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GRAND RAPIDS, AUGUST 30, 1893.

NO. 519

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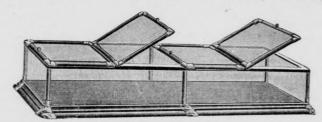


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MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

VOL. X.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1893.

NO. 519

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Attorneys for R. G. DUN & CO.
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A TALE OF TWO VALETINES.

Julius Caesar Podd was a clerk in a retail dry goods store. It is difficult to imagine that an individual bearing so historic a baptismal name should be decreed by fate to wear it in the commonplace atmosphere of mercantile life. but thus it was.

To behold Mr. Podd on a Sunday afternoon, or on some evening, after the multitudinous affairs of business had ceased until the morrow, one would almost have been led to believe that the baptismal name was scarcely adequate to the man. for when Mr. Podd had cast aside the enthralling shackles of dependent circumstances and stood forth in the full freedom of a small-salaried clerk off duty, he might readily have been mistaken for a railroad magnate, or a bank official with an evident inclination toward some country where extradition law is not.

At such periods it required an exceedingly imaginative brain to grasp the thought that the individual who whirled past in the newest, and most stylish of rigs-to the utter annihilation of his week's salary-or who occupied one of a reserved pair of orchestral chairs, front, was but the same person who smilingly tore down one side of a dry goods establishment to enable some undecided female to select a spool of thread, or who rewound yards upon yards of Hamburgs and other decorative goods which similar consistent creatures had examined with a thoroughness known only to the feminine mind.

Mr. Podd cherished intentions, which, if rightly matured, as they certainly would be in the course of human events. would give to his existence that coleur de rose which the poets affirm constitutes earthly felicity.

Divested of these intentions, Mr. Podd would have been a very tame sort of individual. As it was, they urged him to an energetic cultivation of a timid and retiring mustache, to a lavish expenditure for pomades, gloves, cravats and numerous other auxiliaries of the toilet; also to a general attempt at rendering himself as irresistible as possible.

Mr. Podd's intentions were of a matrimonial nature.

He loved.

In this case the sentiment was a species of mild insanity that often attacks young men of a marriageable age and an unmarriageable salary, and Mr. Podd exhibited many of the symptoms in an aggravated form.

He took in two or three extra squares each day in walking to and from his place of business that he might pass the abode which sheltered the idol of his soul, and, perchance, be rewarded by a smile or bow of recognition from the fair occupant.

On one eccasion Mr. Podd refrained from purchasing tickets to a popular performance in order to lay up something for the future, when he should come to unburden himself of the great devotion which weighed down his soul and lightened his pocket.

when the object of his adoration, and dishments of the daughter more than enforced economy, heartlessly accepted the escort of a certain Tom Jones, for whom Mr. Podd cherished a great aversion, but this was merely one of the customary ripples which ofttimes disturb the current of love's young dream.

The fair being who thus agitated the placidity of Mr. Podd's existence, was a Miss Melinda Smythe-her father spelled it Smith in bygone days.

This maiden dwelt with her mother, whose small income was obtained by working early and late at dressmaking.

Miss Melinda led a lily-of-the-field existence, and while her mother drudged. and cooked, and sewed in the little back room, her daughter received in the front apartment, or went out to the concerts and theaters, from which she brought back lyrical souvenirs to be distributed, with the aid of a cheap, rented piano, to the neighborhood at frequent intervals.

From the deportment of Miss Melinda in public, one was led to regret that a life of fashionable dissipation had brought ennui to so young a creature, and when she referred to "our residence," it was in a tone that at once suggested a brown-stone front, plate glass, and an extensive retinue.

In Mr. Podd's eyes, her bearing was simply regal, and he rejoiced in the distingue atmosphere of her presence, unmindful of any doubts of its genuineness.

Miss Melinda had gained her knowledge of aristocratic deportment from theatrical boards and the pages of that play of valentines. romantic school of literature she delighted in devouring in prodigious quantities, but as Mr. Podd's ideas had been generated by the same equivocal source, he detected none of the flaws patent to a more acute or less interested person.

Mr. Podd's lodgings comprised the most economical part of his existence, being in an obscure street, in a building that wore the look of abject-genteel poverty. Considering the dispiriting surroundings, it is little marvel that Mr. Podd frequently sought the charming companionship of Miss Melinda Smythe, or entertained, in secret, visions of a vine-embowered cottage, with this divinity as its presiding diety, for if there be any excuse for a rash plunge into the tumultuous sea of matrimony it is that the unfortunate victim leaps from the positive infelicity of the typical obscure Podd's soul. boarding house into the blissful un-

Mr. Podd's sojourn at these lodgings, however, was a matter of policy, both on account of the cheapness of bed and board, and also on the score that, owing to the undisguised partiality of the landlady's daughter for this particular boarder the mother was more lenient in collecting his arrears and more indulgent in many of the minor workings of the establishment, including choice morsels at table and a thoughtful supervision of his wardrobe and room.

Owing to these several advantages he lingered on, yet refused to allow his per-

was essential to his own comfort and convenience as a privileged boarder.

When he wished an extension of credit. or to secure some especial favor, Mr. Podd was wont to escort his landlady's daughter, in whose fashioning nature had neglected to include any comeliness, to some place of worship or to an entertainment where the price of admission was most moderate, suffering untold anxiety the while lest the odious Tom Jones should be basking in the sunlight of Miss Melinda's presence during this voluntary exile on his part.

Mr. Podd's finances were slowly recovering from the severe drain to which they had been subjected during the Christmas holidays, when on one lowering evening in February he was walking leisurely from business towards his lodgings, calculating a method by which he might be able to pay some bills, long since due, yet retain a sufficient surplus to treat the fair Melinda to a sleigh ride. recklessly promised at a time when the weather gave strong and almost certain indications of verging into balmy spring, while, with a perversity known in no other thing save women, it now gave as positive evidence of a speedy fall of snow.

As he passed down the street his attention was drawn to a crowd gathered before a stationer's window and prominent among them was the ever obnoxious Tom Jones, who, with the others, was absorbed in the contemplation of a dis-

At once the green-eyed monster suggested the idea that this exasperating rival was even then engaged in selecting one of those dainty missives by means of which he might convey to the object of their common admiration an accurate state of his feelings, and Mr. Podd at once decided on adopting similar measures in an avowal of the passion that alike consumed his soul and salary.

Now, it would seem that from a wellstocked assortment of valentines, one might readily make a selection, but Mr. Podd found a difficult task.

Many of these dainty messengers appeared too cold and indifferent to suit the critical taste of this customer; others were of too obscure a nature to portray the proper intensity of emotion that stirred the profound depths of Mr.

Finally he chose one, in which arrow pierced hearts and very fat cupids-who were evidently in the same plight as Flora McFlimsey-together with congenial doves, clasped hands, mottoes of truth, fidelity, constancy and devotion, with other symbols representing a harmonious state of affairs generally, were scattered prodigally over gilded paper in filigree design.

Added to this was an amatory sonnet, wherein dove, love, bliss, kiss, etc., were worked up in several lines of choicest machine poetry, while the finale was a suggestive sketch of a devoted couple before an altar, and officiating clergyman, Bitterly did he denounce his frugality verted heart to be softened by the blan- with another fat cupid in the back-

ground, wearing a highly contented expression and-nothing else.

As Mr. Podd turned to go his eyes fell on a pile of comic valentines which lay near.

Someone has said that the destiny of a nation turns frequently upon a small pivot. That of an individual is often as delicately poised.

This careless glance proved the turning-point which overthrew fortune, and enthroned her unwelcome kinswoman in the near future of Mr. Podd's existence.

The topmost valentine portrayed a spinsterly-looking female, seated at an antiquated piano which she was belaboring in a blood-curdling way in accompaniment to some operatic gem, supposed to be issuing from her very extensive mouth. An unhappy feline, with arched back, distended eyes and enlarged caudle appendage lifted up her agonized wail from an adjacent fence. Below this sketch was a verse, in which comparison between the two singers was much in daughter with a little hysterical sob. favor of the cat.

An evil thought, perhaps, born of a recent request for arrears for board, entered the mind of Mr. Podd to bestow this souvenir of St. Valentine on the landlady's daughter, who also thrummed the piano, and acting on the sudden impulse he bought the missive.

When at his lodgings he directed both valentines, feeling secure on the one hand that his landlady's daughter was not familiar with his penmanship, and hand pressed to his head in a dazed sort tials, J. C. P. that Miss Melinda might not mistake the sender.

hurriedly went down to breakfast, forgetting the two missives lying upon the table in his room.

While he was eating the maid-of-allwork started on her cleaning tour, and with the proverbial acuteness that enables members of her ilk to detect anything save dirt or disorder, the two forgotten valentines, in their white wrappers, were the first things to attract her

As they had not been sealed, it was but a few seconds until she was mirthfully regarding the rival musicians of the one, and feasting her eyes upon the prodigal collection of love tokens contained in the other.

She had scarcely time, on hearing approaching footsteps, to return the valentines to the wrappers, unconsciously changing them in her haste, and take up her broom with as innocent an expression as the occasion demanded, when Mr. Podd hurriedly entered, picked up the envelopes, sealed them, and thrust them into his pocket, totally ignorant of the exchange which had been made.

That evening after business Mr. Podd sought the nearest tonsorial artist, under whose especial care he placed himself for the next half hour, then he wended his happy way to the abode of his sonl's ideal.

Imagine the consternation of the hapless Mr. Podd, who, on presenting himself to the fair Miss Melinda, secure in the expectation of a cordial greetingnay, perhaps a tender one-found himself met with chilling scorn, while that young lady dramatically waved him hence.

"Begone! you villain," she wrathfully exclaimed, in true stage parlance, and with another tragic wave of her hand.

"Why, Miss Melinda," began the astounded Mr. Podd.

"Don't 'Miss Melinda' me, you base hypocrite, you!" screamed the young lady, allowing her temper to overcome her predilection for heroics.

"Great Jupiter! My dear Miss Melinda," stammered the unfortunate Mr. Podd.

"Go!" cried Miss Melinda, in still shriller tones. "Must I have you ejected from this apartment? Mar!" she added, opening the door leading into the back room, "here is this contemptible puppy. Podd."

"Has he come back here agin?" and the irate mother appeared upon the scene. "Maybe he come to see if your cat still out-squalled you," she said in harsh and sarcastic tones, as she confronted the bewildered victim of their joint accusations.

"Or to have my voice remind him of a file on a cross-cut saw," rejoined the 'O, Mar! drive him away. I can't bear the sight o' him."

"My child, don't let such a miserable creature disturb you," said the mother soothingly; then pointing to the outer door, she said:

"Get right out o' here, an' don't put your foot nigh this house agin. If I was a man I'd learn you how to insult unprotected ladies," she added, as a parting injunction, when Mr. Podd, with his writing on the sentimental one the ini- of way, turned and fled into the darkness.

An hour or two afterward, as he stole On St. Valentine's Day, Mr. Podd dejectedly into his lodgings, he met, at arose somewhat later than usual, and the door, his landlady's daughter, who held his sentimental valentine in her hand, and beamed upon him a happy

> "Oh, Mr. Podd!" she tenderly exclaimed, "how can I ever thank you for this too awfully lovely valentine? I've been watchin' for you ever since supper. Do come into the parlor, where there is a nice, warm fire an' things look cosy."

> Poor Mr. Podd. He muttered something about being consumed by a raging headache and, declining all proffered remedies, he went hastily to his room, where, locking himself securely within, he gave himself up fully to the anguish of the hour.

> It is a cause for little wonder, therefore, that any allusion to St. Valentine's Day now causes a deep depression to settle on his once susceptible heart and a chill to pervade his sensitive being.

HENRY CLEVELAND WOOD.

Why He Scowled.

Harkins found Snooper standing at the door of a large dry goods store the other day with a deep scowl on his face. "What's the matter, Snooper?" "Confound this rain!"

"It won't hurt you. Run for a car."
"It won't hurt me, but my wife is in-

side the store."
"That's all right. She's dry there.
She can wait until the rain is over."

"That's just the trouble. She went in for a moment to get a paper of pins or some such inexpensive purchase. Now it's going to rain for an hour or two, and

"Well, what of it?"
"What of it? It's easy to see you're not a married man. Why, my dear sir, not a married man. Why, my dear sir, she'll overhaul the entire stock in the store, and goodness only knows what she won't buy. Great Scott, man, this rain storm will cost me \$50, at the very least."

Worry kills more people than the small pox.

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And greater profit is what most merchants desire, and you will note that those who labor particularly to please their customers by keeping a neat, attractive store filled with choice goodsnot bargain counter stock—are able to secure the best patronage. From its inception the NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK COMPANY has year by year increased its output of the celebrated

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facilities, the enlargement of old plants and the building of new ones. As a food for infants the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has no equal, and parents everywhere are rapidly proving the truth of the statement, and knowing that its quality is carefully maintained, insist upon having

this brand. This accounts for the fact that the leading merchants give preference to the "Gail Borden Eagle Brand."

PREPARED BY THE

New York Condensed Milk Co.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.



THE END OF THE AGE.

A writer, under the name of Max Nordau, has just finished the last volume of a book of criticism upon the physical, moral and mental condition of the human race in modern Europe. It is written to show that the leading races to-day, although they may claim to be advancing rapidly on the high road of progress, have actually entered into a state of degeneracy. "Degeneracy" is the title of his book, which is said to be a remarkable product of scientific knowledge, scientific deduction and incisive satirical criticism.

Judging from a former work by that author, "Conventional Lies," which created a sensation in Europe some years ago, the later book promises to be something striking. Max Nordau is the pseudonym of a Hungarian doctor who has been living in Paris. He holds that the European races that claim to be at the summit of civilization are in every way on a down grade, and he undertakes to prove it from their art, their literature, their sciences and their diseases. He holds that painting, music and fiction have seriously declined. The later products in every department show only a striving after sensational effects and novelty of treatment. Unity, congruity, harmony of development, lofty aspiration and noble sentiment are wholly disregarded. What are wanted are new effects, new sensations, surprises in art, monstrosity in morals. He groups Rosetti, Swinburne, Tolstoi, Ibsen, Baudelaire, Zola and others of lesser note, and Wagner and his imitators, as the illustrators of the end-of-the-century literature and music. As for the picture galleries, the same striving after new sensations is just as apparent, and the same disappointment, emptiness and languor, if not disgust, are the resulting impressions received by those who have extracted excitement, but not satisfaction, from their perusal or consideration.

Turning to the diseases, insanities and crimes of the age, the reflex of the characteristics of the writers and musicians mentioned appears, and he declares that medical specialists of to-day claim that male hysterical patients outnumber the female; he finds even the symptoms of diseased minds, of idiocy in the peculiar tricks of language and trains of thought that endear the writings of such men as Ibsen and the like to sympathetic readers. The cause of these symptoms thus revealed in writers and readers are attributed by Nordau to the present conditions of life in Europe. He asserts that men and women are handicapped at their start by heredity, by the irritating food and drink and stimulants of the men and women before them; and that the handicapped in turn constantly over-stimulate themselves. Such bodies cannot contain sane minds, nor can the minds endure the grand simplicity of classic models in art and literature. "The manias of literary hunters after style delight them; they find comfort in the expression of a thought rather than in the substance of thought; their inordinate egotism proyoked by insane introspection leads them to accept the pessimistic gospel of Ibsen; their craze for so-called realism is only quieted by strong doses of Zola; their hysteria is turned into lively pleasure when they listen in the music of Wagner for the climax that never comes."

highest civilization that satire has found the greatest opportunity for its exercise. The highest civilization means the highest luxury, the extremes of self-indulgence, the development of new diseases coexistent with the development of novel methods of enjoyment. The chief demand of the Emperor Nero was for new pleasures, and his procurer and purveyor of infamous luxuries was the satirical Petronius. Dr. Nordau may have discovered that society is nearing the state it reached at the culmination of civilization in the Roman Empire, but we prefer to believe that the difference is immeasurably vast and to the credit of our age. The Doctor is doubtless a pessimist of the gloomiest school, but he is, at least, a surgeon who recognizes a social ulcer, and when he is called to cut FRANK STOWELL. it he cuts deep.

