

Michigan Tradesman.

Published Weekly.

THE TRADESMAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

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VOL. 10.

GRAND RAPIDS, SEPTEMBER 6, 1893.

NO. 520

A WORD WITH YOU!

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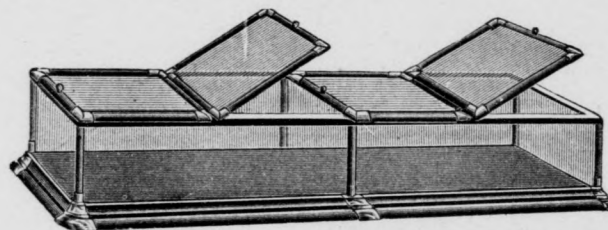
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In mild cases of Piles, one or two applications of the remedy are sufficient for a cure, and in no case will it fail to give immediate relief.

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

VOL. X.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1893.

NO. 520

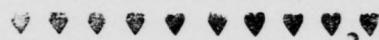
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References—Foster, Stevens & Co., Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co., Rindge, Kalmbach & Co., H. Leonard & Sons, Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co., Peck Bros., National City Bank, Olney & Judson Grocer Co., R. G. Dun & Co., Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., State Bank of Michigan, Tradesman Company.

WHY HE LEFT THE ISLAND.

People said I was very foolish when I bought a ten-acre island three miles from the shore and built my summer house on it, but I laughed and said quiet was what I sought, and there I would have it, far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife. Being a bachelor, with few wants, I took with me only my man Henry, who was an excellent housekeeper and cook.

I don't think I ever enjoyed myself more than the first four weeks I spent on the island. In the morning I took to the water, or took a walk for an hour or so; then I wrote for three hours, and the afternoons I read and loafed, and at night I slept. Some days I would row over to the mainland, and every day Henry went over after the mail, unless it was stormy. Sometimes I had a friend or two to drive with me, but no woman was allowed to come ashore there.

I was rigid in my determination on this point, for had not one Isabella Ventnor told me two weeks before I bought the island that she did not think I was the kind of man any woman ought to marry?

She had, and for that I had sworn all women.

As I say, I was supremely happy all by myself, excepting, of course, the hurt Isabella had done me, and I think that was healing slowly, when one night the entire scheme was overthrown.

That night was a dark one, but quite still, and I went to bed feeling fairly comfortable, as a couple of my friends had been with me until 7 o'clock and were to return early in the morning with a sailboat for a fishing trip out to deep water. About 1 o'clock, or perhaps later, I was awakened by hearing a disturbance of some sort down stairs, and before I had my eyes fully opened Henry rushed into the room, slammed the door and locked it.

"What's the matter?" I exclaimed.

"For God's sake, major," he gasped, "get up and help me. There's burglars in the house and I'm done for."

Then Henry went down on the floor in a heap, and I lit a lamp, as there came a terrific hammering on the door.

The light showed me Henry covered with blood, his throat slashed, lying there dead or dying, as I supposed.

What to do I did not know, for the only arms in the house were across the hall and the burglars had me shut off from that direction and were rapidly demolishing my door.

They swore and pounded, entirely regardless of the ordinary rules of burglary, for they knew that so far away from the shore they were perfectly safe.

"Go down stairs and get that axe," I heard one of them say, "and we'll have this d—door out of the way in a minute. We've done up one of 'em, and now we've got to do up the other; so there won't be any tellin' tales out of school."

Then he laughed, and I heard footsteps down the hall and stairs.

I knew there was no help for me there,

and only a chance anywhere, and I took that. One window of my room opened out on a back roof, and from that it was only a short distance to the ground. Once out of the house I had one chance in a million of escape. In a minute I was out of the window, over the shed and on the ground. I had on only my pajamas, and the sharp stones cut my feet cruelly, but I did not think of that. It was life, and life is very sweet to us, even though some fair Isabella may have slipped a drop of bitter into it.

Over the rocks and stones I flew, going I knew not where, thinking of nothing but escape.

What brought me to my senses somewhat was my rushing into the water, and at first I thought of swimming out and trying to reach the mainland, but I was only a poor swimmer and I knew I should be drowned or caught and knocked on the head in the water by the burglars as a hunter might knock a muskrat in the head, and the horror of it drove me back. Then I thought of my own boat, but before I started that way, I remembered that my friends had moved it over to the mainland to return at daylight with the sailboat, leaving me only my rockets to signal the shore in case of need, and what were signals now? Only a means whereby the murderers might discover me.

One thinks rapidly at such moments, I fancy, and all this took place in much less time than it requires to tell it; but there was time enough for the burglars to learn I was not in the room, and with their quick eyes see the window through which I had escaped, and I heard some of them coming along the course I had taken, and one going down towards my boat landing to cut me off there.

Then aimlessly again and utterly dazed, I began to circle the little island, running on the beach. They could not see me and my bare feet made no noise in the sand and I rushed madly ahead, when all at once I went down with a terrible crash over something on the beach. They were near enough to hear my fall and one of them shouted:

"Here he is, Bill; we've got him; d—him for giving us so much trouble, we'll fix him now."

I thought about as the burglar did, but as I tried to get up I found I was in a boat drawn half way up on the sand.

I almost shouted with joy when I made this discovery. It was their boat and once in it and on the water I was safe! By this time I could hear their footsteps along the shore, which was quite rocky and rough here, except the little bit of beach where the boat lay, and they could not make such headway as I did as they did not know the way through the rocks.

