00 18 50
Coarse meal 17 50 18 00

CORN.
Car lots 44
Less than car lots 43

OATS.
Car lots 32
Less than car lots 35

HAY—Old.
No. 1 Timothy, car lots 12 40
No. 1 " ton lots 14 00
New hay on the market 8 10

FRESH MEATS.
Beef, carcass 5 2 7
" hind quarters 7 2 8 1/2
" fore 4 2 5 1/2
" loins, No. 3 9 11
" ribs 7 1/2 9
" rounds 6 1/2 7 1/2
Bologna 2 6
Pork loins 2 10

shoulders 2 7 1/2
Sausage, blood or head 2 7
" liver 2 7
" Frankfort 2 8
Mutton 6 2 6 1/2
Lamb 6 2 7
Veal 6 1/2 2 7 1/2

FISH and OYSTERS.
F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows:

FRESH FISH
Whitefish 2 10
Brook Trout 2 10 35
Black Bass 12 1/4
Halibut 2 15
Clisces or Herring 2 5
Bluefish 12 1/2
Fresh lobster, per lb. 20
Cod 10
No. 1 Pickerel 2 10
Pike 2 8
Smoked White 2 8
Red Snappers 30
Columbia River Salmon 30
Mackerel 20 25

OYSTERS—CANS.
Fairhaven Counts 2 40
F. J. D. Selects 2 40

SHELL GOODS.
Oysters, per 100 1 50 2 1 50
Clams 1 25 2 1 50

PROVISIONS.
The Grand Rapids Packing and Provision Co. quotes as follows:

PORK IN BARRELS.
Mess, 15 00
Short cut 16 00
Extra clear pig, short cut 17 50
Extra clear, heavy 17 50
Clear, fat back 17 50
Boston clear, short cut 17 00
Clear back, short cut 17 50
Standard clear, short cut, best 17 50

SAUSAGE—Fresh and Smoked.
Pork Sausage 9
Ham Sausage 9
Tongue Sausage 9
Frankfort Sausage 8 1/2
Blood Sausage 7
Bologna, straight 6
Bologna, thick 6
Head Cheese 7

LARD.
Kettle Rendered 10 1/4
Granger 9 1/4
Family 7 1/4
Compound 7 1/4
50 lb. Tins, 1/4c advance.
20 lb. pails, 1/2c
10 lb. " 3/4c
5 lb. " 5/8c
3 lb. " 1c

BEEF IN BARRELS.
Extra Mess, warranted 200 lbs. 7 50
Extra Mess, Chicago packing 7 50
Boneless, rump butts 12 50

SMOKED MEATS—Canned or Plain.
Hams, average 20 lbs 11 1/4
" 16 lbs 11 1/4
" 12 to 14 lbs 11 1/4
" picnic 9 1/2
" best boneless 13
Shoulders 8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon boneless 14
Dried beef, ham prices 10 1/4
Long Cleans, heavy 11
Briskets, medium 11
" light 11

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.
The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:

STICK CANDY.
Standard, per lb 6 1/4
" H. H. 6 1/4
" Twist 6 1/4
Boston Cream 8 1/4
Cut Loaf 8 1/4
Extra H. H. 8 1/4

MIXED CANDY.
Standard 6
Leader 7
Royal 6 1/4
Nobby 7
English Rock 7
Conserves 7
Broken Taffy 8
Peanut Squares 8
French Creams 10
Valley Creams 13
Midget, 30 lb. baskets 8
Modern, 30 lb. 8

FANCY—In bulk
Lozenges, plain 10
" printed 11
Chocolate Drops 11 1/4
Chocolate Monumentals 13
Gum Drops 5 1/4
Moss Drops 8
Sour Drops 8 1/4
Imperials 10

FANCY—In 5 lb. boxes. Per Box
Lemon Drops 55
Sour Drops 55
Peppermint Drops 60
Chocolate Drops 65
H. M. Chocolate Drops 90
Gum Drops 40 250
Licorice Drops 1 00
A. B. Licorice Drops 80
Lozenges, plain 65
" printed 65
Imperials 60
Mottos 70
Cream Bar 55
Molasses Bar 55
Hand Made Creams 85 285

BULK.
Scallops 2 00
Shrimps 1 50

PAPER & WOODENWARE.
Straw 1 1/4
Rockford 2
Rag sugar 2 1/2
Hardware 2 1/2
Bakers 2 1/2
Dry Goods 5 2 1/2
Jute Manila 5 2 1/2
Red Express No. 1 5 1/2
" No. 2 4 1/2

TWINES.
48 Cotton 30
Cotton, No. 1 17
" No. 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 60
Clothespins, 5 gr. boxes 40
Bowls, 11 inch 50
" 13 1 00

POULTRY.
Local dealers pay as follows:
DRESSED.
Fowl.
Turkeys.
Ducks.