"Get There, Eli." As a nation we love to hustle. Everything has to go. A dromedary ride would drive us insane, and on the stage coach of our grand fathers we would lose both our patience and our virtuous dislike of profanity. Time is of more value than digestion, and we would rather lose our hair in making a mile a minute than add a year to our lives by going slow. The consequence is that the public craze to beat the record is being commercially accommodated by purveyors of rapid transit. Time tables are framed to the fractions of a minute, motor men and conductors, to retain their brass buttons and insure their bread and butter, have to act as responsible but unfortunate tails to the flying kite. If a head or leg is found on the track belonging to anyone but ourselves, we blame the poor devil with his hand on the motor, but manage all the same to formulate an able-bodied growl if the clock in the office is a minute ahead of our dear hustling souls. We see men who would not come down a ladder without thinking of their necks, or descend from a doorstep without consulting their corns, leap from cars while in rapid motion, and attempt the acrobatic feat of boarding a trailer going at ten miles an hour. A banana skin on a crossing, or an absent peg in the sole of a shoe, now and then lands an amateur on his back or in an ambulance, and his friends in pious consistency place a claim for damages in the courts. So long so this kind of fool is in the majority, rapid transit must meet his whims or lose his patronage. As the public slowly wakes up to the fact that this business costs more than it earns, the regulation of speed will be something more than a dead letter on a city charter. This is possible when the public chooses to say so, but as long as it acts on the maxim of "Get there, Eli!" it will have its bones to risk and its dead to bury. The remedy lies in the public appreciation of security as being of more importance than a running match with the town clock. FRED WOODROW.

Its Price Grew.

Not long ago a man came into the store of a jeweler in Dubuque, Iowa, with a pearl which he had found in a mussel picked up in a Wisconsin river. The jeweler gave him \$2 for it, and not long jeweler gave him \$2 for it, and not long afterwards sold it to a drummer for \$20. The drummer went to Omaha and sold it to a jeweler there, who gave him \$50 for it. The last purchaser did what the originate in the music of Wagner for the limax that never comes."

It is in the age of what is called the

PPLE PRESSES



The LEVER PRESS



is conceded by all to be the best.





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Plain toe in opera and opera toe and C. S. heel D and E and E E widths, at \$1.50. Patent leathe tip, \$1.55. Try them, they are beauties. Stoci soft and fine, flexible and elegant fitters. Sene

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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.

Lansing-N. M. Pray has sold his jewelry stock to F. W. Lamphere.

Stanton-E. Epley is succeeded by C. W. Sharp in the grocery business.

Ishpeming - I. Gustafson succeeds Gustafson Bros. in the meat business.

Saginaw-Jehiel Jackson succeeds E. Trahan & Son in the grocery business.

Mayville-Geo. Fox succeeds C. E. Brown in the hardware and furniture

Lansing-F. J. Champion succeeds R. A. Bailey & Son in the boot and shoe business.

Tekonsha-G. L. Woodard & Co. have removed their general stock from Homer to this place.

Detroit-Boinay & Villerot, grocers, have dissolved, E. W. Villerot continuing the business.

Ishpeming-Nelson Majhannu & Co., general dealers, have sold their meat business to A. J. Austin.

North Branch-W. W. Harrington is succeeded by Harrington & Weston in the hardware and agricultural implement

Hastings-H. M. Erb and H. E. Carman have formed a copartnership and opened a grocery store in the building formerly occupied as a creamery.

Belding-Frank Brown and Anthony Gasper have formed a copartnership under the style of Brown & Gasper and opened a furniture store.

Detroit-The Michigan Confectionery Co. has given the Preston National Bank a mortgage for \$22,000 to secure several promissory notes.

Bloomingdale-C. E. Merchant, who recently purchased the Merrifield dry goods, grocery and boot and shoe stock, is removing it to Kendall.

Alpena-The stringency of the times has not affected the construction of the railroad running north from Alpena. Thirty miles have been graded and three miles of iron have been laid.

Cadillac-The stock of dry goods owned by C. J. Shaw has been taken possession of by Edson, Moore & Co., of Detroit, by virtue of a chattel mortgage. Some of the stock has been replevined by other

Detroit-A. D. Kirby & Co., furniture dealers at 111 Michigan avenue, have given a chattel mortgage on their stock to the Peninsular Savings Bank to secure customers' notes discounted by the banks. The total amount is \$5,477.

J. Heeringa, the veteran general dealer at East Saugatuck, was in town one day last week on business for himself and the Pleasant Valley Creamery and Cheese Co., of which he is Treasurer. Mr. Heeringa was one of the promoters of the creamery enterprise and anticipates that great benefits to the farmer will result therefrom.

Bailey-A. W. Fenton has admitted his son to partnership in the drug, grocery and hardware business. The new firm will be known as A. W. Fenton & Son. Mr. Fenton has always paid 100 cents on the dollar and looked his creditors squarely in the eye, and the new firm will probably pursue the same course and enjoy the same unsullied reputation.

Big Rapids-The Herald remarks: "A sensible man is Thos. J. Sharpe. For months and months he has found the ting down of these industries has thrown meat business dull, and not a dollar in it for his labor. So he has shut up shop porarily, at least.

for a month, and should things be more favorable then, will open up; if otherwise, he will keep out of trade until the outlook is better. Like other business. the meat trade in Big Rapids is overdone and there is no money in it."

Detroit-S. Simon & Co., wholesale dealers in furnishings, have placed two chattel mortgages on their stock and accounts. The first is to secure the American Exchange National Bank for \$14,500: the Peninsular Savings Bank for \$24,500. and the Detroit National Bank for \$2,500. The second given is to secure creditors to the amount of \$33,666.12, as follows: To Wm. Saulson, \$9,000; to Adolph Feldheim, \$7,000; to Ernest Kern, \$5,000; to S. Goldman, \$2,000; to Max Lisburger, \$1,483.51; to Bertha Feibish, \$2,000; to Mrs. Bertha Zenner, \$4,000; to Richard B. Moore, for wages etc., \$250; to John H. Eacker, wages, etc., \$118.90; to David Henderson, wages, etc., \$858; to T. A. Haggerty, of Green Bay, Wis., wages, \$100; to Aaron Mendelson, bookkeeper, \$528.71; to John J. Bagley estate, for rent, \$1,027 for July, August and Sep-

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Beaverton-A. V. Touchette will remove his shingle mill from Tonkin, Clare county, to this place.

Saginaw-The new plant of the Geo. F. Cross Lumber Co. will soon be ready for business. It will be provided with the latest improved machinery.

Farwell-M. F. Robinson has erected here what is said to be the finest shingle mill in Clare county, and it begins the manufacture of shingles this week.

Coleman-Eugene Rounds, running a shingle mill on Salt River, near this place, shut down the mill Thursday for repairs. A new engine will be put in.

Oscoda-The Oscoda Lumber Co.'s mill is still running, and the company express a determination to continue as long as logs can be obtained and arrangements made for paying the men until currency becomes more plentiful.

Bay City-The Michigan box factory, which has been shut down some days, has resumed with a full crew. The new Miller & Mosher planing mill has also started business. It is well equipped and it is expected that it will have all the work it can attend to.

Belleville - Belleville's grist mills have again changed hands. J. M. Shackelton, who bought the mills about fourteen months ago, has sold them to his brother, J. H. Shackelton, of Plymouth, who will rebuild the dam that went out about two months, ago and also fix up the mills in good shape.

Belleville-The manufacture of the "All Right" egg crate, patented by B. F. Whittaker, of this place, has been commenced at C. M. Ford's factory. The crate meets with the hearty approval of egg shippers. The fillers are made of galvanized wire, and pressed in such a shape that it is impossible to break the eggs.

Bay City-One of the effects of the business depression is the closing down of the planing mills and factories of Handy Bros, and the Crump Manufacturing Co. on account of the scarcity of orders, everything in that line having been filled. Just how long they will be idle is a matter of uncertainty. The shuta large number of men out of work, tem-

Alpena-All the sawmills here are in operation, and thus far the crews have been paid regularly in cash. Currency. however, is almighty scarce, and at a meeting of mill men a plan of paying in certified checks was considered. Nearly all of the Alpena manufacturers are wealthy and abundantly able to manufacture all the lumber the docks will hold and carry it until the trade calls for it. This they propose to do if the means of paying the men can be secured.

Bay City-The panic has not affected the sawmill firms as yet, except the difficulty experienced by some of them in obtaining currency to meet their payrolls. and they are piling lumber upon the docks in the expectation that it will all be wanted later on. C. C. Barker attempted to effect a reduction of 15 per cent. in the wages of his mill crew and the men quit work. An adjustment was effected whereby the men continue work at eleven hours a day instead of ten at the same wages as paid for ten hours. The movement of lumber by lake is provokingly light and cargoes are difficult to obtain.

Manistee-There was a slight improvement in trade last week, and although prices are not higher there is more inquiry and a better feeling in the market. Milwaukee buyers are taking some lumber all the time, but the demand is not what it was before the failure of the Fire & Marine Bank. Two of the banks that failed about that time are about to resume, and as finances are easier buying in volume will probably be resumed before the month is out. Benton Harbor and Michigan City, which have felt the light trade, are beginning to resume business, and cargoes have been shipped to those points recently.

Weekly Report of Secretary Mills. GRAND RAPIDS, Aug. 28—Certificates f membership have been issued to the

following new members: 3319 Thomas Denton, Saginaw.

3320 Chas. E. Smith, Allegan. 3321 Wm. Averill, Muskegon.

The following hotels have been added to the hotel list:

Emmet House, Harbor Springs.

Exchange Hotel, Carson City.

I would call the attention of our mem-

bers to the additional list of hotels published in our official organ.

I am in receipt of a letter from J. C.

Detweiler, of Allegheny, Pa., stating that he gave his application for membership to a member of our Association at the hotel at Oxford, June he has forgotten, and the member has forgotten to forward the same, as it has failed to reach this office, and this is a

The prompt responses to the second notice of assessments No. 3 and 4 are very gratifying to the officers, and the reinstatement of many old members, who had been delinquent for some time, is positive proof that the present policy of the officers is meeting with the merited approval of every member who has given thought and attention to the best interests of this most prosperous organization.

As a few of our members are out of employment, temporarily, I would specially request every member to promptly notify W. V. Gawley, care of Vendome, Detroit, chairman of Employment Committee, of any positions for commercial men that may come to their notice.

L. M. MILLS, Sec'y.

The Hardware Market.

General trade continues quiet. All dealers are pursuing the conservative policy which they have followed for some time. Retailers and jobbers are ordering only in small quantities to keep up their assortments, and manufacturers

| Mich. | For Sale or Rent-Store Building at Sparta. Tip-top place for hardware. Address No. 726, care Michigan Tradesman. 726

continue to curtail their productions to the requirements of the immediate future. Many are still closed down, and those who are running are usually on short time. A tendency in the curtailment of credits is clearly manifested and little effort is making to sell goods, and travelers who are on the road are sending in small orders.

Wire Nails-An improvement in wire nails is quite apparent. As all mills are closed down, the breaking of stocks is being felt and prices are materially higher, \$1.50@1.55 at mill being bottom and \$1.70@1.80 from store is getting to be regular. The impression is gaining ground that the mill men are coming together, and are determined to get better prices when they again start up.

Barbed Wire-There is little to note in this market, as the demand is limited and prices are stationary.

In window glass, sheet iron, elbows, stoves, bar iron and horse shoes, prices remain as before, with no prospect of any change.

Purely Personal.

A. Shook, senior member of the firm of Shook & Son, general dealers at Coral. was in town Monday.

W. J. Brophy, who is engaged in the retail grocery business at New Orleans, was in town several days last week, the guest of his relative, Mr. Wilhelm, of the firm of Hirth, Krause & Wilhelm. Mr. Brophy was greatly surprised at the growth and prosperity of the Valley City.

W. I. Knapp, who operates a shingle mill and general store at Sherman City. was in town Saturday on his way to Westboro, Taylor county, Wis., where he owns a tract of timber, and to which place he proposes to move his shingle mill next spring. In the meantime he will get in logs for next season's stock.

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.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

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

PAYING MILLINERY BUSINESS FOR sale at Ypsilanti, Mich. C. A Hendrick,

A PAYING MILLINERY BUSINESS FOR sale at Ypsilanti, Mich. C. A. Hendrick, 232 Congress st., Ypsilanti, Mich. TILLINERY STOCK FOR SALE; A FRESH and complete stock for sale, including fix tures, with lease of brick store; possession given immediately. Address box 1491, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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.

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

GOOD 160 ACRE FARM, 20 ACRES IN APple or exchange for stock of merchandise. Address Box 510, Gobleville, Mich. 769

ON SIGN GOODEVIRE, MICH.

769

WISH TO EXCHANGE FARM OR TOWN

Droperty for a stock of goods. Write me
that you have. Address No. 768 care Michigan
radesman. 768

Tradesman.

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 \$200 a day. Reason for selling, owner wishes to retire from business. Address No. 752, care Michigan Tradesman.

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.

DUSINESS HOUSE AND STOCK OF GRO ceries for sale on Union street. Will sell at a bargain. Address box 634, Traverse City, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

H. F. Campbell & Co. have arranged to open a drug store at Sherman. The Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co. has the order for the stock.

Eness & Parish, grocers, 57 East Leonard street, have sold out to C. A. Lamb, who will conduct the business at the same location.

Albert E. Boldt has opened a grocery store in the Barnard block, corner of Shawmut avenue and Winter street. Hawkins & Company furnished the stock.

Geo. W. Nichols has sold his drug stock at 189 West Bridge street to Ruby S. Walbridge, who has removed it to 141 South Division street. A chattel mortgage of \$250 has been given on the stock to H. B. Fallass to secure the lease of the Division street premises.

Gripsack Brigade.

Frank E. Chase returned Saturday from the Cape Cod country and left the same evening for Charlevoix, where he joined a fishing party.

J. Leo Kymer is spending a couple of weeks at the Fair. He is accompanied by his mother and sister, Mrs. E. A. and Miss Mina Kymer, who reside in Sussex county, New Jersey.

L. M. Mills and family have gone to Chicago and take in the World's Fair. Mr. Mills will return home Wednesday night and resume his regular visits to the trade the day following.

Leroy Independent: "B. N. Savidge, of Sawyerville, and James N. Bradford, a drummer of Grand Rapids, went on Beaver Creek and Pine River, Thursday, after trout. Notwithstanding the fact that they had fine lines and hooks, plenty of silver in their pockets, and enticing bait (bottled), they did not get a trout."

John Cummins has been under the painful necessity of explaining a certain questionable transaction to most of his customers for several weeks past. On the occasion of his last visit to Kingsley he drove across to Fife Lake, meeting a monster skunk on the way. John was not at all anxious to make his acquaintance, but Mr. Skunk insisted on an interview, greatly to the disgust of all concerned. On arriving at Fife Lake the landlord refused to furnish him a lodging unless he would advance the value of an entire bed, and no amount of scrubbing has succeeded in entirely eradicating the delicate aroma of his skunkship.

There Is Daylight Ahead.

From the New York Shipping I

There are unmistakable evidences that the business world is leaving the gloom of night and entering broad daylight A much better feeling is to again. A much better temperature and mong financiers, manufacturers and merchants of all classes; when they commence to experience a change there is strong hope of an early revival of acis strong hope of an early revival of ac-tive business. A very favorable reac-tion in sentiment has set in, and its grad-ual extension is removing much of the distrust which characterized commercial undertakings. A cheerful view of affairs can materially improve the situa-

Saturday's New York bank statement had a cheering effect upon the local had a cheering effect upon the local financial mind, and the belief was freely expressed that the corner has been turned for the whole country. Finan-ciers are confident that the time is not by any means remote now when scarcity of currency, occasioned by public distrust, will be succeeded by a plethora of funds, and lenders will again be asking borrowers to take money at low rates as a business favor.

GOTHAM GOSSIP

News from the Metropolis --- Index of the Markets.

New York, Aug. 26—After the storm the sunshine. We are sizzling in a hot wave after a storm that had no parallel in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. From Wednesday night until Thursday morning the floodgates were opened and in twelve hours 3.8 inches of rain fell in this town. Weathermaker Dunn says this town. Weathermaker Dunn says the quantity that fell on Manhattan Island, as measured in his cup, was ex-actly 2,700,000,000 gallons. Hundreds of trees were overthrown, chimneys blown down, plate windows caved in, Coney Island almost blown away, and the losses ran up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, but far more to be deplored is the number of deaths reported. The tides were almost like tidal ported. The tides were almost like tidal waves, and thousands of cellars are being waves, and thousands of cellars are being pumped out. One compensation we have, however, and that is in streets that are cleaner than they have been since they were made. Carloads of filth were swept away, and in a few days New York will be better than ever. Trade has been temporarily embarrassed, as the telegraph wires were down all around the city, but by Monday everything will the city, but by Monday everything will be working smoothly.