But they were coming fast enough and cursing at every step, and with the energy of despair, I caught the boat in my arms and with a wild strain I tried to shove it into the water. Again and again I tugged; the blood almost bursting through my ears by the exertion and the skin tearing from my hands and bare arms.

So near I thought to safety and still the danger increasing every second, then as I heard an oath, more wicked than the others, as one of the burglars fell over a stone, I felt the boat move, and a little wave rolled in and lifted it, so that with one more push it slid off into deep water. I jumped in, caught the oars and as the burglars dashed down through the darkness to where they heard the noise, the boat shot out into the water and I was safe.

They might have shot me from the shore, but they had either left their revolvers in the house or had none, the revolver being too noisy a weapon for burglars as a rule.

Whatever the cause they did not fire, and I did not wait for it, at least that close. A hundred feet out, I began to be myself once more and I stopped rowing.

"Why don't you come on?" I shouted back, half hysterically.

"Hold on," they yelled, and I could hear them running up and down the shore in the darkness.

"Oh, you're all right," I laughed shrilly. "I'll come back and take you off in the course of a few hours," and then, fearful that they might get their guns, I rowed away as fast as I could for the mainland.

I think I made that three miles in half the record, and when I found the first policeman, he was for running me in as a lunatic or a sleep walker, but he knew me, and as soon as I told my story, a force of ten men boarded a tug and we returned to the island. By this time the first gray streaks of dawn were showing in the summer sky, and as we cautiously ran up to my wharf, it was almost light enough to see the house.

We saw no burglars, however, nor any signs of them, though I knew I had them penned up on the island and escape was impossible. We waited until daylight, and then, deployed as skirmishers, the policemen began to move across the island, expecting any moment to flush a burglar or get a shot from ambush.

As we came up to the house one of the burglars appeared in the doorway and was covered on the instant by a dozen guns.

"Come in, gentlemen, come right in," he said cheerily. "We were expecting you and we've got a nice breakfast ready."

The man's coolness almost gave me the hysterics, for I knew by the sound of his voice that he was the fellow who wanted to "fix" me.

But he was uttering the truth—they did have a nice breakfast for us (out of my larder), and not that only, but they had found that Henry was not dead, and they had washed him and done what they could in caring for him, and had done it so well that he is alive to-day with only an ugly scar on his neck as a memento.

There were four in the lot and we soon had them handcuffed, and then we sat down to breakfast and enjoyed it, though I must confess that by this time the condition I was in physically was not pleasant.

"You're a queer gang," said the lieutenant of police to the leader, who had invited us to breakfast. "What did you do this for?"

"The breakfast, you mean?"

"And all the rest of it," said the officer.

"Well, cap'n," he replied, "It's like this: We wuz here fer de swag, kill er no, and we thought we had killed the fust one, and, of course, the other one had to go, to stop talk. Then when he got away and had us penned up like rats we came to the conclusion that we had better git out the best way we could. The one we thought was dead only needed repairs, so we repaired him, and we knowed you'd be here bimeby to look fer us, and probably comin' ont so early in the morning you might be hungry. So, beggin' the gent's pardon fer trespassin', we turned in and fixed you up a nice breakfast. Now, wasn't that about the white thing to do?"

I had had enough to put most men in a bad humor, but this candid statement struck my funny-bone somehow, and I laughed until the tears ran down my cheeks, and even the policemen smiled.

Of course, the burglars had done the best thing possible for themselves, and the very unique plan they had adopted of necessity was in their favor, and they only got ten years apiece, Henry testifying so earnestly to their politeness and care that that part of it was not taken into the count at all.

But I can assure you that I did not go back to the island again. I gave it to Henry, as it stood, and he lives there with his wife, respected and admired, I do believe, by every burglar in the guild, for he holds them in the highest esteem.

Oh, yes, I almost forgot. When this story came out in the papers, and my part of it was set forth, as only reporters know how to do such things, Isabella, of course, heard of it, and one moonlight night she said to me:

"Major, I thought once you were not the kind of a man for a woman to marry, but I've changed my mind."

I feel under obligations to those burglars myself.

W. J. LAMPTON.

TO UNLOCK THE MONEY.

Comptroller of the Currency Eckels has been trying to figure out how much money has been drawn from circulation since the financial trouble commenced. It is, of course, easy enough to learn the condition of the national banks, for they are under the control of the Government; but to find out what has been done in the savings and private banks was more difficult.

The Comptroller's report shows that from May 4 to July 12 deposits decreased in the national banks to the extent of \$193,000,000, and from May to the middle of August the net withdrawal of deposits from the national banks is placed, on good authority, at \$275,000,000. It is believed that nearly as much more has been taken out of savings and private banks, making an aggregate of more than \$500,000,000. It is in the country, but it is simply locked up—taken out of the channels of business. A great deal of gold, about \$30,000,000, has come into this country from abroad since the panic commenced, but it has not increased the amount of money in sight. That, too, has been gobbled up and hidden away.

Let us consider what an enormous

shrinkage there is in business when \$500,000,000 of actual money has been withdrawn from investment and lies hidden away. Its owners are voluntarily giving up interest and possible profits and are hoarding it like misers. One-half a billion dollars in cash represents five times that amount of business in a month. That much money locked up for thirty days means a shrinkage for the month of \$2,500,000,000. It is impossible to calculate the far-reaching effect of such a condition. It means a stoppage of wages, a decline in prices, products not marketed, loss of business by transportation companies and a general stagnation to the amount of the immense sum computed above.