LIVE.
Live broilers 13 lbs. to 2 lbs. each, per doz. 35
Live broilers less than 1-1/4 lbs. each per doz. 9 2 10
Fowls 7 2 8
Spring turkeys 10 12 1/2
Spring Ducks 9 2 10

PLAIN CREAMS.
Decorated Creams 80 20
String Rock 1 00
Burnt Almonds 1 00
Wintergreen Berries 60

CARAMELS.
No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb. boxes 34
No. 1, " 3 " 51
No. 2, " 2 " 28
Stand up, 5 lb. boxes 5 00 2 50

BANANAS.
Small 1 50 1 75
Medium 2 00 2 50
Large 5 00 5 50

ORANGES.
California Riverside Seedlings 4 50 25 00
St. Michaels 4 50 25 00
Rodis 5 00 25 00

LEMONS.
Messina, choice 360 4 00
" fancy, 360 5 00 25 00
" choice 300 4 50 24 50
" fancy 340 5 00

OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.
Figs, fancy layers, 6 lb 12 1/4
" extra 10 lb 12 1/4
" extra 14 lb 12 1/4
Dates, Fard, 10-lb. box 2 7 1/2
" 50-lb. box 6 6 1/2
" Persian, 50-lb. box 4 1/2 5 1/4

NUTS.
Almonds, Tarragona 2 18 1/4
" Ivaca 2 17 1/4
" California 2 18 1/4
Brazil, new 2 8 1/4
Filberts 2 11 1/4
Walnuts, Grenoble 2 13 1/4
" Marbot 2 13 1/4
" Calif. 1 13 1/4
Table Nuts, fancy 2 13
" choice 2 12
Pecans, Texas, H. P. 2 14
Cocoanuts, full sacks 2 40 00

PEANUTS.
Fancy, H. P., Sune 2 7
" Roasted 2 8 1/2
Fancy, H. P., Flags 2 9 1/2
" Roasted 2 9 1/2
Choice, H. P., Extras 2 5 1/2
" Roasted 2 7

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.
FRUIT JARS.
Pints 5 50
Quarts 6 00
Half Gallons 8 00
Caps 2 75
Rubbers 45

LAMP BURNERS.
No. 0 Sun 45
No. 1 " 50
No. 2 " 75
Tubular 75

LAMP CHIMNEYS. Per box.
6 doz. in box
No. 0 Sun 1
No. 1 " 1
No. 2 " 2 90
First quality.
No. 0 Sun, crimp top 2 25
No. 1 " 2 40
No. 2 " 3 40
No. 0 Sun, crimp top 2 60
No. 1 " 2 80
No. 2 " 3 80
Pearl top.
No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled 3 70
No. 2 " 4 70
No. 2 Hinge, " 4 88
La Bastie.
No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz. 1 25
No. 2 " 1 50
No. 1 crimp, per doz. 1 35
No. 2 " 1 60

LAMP WICKS.
No. 0, per gross 23
No. 1, " 28
No. 2, " 38
No. 3, " 75
Mammoth, per doz. 75

STONEWARE—ARROY.
Butter Cocks, 1 to 6 gal. 65
" 1/2 gal. per doz. 60
Jugs, 1/2 gal., per doz. 70
" 1 to 4 gal., per gal. 07
Milk Pans, 1/2 gal., per doz. 60
" 1 " 72

STONEWARE—BLACK GLAZED.
Butter Cocks, 1 and 2 gal. 07
Milk Pans, 1/2 gal. 65
" 1 " 78

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

The silver issue promises to be the most serious and dangerous political question, with the single exception of the struggle over slavery, that has ever agitated the people of this great Union. It is peculiarly threatening, because the interest in dispute is largely sectional. It is still more perilous to the welfare of the country, because it is arousing class hostilities.

The issue is now clearly defined by partisans on both sides of the question. Mr. Raynor, of Maryland, speaking for the anti-silver men, demands the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, with no promises or pledges of future favors to the silver interests. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, for the silver men, presents as the ultimatum of the silver supporters a demand for free coinage for the white metal. This of itself would supersede and virtually repeal the Sherman law.

The expressions on both sides are from those who hold extreme views. No patriot has leaped into the gulf thus formed to close it. Nobody has proposed any measures of compromise. Doubtless all feel that it would be useless, and the members of the popular house of Congress sit silent and stolid while the leaders on both sides declare the terms of the battle, for battle it is to be, unless some unexpected but potential spirit of compromise shall descend upon the men who, having uttered their defiance, are now taking position for the combat.

At such a spectacle the memory goes back to the events of 1860-61, when the extremists of the North and of the South gave expression to their opinions on the slavery issue and threatened the fateful and fatal events that filled the history of the republic for the four years following. The speech of Mr. Bland, leader of the silverites, has much the ring of the Congressional rhetoric of 1860. It was delivered in a most impassioned style, and it was hailed with acclamations both on the floor of the House and in the galleries.

Mr. Bland has been in Congress continuously for more than twenty years. He is no blatherskite or wind bag. He is no tyro seeking to make an impression. He has heretofore shown none of the pliability and unscrupulousness of the demagogue. On the contrary, he is an able man, a veteran legislator, one who has commanded the confidence of his fellows and possesses many of the qualities of leadership. When he threatens the dissolution of the Democratic party and the outbreak of a great popular revolution, his utterances cannot be treated with the contempt and ridicule that greeted the raw-head and bloody-bones vaporings of Governor Waite of Colorado. Mr. Bland is honest, and he believes that his words express the sentiments of a vast body of the people of the West.