For the moment the storm overshad-owed the financial question, yet we are

all awaiting the balloting on the ques-tion to take place in the House on Mon-day. Everybody is interested and real-izes that the question is one of the most important we have ever had to settle.

Cooper Union was packed to its utter-most on Thursday to listen to the opening gun the silver men were firing in this city in their campaign of education this city in their campaign of education now going on in the Eastern section of the country. A more orderly crowd never assembled together, and the speeches were calm but earnest. No "blood to-the-bridles" remarks were made. At the close resolutions were passed wherein it was stated that all the present trouble arises tifrom the greedile in trouble arises "from the greedily in-spired attempt to foist upon the commercial world the single gold standard, whereby the available supply of metallic money will be reduced to one-half the present amount, resulting in a corresponding reduction in the market prices of all kinds of property and the products

The only wholesale grocers who have failed so far are C. D. Postel, Jr. & Co. The firm was not an extensive one, and the liabilities will not, it is thought, exceed \$20,000.

The Thurber-Whyland Co. has been compelled to pass its 4 per cent. semi-annual dividend, due August 1, owing to the stringency in the money market, but President Thurber is very hopeful, and thinks a double dividend may be declared Feb. 1, 1894. The corporation, in pass-ing its dividend, is doing no worse than hundreds of other concerns of all sorts are doing.

The Hillis Plantation Coffee Co. at 521 Washington street, has failed. The con-cern manufactured a coffee substitute, and for a while seemed to be in a prosperous condition, but while there are sub-stitutes for some things that may pretty well take the place of the original, as in the case of oleomargarine, the time has not arrived for the "coffee substitute" to be extensively used.

The Government receipts since the 1st of July have fallen off over \$8,000,000, and two-thirds of this was in customs. If this thing keeps up right along it will be eminently proper to ask, "Where are we at?" The uncertainty as to the future of the tariff legislation is making itself

Almost every article in staple groceries is well held, and prices on some things show an advance. Trade is surely picking up, and the sales of this week as shown among leading houses are such as impart a good deal of cheerfulness. Not only among grocers is this true, but the wholesale dry goods men, the hardware men, and manufacturers in many lines all speak hopefully. Of course, they say there is still room for improvement, but every day brings relief.

There have been very large deliveries om warehouse of coffee during the

week to go West, from which section or-ders of late have come in very slowly. These deliveries, taken in connection with a reported firmer feeling at Rio, have caused an advance of about 1c in No. 7, at which it is firm. Mild coffees, too, have been active, good Cucuta being worth 201/4 e; Savanilla, 201/2 @22e; Mocha, 21@23%c.

Sugar shows no signs of a decline, though there have been very liberal receipts of raws, and the effect may be to fractionally depreciate refined soon, but it is hardly likely until the present great demand is over. Then, too, refiners must meet competition from abroad, and this be a factor in reducing the price.

Dairy products have advanced, and best butter now is worth 26c. Cheese, colored, State, large size, 9%c; part skims, 6c. Eggs dull, Western being

colored. State, large size, 9%c; part skims, 6c. Eggs dull, Western being quoted at 15½c.

Canned goods are showing more animation, with tomatoes creating the most anxiety. New pack No. 3 are worth about \$1; corn quiet, but holders are not foreing their holdings upon buyers. Advices from paints in New York State invices from points in New York State indicate that half a crop is all that can be

expected.

The fresh fruit market is glutted, and peaches are so plenty we can hardly get through the markets. Prices nominal.

Grains and Feedstuffs.

Wheat-The market is still extremely nervous consequent upon the recent depression. Any prediction may or may not strike right. It will be just as it happens, the condition of the market rendering any forecast mere guess work. However, operators are hopeful, which means some thing. There was considerable fluctuation during the week, closing

Oats-The new crop has depressed prices, as it always does. Car lots, 29 and 30c, according to quality; less quantity, 34c.

Flour-Unchanged and steady. Activity is the prevailing characteristic.

Millstuffs-Bran, screenings and middlings are unchanged and active, everything going.

From Out of Town.

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

Heeringa, East Saugatuck.

D. W. Shattuck, Wayland.
A. J. White, Bass River.
L. R. Lansing, Wayland.

Vinkemulder, Grandville.

J. Vinkemulder, Grandville.
W. T. Hardy, Sparta.
I. D. Noah, Moline.
M. A. Mosher, Mill Creek.
A. W. Fenton & Son, Bailey.
H. F. Campbell & Co., Sherman.
Sisson & Watson, Ada.

W. I. Knapp, Sherman City. F. A. Jenison, Manton.

Frank Smith, Leroy

No Credit and No Delivery Wagons.

Denmark must be a paradise for gro-cers in at least some respects—there are no credit stores, no taking of orders and no credit stores, no taking of orders and no delivery wagons. People go to the stores and pay cash for their goods, and carry them home with them, or, if they choose, hire carriers to deliver them. There are licensed men who make a business of this kind of delivery.

Sugar-The market on raw sugars has declined 4c, but refined grades are without quotable change, except low grades, which have been reduced to meet the competition of Scotch yellows. So strong has become the demand that the closed refiners have resumed opearations, stocks in dealers' hands being utterly inadequate to meet the large consumptive demand which has been produced by the large supply of cheap fruit.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—Golden Sweet and Pippin are in fair demand at 75c per bu. The demand is stronger than the supply, and there is considerable strife among local dealers to get anywhere near enough stock to meet requirements

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

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, \$3 per 100. Carrots—10c per doz.

Celery—Home grown commands 15c per doz. Corn—Green, 5c per doz.

Cucumbers-50c per bu.

Eggs-Slightly higher. Dealers pay 13c, holding at 14c.

Green Onions-82.10c per doz. bunches.

Honey-White clover commands 121/2c per 1b, dark buckwheat brings 10c.

Melons-Watermelons are in moderate demand at \$15 22 20 per 100. Musk melons are in ample supply and active demand, ranging from 50@90c

Peaches-Hale's Early are about at an end. Barnards are beginning to come in, commanding \$121.50 per bu. Early Crawfords are expected next week.

-Bell command about \$1.25 per Flemish Beauty are eagerly sought at \$1.50@2

er bu. Plumbs—Lombard command \$1.75@2.25 per bu.

Blue Damsons run about the same. Potatoes—50@55c per bu.

Squash—2c per lb. Tomatoes—50@75c per bu. Turnips-Home grown, 30c per bu.

Buildings, Portraits, Cards, Letter and Note Headings, Patented Articles, Maps and Plans.

> TRADESMAN COMPANY Grand Rapids, Mich.

"The Proof of the Pudding is Asking for More."

SMOKERS ONCE SMOKERS AL-WAYS 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.

MOEBS &

MANUFACTURERS,

DETROIT.

REPRESENTATIVE RETAILERS.

A. Rasch, the Veteran Canal Stree Grocer.

Alois Rasch was born in 1840 in the Province of Silicia, in the then Kingdon of Prussia, but which has since became a part of the great German Empire. Dur ing the fourteen years following his birth he lived the life of the average German boy, getting what schooling the limited facilities of the day and place afforded. In 1854 he came to this country and for seven years resided in Macomb county, in this State. On the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in the 2nd Michigan Cavalry, and was with this famous regiment in all the important battles in which it was engaged. It was while colonel of the "Fighting Second" that General Sheridan earned much of the reputation that made him famous and afterwards gave him the rank of Major-General. Mr. Rasch served from 1861 to 1865 with this regiment, receiving two promotions, and was mustered out at the close of the war. He then came to Grand Rapids, and, after a rest of several months, engaged as clerk with his brother, J. F. Rasch, who was then in the grocery business. Six years later, in 1872, he was taken in as a partner and for eight years the business was conducted by Rasch Brothers. The death of J. F. Rasch, in February, 1880, dissolved the partnership, and from that time until the present the business has been owned and controlled by A. Rasch.

Mr. Rasch's first visit to Grand Rapids was made in 1861 when he came as a recruit to the 2nd Cavalry, which was organized here. That visit, brief as it was, determined his choice of this city as a place of residence, when the close of the war left him at liberty to settle down. It is needless to say that he has never had occasion to regret his choice. Grand Rapids is to him, what it is to thousands of others, the best city in the best State in the Union.

Mr. Rasch is essentially a plodder, whose success is due entirely to untiring industry and systematic economy. He is an American citizen in every sense of the word, who believes in America first, last, and all the time. Five years of his young manhood were devoted to battling for her existence as a nation, and, though the lapse of years has somewhat subdued his ardor, he is as ready to-day as he ever was to protect her rights and preserve her autonomy.

Mr. Rasch was married in 1870 and has a family of seven children, five boys and two girls. He is an honored member of the German Workingmen's Aid Association and the Retail Grocers' Association and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who share his acquaintance.

Spouts Carbonic Acid.

A curiosity in the shape of a gas well has been struck at Saratoga, N. Y. A well was being bored for mineral spring water on the Wilcox place, in the southern edge of the town. Water was found at the depth of sixty feet, but the borers were not satisfied and went further. A the depth of ninety feet the water disap-peared and carbonic acid gas made its appearance in an unprecedented quantity. The gas issues from the six-inch iron tubing with a force that sounds like the escaping steam of a locomotive, and it can be heard for more than half a mile. The well is a great curiosity and many people are thronging to see it. One would think that such a stream of gas as

	1	
	Dry Goods	Price Current.
t	Adriatic	CHED COTTONS. 7
e	Argyle	6 " World Wide. 6
n	Atlantic A	6% Full Yard Wide 63
a	" P	514 Honest Width 6 Hartford A
-	" LL	5 Indian Head 65
h	Archery Bunting Beaver Dam A A	4 King E C
n	Blackstone O, 32	5 Madras cheese cloth 63
d	Black Rock	6 " B 5
	Capital A	514 " DD 514
.	Chapman cheese cl.	Noibe R
f	Comet	Oxford R
	Clifton C C C	Solar 6
	A R C BLEACH	Top of the Heap 7
1	Amazon	Glen Mills 7
	Art Cambric10	Green Ticket 81
	Beats All	Hope
1	Cabot	King Phillip 7%
1	Charter Oak 5	OP 7% Lonsdale Cambric10
	Cleveland 6	Middlesex @ 834
	Dwight Anchor 8	No Name 71/2
	Edwards 6	Our Own
1	Fruit of the Loom. 8	% Rosalind 7% Sunlight 4%
1	Fitchville 7 First Prize 7	Utica Mills 81/4 "Nonpareil 10
	Fruit of the Loom %. 7 Fairmount 4	White Horse 6
-	Full Value 6 HALF BLEA	" Rock 81/2
1	Cabot	Dwight Anchor 8%
1	Unbleached	FLANNEL.
1	Housewife A5	Housewife Q 614
	" C6	" S734
	" E	" U914
1	" G7	" W
	" I81	" Y121/2
	" K 9	4 2131/2
l	" M103	1/2
1	" N11 " O21	Bleached. Housewife Q. 634 " R 7 " S 734 " T 89, " U 99, " U 10 " W 111/2 " Y 129, " Z 131/2 " T 89, " U 99, "
١,	CARPE	T WARP.
T	" colored 20	White Star18
1	DRESS	6 GOODS.
1	" 9	Nameless20
G	G Cashmere20	4
-	"	"35
C	oraline	Wonderful 84 50
D	avis Waists 9 0	ISETS. O Wonderful
A	CORSE	T JEANS.
A	ndroscoggin74	Rockport 6%
B	runswick 64	Walworth 6%
A	llen turkey reds 6	Berwick fancies 51/4
	" pink & purple 6	Charter Oak fancies 41/4
	" pink checks. 6	" mourn'g 6
	" shirtings 6	" chocolat 6
A	merican rancy 5% merican indigo 6	" rober 6 sateens 6
A	rgentine Grays 6	staple 6
A	rnold " 6	manchester fancy 6 new era. 6
A	" long cloth B.10%	Merrimack D fancy. 6 Merrim'ck shirtings. 4%
	" century cloth 7	Pacific fancy 6
	" green seal TR 10%	Portsmouth robes 61/2
	" serge1114	Simpson mourning 6 greys 6
B	allou solid black	Washington indigo. 61/2
В	engal blue, green,	"India robes 7%
В	red and orange 6 erlin solids 51/4	" plain T'ky X * 8%
	" oil blue 6 " green 6	" Ottoman Tur- key red 6½ Martha Washington
	" red % 7	Martha Washington Turkey red % 7%
	" % 9½ " 4410	Martha Washington Turkey red 91/4
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Hypnotism in Criminal Jurisprudence.

The Chicago exposition, besides being a vast assemblage of the visible works of human industry from almost every race and country in the world, presents also a congress of human thought in its this congress recently treated medical liverance by any court to give recognijurisprudence. This is an extensive tion to it as an element in judicial condirange of subjects, embracing everything included in the science and practice of medicine that can relate to crime and physicians only undertook the treatment of bodily ills, but now diseases of the mind come within the sphere of the medical man, and his experience teaches him that mind and body are so intimately associated, and they respectively exert such serious reflex influences one upon the other and vice versa, that mental operations, both healthful and disordered. call for a large share of the physician's attention.

But if the phenomena of intellectual action come into the domain of the medical practitioner, they also figure largely in the purview of the student of medical jurisprudence and into the practice of criminal law. Insanity is a large factor in criminal jurisprudence, and within the past few years hypnotism has become a theme for the doctors of the law in criminal causes, as well as for the doctors of medicine. In the Chicago congress on medical jurisprudence, Judge Dailey, of the criminal bench of New York, read a paper on hypnotism in its relations to crime, a subject to which he had evidently devoted a large share of attention.

The Judge held that the ability to hyp notize is something more than a mere juggling trick. It is a psychic power which one intellectual or spiritual organization can exercise over another. It is possessed by persons of both sexes, and sometimes by young children. A person hypnotized by another is entirely under the influence of the other, and this influence may be used for good or evil, indeed for the most criminal purposes. Judge Dailey, after recounting cases of hypnotism which had come under his notice, remarked that "it would almost seem as if the human brain, in its relation to the mind, is, after all, a sort of phonograph out of which all that has been spoken to and heard by it can be called forth by the proper means." He discussed both the benefits and the evils of hypnotism, showing that, while it was possible to assuage pain and cure disease through this remarkable power, it was possible, on the other hand, for the hypnotizer to direct his subject to the commission of frauds, crimes and immoralities. In view of the phenomena of hypnotism and the evil uses to which it might be put, Judge Dailey favored legislation which would restrict its practice. He would not enact laws of a prohibitory character, but believed in giving every person who desired to submit himself to hypnotic influence for experimental or other legitimate purpose the privilege of doing so. For the wrong employment of hypnotism, however, there should be heavy penalties fixed. subject he considered as worthy of the fullest investigation, and he hoped it would receive the attention it deserved. In closing, he expressed the belief that psychic discoveries of great importance are vet to be made. Nobody should stand back for fear of jeers and ridicule,

but the command which has been given, "know thyself," should be heeded by everyone, and, insofar as possible, fearlessly obeyed.

Hypnotism has more than once been pleaded in extenuation of criminal acts. various departments. One section of but there has been no authoritative detions. It is, indeed, too little understood for that; but it is a power and agency that may be a most potential factor in other violations of law. Formerly the criminal acts, and it will be long before it can be allowed a definite place in medical jurisprudence. The time must come. however, and the subject should receive the most profound consideration in anticipation. C. SEARS.

Hints for Credit Givers.

Is he married or single?

Does he gamble or speculate? Satisfy yourself in regard to the habits

of his private life.

Is he extragagant or disposed to live up to or beyond his means?

Is he prompt in settlement, and how does he stand in his own trade?

Record and standing as man and mer-nant should also be considered and thoroughly investigated.

Ascertain if there is anything which would lead him to spend more money

than his business can afford.

Has he ever failed? And, if he has, under what circumstances, and what was the character of the settlement made, if any?

Banks are excellent references. won't tell you what a man's balance is, but they will tell you, as a rule, in plain English, what they think of him.

If you can give a hint or clue to your commercial agency don't fail to do it. often opens up new developments which the creditor may be seeking to hide.

The amount of credit given should be governed primarily by the amount of capital invested in the business for which the credit is sought and by the outside resources of the person or persons conducting the same, providing, of course, that such outside resources are in the name or names of the party or parties in interest.

Joining the Whip Trust.