To get the vast industries and commerce so interrupted to running again is the grand problem of our statesmanship and philanthropy. How to revive trade and start up the wheels of industry is the most momentous question that appeals to the wisdom of our day. But one thing is necessary. That is to restore confidence, so that the hoards of money will be unlocked. The longer the question is considered the more obvious becomes the wisdom of the demand that the silver purchase law shall be annulled. This will assure the world, American citizens and foreign peoples, that the United States is able and determined to maintain all its money at its face value. The United States is pledged to maintain the parity between silver and gold. It is able to do this with the silver and gold it now possesses, but it is not able to guarantee in gold an indefinite and constantly increasing amount of silver. The capacity of the United States, financially, is very great, but it is limited. It is not infinite. Its power has bounds beyond which it cannot operate. It can make a certain amount of depreciated silver dollars as good as gold by backing up each with a gold dollar, but it cannot back up all the silver in the world. Under this law the Government is able to guarantee that up to a certain limit its light weight silver dollars and its paper promises are and shall be as good as gold, but it cannot guarantee unlimited issues of silver and paper.

These are facts which all financial authorities in every part of the world know. They see no limit established, no line drawn for declaring the extent of the guarantee. What they do see is a law which is operating to bind the United States to absorb and maintain against all the forces of depreciation an unceasing, indefinite and infinite flood of silver.

What is necessary is to cut off all indefiniteness and uncertainty and establish certainty in its finances. This is necessary to re-establish confidence and unlock the money. It is all in the country. None has been lost. It is sufficient for the needs of business. The only way to get at it is to change the indefiniteness and uncertainty about silver to certainty, definiteness and precision.

A customer bought half a dozen cigars and, adding ten cents to their cost, said: "Take one yourself, Sam." "No, thank you," said the dealer. "I'm not smoking." "That's a poor advertisement for your stock when you won't use it yourself." "Can't help that. In this business it's pretty easy for a man to smoke too much, and that's what I've been doing. My stomach has been out of gear for three weeks, and I attribute it to that. The trouble I've had all my life, or as long as I've been in the trade, has been to get tobacco that is light enough for my own use."

GROCERS! Sell Staple Goods.



There are a number of new brands of Condensed Milk being put on the market that are experiments. The

Gail Borden Eagle Brand

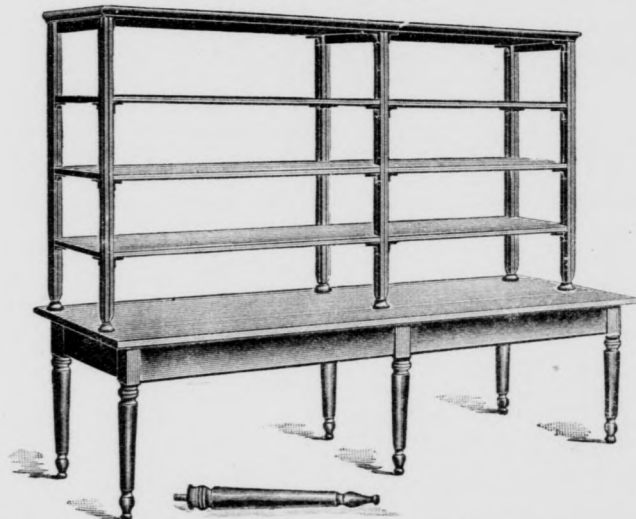
Condensed Milk long ago ceased to be an experiment. It has been on the market for more than 30 YEARS.

You cannot afford to take into stock goods that lie on your shelves until spoiled and that are never safe in recommending. We are aiding the sale of the "EAGLE" Brand by advertising it to consumers in your section. That will help you.

Also, proprietors of CROWN, DAISY & CHAMPION BRANDS of Condensed Milk.

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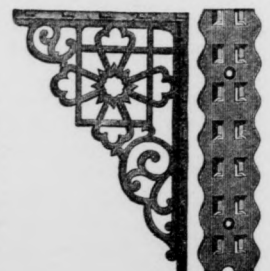


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Koch Adjustable Brackets for Shelving.

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



New Thoughts on An Old Subject.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

Don't be a clam. Of all pitiful sights this vale of tears affords, the most pitiful is a man, endowed with backbone and brains, playing the part of a clam. How can a man be a clam? Easy enough, if he doesn't try to be a man. A clam has no bones; so that his muscle, if he has any, is of no use to him. He can't climb, but must stay always on the same level. Because he has no bones, his powers of locomotion are exceedingly limited, consequently he gets only what drifts his way; he can't "hustle for business" for himself. Many so-called business men are clams in this respect. They started years ago, and there they are yet, just where they started. They have made no progress whatever, and what business they have is what "blows in." They couldn't originate an idea to save them, but are doing business, as they phrase it, on methods which were antedated years ago. They loaf about the store, day in and day out, year after year, taking what comes their way, not even aware that there is a better way than the one they are pursuing. A clam is at the mercy of winds and waves, tossed hither and thither, without the slightest power of resistance. So with the class of men we are speaking of. They never dream of standing up and fighting for their place in life, but the first wave of adversity which strikes them lands them high and dry upon the shore. The only reason the wave struck them was because they were in its way, and it couldn't get past without striking them. They hadn't ambition enough to get out of its way. Do they ever get back into deep water again? Sometimes. Just like a clam. Prosperity comes in waves just as adversity does, and the first wave of prosperity which rolls far enough up the beach to reach them bears them back again, if not to the old place, at least to the old way of living, if living it can be called.