The writer does not accord the slightest credit to any Western threats of secession. The Western States are in no condition for any such step. The Western people have no idea of going to war to force the national mints to coin silver dollars, and Mr. Bland probably does not dream of such a thing. What he thinks of and what he has threatened is a political movement which will unite the silver men, the Populists, the Farmers' Alliance and the Greenbackers of the West and South with the labor organizations of the East, and with all the dissatisfied elements of every part of the country.

"The people against the money kings" is a far more dangerous cry than is that of "labor against capital." It is vastly more far-reaching, it unites numerous classes and organizations upon a money issue that interests every class and every individual, and it gathers a vast aggregation of people upon what is commonly supposed to be in the interest of the masses—the platform of cheap money.

It is useless to reason with men when their passions are aroused, when they believe their substantial interests are at stake. It is easy in a time of great financial derangement which exercises a damaging effect upon all the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and all other productive interests of the country, to create a prejudice and arouse a hostility against the "gold bugs," the money kings and the wealthy classes generally. Such a movement, carried out to its logical conclusion, means a vast popular revolution—a revolution possibly violent and bloody, a revolution at least at the polls. What is going to be done about it? What are the real patriots and the statesmen of the country going to do? Everything rests on them. They must prepare for any emergency and throw themselves in the breach which threatens to bring calamity upon the country and bankruptcy and beggary to the people.

A. S. M.

Health in Competition.

From the American Grocer.

A dread of rivalry is natural to all human kind, and dislike for our competitors seems inherent to our very nature. For a long time perhaps we have enjoyed a monopoly of the entire trade in a certain line, or in a particular district, and in an hour when we least expected it, although the very hour when we should have looked for it, some one steps in and becomes our direct rival. If his preparations are well made and his finances are as good as our own, we feel sure he will do us no little harm. We begin to appreciate the opportunities which we possessed in the past, and we are disconsolate with regard to the future. Time passes, and if we do not realize our gloomy forebodings we attribute it entirely to our wisdom, without considering that we have been direct gainers by the competition which at first alarmed us so much. The experience of merchants in growing localities has proved that when competition sets in then their business begins to improve rapidly. While a town is too small to support two stores, it affords but little attraction to the surrounding country; other towns have their single store also; but as soon as two or three are opened at one place it becomes of more importance and draws a largely increased trade, of which the original store generally gets the largest share.

Monopolies are never healthy. The absolute control of everything soon leads men into over-confident carelessness, and there are more failures among those who claim to control a market than among any other class. Politeness to customers; care in keeping everything in such nice order as to attract the buyer; a constant attention to the demands of one's patrons, all these are essential to successful storekeeping, and they are directly encouraged by competition, which makes them absolutely necessary. Without competition they are more easily neglected, and when the dealer thinks that he is most secure, he is rapidly losing his hold on his customers and opening the way for a competitor who will be really formidable only because he himself has become rusty in his monopoly. But if he has not gone too far to alter his habits, the competition will soon work his perfect cure, and he will stand in the community as an obliging and enterprising merchant.

A lie in the heart is no whiter than it is in a horse trade.

MOCCASINS.



New Styles for Fall and Winter.

HIRTH, KRAUSE & CO.,

Children's Shoes and Shoe Store supplies.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Your Bank Account Solicited.

Kent County Savings Bank,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Jno. A. COVODE, Pres.
HENRY IDEMA, Vice-Pres.
J. A. S. VERDIER, Cashier.
K. VAN HOP, Ass't C's'r.Transacts a General Banking Business.
Interest Allowed on Time and Savings Deposits.DIRECTORS:
Jno. A. Covode, D. A. Blodgett, E. Crofton Fox,
T. J. O'Brien, A. J. Bowne, Henry Idema,
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Deposits Exceed One Million Dollars.

How to Keep a Store.

By Samuel H. Terry. A book of 400 pages written from the experience and observation of an old merchant. It treats of Selection of Business, Location, Buying, Selling, Credit, Advertising, Account Keeping, Partnerships, etc. Of great interest to every one in trade. \$1.50.

THE TRADESMAN CO., Ag'ts.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

CUSHMAN'S Menthol Inhaler
CURES
Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Sore Throat.

The first inhalations stop sneezing, snuffing coughing and headache. This relief is worth the price of an Inhaler. Continued use will complete the cure.

Prevents and cures
Sea Sickness
On cars or boat.

The cool exhilarating sensation following its use is a luxury to travelers. Convenient to carry in the pocket; no liquid to drop or spill; lasts a year, and costs 50c at druggists. Registered mail 60c, from

H. D. CUSHMAN, Manufacturer,
Three Rivers, Mich.

Guaranteed satisfactory.

HEROLD-BERTSCH SHOE CO.

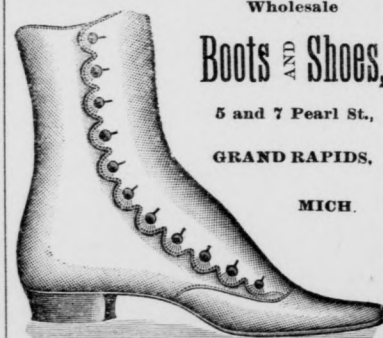
Wholesale

Boots AND Shoes,

5 and 7 Pearl St.,

GRAND RAPIDS,

MICH.