The Peck & Whipple Co. and J. C. Schmidt & Co., of Westfield, Mass., have gone into the United States Whip Co., making the eleventh Westfield concern that has joined the syndicate. Among others who have been recently taken in are Comstock & Co. of Windsor, N, Y., and the Keystone Whip and Net company of York, Pa., while the Wells Whip company of Wellsville, Pa., and companies at Sydney, O., Three Oaks and Hastings, Mich., are to join this week, making a total of about twenty concerns absorbed by the big company.

H. F. McFall, general dealer, Solon: "I can not get along without THE TRADESMAN.

Hanselman Candy Co., jobbers of confection ery, Kalamazoo: "A good publication."

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1893.

A "WHY?" · ABOUT SILVER.

correspondent, who signs himself Ignorant, inquires why the United States Government does not make a silver dollar which is worth as much as a gold

THE TRADESMAN has no authority to speak for the Government in any matter, but it has an opinion on this subject to which the correspondent is welcome. All the legislation on the subject of making and issuing money is left to Congress. Congress has long been under the control, as it is to-day, of the silver miners. All legislation since 1878 has been in the interest of the silver miners. Up to 1878. from the foundation of the Government. only 8,000,000 silver dollars had been coined. There was no demand for silver money except for change. The silver product of the Union up to 1871 had been small, not amounting to more thah \$12,-000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year. That was readily taken up for the coinage of small change. In 1871 the silver product began a rapid increase on account of the discovery and opening of new mines. In 1871 it was \$23,000,000. In 1878 it was \$45,000,000, with signs of a still greater increase. It became necessary operate on Congress, and this was

In February, 1878, Congress authorized the purchase and coinage of \$2,000,-000 per month into silver dollars. Silver was then worth only 18 to 1. That is, 18 ounces of silver were worth one ounce of gold, but, in order to give the miners a profit on their silver, the coinage was ordered at the rate of 15.93, or about 16 to 1. This means that, although it required 18 ounces of silver to be equal to one ounce of gold, Congress fixed the ratio at 16 to 1. So that although the stamped value of a silver dollar was about 89 cents, it would pass for 100. In this way the miners could sell their silver for 100 cents when it was really worth only 89.

But the American silver mines continued to increase their yearly product until in 1870 it had reached to \$70,000,-000. The value of silver had gone down to a ratio of 19.76 to one of gold, and the In Germany, with an area of 208,000 commercial value of a silver dollar had become 81 cents, although it stood for 100. The law which provided for the peace footing of 547,000, or over two

purchase and coinage of 2,000,000 dollars a month was not sufficient to dispose of the large product, and so in July, 1890. the present, or Sherman, law was passed. providing for the purchase by the Government of 4,500,000, ounces. This law only satisfied the miners for a short time. because the increase of the silver product continued at such a rapid rate that the Government, under the law, could not take all that was offered. Now the miners demand free coinage, which means that the Government shall take all that is offered.

The effect of the law has been to furnish the American silver miners a market for their silver. It makes no difference whether that was the object or not, that is the effect of it. People do not want silver dollars, and so they are left in the vaults of the Government, while paper money is given out in their place. The ratio still continues at 16 to 1, although a silver dollar is not worth more than 561/2 cents to-day with silver at 78 cents an ounce, a ratio of 28.30 to 1.

The silver legislation now in operation enables the miner to take 561/2 cents' worth of his silver, get the Government stamp upon it without extra cost, and pay out the coin worth 561/2 cents for 100 cents. If the miner does not wish to handle the coin, he gets for it a \$1 note. which is good for gold. If the Government were to insist on putting 100 cents' worth of silver into a dollar it would be a heavy blow on the miners; it would cut down their profits enormously. Some of the Western Senators are silver mining millionaires. Senator Jones, of Nevada, is one. Senator Teller, of Colorado, is another. Senator Stanford, of California, who has just died, was another. In all probability there are more besides. The silver interests have always been able to control Congress, and the silver men get the benefit of it.

THE TRADESMAN does not know why the Government does not make a silver dollar worth as much as a gold dollar, but it is sure that it never will so long as the silver men control Congress.

PRE-EMINENTLY A PEACE NATION. A world's peace congress was recently held at the Chicago Fair. Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, made one of the speeches. He showed that the United States is essentially a peace nation, except where its own citizens are concerned. It has spent more mony in killing its own people than in all its foreign wars a hundred times multiplied. But where foreign nations are concerned. its desire for peace is so great that all its claims are submitted to arbitration in preference to maintaining them. In the course of his address, Mr. Quincy presented some interesting items concerning comparative military armaments.

In the United States, with an area, excluding Alaska, of 2,970,000 square miles and a population of 66,000,000, the standing army is limited to 25,000, and not maintained at that. During the war between the States it equalled the great military establishments of Europe, but, since it has no longer been required to kill our own people, it has been brought down to a real peace establishment when we have one soldier to 119 square miles of territory and to each 2,640 inhabitants. square miles and a population of 49 .-500,000, there is a standing army on the soldiers to each square mile of territory and one soldier to each ninety inhabitants. In France, with an area of 204,-000 square miles and a population of 38,-300,000, there is a standing army on a peace footing of 560,000, or nearly three soldiers to each square mile of territory and one soldier to each 68 inhabitants.

If we compare the expense per capita of the population of maintaining these standing armies, we find that Germany, with an annual army expenditure of \$115,000,000, pays \$2.33 per inhabitant, and France, with an army expenditure of \$129,000,000, pays \$3.37 per inhabitant while the United States, with its expenditure of \$47,000,000, pays 73 cents per head of population. This makes our army in proportion to its strength the costliest in the world.

NEEDED AT HOME.

The National Bankers' Association has issued a circular letter announcing the abandonment of the annual convention which was to have taken place in Chicago next week. It has been known for some weeks that the convention would be abandoned, owing to the financial troubles which would necessarily keep bankers at their posts of duty, and thereby render the convention of little importance, owing to slim attendance.

Owing to the importance likely to be attached to some official utterance by the National Bankers' Association at the present time, the officers of the Association, realizing that the abandonment of the convention would prevent the taking of appropriate action upon the existing crisis, thought it best to supplement the informal announcement of the postponement by an official letter announcing that action, and urging upon the bankers and merchants of the country the importance of an urgent appeal to Congress to promptly repeal the Sherman law.

The letter of the Bankers' Association officers attributes the present panic to the fears arising from the continued purchase of silver by the Government, for which notes are issued that are uniformly redeemed in gold. The repeal of this law, they claim, would greatly help to restore confidence, hence the banks all over the country are urged by the Association to do their utmost to arouse public sentiment in favor of the repeal, and to procure the sending of petitions and letters to Representatives and Senators urging the repeal of the obnoxious law.

While universal attention is drawn to the great powers of Europe, because of the fact that upon them depend the peace and political equilibrium of Europe, the

CONTINGENCY OF GREAT MOMENT.

condition of some of the smaller countries may well deserve some consideration in the United States from an economic point of view. This is particu-

larly so in relation to Spain.

M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu, an eminent French publicist and statistician, has recently published in the Paris L'Economiste an article on the impending bankruptcy of Spain. It has been translated for the New York Literary Digest, and although its scope includes a statement of the financial condition of such other countries as Italy, Portugal and Greece, the United States are only interested in M. Beaulieu's observations of the state of Spain. This authority declares that

ment and the imposition of heavy taxes, Spain is absolutely insolvent.

M. Beaulieu recites that for a number of years past the annual revenues of Spain have suffered enormous and uninterrupted deficits. During the last fifteen years Spain has regularly expended from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 francs more than she has received. She has committed another fault in allowing the accumulation of an enormous floating debt. amounting to between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 francs. Two years and a half ago she could have easily consolidated this floating debt. That would not have rendered her situation good, because the annual receipts would have continued to be insufficient for the annual expenses; but the treasury would have had to face only the deficits of each year. Perhaps there might have come a favorable moment when these deficits could have been consolidated. Now, however, the weight of this floating debt is so colossal that every addition to itand an addition is made every daythreatens to drown the whole, and will end by drowning everything. In this state of the case, the foreign public refusing to touch a Spanish loan, and the national public subscribing a sum insufficient for new loans, nothing can be done but to carry deficits from one year to another in the hope of better times. The Government makes application to the Bank of Spain, which issues constantly more notes that depreciate in This depreciation increases the value. deficits.

Continuing, the authority quoted declares that it does not help the situation that the Bank of Spain had in its vaults on the 9th of July, 1893, 197,000,000 francs in gold and 161,000,000 in silver, being an increase in twelve month of 8,000,000 francs in gold and 33,000,000 in silver. Far better have less specie and fewer bank notes. Of these last the amount outstanding on July 8, 1893, was 918,000,000 francs, being an increase of 83,000,000 in a year. Beyond a doubt the amount of circulation next year will be more than 1,000,000,000 francs. The bank notes were from 12 to 16 per cent. below their face value last year, and are 20 per cent. below this year. Each new depreciation causes an enormous loss to the treasury. "Nothing,' he declares, "but heroic measures can now save Spain from insolvency; and there is hardly any probability that the Government on the one hand and the Spanish capitalists on the other, will make sufficient efforts to save the finances of their

Boyond common sympathy, how does all this interest the United States? Simply to this extent. If the finances of Spain be as represented, the supreme crisis will come some day not very far distant. In a struggle for existence, it may become necessary to dispose of the Spanish possessions in the West Indies. Cuba is greatly coveted by Great Britain. possibly by others. If there is any statesmanship in this Union, it should see to it that when Cuba goes out of the possession of Spain, it should come into that of this country. The master of Cuba is master of the Gulf of Mexico. The United States cannot afford to permit their Gulf ports and commerce to be perpetually at the mercy of any great European power. That is why the possible unless there is an immediate accession of bankruptcy of Spain is a matter of consupreme energy, with extreme retrench- cern to the people of this country.

WHEN WILL THE TROUBLE END?

"How long will the present financial stress last?" is a question more easily asked than answered.

In order to give any intelligent reply, it is necessary to know something of the causes of the disease, for it cannot be attributed to any one cause. So far as it has resulted from the collapse of excessive and improper business expansion, many months must elapse before all the effects of the trouble will be removed. and then the marks and scars of disaster will abide for a long period where the collapse was most serious. In all cases of exploded booms they must work out their own cures. No legislation can give relief. Many of the sufferers have been wholly bankrupted, and no act of Congress can reach their cases. If they are ever able to recover from their losses it will be through their own efforts. Nothing that the powers of government can accomplish will avail to restore the wealth they nave lost.

In regard to the powers of government to give relief from a great and general financial disorder the most erroneous opinions are held by many intelligent persons. They ought to understand, first, that the Government has no means or power of raising a dollar of money except by collecting taxes from the people. But there is an outcry for the Government to sell bonds. What does that mean? Simply neither more or less than borrowing. The Government borrows so much money and gives bonds for its repayment in a given time. If the borrower has good credit, he can secure a loan at an easy interest. But the act of borrowing necessarily includes repayment at the time specified. How is the money to be got for this repayment? Why, by taxing the people.

It is plain, then, that the Government has not a single dollar that did not come out of the people's pockets in the form of taxes, and it cannot possibly get another dollar except by collecting more taxes or borrowing on the basis of collecting those taxes. Let us come to the second part of the proposition. The Government cannot pay out a dollar, save in obedience to an appropriation by Congress. Congress has no right to dispose of the people's money, save for purposes of public benefit and utility. There is no rightful power to give out gratuitously the people's money, allegislation, which is practically stealing. In the entire range of business, public or private, no man has a right to a single dollar from any source except by earning it. He must earn it from the Government, or from some other source. He must give for it value received.

How, then, is an act of Congress to relieve the poor man or to restore the lost wealth of the bankrupt merchant or manufacturer? Plainly, it is powerless to do anything of the sort. All that can be hoped from Congress is that it will promptly execute such legislation as will restore confidence in all branches of legitimate business and start up the various industries which have been closed, and re-establish a market for the products of industry. This cannot be done at a single stroke. A single dose of medicine will not heal a patient whose sickness is of long standing. But even if it were the most powerfull remedy known to science, the process of cure must be gradual.

Congress should repeal the Sherman law because that is a large cause of the general distrust. It should also enact the Voorhees bill authorizing certain issues of national bank bills. The latter would put money into existence, and the former would help to remove the distrust and induce people who have locked up their money to put it into business and other investments. Slowly the closed doors of finance would reopen, the wheels of industry would begin to revolve, and commerce would commence its activity. But the revival, while decisive, would not be instantaneous. Prosperity, while it would slowly begin to reappear, would still bear the marks of many losses. Nobody is going to restore the wages lost by all the stagnation. There will be no recompense for the sufferings, the hunger, the anxiety, the disappointments, the humiliations of the long days and weeks of waiting for better times. And let Congress do as it may, it will receive and doubtless merit many curses for its needless wrangling and delays. It is Congress which, by unwise legislation, has precipitated this catastrophe. Congress cannot really heal it. What it can do is to remove the clogs and obstructions it has put upon the business of the country. Let it do this. and leave the wonderful activity of the American people and the unparalleled native wealth of their country to do the balance. The process will be slow. The financial trouble of 1893 will be felt for a long time and remembered for a cen-

In all organizations of men will be found a man, and sometimes several men, who can never submit to the will of the majority. After a question has been fully discussed, pro and con, and all have had time to make up their minds, and a majority of votes have been cast one way, one man will be found who will not have it that way. The majority must submit to him, not he to the majority. He knows more than all the rest, and it must be his way or it shall not be any way. The failure of many an organization can be traced directly to the pigheadedness of some individual member who set up his personal opinion in opposition to the will of the majority and not only refused to accept of the sense of the majority so expressed, but kept up the fight, making it a personal though it has been done by wrongful matter between himself and those who could not see as he did. Instead of submitting gracefully, and not only acquiescing in the decision of the majority, but joining heartily to carry that decision into practical effect, he (or they, as the case may be) regards everyone who voted against him as a personal enemy, only "letting up" when his efforts have been successful and the organization is no more. The only thing that all members ought to do is to submit cheerfully and heartily to the majority. The major-ity is, practically, the organization, and must rule, if anything is to be accom-plished. Let every member give ex-pression to his opinion on any and every which throught up for discussion but subject brought up for discussion, but, when once the vote has been recorded, there is nothing to do but to carry out the will of the organization as expressed in the vote. The man who will not sub-mit should be "labored with," and, if that has no effect, then turn him out. He can do more harm inside than he can outside anyway. Whatever you may or may not be, don't be a "kicker;" but if you must kick, go out in the woods and kick yourself, and leave the association



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Early Days in the Oil Regions. Continuing his reminiscences in the Continuing his reminiscences in the Philadelphia Enquirer, the first part of which we gave last week, Mr. Martindale says: "In the wide distrust of stocks of banks, or moneyed institutions generally that now exist and the consequent hoarding of money, in the figurative 'stocking'—out of sight, out of use—and therefore doing no good, it is refreshing to look back to the palmy days of '69 in Venango county, Pa., when money was plenty, lavishly spent, where poverty and want were unknown—for if any special case of moneyed distress or actual suffering was discovered, the generous hearted oilman at once opened his heart as well as his pocket to relieve it.