Did you ever see a clam in the water? The "ground swell" imparts just enough motion to make it pleasant. Like the ceaseless swaying of a pendulum, backward and forward, all day long, "rocked in the cradle of the deep." It's all right once out of which men are developed. And for the clam, of course, for it is only a clam; but it is hardly the kind of experience there are men, in business, too, or think they are, who are living just that kind of life. The ground swell of life, the "ceaseless rise and fall of human events," moves them backward and forward, now here now there, without the least exertion on their part. They know nothing of the rush and roar of the restless, hurrying, hard-working world about them; if an echo from the heaving, noisy sea of life ever reaches them, it is only an echo, wordless, meaningless, and they go on their sleepy, trackless way undisturbed.

If a clam lived for a thousand years, it would never be anything but a clam; so there are men who, no matter how long they live, never learn anything. Though the plaything of the elements, they remain stationary; though always moving, they never progress. The end of life leaves them just where its beginning found them. Only, they began life with the shape and many of the characteristics of manhood; its end finds them still with the shape of a man, but with the characteristics of—a clam.

Don't be a clam. Be a man as nature

intended you should. Use your backbone. Stand upright on your feet, and though you must stand on the ground, remember that the bones which are a part of your "anatomy" are levers by which you may raise yourself if you will, and by which you may resist both the winds and the waves. Don't stay on the ground all the time. Climb. You have no ladder, you say? Make one, then. The world is full of the material out of which ladders are made. Men are making them every day and using them, too, and you may do the same. When adversity comes your way, as it is almost certain to do, get out of its way if you can; if you can't, grapple with it, and if it throws you, don't lie on your back and wait for some one to come along and pick you up. Get up yourself, and then, when prosperity comes, you will be ready to meet it more than half way. The struggle may be long and hard and wearying, and you will undoubtedly receive many hard knocks, but a man does not mind such things. They would be the death of a clam, but they tend only and always to the development and perfection of manhood.

It is one of the anomalies of nature that though the "lower orders" of animals can never be anything but what nature made them, that is to say, the clam is always, and never can be anything but, a clam, a man may acquire many of the characteristics of any of the species beneath him. What they are physically he may become mentally and morally. All that is necessary is that he neglect to use the powers and potentialities which are his proper endowments as a man, and he will be—a clam, if he is not something worse. But don't be a clam. You don't have to. Be a man. You may if you will.

DANIEL ABBOTT.

Good Advice to Depositors.

The Toledo *Commercial* gives the following sensible advice to depositors who are inclined to become timid:

If you have money on hand, first pay your debts; then if you have something left lend it to some one who can secure you against loss—your neighbor, your employer or a bank. In this way it will earn you interest and put the wheels of business in motion. The person who draws his money out of a bank in Toledo and hides it away ought to be driven out of the city to find a home in some locality where the seal of the city is: "Every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Many a man is out of a job to-day because he and his wife hurried to the bank a few weeks ago to draw out the few dollars they had there. The next week his employer was made to pay up a loan and forced to shut up his shop, and the first man to be discharged was this panic-struck depositor. We are knit and bound together so closely that even an ignorant woman may in saving her few dollars bring hardship on hundreds and herself lose many times the amount of her deposit. To you who have given your confidence to your banks in spite of the whisperings of fear the public owes respect and gratitude. But for you not a wheel would be turning in Toledo to-day, not a bell would call men to work. And those who owe you the most are they who were so cowardly as to think only of themselves, and who have suffered but little simply and only because you refused to follow their selfish and suicidal guidance.

A Peculiar Position.

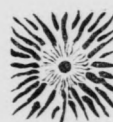
"We won't give credit even to an old customer in a town where a bank has failed. If country merchants can't hold up the hands of their local financiers in this crisis, they can't have favors from us." This is the attitude taken by a prominent New York wholesale house.

APPLE PRESSES



The LEVER PRESS

is
conceded
by all
to be
the
best.



FOSTER-STEVENS
& CO. MONROE ST.

TO
CLOTHING
MERCHANTS!

We have decided not to carry over any of our fall stock. It will pay you well to see our line of ready-made clothing of every description; none better, few as cheap; and these reduced prices place us lowest of all, as every vesture must be closed out. Write our Michigan representative,

WILLIAM CONNOR,

Box 346, Marshall, Mich., and he will soon be with you.

MICHAEL KOLB & SON,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NOTICE—William Connor will be at Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 20, 21 and 22, West Michigan Fair week.

CUSTOMERS'
EXPENSES
ALLOWED.

AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE STATE.

Negaunee—Anthony Brand, of Perry & Brand, general dealers, is dead.

Detroit—Bruno Kobylinski has sold his grocery stock to L. Jaenichen.

Detroit—Wm. B. Somerville succeeds Geo. H. Seely in the cigar business.

Mecosta—Watkins & Dickout succeed Watkins & Chudley in general trade.

Ogden—The general stock of Fred Wilcox has been closed on chattel mortgage.

Manistee Crossing—Frank Eagles succeeds Frank Eagles & Co. in the grocery business.

Durand—F. A. Sensabaugh is succeeded by J. W. Barnard in the grocery business.

Marlette—Shields & Dawson, general dealers, have dissolved, T. U. Dawson continuing the business.

Allen—Benje & Wagner succeed F. A. Roethlisberger in general trade. The latter continues the banking business.

Otsego—E. J. Rose has retired from the management of Mathew Barton's grocery and will be succeeded by Arthur Barton.

Thompsonville—The report that Mrs. E. C. Keyes has sold her grocery stock to A. Ward and E. Wareham is denied by the former.

Manistee—L. N. Roussin has leased M. Ciechanowsky's meat market at 275 River street for a term of years and will resume the meat business.

Saranac—P. M. Van Drezer and T. S. Barber have formed a copartnership and will open a wholesale fruit and produce house at Owosso.