Agents for Wales-Goodyear Rubber Co.

Orders by mail given prompt attention

S. A. MORMAN,

Wholesale Petoskey, Marblehead and Ohio

LIME, CEMENTS,

Akron, Buffalo and Louisville

Stucco and Hair, Sewer Pipe, Fire Brick and Clay.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

10 LYON ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

Grand Rapids, Mich.

D. A. Blodgett, President.

GEO. W. GAY, Vice-President.

WM. H. ANDERSON, Cashier.

JNO. A. SEYMOUR, Ass't Cashier

Capital, \$300,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. A. Blodgett. Geo. W. Gay. S. M. Lemon.
C. Bertsch. A. J. Bowne. G. K. Johnson.
Wm. H. Anderson. Wm. Sears. A. D. Rathbone
John Widdicombe. N. A. Fletcher.

F. H. WHITE,

Manufacturers' agent and jobber of

PAPER AND WOODENWARE,

125 Court St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

PECK'S HEADACHE POWDERS

Pay the best profit. Order from your jobber.



DODGE

Independence Wood Split Pulley

THE LIGHTEST!
THE STRONGEST!
THE BEST!

HESTER MACHINERY CO.,

45 So. DIVISION ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

WILLIAM'S
Here's Health!
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.
Williams & Carleton, Hartford, Ct.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

THE WORLD'S WHEAT.

Spring wheat at 60 cents a bushel in Chicago is the lowest price known since 1862. Within the past few days the price has fluctuated a fraction of a cent lower, but 60 cents in round numbers will do to figure on.

In 1867 wheat reached the highest point ever registered at Chicago since this cereal became an important factor in the foreign commerce of the country. No. 2 spring wheat sold for \$1.43 in gold. Despite many fluctuations, its progress has been generally downward until the price has got to 60 cents. Apparently this is bed rock. Nevertheless, under the stimulation of the famine of 1891-92 in Europe, when American wheat was exported in enormous quantities, the price did not more than touch \$1.

The production of wheat in the prairie region of the Northwest has been vastly cheapened by the use of machinery. The ground is broken and prepared for seeding by steam plows. The seed is sown and harrowed in by proper appliances. Machinery which reaps and binds the crop in bundles, with approved apparatus for threshing and separating the grain, with increased economy in transportation, handling and housing, have brought the cost of production down to a rate so low that nothing but a general failure of the yield can raise it up to anything like the old figures.

This is most fortunate for the human race. It is also a matter for general thankfulness that nearly every country is able to feed its own people, or is able to draw from its neighbors. The United States Department of Agriculture has classified the principal nations of Europe which do not produce enough wheat to feed their people as importing nations, and has grouped the countries of the world which produce an excess of wheat as exporting nations. They are given as follows:

Importing countries—	Net imports.
Belgium	19,170,050 Bushels.
France	37,426,407 "
Germany	18,767,319 "
Greece	8,975,790 "
Italy	19,931,234 "
Norway and Sweden	1,909,362 "
Netherlands	8,591,639 "
Portugal	3,663,852 "
Spain	6,111,449 "
Switzerland	10,807,766 "
United Kingdom	105,527,648 "
	240,942,525
Exporting countries—	Net exports.
Austria-Hungary	5,846,800 Bushels.
Bulgaria	5,690,996 "
Roumania	19,200,979 "
Russia	83,170,011 "
Serbia	2,236,912 "
India	30,946,842 "
United States	83,343,864 "
Argentina Republic	3,747,733 "
Canada	2,416,821 "
Chile	3,924,346 "
Australasia	8,178,889 "
	248,704,190

It will be seen that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is the largest taker of foreign wheat. France comes next, Italy third, Belgium fourth, Germany fifth. Russia is the chief of the wheat supply countries in Europe. Roumania is second, and Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria come in next. The United States, however, is the world's granary, and India is, also, an important source of wheat supply. It has come to be so that Europe cannot feed its people and must depend on America, Asia and Australia. In the days of the Roman Empire, Egypt was a prominent source of wheat supply, and the corn ships from Africa were most important factors in feeding the European people of the mighty empire. To-day Egypt no longer figures as the world's granary. That

grand function has been transferred to America. The temperate zone of South America will prove to be a great wheat country when it shall be sufficiently settled.

FRANK STOWELL.

The Mansfield Cheese Contained Tyrotoxin.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Replying to the communication of Prof. Vaughan in THE TRADESMAN of August 9, I beg leave to say that, since the first report was made in reference to the Mansfield cheese poisoning cases, I have received a report of an analysis of said cheese, which is as follows, and which I think will be entirely satisfactory to my friend Dr. Vaughan and which certainly corroborates what I said in my first report. I should state that the specimens of this cheese have been submitted for analysis to three different chemists and that the following is a copy of the report of one of the chemists only:

Water	30.116 per cent.
Fat	34.986 "
Casein and Milk Sugar	30.614 "
Ash	4.284 "
Fat to total solids	50 per cent. pure butter fat.
No metallic poison found.	