A few weeks after becoming proprietor
of the 'Chequered Store' in Oil City, a
customer bought a few dollars' worth of goods to take out to a well he was urning, and handed me a thousand-dolar note in payment. It fairly and squarely took my breath away to handle such a greenback. I had never had such a sized bill in my hands before, and very, very form of them since, for that matter. I goods to take out to a well he was drillfew of them since, for that matter. I apologized to the man for the fact of my inability to change the bill, because Inability to change the bill, because
I had 'just sent my deposit to the bank,'
etc., and then started down the street
with it to get the savings bank to 'bust
it,' when I met William Dwyer who kept a small hotel and eating house near-by. Now here was a chance for a good joke, so I stopped him and said: 'Billy, I am so I stopped him and said: 'Billy, I am going down to get the cashier, Hughy Stephenson to change this greenback for me, but I guess you can do it as well, and save time.' 'I think I can do it for and save time." 'I think I can do it for you, Tom,' he said. He took the \$1,000 note in his hands, looked at it, folded it up and put it in his vest pocket, asked me how I would like to have the change—in what sized notes. I told him it made no difference so that I could get \$10 out of it. He then went down into \$100 bills, handing me nine of them; then into another pocket and from a roll of twenties he handed me four, and from still another roll he gave me two tens; still another roll he gave me two tens; all of this without a smile on his face, for the joke was not on him by any means, and then he said be would be glad to change any bills I might have in the future, just to save me the trouble of walking to the bank, you know.' Billy was in his shirt sleeves with an old straw hat on, his pants tucked in his boots, and no one would have taken him for a walking national bank, but money was plentiful and he only had his share of it, I presume. But I am led to ponder over the query of how many men there are now in Oil City in these days of 'half dollar oil' who could in such an emer-gency be equal to the occasion. Alas I fear there be not many, for flood and fire, the infatuation for silver mining schemes on the 'bottom floor,' gambling on the exchange margins, exhaustion of the adjacent territory of its oleaginous treasures, and the octopus grasp of the Standard Oil Company—squeezing, sucking and crushing the resources, the ambitions and the very life out of the everhopeful 'operator,' have worked sad havoc and distress in this once opulent

"Having gotten myself fairly estabished in business and paid off all the old bills of my predecessor, who had confined his purchases principally to nearby points like Erie, Corry and Titusville, I came to the conclusion that as the jobbers in these towns had to have their profits after paying freight and

would be to purchase from Philadelphia and New York. I put Philadelphia first in the list, because I dealt largely in canned goods, and Philadelphia then, as now, held supremacy in this line of merchandise over the whole country. I therefore made a trip East, and came to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

"This, my first trip in purchasing goods, was of great advantage. I saw and bought a great many new things which had never been kept in the oil country before; gained confidence in my own judgment in buying, and it was not very long until customers came to me from all parts of the town. I fitted up the front window with a fountain, where I displayed fresh lettuce with other vegresh lettude with other veg-etables, brought by express from Cleve-land and Pittsburg; fresh shad from Philadelphia (express rates, \$3 per hun-dred weight); pineapples by express, peaches and berries by express, Bermuda potatoes by express; the first as paragus, the first fresh tomatoes, etc. by express, and such of the luxuries that would be improved by the spray from when the fountain were placed in the open window, and never failed to attract attention and make sales, and the modest little business soon grew to such proportions that the question of a free proportions that the question of a free delivery became every succeeding day one of prime importance. For instance, one day a lady from the top of Cottage Hill (the then fashionable part of the town, distant from my store a mile at least), who had been in the habit of walking over frequently to purchase come little dainties convenignt them have some little dainties, carrying them home with her in a market basket, told me if I had any way to send a barrel of flour over the 'creek' and up to her house, that she would buy one. I took her order, and then tried to hire some teamster to take it over for a moderate charge, but it was no use. So I borrowed a wheelbarrow, loaded the barrel of flour upon it, put a strap on the handles to place over my shoulders, and started merrily on the journey. The sidewalks were anything but good, and where they were broken I had to take to the road. The mud was a 'holdfast,' and the barrel had to be frequently unloaded to enable me to get the wheelbarrow on terra firma again. This was in the business part of the city, but when I commenced to climb the winding road up around Cottage Hill, then the work began in real, dead earnest, and long before the top was reached I was dripping with perspiration in front of the customer's house. There was a huge flight of steps from the road up to the front door to be surmounted. I got the barrel to the top all right, knocked at the door, and the look of amazement on the good woman's face I will never forget when she saw how her order had been delivered. But my work was still undone, as she wanted the flour carried up another flight of stairs and put out on a platform built against the back of the hill. The stairs were narrow and tortuous, as well as steep, and it was an awfully hard job, but it was at last completed, and the run back to the store was a frolic compared to the slow and laborious ascent. I found I had been gone nearly three hours. My clothes were covered with flour and mud, hands blistered and shoulders raw from the chafing of the strap; and that settled it. I found that I must, some way or other, horse and wagon, and that without delay. King Richard offered a 'kingdom for a horse,' but I had no Kingdom to give, and very, very little money."

Canceling Orders.

From the Grocer and Com rcial Revie

Perhaps the meanest man in the estimation of a commercial traveler is the merchant who makes a habit of canceling

There are times, however when a merthat he would be doing justice to himself to reduce the amount of the order given, because of some unforeseen devel-opment which would materially reduce the demand for certain lines during the prospective period of their being in stock. When such is the case and an explanation is given as to his action, we commend his good judgment, but the man who buys from A, B and C promiscuousother expenses, the correct thing to do ly, and afterward compares the copies of

their orders accepting the lower priced articles and canceling the higher does not deserve to be treated decently by any salesman or the salesman's em-ployers. Merchants who persist in this habit soon become victims of the retalia-tory shrewdness of salesmen who think it only fair to take advantage of them by way of getting square. Our idea of a satisfactory business between buyer and seller is "mutual confidence," and unless that exists, sooner or later there will be a breach somewhere.

a breach somewhere.

After all this, we say, treat the traveler fairly. Men do not like playing humbug to the tune of every capricious merchant. If an order is placed for a line of goods, have confidence enough in

e seller to abide by it.

What a deal of trouble he saves when What a deal of trouble he saves when he drops in to shake hands and say, "will see you during the day." Think of and appreciate the information he imparts, which he has gleaned by years of contact with different business people, and recollecting all these remember that, though generous to a fault, the traveling man has no consideration for any one who monkeys with his order book, and who monkeys with his order book, and he will bide his time to get square with

the merchant by whom he has been fooled.

Three Harvest Excursions

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to all of the best farming sections of the West and Northwest, will be run on August 22, September 12 and October 10. Return tickets good for 20 days. Low rates. Apply for further information to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill., or Harry Mercer, Michigan Passenger Agent, 82 Griswold Street, Detroit.

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"I can't see why bread should remain at the same price when wheat and flour have come down so."

"My dear boy, the main things in bread are water and air. Neither one is a cent cheaper than it was at the close of the war."

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ACIDUM.			Cubebae@	3 00	TINCTURES,
Aceticum Benzoicum German	8@	10	Cubebae @ Exechthitos 2 500 Erigeron 2 000 Gaultheria 2 000 Gerspilm 2000	@2 75 @2 10	Aconitum Napellis R
Boracic		201	Gaultheria 2 000	2 10	Aconitum Napellis R
Carbolicum	25@ 52@	35 55	Gossipii, Sem. gal 700	Ø 75	" and myrrh
Hydrochlor	30	5	Hedeoma	32 20 32 00	Asafœtida
Oxalicum	100	12	Lavendula 906	@2 00 @2 60	Arnica Asafœtida Atrope Belladonna Benzoin Co.
Salicylicum1	30@1	70	Mentha Piper 2 756	23 50	Sanguinaria
Hydrochlor Nitrocum Oxalicum Oxalicum 1 Salicylicum 1 Sulphuricum Tannicum 1 Tartaricum	1%@ 40@1	60	Morrhuae, gal1 000	@1 10	Sanguinaria 5 Barosma 5 Cantharides 7
Tartaricum	30@	33	Olive 856	a 50 a 2 75	Capsicum 5
Ammonia.	91/0		Picis Liquida, (gal35) 106 Ricini 1 226	a 12 a 128	Capsicum
Aqua, 16 deg	5%@	7	Rosmarini 756 Rosae, ounce 6 506	01 00 08 50	Catechu
Chloridum	120	14	Succini 400	2 45	Cinchona
ANILINE.			Santal3 506	27 00	Conjum
Black2	80@1	25	Sinapis, ess, ounce 600	3 55 3 65	Cubeba
BrownRedYellow2	45@	50	Tigiii	20 90 20 50	Digitalis 5
BACCAE.	congo	00	Theobromas 156	3 60 3 20	"Co 6
Cubeae (po 40)	35@	40	Erigeron 2 000		Gentian 5 " Co 6 Guaica 5 " ammon 6
Cubeae (po 40) Juniperus Xanthoxylum	25@	30	Bi Carb 156	18	Zingiber 5 Hyoscyamus 5
DATGAMITM			Bi Carb 156 Bichromate 138 Bromide 386 Carb 386 Carb 297 Chlorate (po 23@25) 246 Cyanide 506 Iodide 506 Iodide 2 906 Potassa, Bitart, pure 27 Potassa, Bitart, pure 86 Potassa Nitras, opt 86 Potass Nitras 26 Sulphate po 156 BADIX.	42	Zingiber 5 Hyoscyamus 5 Iodine 7 Colorless 7
Copaiba	42@	45	Chlorate (po 23@25) 24@	26	
Terabin, Canada	45@	50	Iodide	3 00	Ferri Chloridum 3 Kino 5 Lobelia 5
	33(0)	90	Potassa, Bitart, pure. 276 Potassa, Bitart, com	30	Kino 5 Lobelia 5 Myrrh 5 Nux Vomica 5 Opii 8
CORTEX. Abies, Canadian		18	Potass Nitras, opt 86	10	Opii
		11	Prussiate 286	30	" Deodor 2 0
Euonymus atropurp		30	RADIX.	D 10	Quassia 5
Prunus Virgini		12	Aconitum 200	25	Rhatany 5
Quillaia, grd Sassafras		12	Prussiate 286 Sulphate po 156 RADIX. Aconfum Aconfum 206 Althae 226 Anchusa 136 Arum, po 6 Calamus 206	15	Cassia Acutifol 5
Ulmus Po (Ground 15).		15	Arum, po 200	25 25 40	Serpentaria 5
Clycyrhize Glahra	2400	25	Gentiana (po. 12) 86 Glychrhiza, (py. 15) 166	10	" Deodor. 2 0 Auranti Cortex 5 Quassia 5 Rhatany 5 Rhel 5 Cassia Acutifol 5 Serpentaria 5 Stromonfum 6 Tolutan 6 Valerian 5 Veratrum Veride 5
" po	33@	35	Hydrastis Canaden,	3 20	Valerian 5 Veratrum Veride 5
" 18	13@	14	Hellebore, Ala, po 150	20	MISCELLANEOUS.
Glycyrrhiza Glabra po Haematox, 15 lb. box ii 18 ii ½8	16@	15	Ipecac, po	20 30 32 30	Æther, Spts Nit, 3 F 28@ 3
			Iris plox (po. 35@38) 35@ Jalapa, pr 40@	40 45	Ether, Spts Nit, 3 F. 28@ 3 Alumen 24@ 3 3 ground, (po. 7) 25@ 6 Annatto 55@ 6
Carbonate Precip Citrate and Quinia	@3	15 50	Maranta, ¼s	35	" ground, (po.
Carbonate Precip Citrate and Quinia. Citrate Soluble Ferrocyanidum Sol Solut Chloride Sulphate, com'l	0	80 50	Rhei	21 00	
Solut Chloride	0	15	" pv 750	21 35	Antimoni, po 40 :
pure	0	7	Sanguinaria, (po 25)	20	Antifebrin @ 2
FLORA.			Serpentaria	32 60	Antipyrin @1 4 Antifebrin @ 2 Argenti Nitras, ounce
Arnica	18@ 30@	20 35	Similax, Officinalis, H	40 2 25	Daim Glieau Duu 3800 4
Matricaria POlila.	50@	65	Acontum 200 Acontum 200 Althae 222 Anchusa 122 Anchusa 123 Arum, po 6 Calamus 200 Gentiana (po. 12) 86 Glychrihiza, (pv. 15) 156 Hydrastis Canaden (po. 35) 156 Hydrastis Canaden (po. 35) 156 Inula, po 156 Inula,	12	Calcium Chlor, 1s, (1/1s
Barosma	18@	50	dus, po	35	Bismuth S. N
Cassia Acutifol, Tin-	25@	28	" German 150	20	Capsici Fructus, af 2
nivelly Alx.	35@	50	Zingiber j 180	20	" " po @ 2
and 1/8	15@	25	Antenno (no 90)	15	Carmine, No. 40
GUMMI.	-	•	Apium (graveleons) 150	18	Cera Alba, S. & F 50@ 5
Acacia, 1st picked	0	60	Bird, 18	1 12	Coccus @ 4
" 3d "	0	30	Cardamon	21 25 1 12	Centraria 2
" po	600	80	Cannabis Sativa 40	5	Chloroform 600 6
Aloe, Barb, (po. 60)	50@	12	Chenopodium 100	12	Chloral Hvd Crat 1 3501 8
Socotri, (po. 60).	0	50	Foeniculum	15	Chondrus 200 2
16)	0	1	Lini 4	2 4%	German 8 @ 1
Assafætida, (po. 35)	300	35	Lini, grd, (bbl. 3%) 4 (c) Lobelia	2 4%	cent
Camphoræ	55@	58	Pharlaris Canarian 40	5 7	Creta, (bbl. 75)
Galbanum	3500 @2	50	Sinapis Albu11 Q	13	" prep 5@ 1
Gamboge, po	70@	75 30	SPIRITUS.	2 1~	" Rubra
Kino, (po 1 10)	@1	15	Frumenti, W., D. Co 2 000	22 50	Cudbear 2
Myrrh, (po. 45)	0	40	"	1 50	Dextrine 100 1
Opii (po 3 75)4 Shellac4	35@	42	Juniperis Co. O. T 65@	32 00 33 50	Ether Sulph 70@ 75
Tragacanth	33@ 40@1	00	Saacharum N. E 1750 Spt. Vini Galli 1750	22 00 26 50	Frants (no.) 75
HERBA-In ounce pack	kages.		Vini Oporto 1 256	22 00	Flake White 12@ 1
Absinthium		25 20	SPONGES.	J. 00	"Rubra.
Lobelia		25	Florida sheeps' wool		Gelatin, Cooper 2 7
Mentha Piperita		23	Naggan sheeps' wool		Less than box 66%
Rue		30	Carriage	2 00	Glue, Brown 900 11
Absinthlum Eupstorium Lobelia Majorum Mentha Piperita " Vir Rue Tanacetum, V. Thymus, V.		22 25	Carriage	1 10	Glycerina
			carriage	85	Grana Paradisi 0 2
Calcined, Pat	55@	60	Grass sheeps' wool car-	65	Hydraag Chlor Mite. 6 8
Carbonate, Pat Carbonate, K. & M Carbonate, Jenning5	200	25	riage Hard for slate use Yellow Reef, for slate	75	" Ox Rubrum @ 9
Carbonate, Jenning5	300	30	use	1 40	
Absinthium3	50@4	00	SYRUPS.		Hydrargyrum @ 6
Absinthium	00@8	25	SYRUPS. Accacia Zingiber Ipecae. Ferri Iod. Auranti Cortes. Rhei Arom. Similax Officinalis. " " Co. Senega Scillae. " " Co. Tolutan Prunus virg.	. 50	Hydrargyrum
Anisi	70@1 30@2	40	Ferri Iod	. 60	Iodine, Resubl3 80@3 90 Iodoform
Bergamii	25@3 60@	50 65	Auranti Cortes	. 50	Lupulin
Caryophylli	75@ 35@	80 65	Similax Officinalis	. 60	Macis 70@ 75
Chenopodii	@1 90@1	60	Senega	. 50	drarg Iod
Citronella	350	45	" Co	. 50	Magnesia, Sulph (bbl
Copaiba	800	90	Prunus virg	. 50	1%)

Plumbi Acet 14d 16 Plulvis Ipecac et opii. 1 10d1 26 Pyrethrum, boxes H & P. D. Co., doz. @1 25 Pyrethrum, pv. 20d 36 Quassiae 8d 16 Quinfa, S. P. & W 29d 34 " S. German 20d 36 Rubia Tinctorum 12d 14 Saccharum Lactis pv. 20d 25 Salacin 175d1 85 Sanguis Draconis 40d 55	Sinapis	Neat's Foot, winter strained
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We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.

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HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GROCERY PRICE CURRENT.