Detroit—Chas. E. Fox has sold his stock in the Mabley & Company corporation and will engage in the merchant tailoring business on his own account.

Lamont—Elihu Walling has bought the grocery stock of Marshall Moore and the drug stock of M. L. Squires, and re-engaged in business in the Hedges building.

Rothbury—L. W. Davis has leased his store building to Charles Robinson, and will retire from business Oct. 1. Poor health is given as the cause of his retirement.

Harietta—The hardware store of S. J. Doty was broken into on the night of August 27. The burglars escaped, getting nothing for their trouble except a few knives and razors.

Plainwell—Geo. T. Antrim has sold the Graham factory plant to Robert Richard & Co., who will probably utilize it in the manufacture of bowls and other articles of woodenware.

Marlette—W. H. Ellis made a shipment of 31,000 pounds of cheese last week. It was consigned to London, England, and was the product of several factories in this vicinity whose cheese Mr. Ellis handles.

Allegan—Peter Caulkett, who has caused the meat dealers of Allegan considerable concern by running a meat wagon without taking out the prescribed license, has leased a store and concluded to conduct business legitimately hereafter.

Traverse City—The City of Grand Rapids has abandoned the excursion business and resumed her former route between Traverse City and Escanaba. She leaves Traverse City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning's, making a day run, returning from Escanaba on alternate days.

Otsego—Three weeks ago Mr. Gordon, of the grocery firm of Mitchell & Gordon, traded his half interest for the half interest of Charles Vaughn in the livery business of Vaughn & Wiley. Now Vaughn claims that Gordon misrepresented the grocery business and has commenced attachment proceedings against him. The suit will be heard Sept. 5. In the meantime the village marshal has possession of the livery business.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Boon—Frank C. Sampson's new shingle mill, to replace the one burned a few months ago, is now ready for business. The new mill has a capacity of 40,000 shingles per day.

Menominee—The new system of paying off sawmill hands meets with favor, as a rule. The 60-day drafts are eagerly sought for by brokers who cash them for a reasonable discount, while the time checks are utilized by men of families in exchange for articles of household use in lieu of cash. The paper is as good as gold at maturity.

Manistee—The Buckley & Douglas Lumber Co., which shut down its sawmill at night about a month ago, has started up on the night run again and will run the double shift the balance of the season. If necessary part of the lumber will be taken down on the river front and piled there. The cheap insurance would about offset the extra cost of handling.

Oscoda—A long timber raft of 2,500,000 feet left Oscoda last week for Tonawanda. It belongs to the H. M. Loud & Sons Lumber Company, and is the tenth and last raft sent down the lakes by this company this season. In the ten rafts there has been taken away 20,000,000 feet, going to Tonawanda, Port Huron and Sandusky. The lowest priced timber in these rafts has brought \$14 and \$15 in the log delivered at its destination.

Bay City—The general outlook of improvements imparts a feeling of hopefulness among lumbermen, and the action of the House of Representatives in passing the Wilson bill is warmly commended as tending to aid in restoring business confidence, a commodity that has been decidedly scarce the last two months. The mills are nearly all in motion and manufacturers are put to their wits' end in affording piling room for the lumber and meeting pay rolls. There is a general impression that within thirty days there will be a radical change, and that lumber will move more freely.

Muskegon—For the time being Muskegon is apparently out of the lumber business, for there is no demand for lumber. All of the manufacturers here would be pleased to dispose of their stocks, but they cannot do so for money, and paper does not amount to anything in these days. The Thayer Lumber Co. has in both its yards about 15,000,000 feet of stock, pine and hemlock, and both the mills are idle with no prospects at present for resuming work. Hackley & Hume are sawing and the mill of John Torrent is cutting, with lumber piles spreading in all directions. There are but five smokestacks around the lake giving evidence of work. The booming company has had trouble again with its main rafting channel and has been idle for several days.

Saginaw—The stringency of the times will effect a notable reduction in the

lumber output in Michigan this year. Under ordinary conditions there would have been a decrease in the product, owing to the exhaustion of timber supplies, but the stringency has accentuated this and shut down many mills, while others have been reducing operations to the lowest possible limit. The limit of production was reached in 1889, since when there has been a steady decrease, and when the figures of this year's cut, both in lumber and shingles, are compiled, it is safe to predict a marked contrast to those of previous years. If the output of this State this year exceeds 3,000,000,000 in lumber and 1,700,000,000 in shingles the writer will be greatly surprised, and the figures may not be so large.

Saginaw—Lumbermen in Eastern Michigan are standing up before the financial gale nobly. Thus far none have laid down, although it has made some of them sweat to keep their pay rolls up and mills in operation, with the banks not disposed to discount paper. The banks are helping the firms on their pay rolls, but gilt-edged paper cannot coax a dollar out of a bank. One national banker, who is also a lumberman, stated that he would not lend a dollar on a Government bond, but he would help a mill man to meet his pay roll. While the general situation is improved, in that there is a good prospect that money will soon be reasonably plenty and discounts will go on, there is not much change in the situation in lumber. There were a number of Eastern buyers here last week, and the lumber seems to be wanted and will go as soon as the money can be had to move it. Some mill firms have been forced to shut down on account of lack of piling room and scarcity of currency to meet pay rolls, although on this River these are the exception, as the greater number of the firms handle a portion of their stock in the car trade and are thus enabled to make room for accumulating stocks.

Of Course This Does Not Describe You.

From the Dry Goods Reporter.