Etherial washings from aqueous extract gave positive reactions for tyrotoxin. Five minims of a solution of the etherial washings placed upon the tongue of a kitten immediately caused frothing at the mouth and in a few moments dryness of the throat, rapid breathing and retching; after about an hour, violent purging.

Cheese contains tyrotoxin.

GEO. B. KAUFFMAN, Chemist.

The fact that the investigation of Mr. Maybee's factory by the Food Commissioner, accompanied by an expert cheese manufacturer, has shown that tainted or spoiled milk had been used in the manufacture of the cheese and, in addition to this, that two sick cows were found among the neighbors who furnished milk for the factory, goes to show one of two things—either that tyrotoxin was the result of fermentation or the result of using milk from sick cows. While the milk of the latter may not have been good, yet at the same time we do not believe that that was the cause of tyrotoxin, which we are inclined to think was the result of either spoiled milk in the first instance or overfermentation in the preparation of the curd in the second place, which is the custom of the cheese-makers to allow to stand until a certain amount of "acid," as they term it, is allowed to arise, and, when present, makes cheese very light and spongy but which, in fact, is only the result of fermentation, producing gases which penetrate the cheese during the process of pressing, thus making it light and porous and at the same time is, undoubtedly, when carried too far, the cause of fermentation, resulting in tyrotoxin, or possibly, in certain cases, other poisonous compounds of a similar character, which we have already referred to in our former article, which Dr. Vaughan says he has found and isolated, the result of which, as those who have been studying this matter, well know have been published. At the same time it is not always practical to depend upon chemists' analyses alone in these cases unless you should find tyrotoxin or some of the other poisonous proteids and clearly demonstrate their existence by giving them to a kitten or some animal which is easily affected with such poisonous substances. When this cannot be done satisfactorily, a bacteriological examination and the nature and character of the germs determined, it is well to make a bacteriological examination, even where tyrotoxin is present, for as Dr. Vaughan well says, "The exact nature of the poison present will depend upon the kind of germs producing it."

I am very glad that Prof. Kauffman has been able to obtain tyrotoxin in this case, as I have every reason to believe that it does exist, in a large number of these cases of cheese poisoning, although in some instances the toxic effect may be due to other poisonous proteids.

The lesson we have learned from these cases seems to be clearly demonstrated, not only by the report of the expert who examined the factory but by the chemi-

cal analysis which has followed that over fermentation or decomposition of milk has been the prime cause of the whole trouble, and the sooner that our state boards of health or, if necessary, the law makers of our various commonwealths, pass rules or enact laws which will prohibit cheesemakers from allowing their cheese to become overfermented or to use spoiled milk for its manufacture, the sooner we will find these cases of cheese poisoning diminishing. There is no more reason why a manufacturer of cheese should be allowed to let his cheese become fermented to such an extent as to produce poisonous compounds, in order to make it light and porous, than it is for a baker to be allowed to medicate his bread or allow it to raise until it is sour, in order to make it white, light and spongy.

R. HARVEY REED, Health Officer.

The Clerks Were Lively.

"You have a lively set of clerks," he said to the proprietor of the establishment. "It must be pleasant and profitable to have employees so full of energy and enthusiasm."

"Yes," responded the proprietor; "we close early to-day, and they are getting ready to go home."

There are men who have a creed a rod long who do business with a short yard stick.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Schedule in effect June 25, 1893.

Trains Going North.	Arrive from Leaving going South.
For M'Kinnaw, Trav. City and Sag. 6:50 a m	7:20 a m
For Traverse City & Mackinaw 1:10 p m	1:30 p m
For Cadillac and Saginaw 4:15 p m	4:35 p m
For Petoskey & Mackinaw 8:40 p m	9:10 p m
From Kalamazoo 9:10 a m	9:40 a m
From Chicago and Kalamazoo 9:40 p m	10:10 p m
Trains arriving from south at 6:50 a m and 9:10 a m daily. Others trains daily except Sunday.	
Train leaving north at 7:20 a m. daily. This train does not run to Traverse City on Sundays.	
Trains Going South.	Arrive from Leaving going North.
For Cincinnati 6:30 a m	7:00 a m
For Kalamazoo and Chicago 8:00 a m	8:30 a m
For Fort Wayne and the East 11:50 a m	12:20 p m
For Cincinnati 6:15 p m	6:40 p m
For Kalamazoo & Chicago 10:40 p m	11:20 p m
From Saginaw 11:50 a m	12:20 p m
From Saginaw 10:40 p m	11:10 p m
Trains leaving south at 6:00 p m and 11:20 p m. 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 1:25 p m 9:10 p 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 solid train with 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 4:40 p 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. Almquist, ticket agent at Union Station, Telephone 606, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

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.	VIA D., G. H. & M. R. Y.
Lv. Grand Rapids at 7:10 a. m. and 1:25 p. m.	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.	Ar. Toledo at 1:15 p. m. and 10:45 p. m.
	Return connections equally as good.
W. H. BENNETT, General Pass. Agent,	W. H. BENNETT, General Pass. Agent,
Toledo, Ohio.	Toledo, Ohio.

CHICAGO

AUG. 17, 1893

AND WEST MICHIGAN R.Y.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

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

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

Lv. Chicago 8:25am 9:00am 5:45pm *11:35pm
Ar. G'd Rapids 1:20pm 3:55pm 10:55pm *6:10am

VIA ST. JOSEPH AND STEAMER.