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

AXLE GREASE. doz gross	Fruits. Apples.	Sap Sago	\$ 1, per hundred \$3 00 \$ 2. " 3 50	No. 1, 6	GUNPOWDER.
Aurora	3 lb. standard 85 York State, gallons 3 00	" domestic ©14	\$ 3, " 4 00 \$ 5, " 5 00	WW mand mbits	Rifle—Dupont's, Kegs
Diamond 50 5 50 Frazer's 75 8 00 Mica 65 7 50	Hamburgh, Apricots.	Blue Label Brand. Half pint, 25 bottles 2 75 Pint " 4 50	\$10, ''	Manilla, white.	Quarter kegs
Paragon 55 6 00 BAKING POWDER.	Santa Cruz	Quart 1 doz bottles 3 50 Triumph Brand.	are subject to the following quantity discounts:	6½	½ lb cans
Acme.	Blackberries.	Half pint, per doz	200 or over 5 per cent. 500 " 10 "	Mill No. 4 1 00	Half kegs
Pulb 10	B. & W	Quart, per doz	COUPON PASS BOOKS.	FARINACEOUS GOODS.	Eagle Duck—Dupont's.
Arctic.	Pitted Hamburgh 1 75 White 1 50 Erie 1 20	35 lb bags	[Can be made to represent any denomination from \$10 down.]	100 lb, kegs	Kegs 11 00 Half kegs 5 75 Quarter kegs 3 00
1 b " 4 doz " 1 10 1 b " 2 doz " 2 00 5 b " 1 doz " 9 00	Damsons, Egg Plums and Green Gages.	Pound packages 6%@7	20 books . \$1 00 50 " . 2 00 100 " . 3 00	Barrels	HERBS. 60
5 oz. cans, 4 doz. in case 80	Erie	Green. Rio.	100 " 3 00 250 " 6 25 500 " 10 00 1000 " 17 50	Dried	Sage
16 " 2 " 2 00 Red Star, 16 fb cans 40 " 4 fb " 75	Common 1 25	Fair	1000 " 17 50 CREDIT CHECKS.	Domestic, 12 10, 002 33	Madras, 5 lb. boxes 55 S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes. 50
" 1 b " 1 40 Telfer's, ½ lb. cans, doz. 45		Golden	500, any one denom'n \$3 00 1000, " " 5 00 2000. " " 8 00	Imported	JELLY.
Telfer's, ½ lb. cans, doz. 45 " ½ lb. " " 85 " 1 lb. " " 150 Our Leader, ½ lb cans 45	MUIIIIUI	Santos. 18 Good	2000, " " " … 8 00 Steel punch 75	Barrels 200	30 " " @ 50
½ lb cans 75	Oxford Pears. Domestic 1 20	Prime	CRACKERS. Butter.	Kegs 2%	LICORICE. Pure
Dr. Price's. per doz Dime cans 95	Riverside	Fair	Seymour XXX	Peas. Green, bu	Calabria 25 Sicily 12
DEPRICE'S 4-0Z "1 40 6-0Z "2 60 8-0Z "2 60	Common	Fancy 24 Maracaibo. Prime 23	Family XXX 6 Family XXX, cartoon 61/2 Salted XXX 6	Rolled Oats. Barrels 180	LYE. Condensed, 2 doz
CREAM 12-0z "3 90	Booth's sliced @2 50 " grated @2 75	Milled24 Java,	Kenosha	Sago.	" 4 doz
BAKING 2½-1b " 12 00 18 25 75 1b " 22 75	Common	Interior	Butter biscuit 61/2	German	No. 9 sulphur
2010 ONLY IN CARS 10-1b " 41 80	Red		Soda, XXX	Cracked 5 FISHSalt.	No. 2 home
BATH BRICK. 2 dozen in case.	Erie, black	Roasted. To ascertain cost of reasted	Soda, City 7½ Soda, Duchess 8½ Crystal Wafer 10 Long Island Wafers 11	Bloaters.	MINCE MEAT.
English	Hamburgh	coffee, add %c. per lb. for roasting and 15 per cent. for shrink-	Ovetor	Cod.	NEW ENGLAND
Domestic	Whortleberries	Package,	S. Oyster XXX 6 City Oyster, XXX 6 Farina Oyster. 6	Pollock 3½ Whole, Grand Bank 5½ Boneless, bricks 6@8	WE COMPRESSED
Arctic, 4 oz ovals	Corned beef Libby's 1 75	Bunola	CREAM TARTAR. Strictly pure	Boneless, strips 6@8 Halibut,	T.E.DOUGHERTY
" No. 2, sifting box 2 75 " No. 3, " 4 00	Potted ham, 1/4 lb	Valley City 1/2 gross 75	[Grocers' 15@25	Smoked	Danis de la constante de la co
" No. 5, " 8 00 " 1 oz ball 4 50 Mexican Liquid, 4 oz 3 60	11 11 1/ 1h 95	Felix 1 15 Hummel's, foil, gross 1 50 tin " 2 50	DRIED FRUITS. Domestic. Apples.	Holland, white hoops keg 65	3 doz. case
" 8 oz 6 80 BROOMS,	Vegetables. Beans.	Bulk	Sundried, sliced in bbls. " quartered " 5	Norwegian	MEASURES. Tin, per dozen.
No. 2 Hurl 1 75 No. 1 2 00 No. 2 Carpet 2 25	" French style2 25	CLOTHES LINES.	Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes 9% Apricots. California in bags	Round, % bbl 100 lbs 2 85 " 40 " 1 45 Scaled 17	1 gallon \$1 75 Half gallon 1 40
Parlor Gem	Lima, green	" 60 ft " 1 60	Evaporated in boxes Blackberries.	Mackerel. No. 1, 100 lbs	Quart
Common Whisk 90 Fancy 1 15 Warehouse 3 25	Lewis Boston Baked 1 35 Bay State Baked 1 35 World's Fair Baked 1 35	Jute 60 ft " 1 90	In boxes	No. 1, 40 lbs 3 70 No. 1, 10 lbs 1 05 Family, 90 lbs 6 00	Wooden, for vinegar, per doz.
Stove, No. 1	Picnic Baked		25 lb. boxes	" 10 lbs 70 Sardines.	Half gallon 4 75 Quart 3 75
" " 15	Livingston Eden	JOIN CONDENSED MICH	Cal. evap. " 10 " in bags 91/2	Russian, kegs 65 Trout.	Pint 2 25 MOLASSES.
Rice Root Scrub, 3 row 1 25 Palmetto, goose 1 50	Purity Honey Dew 1 40 Morning Glory	Inda Mark of the New York CONSTRUCTION	Pears. California in bags 10½ Pitted Cherries.	No. 1, ½ bbls., 100lbs	Blackstrap. Sugar house 14
BUTTER PLATES. Oval-250 in crate. No. 1	Peas. Hamburgh marrofat1 35	FAGE	Barrels	No. 1, 8 lb kits	Ordinary 16
No. 3 80	" Champion Eng. 1 50	BRAN	25 " Prunelles.	Family	Porto Rico.
No. 5	Soaked 75	OTTERNEWYDDU ARREST MAE'R CO	Raspberries, In barrels	½ bbls, 100 lbs \$7 00 \$2 75	New Orleans.
Hotel, 40 lb. boxes 10 Star, 40 " 9 Paraffine 10	Harris standard		50 lb, boxes	10 lb. kfts. 90 48 8 lb. "75 42	Fair
Wicking	Archer's Early Blossom1 35 French	Gail Borden Fagla 7 40	Raisins. Loose Muscatels in Boxes. 2 crown	FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Souders'.	Extra good. 27 Choice 32 Fancy. 40
Fish. Clams.	French	Daisy 5 75 Champion 4 50	3 "	Oval Bottle, with corkscrew. Best in the world for the money.	One-half barrels, 3c extra. PICKLES.
Little Neck, 1 lb 1 20 " 2 lb 1 30 Clam Chowder.	Erie 95 Squash.	Magnolia	2 crown 5½ 3 " 6 Foreign.	Regular	Medium.
Standard, 8 lb	Hubbard	TRADESMAN	Currants. Patras, in barrels 3%	Grade Lemon, doz	Half bbls, 600 count @5 00 Small.
" 2 lb	Honey Dew		" in 1/4-bbls 4 " in less quantity 41/4 Peel.	2 oz \$ 75 4 oz 1 50	Barrels, 2,400 count. 6 00 Half bbls, 1,200 count 3 50
Star, 1 lb	Hancock		Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes 20 Lemon " 25 " " 10 Orange " 25 " " 11	Regular Vanilla,	PIPES.
" 21b	Eclipse.	"Tradesman."	Raisins. Ondura, 29 lb. boxes. @ 6%	2 oz \$1 20	
Standard, 1 lb	CHOCOLATE. 3 75	8 1, per hundred 2 00 8 2, " 2 50	Valencia, 30 " @ 8 Prunes.	LAVORING 4 0z 2 40 XX Grade	POTASH,
Tomato Sauce, 2 lb 2 25 Soused, 2 lb 2 25 Salmon.	German Sweet	8 5, " " 8 00 8 10, " " 4 00	California, 100-120 9 " 90x100 25 lb. bxs. 91/4	Lemon. 2 oz \$1 50	48 cans in case. Babbitt's
Columbia River, flat1 80	Breakfast Cocoa 43 CHEESE.	\$20, " "Superior." 5 00	" 80x90 "10 " 70x80 " 10½ " 60x70 " .11	+0n/b/m 4 oz 3 00	Penna Salt Co.'s 3 25 RICE.
Alaska, Red	Amboy	\$ 2, " " 3 00 \$ 3, " " 3 50	Turkey 6½ Silver	XX Grade Vanilla. 2 oz \$1 75	Domestic, Carolina head5
Sardines.	Riverside 11½ Gold Medal 2010½	\$ 5, " "	Sultana	Jennings.	" No. 1
Imported %8	Brick	820, " " 6 00	" 80-90 " 90-10"	Lemon. Vanilla 2 oz regular panel. 75 1 20	Imported.
Mustard %s @7 Boneless 21	Leiden 23 Limburger 210	COUPON	ENVELOPES. XX rag, white. No. 1, 6½	4 oz "1 50 2 00 6 oz "2 00 3 00 No. 3 taper1 35 2 00	Japan, No. 1
Brook, 8 lb 2 50		Universal."	No. 2, 61	No. 4 taper1 50 2 50	Patna 5

Root Beer Extract. Williams', 1 doz	Thompson & Chute Brands. Silver 3 65	Smoking. Catlin's Brands.	" shoulders @ 7½ Sausage, blood or head @ 7 Scallops	BULK. 15 "
" 3 doz	Savon Improved 2 50	Kiln dried	" Frankfort @ 7 Shrimps	
SPICES. Whole Sifted.	Golden	Huntress	Lamb 6 @ 7	" shipping bushel 1 25
Allspice	Scouring. Sapolio, kitchen, 3 doz 2 50 hand, 3 doz 2 50	American Eagle Co.'s Brands. Myrtle Navy40	Rockford	PAPER. "full hoop " 1 35 willow cl'ths, No.1 5 25 " No.2 6 25 " No.2 7 25
Saigon in rolls32 Cloves, Amboyna22	SUGAR.	German	follows: Hardware.	238 " splint " No.1 3 25
"Zanzibar 12 Mace Batavia 80 Nutmegs, fancy 75	The following prices represent the actual selling prices in Grand Rapids, based on the act-	Frog 33 Java, ¼s foil 32 Banner Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	Der Goods	E @@ " N0.3 4 75
Nutmegs, fancy 75	ual cost in New York with 38	D		No. 2
" No. 2	cents per 100 pounds added for freight. The same quotations will not apply to any townwhere the freight rate from New York	Gold Cut	Bluefish 01914 48 Cotton	Twines. Tubs, No. 3
Allspice 15	is not 36 cents but the local	Warpath	Cod 10 See Island	1
Cassia, Batavia	quotations will, perhaps, afford a better criterion of the market than to quote New York prices exclusively.	F. F. Adams Tobacco Co,'s	Smoked White @ 8 No. 6 "	
Cloves, Amboyna	Cut Loaf	Brands, Peerless	Columbia River Salmon 20 Turks No. 1	DUCKS
Ginger, African 16 " Cochin 20 " Jamaica 22	Granulated	Old Tom	No 9	7 00 Live broilers 1½1bs. to 2 lbs. each, per doz. two-hoop. 1 35 lbs. each per doz. lbs. each per doz.
Mace Batavia	Confec. Standard	Handmade41 Leidersdorf's Brands.		three-hoop I to Spring Chiefons 0 4810
Nutmegs, No. 2	No. 1 Columbia A 5 54 No. 5 Empire A 5 42 No. 6 5 36	Rob Roy	Oysters, per 100 1 50@1 75 Bowls, 11 in Clams 1 25@1 50 " 13 '	Spring Chickens 9 @10
" Cavenne20	No. 7	Red Clover32 Spaulding & Merrick.		
"Absolute" in Packages.	No. 9. 5 17 No. 10. 5 11 No. 11. 5 05	Tom and Jerry25	PROVISIONS. The Grand Rapids Packing and Provision	Plain Creams
Allspice	No. 12	Buck Horn 30 Plow Boy 30@32 Corn Cake 16	quotes as follows: PORK IN BARRELS.	Co. String Rock 65 Burnt Almonds 1 00 Wintergreen Berries 60
Ginger, Jamaica 84 1 55 " African 84 1 55	No 14 4 11 SYRUPS.		Mess, 15 Short cut 16	00 No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb, boxes. 34
Mustard 84 1 55 Pepper 84 1 55 Sage 84	Corn. Barrels21 Half bbls23	OILS.	Extra clear pig, short cut	140. 2, 28
SAL SODA. Kegs 1½	Pure Cane.	The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows, in barrels, f. o. b. Grand Rapids:	Clear, fat back. 17 Boston clear, short cut. 17 Clear back, short cut. 17 Standard clear, short cut, best. 17	00 Stand up, 5 1b. boxes
Granulated, boxes	Choice	Eocene 8½ XXX W. W. Mich.	sausage—Fresh and Smoked.	Large
Anise @12½ Canary, Smyrna, 6	Ginger Snaps 8	Headlight 7½ Naptha 65½ Stove Gasoline 67½	Pork Sausage	9 California Riverside Seedlings
Caraway	Sugar Creams 8 Frosted Creams 9 Graham Crackers 8½	Engine	Frankfort Sausage	816 Podia
Hemp, Russian	Oatmeal Crackers 8½ VINEGAR.	Black, 15 cold test @ 81/4	Blood Sausage. Bologna, straight Bologna, thick Head Cheese.	6 Messina, choice 360. 4 00 7 fancy, 360. 5 00@5 00 " choice 300. 4 50@4 50
Poppy 9 Rape 6 Cuttle bone 30	40 gr	HIDES PELTS and FURS	Kettle Rendered	01/s 18Hey 380 5 00
STARCH. Corn.	\$1 for barrel. WET MUSTARD,	Perkins & Hess pay as follows:	Granger Family Compound	Figs, fancy layers, 6lb
20-lb boxes	Bulk, per gal 30 Beer mug, 2 doz in case 1 75	Green 2021/2	50 lb. Tins, 1/2 advance.	extra " 141b @14
Gloss. 1-lb packages	YEAST. Magic,	Part Cured	10 lb. " 34c " 5 lb. " 36c " 3 lb. " 1 c "	Dates, Fard, 10-lb. box
1-lb packages 5¼ 3-lb " 5¼ 6-lb " 5¾ 40 and 50 lb. boxes 3¾ Page 264	Yeast Foam 1 00 Diamond 75	Kips, green 2 @ 3 " cured @ 4 Calfskins, green 4 @ 5	BEEF IN BARRELS. Extra Mess, warranted 200 lbs	Almonds, Tarragona
SNUFF.	Royal 90 TEAS.	Carrestins, green 4 @ 5½ Cured 4 @ 5½ Deacon skins 10 @25 No. 2 hides ½ off.	Extra Mess, Chicago packing Boneless, rump butts.	50 Brazils, new.
Scotch, in bladders37 Maccaboy, in jars35 French Rappee, in Jars43	JAPAN-Regular.	No. 2 hides 1/4 off. PELTS.	SMOKED MEATS—Canvassed or Plain. Hams, average 20 lbs	Walnuts, Grenoble @11½
SODA, Boxes	Fair	Shearlings 10	" 16 lbs	1% " Calif
SALT.	Dust	WOOL.	" pienie " best boneless	9½ " choice
100 3-lb. sacks	Fair	Washed	Breakfast Bacon boneless	0 % Fancy, H. P., Suns 2 6%
20 14-lb. " 2 25	Good	MISCELLANEOUS. Tallow	Briskets, medium.	Paney, H. P. Fiaga
56 lb. dairy in linen bags. 32 28 lb. "drill "16 18 Warsaw.	Dust	Switches	CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.	Choice, H. P., Extras
56 lb. dairy in drill bags 32 28 lb. " " 18	Choicest	*	The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:	CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
Ashton. 56 lb. dairy in linen sacks 75	Extra choice, wire leaf @40 GUNPOWLER. Common to fair25 @35	GRAINS and FEEDSTUFFS WHEAT.	Cases Bbls Pa	FRUIT JARS.
Higgins. 56 lb, dairy in linen sacks. 75	Extra fine to finest50 @65 Choicest fancy75 @85	No. 1 White (58 lb. test) 53 No. 2 Red (60 lb. test) 53	Standard, per lb 6	7½ Half Gallons
Soiar Rock.	Common to fair23 @30	MEAL.	Boston Cream 8½ Cut Loaf Extra H. H 8½	Rubbers. 45 No. 0 Sun
Common Fine.	Common to fair23 @26	Bolted	MIXED CANDY.	No. 1 "
Manistee 70	Superior to fine30 @35 YOUNG HYSON. Common to fair18 @26	FLOUR. Straight, in sacks 3 30	Standard	Ils. Tubular
SALERATUS. Packed 60 lbs. in box. Church's	Superior to fine30 @40 ENGLISH BREAKFAST.	" barrels 3 55 Patent "sacks 4 30 " barrels 4 55	Royal61/2	7½ No. 0 Sun 1 No. 1 1 8 No. 2 1 2 90
DeLand's 5½ Dwight's 5½	Choice	Graham " sacks 1 70 Rye " " 1 70	Conserves	8 First quality. 8 No 0 Sun, crimp top
Taylor's 5	TOBACCOS.	MILLSTUFFS. Less	Peanut Squares 8 French Creams 1 Valley Creams 1 Midget, 30 lb, baskets 1	First quanty. No. 0 Sun, crimp top 2 25 No. 1 " " 240 No. 2 " " 240 No. 2 " " 340
Allen B. Wrisley's Brands. Old Country, 80 1-lb	Fine Cut. Pails unless otherwise noted	Bran \$14 00 \$15 00	Midget, 30 lb. baskets	8 No. 0 Sun, crimp top 2 60 8 No. 1 " 2 80 No. 2 " " 3 80
White Borax, 100 %-lb3 65	Bazoo	Screenings 13 00 13 00 Middlings 15 00 16 00 Mixed Feed 18 00 18 50	FANCY—In bulk	
Proctor & Gamble. Concord	Uncle ben	Coarse meal 17 50 18 00 corn.	Lozenges, plain	0 No. 2 " " " " 4 70
Ivory, 10 oz 6 75 6 oz 4 00 Lenox 3 65	McGinty 27	Car lots42 Less than car lots45	Chocolate Drops 1 Chocolate Monumentals 1 Gum Drops 1	La Bastie. No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz
Lenox 3 65 Mottled German 3 15 Town Talk 3 25	Dandy Jim	OATS.	Moss Drops	
Dingman Brands. Single box	Yum Yum	Car lots	Imperials	0x No. 0, per gross
Jas. S. Kirk & Co.'s Brands.	" drums	No. 1 Timothy, car lots 11 00	Lemon Drops	5 No. 2, "
American Family, wrp'd\$4 00 plain 2 94	Sorg's Brands. Spearhead	No. 1 " ton lots13 00	H. M. Chocolate Drops.	STONEWARE—AKBON. Butter Crocks, 1 to 6 gal
N. K. Fairbanks & Co.'s Brands. Santa Claus	Joker	FRESH MEATS. Beef, carcass 5 @ 7	Gum Drops. 40@t Licorice Drops. 1 C A. B. Licorice Drops	0 " ½ gal. per doz 60 Jugs ¼ gal. per doz 70
B. 7n, 60 bars	Scotten's Brands. Kylo	" hind quarters 64@ 8 " fore " 34@ 5	printed	0 1 11 11 11 11 11
Lautz Bros. & Co.'s Brands. Acme	Valley City 34 Finzer's Brands.	' loins, No. 3 9 ©11 '' ribs 7½© 9 ' rounds 6 © 7	Imperials. Mottoes. Cream Bar.	STONEWARE—BLACK GLAZED. Butter Crocks, 1 and 2 gal
Marseilles 3 95 Mafter 4 35	Old Honesty 40	Bologna @ 6 Pork loins @10	Molasses Bar Hand Made Creams	55 Milk Pans, ½ gal