Consistency is not such a common jewel after all. At least, it is not to be found in the possession of every merchant. Take the retailer within reach of a large city, for instance. Unless he is a little out of the usual run of retailers you can find him, especially during times of financial stringency, prating volubly about the desirability of patronizing home industries and he not only talks, but frequently writes window cards in the same vein. Once in a while he works a few choice phrases into his newspaper advertisement.

Does he practice what he preaches? Watch him. Some fine morning he leaves instructions with his clerks regarding the management of his store and starts for the city. When he gets there he attends to what business he has on hand and then goes "shopping" for his family. Even if he is a dry goods man he is generally loaded down, when he starts for home, with groceries, fruits and "bargains" in every line. After several hours' hard work he has probably saved 15 cents on the prices he would have paid at the stores in his own town. Not only that, but he has probably met a number of his townsmen, who have shrewdly reached their own conclusions regarding his sincerity in advocating the patronizing of home industries.

Of course, he tries to sneak home from the depot without anyone seeing him; he may even send his goods to his house by a messenger boy, but his sin finds him out just the same.

Some day he will saunter into one of the city dry goods stores to see what they are selling and study metropolitan methods. While there he will see one of the grocers of his own town, his former

butcher, and perhaps his next door neighbor, the druggist, calmly buying dry goods at city prices. When they see him they greet him cordially, but there is a sly twinkle in their eyes that prevents him asking why they do not "patronize home institutions." If that dry goods merchant is not an absolute fool he sees a great light then and there. He goes home and proceeds to do less preaching but considerably more practicing.

The value of the honey and wax produced in the United States during the past year has been estimated at \$20,000,000.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—Duchess command \$2.75 per bbl. and Pippins \$2.50. The crop is short, but nowhere near so short as the winter crop will be.

Beans—Dry stock is beginning to arrive. Handlers pay \$1 for country cleaned and \$1.10 for country picked.

Butter—Unchanged. Dealers pay 20c for choice dairy and hold at 22c. Factory creamery is in moderate demand at 25¢ per lb.

Cabbage—Home grown, \$3 per 100.

Carrots—25c per bushel.

Celery—Home grown commands 14 @ 16 per doz.

Corn—Green, 6c per doz.

Cucumbers—50c per bu.

Eggs—Unchanged. Dealers pay 13c, holding at 14c.

Green Onions—10c per doz. bunches.

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

Melons—Watermelons command 12 @ 15c for Indiana and 3 @ 5c for home grown. Osage bring 75c per doz., and Musk 4 @ 50c per doz.

Peaches—Early Crawford, Barnards and Honest Johns are in market this week, commanding \$1.15 per bu. Barnards are small in size this season, owing to the drought. Price are likely to rule low.

Pears—Bartletts and Flemish Beauties command \$1.50 @ 1.75 per bu. Clapp's Favorites go at \$1.25 @ 1.50.

Plums—Lombards and Blue Damsons command \$2 per bu. Green Gages are in moderate demand and supply at \$1.75 per bu.

Potatoes—Dealers pay 45¢ @ 50c per bu., holding at 55¢ @ 60c.

Squash—2c per lb.

Tomatoes—50c per bu.

Turnips—Home grown, 30c per bu.

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.

MANAGER OR CLERKSHIP WANTED—BY a competent, sober and industrious pharmacist, ten years' experience. Address No. 781, care Michigan Tradesman. 781

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE for unencumbered farm or city property. Address 222 Washington Ave. N., Lansing, Michigan. 778

WANTED—A NO. 1 RETAIL SHOE SALESMAN, one who can furnish No. 1 references, and a good stock keeper. Address J. F. Muffley, Kalamazoo, Mich. 779

WANTED—A REGISTERED DRUG CLERK, young man preferred. Enquire of J. Hanselman, Manistee, Mich. 780

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

J. G. Jackson has purchased the grocery stock of D. Rebutisch at 265 Straight street and will continue the business at the same location.

Dr. M. Crane, general dealer at Bonanza, has sold a half interest in the stock to Martin Cox and the business will hereafter be conducted under the style of Crane & Cox. The new firm proposes to add a line of drugs and the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co. has the order for the stock.

There is unquestionably a better feeling in the air respecting financial matters. Merchants speak more confidently of the outlook and trade is beginning to pick up. The banks also show indications of a rapid return to normal conditions, and all indications promise that the improvement will be steady and uninterrupted until affairs have fully resumed their normal condition.

The Grand Rapids *Herald* publishes an alleged interview with "Wm. Olney." Unless the reporter saw double, Mr. Judson must have exchanged surnames with Mr. Olney or Mr. Olney must have swapped given names with Mr. Judson. As Mr. Olney is in Connecticut and Mr. Judson declines to be interviewed in the matter, the reader is compelled to draw his own conclusions.

Business was partially suspended Monday, in consequence of the recurrence of Labor Day. Wholesale dealers were loath to close their doors, but as no freight was received or delivered by the railways, the idleness was enforced. There was no concert of action among retail dealers, some closing at noon, but most of them keeping open as usual. The parade of the various unions disclosed a great falling off in numbers, as compared with previous years, showing either that the unions are losing their members or that the members are losing interest in the celebration of so senseless a holiday.

The Grocery Market.

Rice—The price has advanced $\frac{1}{8}$ c on account of the destruction of a considerable percentage of the new crop by the storm in the Southern States.

Oranges—Scarce and prices about the same.

Lemons in better supply, but good stock is hard to get. Most of the new crop is hard and small in size.

Bananas—Plenty and prices very reasonable.

Peanuts—Lower, in consequence of light demand and nearness of new crop.