Lv. Grand Rapids 1:25pm 4:30pm *6:30pm
Ar. Chicago 8:30pm 11:30pm *2:00am
Lv. Chicago 9:30am Ar. Grand Rapids 5:25 pm

TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.

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 11:15pm
Ar. Manistee 10:44pm 12:10pm 4:50am
Ar. Trav. City 11:10pm 12:40pm 7:20am
Ar. Charlevoix 3:15pm 7:30am
Ar. Petoskey 3:45pm 7:50am
Ar. Bay View 3:55pm 8:00am
Trains stop at Traverse City for dinner and supper.

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

OTTAWA BEACH.

Lv. Grand Rapids 8:50am 5:45pm 9:40pm
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.

PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS.

To Chicago, Lv. G. R. 7:25am 1:25pm *11:30pm
To Petoskey, Lv. G. R. 7:30am 11:15pm
To G. R. Lv. Chicago 8:25am *3:45pm *11:35pm
To G. R. Lv. Petoskey 1:30pm *8:30pm
Free Chair Cars for Manistee 5:45 p. m.
*Every day. *Except Saturday. Other trains week days only.

DETROIT,

JULY 30, 1893

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. Grand Rapids 7:00am *1:45pm 5:40pm
Ar. Detroit 11:40am *5:50pm 10:25pm

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

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

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

Lv. G. R. 7:30am 4:15pm Ar. G. R. 11:50am 10:40pm

TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.

Lv. Grand Rapids 7:00am 1:45pm 5:40pm
Ar. from Lowell 12:45pm 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.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

(Taking effect Sunday, May 28, 1893.)

Arrive. Depart
10 20 p m. Detroit Express 6 55 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 10:20 p m.
Direct communication made at Detroit with all through trains east over the Michigan Central Railroad (Canada Southern Division).
A. ALMQUIST, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Station.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE Railway.

Depot corner Leonard St. and Plainfield Avs.

EASTWARD.

Trains Leave	+No. 14	+No. 16	+No. 18	+No. 82
G'd Rapids, Lv	6 45am	10 30am	3 25pm	7 40pm
Ionia, Ar	7 40am	11 25am	4 27pm	8 45am
St. Johns, Ar	8 25am	12 17pm	5 20pm	9 42am
Owosso, Ar	9 00am	1 20pm	6 05pm	10 25am
E. Saginaw, Ar	10 50am	3 45pm	8 00pm	
Bay City, Ar	11 32am	4 35pm	8 37pm	
Flint, Ar	10 05am	3 45pm	7 05pm	
Pt. Huron, Ar	12 05pm	5 50pm	8 50pm	
Pontiac, Ar	10 53am	3 05pm	8 25pm	
Detroit, Ar	11 50am	4 05pm	9 25pm	

WESTWARD.

Trains Leave	+No. 81	+No. 11	+No. 13	+No. 15
G'd Rapids, Lv	7 25am	1 00pm	4 55pm	10 30pm
G'd Haven, Ar	8 30am	2 10pm	6 00pm	11 26pm
Milwaukee Str			6 20am	6 30am
Chicago Str	4 00pm		6 00am	

*Daily except Sunday
Sunday only train leaves Grand Rapids at 8 a. m. for Spring Lake and Grand Haven; and at 7 p. m. to connect with Sunday night steamer at Grand Haven for Chicago.

Trains arrive from the east, 7:30 a. m., 12:50 p. m., 4:45 p. m. and 10:00 p. m.
Trains arrive from the west, 6:40 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 3:15 p. m. and 9:35 p. m.

Eastward—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 18 Parlor Car.
Westward—No. 11 Wagner Sleeper. No. 11 Parlor Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffet car.

JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.
23 Monroe Street

Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association.
President, J. A. Smith; Secretary, E. A. Stowe.
Official Organ—MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

West Side (Saginaw) Retail Grocers' Association.

President, C. F. Alderton; Secretary, John Doerr.

Bay County Retail Grocers' Association.
President, Thos. Walsh; Secretary, S. W. Waters.

Jackson Grocers' Union.
President, D. S. Fleming; Sec'y, W. H. Porter.

Grand Haven Retail Grocers' Association.
President, John Boer; Secretary, Peter VerDuin.

Muskegon Retail Grocers' Association.
President, D. Christie; Secretary, F. B. Aldrich.

BAY CITY GROCERS.

Second Annual Picnic—They Organize an Association.

Two trains of ten cars each, conveyed over 1,000 Bay Cityans, went to Bay Port, the beautiful summer resort on the shore of Saginaw Bay, on the occasion of the second annual outing of the Bay City Retail Grocers last Thursday. The weather was all that could be desired, the rain of the previous day having laid the dust and rendered the air cool and pleasant. The weather was somewhat threatening in the morning, which, no doubt, influenced many to stay at home who would otherwise have gone to Bay Port. After lunch, which was partaken of in the shade of the trees on the shore of the Bay, the grocers and their friends assembled in the pavilion. The meeting was called to order by President Hodgkins, who introduced W. L. Brotherton, the Bay City wholesale grocer, whose address to the retail grocers and business men generally was well worth hearing, and was listened to with attention and heartily applauded at its close. Mr. Brotherton was followed by Daniel Abbott, of THE TRADESMAN, who spoke to the grocers about the grievances which afflict them as a class and the burdens under which they labor, and pointed out the means of redress. The applause which greeted the speaker several times during the course of his address showed that he had struck the right chord, and what is of more consequence, showed that the grocers are alive to their best interests and ready to do what is necessary to protect themselves.