The Evils of "Phantom Money."

Of the utility of banks as depositories of money, and as intermediaries between borrowers and lenders, there can be no question. By discounting notes given the test of experience demonstrated their for merchandise they furnish the seller with means to make fresh purchases, and by the transfer of money from debtors to creditors through the use of checks they are wonderful labor-saving agencies. Unfortunately, they are also contrivances for earning profits for their stockholders, and in the pursuit of this end they are liable to woeful abuse. When confidence prevails and rates of interest are low their officers make up in the increased volume of their loans for their diminished percentages, and then, when an era of distrust arrives, they set out to protect themselves, as they are now doing, by calling in loans and fighting off depositors. In the grand financial debauch in which the country has been engaged ever since the resumption of specie payments in 1879 the banks have furnished the principal means of intoxication, and have stimulated the excesses into which their customers have plunged. It is the fashion to make the Sherman act the scapegoat, and to lay upon it the blame of the revulsion from which we are now suffering, but the Sherman act, vicious as it is, has not done one-half the harm that has resulted from the excessive loans of money made by the banks and their subsequent contraction. The statistics of the New York banks on this point are little less than appalling. From July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892, there was an increase of deposits amounting to \$160,172,600 upon an increase of real money of only \$52,341,300, and an expansion of loans of \$113,529,400, the addition to both the deposits and the loans being that of mere credit, or of what the late James Fisk, Jr., would call phantom money. The inflation of this and the previous years both promoted excessive stock speculation, as the records of the Stock Exchange amply demonstrate, and brought into existence a mushroom growth of industrial enterprises. Then came during the past few months the process of contraction, the lawful money shrinking more than one-half and the deposits nearly one-third, while the loans were reduced by about one-sixth.

Though the banks of New York have been the chief sinners in assisting speculation, they have not been the only ones. The reports of the Comptroller of the Currency show that from July 9, 1891, to July 12, 1892, the deposits of both State and national banks throughout the whole country increased from \$2,291,007,-000 to \$2,700,000,000, or \$409,000,000, while their reserves of lawful money increased only from \$598,200,000, to \$755,-200,000, or \$157,000,000. During the same year their total loans increased from \$2,576,000,000 to \$2,812,000,000, or \$236,000,000. How much of this phantom money was lent to stock and other speculators may be inferred from the fact that of the \$344,199,941 loans reported on Sept. 30, 1892, by the national banks of New York City alone, \$183,324,222 was upon collaterals, and only \$160,875,714 consisted of discounted commercial paper. The same analysis of the loans of the State banks is not given, but it may be presumed that it would show a corresponding result. More than half of the money lent by New York banks has, therefore, until lately, gone to promote Stock Exchange operations, and less than and found that they had identical interests

one-half to the uses of commercial business. Enormous amounts of stocks and bonds have thus been put upon the market at high prices, and kept there until comparative worthlessness.

The complaint is frequently made that members of Congress have little respect for the opinions of bank officers on financial subjects, but are rather disposed to do precisely the opposite of what they recommend. The reason is, that although they are not well acquainted with the statistics of banking, they have a wellgrounded conviction that a bank President is only a man like other men, and that he looks out for his own interests on all occasions. Hence they resent his assumption of superior knowledge and virtue, and maintain their own views without respect for his. It is a pity that this is the case, but it is so nevertheless.

MATTHEW MARSHALL

Growth of Grocers' Associations. ritten for THE TRADESMAN.

Nothing is more auspicious for the grocery trade of Michigan than the rapid multiplication of class organizations in all parts of the State. It is to be hoped that the good work may go on, until every town of any importance has its grocers' association, each working for its own interests as a local organization. and yet each doing its share in the improvement of the grocery trade generally. Failure in the past to accomplish the desired results through organization is no argument against organization now. It may be an argument in its favor. Grocers are better acquainted with each other now than they were; there is a more general recognition of existing grievances on the part of those engaged in the business than was the case in past years; there never was a time in the history of the retail grocery trade when it had so much to contend with as at present; so far from improving, the condition of the grocery trade has steadily grown worse, and must continue to do so unless the grocers themselves unite for its improvement: existing laws and ordinances, made for the protection of legitimate trade, are persistently disregarded, both by those whose interests are apparently opposed to regular trade, and, what is infinitely worse, by those entrusted with their enforcement: no attention whatever is paid to the voice of individuals, when raised in protest, an individual not counting for much in the estimation of the average public official, who is accustomed to viewing the public in the light of a possible majority on election day. For these, and many other reasons which might be cited, retail grocers must organize, and compel a recognition of their claims, which, in all justice and fairness, should be conceded without compulsion. The organizations of the past were not total failures by any means. They paved the way to success by bringing the grocers together and making acquaintance with each other possible. Without this better acquaintance with each other nothing could ever have been accomplished, the old rut would have been pursued, and each would have considered the other his mortal enemy and his legitimate prev. Now. however, because they had met each other as members of the same organization, talked over their grievances, and

together discussed the remedy for them.

which could only be served by unity of action, the time seems ripe for reorganizing on a new basis. With higher aims and a fuller comprehension of what is necessary to success in carrying out the purposes of organization, there is no reason why the fullest measure of success should not crown the efforts of the friends of legitimate trade. Let none stand aloof because of doubts as to the future of the organization. Let every man in the business make the aims and purposes of the association his own, do his best for its success, according to the light that is in him, and the result will not be a moment in doubt.

DANIEL ABBOTT.

However loudly Mrs. Lease may well "calamity," she is taking good care of number one. Since she started in with the populist movement she is said to have cleared off considerable mortgages on her farm and her husband's drug store, purchased a city home in Wichita, sent her children to expensive schools. Her husband, by the way, is a sad-eyed man, who speaks in a low voice and acts as if some great calamity were hanging over him.

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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

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"Peckham's Croup Remedy gives the best satisfaction. Whenever a person buys a bottle I will guarantee that customer will come again for more, and recommend it to others." C. H. PHILLIPS, Druggist, Girard, Kansas.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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GEO. W. GAY, Vice-President.

Wm. H. Anderson, Cashier. JNO A. SEYMOUR, Ass't Cashier

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Sea Sickness

On cars or boat.

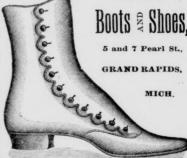
The cool exhiberating sensation follow ing its use is a luxury to travelers. Convenien to carry in the pocket; no liquid to drop or spill lasts a year, and costs 50c at druggists. Regis

tered mail 60c, from

H. D. CUSHMAN, Manufacturer,

Three Rivers, Mich.

"Guaranteed satisfactory.



Agents for Wales-Goodyear Rubber Co.

Orders by mail given prompt attention

S. A. MORMAN,

Wholesale Petoskey, Marblehead

LIME,

Akron, Buffalo and Louisville

WRITE FOR PRICES. 10 LYON ST., GRAND RAPIDS. MEN OF MARK

John Snitseler, Junior Member of Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co.

John Snitseler, manager of the whole sale department of Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co's. dry goods business, was born in Vriesland, Ottawa county, in 1853. His father, Bernardus Snitseler, whose ancestors were German, was, by birth, a Hollander, emigrating to this country in 1847, and settling in the section of Michigan where his son was born. John attended school in Vriesland until his 13th year, when he entered Hope College, at Holland, one of the best educational institutions of its class in the State, where he remained four years, taking the usual course. He then taught a country school for one term; but "teaching the young idea how to shoot" was not at all to his liking, and one term was enoughfor both scholars and teacher. In 1870 he came to Grand Rapids, and, casting about for something to do, engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of C. B. Allen, now of Rockford, Ill. Mr. Allen sold out five months later, and Mr. Snitseler "went behind the counter" in Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co's. dry goods establishment. The jobbing business of that firm, which was somewhat limited when Mr. Snitseler became connected with it, has grown until to-day it is one of the largest in the State. Ability and industry are the characteristics which win in this work-a-day world, and the firm was not slow to recognize that the "man for the place" at the head of their wholesale department was "on the ground," and it was not long before Mr. Snitseler was made manager. He was admitted to partnership in 1880.

Mr. Snitseler was married in 1874 to Miss Jennie Van Dyke, of Hudsonville, and has a family of three children, one boy and two girls. His son, Bernard, 17 years of age, is in the store with his father. Gracie, aged 10, the second child, has developed considerable elocutionary talent, and is remarkably proficient in her studies, considering her tender years. Marion, a little tot of two years, completes the family circle. Mr. Snitseler resides in a pleasant home on Lake avenue, which he recently erected. and also owns valuable residence property on Lyon street. He puts in a large portion of the heated term in his cottage at Harrington's Landing, on Black Lake, where, with the latest improved implements he "woes the finny denizens of the deep." Unfortunately, John never tells fish stories, and so his feats with rod and reel have never become history. When John stopped growing, which was some years ago, he had reached a height of six feet and three inches, from which altitude he looks down on a world with which he is upon excellent terms, his happy temperament and genial, hearty disposition making him friends wherever he is known. He weighs 235 pounds now, but says the hot spell has reduced him to his present slender proportions. When the dog days are past, by strict attention to diet and the observance of other rules which are generally prescribed for the benefit of thin people who are dissatisfied with their condition, he hopes to regain much that he has lost.

Saginaw-The Allington-Curtis Manufacturing Co. will occupy its new factory this week, with increased facilities for carrying on its extensive business in manufacturing dust separators.

The Undesirability of Blind Credits.

The system of business credits, how ever necessary and essential to commercial activities, can be abused. In recent years this abuse has had more or less of a free bridle, and its effects have been as logical as its encouragement was blind and injudicious. In many instances it has reached the point of recklessness, it being possible for men with little or no means to obtain credit at perhaps a dozen different sources of supply. Where this has been exceptional there has, however, been a very elastic margin for the obtaining of credit of several times the amount of cash resources. Creditors in buying in excess of capital. while not necessarily doing so with any fraudulent intent, were assuming risks not warranted by any established maxim of sound and honest business. In some cases ventures of this kind have proven to be wise and successful, but as a rule it has in habit and influence been both vicious and demoralizing. The risks involved, though generally acknowledged. are, if criticised, seldom protested against. This really abnormal state of affairs, if searched down to its bottom, shows it to be located in the rabid conditions of business competition, and also the pressure coming in various directions from personal cupidity and the modern madness of attempting to get rich in less time than it takes to incubate an egg. There can be no legal interdict of this practice, nor can it ever be entirely removed as a disturbing factor from the business world. Men will always be found who are willing to start pyramid building on a borrowed brick, and others will always be equally ready to repeat the miracle of doing business on the basis of unpaid bills. So long as the pump and the bucket are together, they will both be in business till the well runs dry. The misfortune of this association is that in the financial tangle consequent to loose methods of doing business, men of wiser heads and worthy of a better fate are the victims of other men's follies.

It is to be hoped that the acute and searching nature of the present stringency may re-teach the lessons forgotten in prosperous times. Business will be less of the katy-did order. Conservatism and judicious caution will replace the incoherent and blind recklessness that for some years has characterized too much of American business. Credits will be more carefully scrutinized. There will be less faith in good luck and more in cash in the system of credits. Men buying goods to the full amount of their capital from a selected crowd of different houses, expecting magical resultstwo chickens from an egg and cocoa nuts from gooseberry bushes-will be left to work miracles at their own expense. It is not to be expected that selling for cash can ever be generally adopted, nor that business men will be either prophets or mind readers in dealing with their patrons, but that an added pinch of the salt of common sense is necessary to keep the business body from the flies, few, if any, will deny. In this sense, the present crisis, if not without its stern lessons, may not be without its future practical benefits.

FRANK STOWELL.

Dangerous Dress Goods.

There is a certain dress goods fabric manufactured in France under the name of Pilou, or American flannel, which is

said to be almost as inflammable as gunpowder, and extremely dangerous. It is made of cotton, and its inflammability is ascribed to the chemicals with which it is prepared. A French writer says that recently he was dining at the table of a lady who was clothed in this material. In the act of saturating an omelette with rum, to which she set fire with a match, a drop of the burning liquid was spilled on her dress, which in an instant was ablaze from top to bottom, as if it had been made of gun-cotton. The lady had been made of gun-cotton. The lady if the presence of mind to throw herself the floor, thus putting out the fire with the aid of those present, who smothered the flames with covers, etc. An examination of the dress after the fire had been put out showed that its aspect had changed but little, except that the velvet softness peculiar to the material was gone from every spot that had been burned. The weft was intact. It is possible that under less favorable circumstances, lack of aid and self-possession on the part of the victim, the dress might have been burned entirely.

The Cost of a Misplaced Comma.