Confectionery—Prices steady and demand fair for this season of the year.

Purely Personal.

H. P. French, the Mulliken druggist, was in town Sunday.

Alfred J. Brown has been commissioned by Chairman Weston to select and forward daily choice specimens of Kent county fruit for the horticultural display at the World's Fair.

Charles Gregory, formerly engaged in business at Fennville, has taken the management of E. Hagadorn's store at Fife Lake, Mr. Hagadorn devoting his entire attention to the management of his lumber business.

The consumption of oleomargarine in the United States last year is estimated at 58,000,000 pounds.

A New Yorker's Impressions of Grand Rapids.

Frank N. Barrett, editor of the *American Grocer*, thus records in his journal his impressions of the Valley City, gleaned during a half day's visit to this market:

Grand Rapids is a young American city, and one with many attractive features. There is an air of solidity and yet of grace and beauty about this city, not common to cities in general. It boasts of 100 miles of improved streets, those devoted to business being wide and splendidly paved, some with brick, others with asphalt. There are fifty miles of electric street railway, and we are prepared to believe the claim that it is the most perfect of any electric system in operation in this country. The cars run at a speed of from seven to ten miles per hour, and make no whirring or whizzing sound, such as make life on the streets of Boston and other cities hideous, and which tries the nerves of the strongest. The streets and avenues of Grand Rapids are notably clean and smooth. In the residence sections the avenues are lined with artistic homes, some of great beauty, surrounded by well-kept lawns, and shaded by fine trees.

As is well-known, Grand Rapids is noted for the manufacture of high-class furniture, refrigerators, carpet-sweepers and, by no means least—fly-paper. Time only permitted of a visit to one of these great establishments—the Grand Rapids School Furniture Co.—of which Gaius W. Perkins is President and Chas. J. Reed is Secretary. This business was started seven years ago, and to-day its output is larger than that of any similar factory in the United States. It manufactures all sorts of church, theater, bank and school furniture. The huge factory is built of light, yellow brick of local make, which gives the buildings a bright and attractive appearance. This great factory is equipped with automatic fire sprinklers besides which other precautions are taken against fire. Dull as are the times, orders enough are in hand to keep the works in operation for sixty days. Its operations, however, are hindered by stoppages of other factories, which are relied upon to furnish veneers, tapestries, etc. Where contracts are made to deliver furniture at a specified date, with a heavy penalty for every day of delay, this becomes a serious matter. This factory has fitted several of the finest churches, theaters and opera houses in New York and other prominent cities. It has in hand orders for Abbey & Grau's new theater and other large buildings. It has been a very profitable enterprise from the start.

One characteristic of Grand Rapids is that its industries and other business enterprises are largely owned and controlled by young men, many of whom have made a fortune between 30 and 40. Young men have enterprise, courage, dash, style, push, and we see what it can accomplish when we note that Grand Rapids has 500 factories, 400 smaller concerns, turning out \$32,000,000 of products. It is the greatest producer of gypsum; first as to carpet sweepers. It has sixty-two furniture factories, employing 9,000 hands, and producing \$12,000,000 of furniture annually. In five years its bank clearings doubled. Taken all together, it is one of the most attractive cities in the United States.

With so much enterprise and thrift, it is no wonder that there are no evidences of squalor; that the death rate is relatively low, and that everywhere the city presents an inviting appearance.

We made time to visit the leading grocery store of the city, on Monroe street, owned by E. J. Herrick, a subscriber and warm friend of the *American Grocer* and of THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN. And that is a hint that every grocer should take, along with the *American Grocer*, his local trade paper. He needs both, and the more both are read the better equipped will the man be for business. It pays to keep posted. We reserve for another issue a description of this store, in many respects a model.

It was also our pleasure to visit the large and elegant office of Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co., grocery jobbers, and to go

through their extensive warehouse, superbly adapted for the rapid handling of heavy goods. The office of this firm would make a New York jobber envious. There is an abundance of room, handsome fittings, freedom from disturbing noises, thus reducing the wear and tear of nerve inseparable from life in Gotham.

E. A. Stowe owns the controlling interest in a very complete printing, book-binding and engraving establishment, of which he is the founder. He is a bunch of concentrated energy, and, as was said of the late Jackson S. Schultz, of this city, a "steam engine in breeches." This plant enjoys a large patronage, and is one of the very many profitable industries of the city, in many of which Mr. Stowe is interested. Being a man of strong character, great energy, marked enthusiasm and superb executive ability, he is sought for as stockholder and director in various industrial enterprises. It is such men that have combined to make Grand Rapids a large and prosperous city of 90,000, and the center of a population of 500,000 within three hours' travel.

Price Cutting a Boomerang.

From the Retail Grocers' Journal.

The minute a merchant begins to cut prices he demoralizes the trade of his competitors and at the same time lays the foundation for his own ruin. Some storekeepers imagine that the public will consider them as enterprising business men, because their prices are below cost. In that they are wrong, however, as the public has before this been taught that the laborer who works for nothing and the merchant who sells his goods at cost both require watching, as they will get even at the first opportunity that is offered.

Good Report from Bay City.

BAY CITY, Aug. 28.—We held a very enthusiastic meeting last Thursday evening at Ellsworth & Son's commission house. We appointed a committee to get up by-laws and a constitution, and also one to procure a hall. We have engaged a hall and will hold a meeting on Thursday evening of this week. By that time we hope to have the by-laws ready to submit to the Association and then we will tackle the peddlers. We would consider it a favor if you would forward us a copy of your ordinance for peddlers. SAM. W. WATERS, Sec'y.