After the speaking the meeting adjourned to the open ground near the hotel, to witness the sports. These consisted of the usual races—jumping, base ball match, etc.—and were not only hotly contested, and evoked intense interest, but created no end of fun as well. Dancing in the pavilion—boating on the Bay—enjoyment everywhere—until the shrill whistle of the locomotive announced that the hour for departure had come. Bay City was reached about 9 o'clock and the happy, tired crowd wended their way homeward, voting the picnic one of the best ever held at Bay Port.

It had been announced at the picnic that a meeting of the grocers of East and West Bay City and Essexville would be held at Ellsworth & Son's commission house, on the following (Friday) evening. When the hour named in the announcement, 8 o'clock, arrived, about fifty grocers had assembled. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Abbott, of THE TRADESMAN, and T. Walsh was elected temporary president and Sam. W. Waters temporary secretary. Mr. Abbott was called upon, and briefly outlined the purpose of a grocers' organiza-

tion, and also the steps necessary to perfect it. W. W. Hodgkins then moved that those present proceed to organize a grocers' association. A rising vote was taken, and every man present rose to his feet. Then the temporary officers were made permanent, and the meeting settled down to business. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Thos. Walsh.
First Vice-President—W. W. Hodgkins.
Second Vice-President—R. M. Sherwood.

Secretary—Sam W. Waters.
Treasurer—C. Baumgarten.

The admission fee was fixed at \$1 and the annual dues at \$4, the dues to be payable quarterly in advance. A soliciting committee was appointed consisting of M. Reigel, R. Potter, R. M. Sherwood, H. Koch, Jr., F. G. Oatman, P. Gilkey, G. S. Osborne, W. W. Hodgkins, Geo. Cornwell, Homer Buck, Horace Becker, P. Van Paris, A. Perkins, Chas. Ellsworth, John Carrol. H. Koch, Jr., W. A. Chatfield and Martin DeBats were appointed a Municipal Committee, and R. J. Ferris, Chas. Babo and Wm. Langrill a Committee on Trade Interests. C. Baumgarten, A. L. Laing, Sam W. Waters, Geo. Thatcher and Geo. Cornwell were appointed a committee to choose a location in which to hold the meetings of the Association. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Abbott for his assistance in organizing the Association, and to Ellsworth & Co. for the use of their building, the meeting adjourned, to meet next Thursday evening at the same place, to receive the report of the Committee on Location.

This Association, which will be known as the Bay County Retail Grocers' Association, is the seventh organized to date. It starts out under splendid auspices. Its staff of officers is probably the best that could have been selected. The committees were carefully chosen, keeping in view the especial fitness of the individuals for the work each committee has to do. The members of the Association are enthusiastic and determined, and each man is prepared to work as though success depended upon his individual efforts. Bay City will be heard from in the not distant future, and it will be with no uncertain sound.

The Saginaw, W. S., Grocers Now Organized.

The retail grocers of West Saginaw met last Tuesday evening and organized the West Side Retail Grocers' Association, electing the following officers to serve for the ensuing year:

President—C. F. Alderton.
Vice-Presidents—C. Christenson, James Duffy, William Sparrow, J. J. Keho, John Dice.

Secretary—John Doerr.
Treasurer—H. J. P. Graebner.
Executive Committee—Frank Keho, John McBratine, George Holcomb, J. H. Frederick, J. M. Brechtelsbauer.
Committee on Trade Interests—William Grossman, A. L. Bennett and Henry Paulson.

An Improved White Lead.

The highly deleterious properties of the carbonate of lead, the ordinary white lead used by the painters, on the health of the operatives engaged in its manufacture and those employing it for trade purposes has long been recognized. The presence of the danger has led to many attempts to minimize it. The London *Lancet* says that the most promising substitute for the poisonous carbonate is the sulphate as produced by a new process. The method of manufacturing this white sulphate of lead does away with all the handling now required before the car-

bonate is sent to the market, while the product itself is so far insoluble as to be handled by painters with almost if not quite complete immunity.

Compared with a very well made specimen of white lead, as it is used at present, the new compound is, as might be expected, not so exquisitely fine, although it is certainly much finer, when viewed under the microscope, than expected. As the covering power of a pigment depends on the degree of fineness of the material, it may be supposed that the new preparation is in this respect, therefore, somewhat inferior to the finest white carbonate of lead; but doubtless it is equal and even superior to many kinds of white lead frequently met with in shops. Sulphate of lead prepared by ordinary methods, though beautifully white, is crystalline, and it is this property that militates against its use as a pigment. This difficulty has to some extent been overcome by the new process adopted for its manufacture.