Twenty years or so ago, when the nited States by its Congress was making a tariff bill, one of the sections enum-erated what articles should be admitted free of duty. Among the many articles specified were "all foreign fruit-plants," etc., meaning plants imported for transplanting, propagation, or experiment. The enrolling clerk in copying the bill accidentally changed the hyphen in the compound word, "fruit-plants," to a comma, making it read, "all foreign fruit, plants," etc. As the result of this simple mistake, for a year, or until Congress could remedy the blunder, all the oranges, lemons, bananas, grapes, and oranges, lemons, bananas, grapes, and other foreign fruits were admitted free of duty. This little mistake, which anyone would be liable to make, yet could have avoided by carefulness, cost the government not less than two million

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.
Arrive from Leave going
South. North.
For M'kinaw, Trav. City and Sag. 6:50 a m 7:20 a m
For Cadillae and Saginaw 4:15 p m
For Petoskey & Mackinaw 8:10 p m 10:50 p m
From Kalamazoo, 9:10 a m
From Chicago and Kalamazoo, 9:40 p m
Trains arriving from south at 6:50 a m and 9:10 a m
della Others trains della sweet Sunday

ually. 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 Leavegoing

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

Lv Grand Rapids 10:05 am 2:00 pm 11:20 pr Arr Chicago 4:10 pm 9:10 pm 6:50 ar 10:05 a m train through Wagner Parlor Car. 11:20 pm train daily, Wagner Sleeping Car. Lv Chicago 4:20 pm 10:00 pm 4:00 pm 6:50 an 4:20 pm 10:00 pm 4:00 pm 10:00 pm 1

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Muskegon-Leave. From Muskegon-Arrive

inday train leaves for Muskegon at 7:45 a ing at 9:15 a m. Returning, train leaves M at 4:30 p m, arriving at Grand Rapids at 5:5 C. L. LOCKWOO General Passenger and Ticket Ag at 7:45 a m



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

Time Table in effect May 14, 1893.

Lv. Grand Rapids at... 7:10 a. m. and 1:25 p. m. Ar. Toledo at... 1:15 p. m. and 10:45 p. m. VIA D., H. & M. E'Y.

Lv. Grand Rapids at... 6:50 a. m. and 3:25 p. m. Ar. Toledo at... 1:15 p. m. and 10:45 p. m. Return connections equally as good.

W. H. Bennett, General Pass. Agent,

Toledo, Ohio.

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 ... 8:252m 9:009 m 5:45pm *11:35pm Ar. G'd Rapids 1:20pm 8:55pm 19:55pm *6:10am VIA ST. JOSEPH AND STEAMER. Lv. Grand Rapids ... 1:25pm 46:30pm Ar. Chicago ... 8:30pm 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

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

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, Iv. G. R. .. 7:25am 1:25pm *11:30pm
TO Petoskey Iv. G. R. .. 7:30am ... 11:15pm
TO G. R. .lv. Chicago. 8:25am *5:45pm *11:35pm
To G. R. .lv. Petoskey ... 1:30pm *8:20pm
Free Chair Cars for Manistee 5:45 p m.
*Every day. †Except Saturday. Other trains
week days only.

JULY 30, 1893 DETROIT, JULY 30, 1893

GOING TO DETROIT.

RETURNING FROM DETROIT

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS Lv, GR 7:20am 4:15pm Ar, GR.11:50am 10:40pm

TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

lor Cars on all trains between Grand Rap ad Detroit. Parlor cars to Saginaw on morn lus and Described in the strains week days only, *Every day. Other trains week days only, GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Ag't,

<u>Michigan Central</u>

"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.
Daslos cars leave for Detroit at 6:55 a m; re-

press 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 & MIL-

Depot corner Leonard St. and Plainfield Ava.

EASTWARD.						
Trains Leave	+No. 14	†No. 16	†No. 18	tNo. 82		
G'd Rapids, Lv	6 45am	10 20am		7 40pm		
IoniaAr	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	3 05pm	10 25am		
E. Saginaw Ar	10 50am	3 45pm	8 00pm			
Bay City Ar	11 32am	4 35pm	8 37pm			
FlintAr	10 05am	3 45pm	7 05pm			
Pt. Huron Ar	12 05pm	5 50pm	8 50pm			
PontiaeAr	10 53am	3 05pm	8 25pm			
DetroitAr						

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

Jas. Campbell, City Ticket Agent. 23 Monroe Street.

Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association.
President, J. A. Smits; 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

Regular Meeting of the Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association.

At the regular meeting of the Grand Repids Retail Grocers' Association, held Monday evening, Aug. 21, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. President Smits then read his inaugural address as follows:

We have entered upon another year of existence, with a record of which none of us need feel ashamed. Our plans were well laid and carried out to such an extent that we may all be satisfied and feel assured that we are in a position to accomplish what we undertake, provided we act together and stand together like men, for, as the old saying goes, "In unity there is strength," which has been verified time and again. Let us, therefore, stand together and we shall be able to accomplish anything reasonable we may undertake, and bear in mind that we have organized for our mutual benefit. We cannot, therefore, afford to look after our neighbor and neglect our own business.

Still, there is another thing we must bear in mind, and that is to have more confidence in one another, so that when we agree on any one subject here at our meetings, we will feel assured that each and everyone will stand by it, and thus show our colleagues in business that we are strong enough to accomplish what we undertake.

We undertake.

We have gained a victory, to a certain extent, over the peddler; but, because we have gained that victory, we must not for a moment think that our work is done, but keep right on and gain still greater victories.

done, but keep right on and gain still greater victories.

Our membership one year ago was smaller than at present. The increase in our membership ought to convince our fellow grocers that there must be some good derived from our Association, or there would not be a steady increase in our numbers.

Let, therefore, each and every one of us do our duty and perform the work assigned to us. Let us all keep living prices on our goods, especially those fixed from time to time in our meetings, for we all know we cannot do a successful business unless we sell goods at a living profit, there being no particular benefit derived from cutting prices. Let us by all means make it a point to attend our meetings as promptly as possible. Be brief and talk to the point. Let us get together, work together, stay together and vote together.

Chairman Viergiver, of the special Committee on Flour, suggested that the Committee be instructed to call on those who cut prices on flour and endeavor to persuade them to desist.

Thos. H. Hart moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Trade Interests, and that the Committee be instructed to add all brands of city flour to the contract list.

B. Van Anroy moved as an amendment that soap and kerosene oil be placed on the contract list, also.

E. J. Herrick opposed both motion and amendment on the ground that grocers themselves reduce prices to gain trade and that the evil is due to this cause more than to the people demanding lower prices. He said he had not sold a gallon of oil less than 12 cents, either in one or five gallon lots, and did not propose to give away all his profits.

give away all his profits.

Mr. Viergiver said he believed in getting good prices, but couldn't do it. In his opinion, the Association had been run more for the benefit of the grocers on Monroe street than for those in the suburbs.

J. Geo. Lehman enquired what the Association would do with a man who wants to get more than the established price for his goods.

Mr. Hart replied that the object in fixing prices was to influence others not to ask less, not to prevent those who wished to from getting more.

Mr. Herrick referred to the objections of some of the suburban grocers when the Monroe street merchants asked more for sugar than the Association price.

A. J. Elliott said he distinctly remembered a blessing he received at the hands of O. Emmons for selling sixteen pounds of sugar for \$1, when the Association price was seventeen pounds.

E. White said he considered the sugar

E. White said he considered the sugar agreement more in the interest of the suburban grocers than dealers on Monroe street, as it tended to prevent the centralization of trade, necessitating the sale of sugar at cut prices by the larger retailers.

The amendment of Mr. Van Anroy was not concurred in, but the original motion of Mr. Hart was adopted as offered.

D. Viergiver moved that the city millers be invited to attend the next meeting with a view to ascertaining whether they would not be willing to enter into an agreement with the Association not to sell to any retailer who cuts the established price.

Mr. Herrick questioned the advisability of entering into such an agreement. He said the millers had agreed before not to sell flour at retail and had broken the agreement as fast as made.

Mr. Elliott asserted that the millers would enter into a contract of that character if the retailers would bind themselves to buy all their flour of the city millers.

E. A. Stowe introduced the subject of curtailing the credit transactions of the grocery trade, suggesting that some plan be adopted by which such a reform could be carried into effect.

Mr. Smits thought it a bad time to attempt such a reform during a period of financial stringency.

J. J. Wagner thought it a good time. He asserted that the grocers ought to talk it up and educate their customers, to the end that credits may be shortened. Mr. Elliott said he had received a call

Mr. Elliott said he had received a call within a few days from a lady who asked that her April bill be held over until September, as she intended visiting the fair in the meantime. He informed her that he might wish to go to the fair himself, and the suggestion seemed so pertinent that the lady informed him that he could go to her husband for the money, which he did.

Mr. Herrick thought that, now while money was being hoarded, the people should be stimulated to pay their bills more promptly by appeals through the daily papers.

B. S. Harris moved that an unsigned circular be drawn up notifying the customers of each grocer in the city that credits are to be materially shortened.

H. J. Vinkemulder endorsed the motion of Mr. Harris. He said he had been sending out personal letters, asking his customers to settle past due accounts immediately, and hereafter make regular settlements. He had also pasted up the slips sent out by the jobbers so that his customers would know how rigid the wholesale trade was in insisting upon its money within certain well defined limits. He thought the grocer should be as strict with his customers as the jobber is with the grocers.

Mr. Wagner favored the sending out of the circular, as he thought it would have a good effect. He finds the greatest trouble with old customers, who get into the habit of paying doctor's bills and for goods bought on the installment plan before liquidating the grocery bill.

The motion was adopted, when Mr. Viergiver moved that a committee of three be appointed to draw up a proper circular and have several thousand printed at the expense of the Assciation to enable every member to have as many as he can use to advantage. The motion was adopted, and the chairman appointed as such committee Messrs. Vinkemulder, Wagner and Viergiver. On motion of Mr. Wagner, the Secretary was added to the committee.

J. F. Ferris suggested that one way to curtail credit transactions was to have a definite understanding with the customer at the beginning, as to how large the account was to be and how long it should run.

President Smits appointed A. Rasch to take the place of David P. Van Every on the Committee on Trade Interests.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

The special Committee on Circular met immediately after adjournment and adopted a draft of circular, several thousand of which have been printed for distribution by those who will call at the Secretary's office for them. The circular is as follows:

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

Grand Rapids,—189—We beg leave to call your attention to the fact that since the times have hardened, manufacturers and wholesalers have shortened their credits very materially, in consequence of which we are compelled to pay for provisions within 10 days and other goods in proportion, produce and fruits being absolutely cash.

This impels us to inform you that we must now insist on the immediate settlement of all outstanding accounts, and that hereafter all accounts must be paid in full as often as once a month.

We give you this notice, that no one may be disappointed by being refused credit in case the conditions above named are not fully complied with.

Minneapolis Grocers Pleased With the Coupon Book System.

At the last meeting of the Minneapolis Retail Grocers' Association, President Pratt asked for expressions from those present who had adopted the cash or coupon system in their business. Mr. Steffel said Steffel & Kreuter had started on that basis and when a customer asked for a pass book they presented a coupon book. Some accept it and sign the note; others show their backs, which is just what they wanted if they would not buy for cash. They were well satisfied so far and were heartily glad they had adopted the system.

P. W. Wirth said the coupon book was excellent for limiting credit; when a customer asked for \$10 worth of credit it was plain when they had received that amount, while with the pass book it was uncertain. When the \$10 book was gone the customer cannot send achild or a servant around for groceries, as is done when the limit of credit has expired with a pass book; he either comes in and settles for the book or else the loss \$10, not \$18, \$25 or more. Then the note in the book made no trouble about collecting it when the dealer requires it signed, as should be done. There are no disputes over items not entered on the pass book. The book is used and that is the end of it. The pass book has always been a giant evil and source of great loss to the grocer and it should be downed. The coupon book did it. He had used them for four years and spoke from personal experience of their value.

experience of their value.

President Pratt said he started on a cash and coupon basis Aug. 1 and his trade dropped off about \$25 per day, but it was all on the right side. His cash sales had increased while his sredit sales fell off. He was well pleased with it.

H. J. Bornkamp, of Bornkamp Bros., had feared there would be trouble in the attempt to shut off all credit, but had found that good customers are glad to take the coupon book, as they intend to pay anyway and know the note is as good as paid. He thought a good step had been taken and one which would result to the benefit of the trade. He said many grocers lacked courage in refusing credit, but with the use of coupon books they would find it easy.

President Pratt said that one of his oldest customers and friends—Col. J. H. Stevens—predicted that the adoption of the coupon system would result disastrously, but has changed his mind and come out strongly in favor of the coupon plan.

No More Pass Books.

TRAVERSE CITY, Aug. 25—The meat dealers of this place met to-day and de-

cided to discard the pass book Sept. 1. A few of the best customers will be given short-time credits through the medium of coupon books and the remainder will be asked to pay spot cash.

Meeting of Saginaw Grocers.

SAGINAW, W. S., Aug. 26—The West Side Retail Grocers' Association met last evening to enable the members to sign the membership roll and pay their initiation fees. The next regular meeting will be held on Friday evening, Sept. 8.



ASPHALT FIRE-PROOF ROOFING

This Roofing is guaranteed to stand in all places where Tin and Iron has failed; is superfor to Shingles and much cheaper.

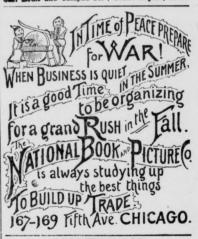
The best Roofing for covering over Shingles on old roofs of houses, barns, sheds, etc.; will not rot or pull loose, and when painted with our

FIRE-PROOF ROOF PAINT,

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

H. M. REYNOLDS & SON, Practical Roofers,

Louis and Campau Sts., Grand Rapids, Mich.



MICHIGAN

Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

Organized 1881.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

BUY THE PENINSULAR Pants, Shirts, and Overalls

Once and You are our Customer for life.

Stanton & Morey,

DETROIT, MICH.

Geo. F. Owen, Salesman for Western Michigan, Residence 59 N. Union St., Grand Rapids.

MUSKEGON BAKERY UNITED STATES BAKING Co.,

CRACKERS, BISCUITS, CAKES.

Originators of the Celebrated Cake, "MUSKEGON BRANCH."

HARRY FOX, Manager, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Spring & Company,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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

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

Spring & Company.

MILTON KERNS'
El Puritano Cigar.



THE FINEST

10 Cent Cigar on Earth

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

BATEMAN & FOX,
Bay City.
B. J. REYNOLDS,
Grand Rapids.
R OPPENHEIMER,

East Saginaw.
DETROIT TOBACCO Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

OIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods, Garpets and Gloaks

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

Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks.

OVERALLS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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



SEE QUOTATIONS.

Fall Overshirts and Underwear.

THE INSPECTION OF THE TRADE IS SOLICITED.

P. STEKETEE & SONS

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS NOTIONS

OYSTERS.

WHEN YOU ARE READY TO BEGIN HANDLING THEM REMEMBER THAT OUR

P. & B. BRAND RANKS A1.

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

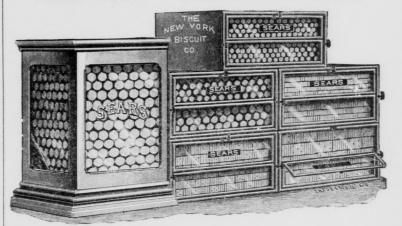
PERKINS & HESS

Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

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

Cracker Chests. G

Glass Covers for Biscuits.



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

UR new glass covers are by far the handsomest ever offered to the trade. They are made to fit any of our boxes and can be changed from one box to another in a moment. They

will save enough goods from flies, dirt and prying fingers in a short time to pay for themselves. Try them and be convinced. Price, 50 cents each.

NEW NOVELTIES

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

CINNAMON BAR.

ORANGE BAR.

CREAM CRISP.

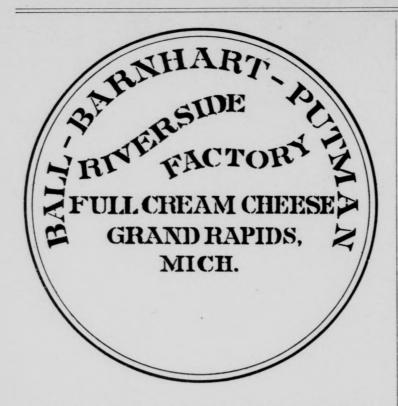
MOSS HONEY JUMBLES.

NEWTON, a rich finger with fig filling. This is bound to be one of

THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.,

S. A. Sears, Mgr.

GRAND RAPIDS.



QUALITY WINS!

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

GRAND RAPIDS, BRUSH GOMP'Y,



MANUFACTUR-ERS OF BRUSHES

GRAND RAPIDS

Our Goods are sold by all Michigan Jobbing Houses.

Send Us Your Order



MASON FRIIT 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

CLARK CIGAR OMPANY

Corner Ottawa and Lyon Streets,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

STATE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED



AGNES BOOTH CIGARS.

WE CARRY ALL SIZES AND SHAPES.

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

The Following

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 Rio,
Compound Crushed Java.

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