The new product is cheaper than ordinary white lead, and it resists the destructive action of sulphureted hydrogen and sea water completely. The deterioration of ordinary lead paint through the presence of sulphur compounds in the air is a matter of common observation in large manufacturing towns; and in the neighborhood of gas works the damage from this cause is often serious. In such cases the new material could be substituted with considerable advantage.

Comfort in Shoes.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A retired shoe dealer, whom mercenary considerations no longer deter from giving advice as to the proper care of shoes, says: A pair of shoes made of good leather will last much longer if properly cared for than when neglected. When shoes are only blacked the leather soon becomes hard and dry, the best fitting pair will be uncomfortable and here and there little cracks will appear, which will soon become chasms. Every week or two the blacking should be wiped off with a damp cloth, the shoe should be allowed to dry and then be rubbed with the best harness oil.

Every part including the sole and the seams, should be oiled and the oil given a chance to soak in. The toughest leather can be made soft in this way and good leather will, after this treatment, feel like kid. The shoe will wear three times as long and be much more comfortable.

The Greatest Gold Find.

It is reported that a discovery of gold has been made at Cripple Creek, Colo., which surpasses anything on record. It is one of the mines of the Pueblo Consolidated Gold Mining Company. The lead has been struck at the depth of ten feet, and very careful, conservative tests, it is said, make it run at \$22,500 to the ton of ore. It is remarkable to note the extraordinary number of rich gold discoveries just now. If they continue it will not be long till gold is a greater drug than silver. And it is even more remarkable that the most of these discoveries occur in a territory where hitherto silver has been supreme.

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Building Papers,
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In Felt, Composition and Gravel,

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But a penny Postal
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If you are giving CRAYON PORTRAITS,
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 CRACKERS, BISCUITS, CAKES.

Originators of the Celebrated Cake, "MUSKEGON BRANCH."

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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.

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MILTON KERNS'
El Puritano Cigar.



THE FINEST
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We Make a Specialty of Blankets, Quilts and Live
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Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks.

OVERALLS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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4,000 Live Poultry 4,000
Wanted Weekly.

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THE INSPECTION OF THE TRADE IS SOLICITED.

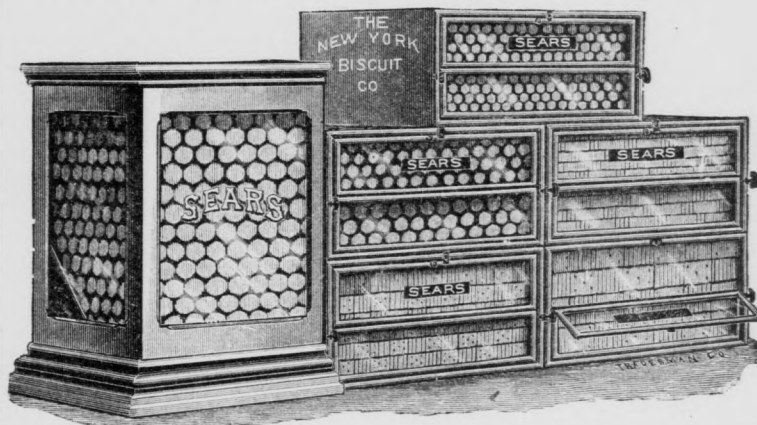
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Cracker Chests.

Glass Covers for Biscuits.



THESE chests will soon
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will save enough goods from flies, dirt and prying fingers in a short time to pay
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OUR new glass covers are by far the
 handsomest ever offered to the
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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
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THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.,

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SEEDS!

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

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

We will sell Egg Cases and Egg Case Fillers. No. 1 Egg Case, complete (in lots
 of 10), 35c each. No. 1 Fillers, 10 sets in a No. 1 Case, \$1.25. No. 2 Fillers, 15
 sets in a No. 1 Case, \$1.50.

W. T. LAMOREAUX CO., 128, 130 and 132 W. Bridge St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Send Us Your Order

—FOR—

MASON FRUIT JARS



B—4 the prices advance, which they are sure to do a little later in the season. We will hold the following quotations open until the next issue of THE TRADESMAN:

One pint Mason cans, packed, 6 doz. in a case.....	\$6 00
One quart Mason cans, packed, 8 doz. in a case.....	6 50
One-half gal. Mason cans, packed, 6 doz. in a case.....	8 50
One pint Mason cans, packed, 1 doz. in a case.....	7 75
One quart Mason cans, packed, 1 doz. in a case.....	8 25
One-half gal. Mason cans, packed, 1 doz. in a case.....	10 25

Don't delay but send your order at once to

H. Leonard & Sons
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



QUALITY WINS!

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

GRAND RAPIDS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Our Goods are sold by all Michigan Jobbing Houses.

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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.

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Is the best line of Coffees in the State. All roasted by **CHASE & SANBORN.**

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

THESE ARE THE COFFEES FOR YOU TO BUY.

Jewell's Arabian Mocha,
Jewell's Old Government Java,
Jewell's Old Government Java and Mocha,
Wells' Perfection Java,
Wells' Java and Mocha,
Weaver's Blend,
Santora,
Ideal Golden Ro,
Compound Crushed Java.

Above are all in 50-pound cans,
Ideal Java and Mocha in one and two pound cans.

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