From Out of Town.

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

L. T. Kinney, Woodville.
Shook & Son, Coral.
Friedrich Bros., Traverse City.
Vaughan & Thomason, Albion.
Jos. Raymond, Berlin.
E. C. Sunderlin, North Muskegon.
E. E. Hewitt, Rockford.

Making Rapid Progress.

From the Minneapolis Northwest Trade.

The coupon book system is making rapid progress among the retail grocers. They find it easier to introduce, more practical and more helpful than they had supposed it was.

The Drug Market.

Opium is excited and advancing. Higher prices are looked for.
Morphia is unchanged.
Linseed oil is lower and dull.

Some idea of the value of walnut may be obtained from the fact that a man in Monona county, Iowa, was recently offered \$25,000 for a number of walnut trees that he planted around his yard about thirty years ago for the simple, homely purpose of making the space in front of his residence shady and attractive. There is no way in which a man could more easily and inexpensively provide a competence for his children than buying a few acres of land and planting them in this way. It is an investment that needs no thought or care after the first planting; nature will do the rest.



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

TRADESMAN COMPANY,
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.

Your Bank Account Solicited.

Kent County Savings Bank,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

JNO. A. COVODE, Pres.
HENRY IDEMA, Vice-Pres.
J. A. S. VERDIER, Cashier.
K. VAN HOF, Asst't C's'r.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Interest Allowed on Time and Savings Deposits.

DIRECTORS:
Jno. A. Covode, D. A. Blodgett, E. Crofton Fox,
T. J. O'Brien, A. J. Bowne, Henry Idema,
Jno. W. Blodgett, J. A. McKee, J. A. S. Verdier.

Deposits Exceed One Million Dollars.

A Solace Sweet

and best

by far,

in these quiet times

Smoke
a
Ben-Hur
Cigar.

GEO.

MOEBS

& CO.

Make them,

All leading dealers sell them.

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.				
Adriatic	7	6	Arrow Brand	5
Argyle	6	6	World Wide	6
Atlanta A.A.	6	6	"	4
Atlantic A.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Full Yard Wide	6 1/2
" H.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Georgia A.	6 1/2
" P.	5 1/2	5 1/2	Honest Width.	6
" D.	6	6	Hartford A.	5
" LL.	5	5	Indian Head	3 1/2
Amory	6 1/2	6 1/2	King A. A.	0 1/2
Archery Bunting	6 1/2	6 1/2	King C.	4 1/2
Beaver Dam A. A.	5 1/2	5 1/2	Lawrence L. L.	4 1/2
Blackstone O, 32	5 1/2	5 1/2	Madras cheese cloth	5 1/2
Black Crow.	6	6	Newmarket G.	5 1/2
Black Rock	6	6	" B	5 1/2
Boot, AL.	7	7	" N	6 1/2
Capital A.	5 1/2	5 1/2	" DD.	5 1/2
Cavanah V.	5 1/2	5 1/2	" X	6 1/2
Chapman cheese cl.	5 1/2	5 1/2	Nolbe R.	5
Clifton C. R.	5 1/2	5 1/2	Our Level Best.	6
Comet.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Oxford R.	6
Dwight Star.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Pegout.	7
Clifton C.C.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Solar.	7
			Top of the Heap.	7
BLEACHED COTTONS.				
A B C.	8 1/2	8 1/2	Geo. Washington.	8
Amazon.	8	8	Glen Mills.	7 1/2
Amberg.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Gold Medal.	7 1/2
Art Cambric.	10	10	Green Ticket.	8 1/2
Blackstone A. A.	7 1/2	7 1/2	Great Falls.	6 1/2
Beats All.	4 1/2	4 1/2	Hope.	7 1/2
Boston.	13	13	Just Out.	4 1/2 @ 5
Cabot.	7 1/2	7 1/2	King Phillip.	7 1/2
Cabot, %.	6 1/2	6 1/2	" OP.	7 1/2
Charter Oak.	5 1/2	5 1/2	Lonsdale Cambric.	10
Conway W.	7 1/2	7 1/2	Lonsdale.	@ 8 1/2
Cleveland.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Middlesex.	@ 5
Dwight Anchor.	8 1/2	8 1/2	No Name.	7 1/2
" shorts	8	8	Oak View.	6
Edwards.	6	6	Our Own.	5 1/2
Farwell.	6	6	Pride of the West.	12
			Rosalind.	7 1/2
Fruit of the Loom.	7 1/2	7 1/2	Sunlight.	4 1/2
Fitchville.	4 1/2	4 1/2	Utica Mills.	8 1/2
First Prize.	7	7	" Nonpareil.	10
Fruit of the Loom %.	7 1/2	7 1/2	Vinyard.	8 1/2
Fairmount.	4 1/2	4 1/2	White Horse.	6
Full Value.	6 1/2	6 1/2	" Rock.	8 1/2
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.				
Cabot.	7 1/2	7 1/2	Dwight Anchor.	8 1/2
Farwell.	8	8		
CANTON FLANNEL.				
Unbleached.			Bleached.	
Housewife A.	5 1/2	5 1/2	Housewife Q.	6 1/2
" B.	5 1/2	5 1/2	" S.	7 1/2
" C.	6	6	" T.	8 1/2
" D.	6 1/2	6 1/2	" U.	9 1/2
" E.	7	7	" V.	10
" F.	7 1/2	7 1/2	" W.	
" G.	7 1/2	7 1/2	" X.	11 1/2
" H.	7 1/2	7 1/2	" Y.	12 1/2
" I.	8 1/2	8 1/2	" Z.	13 1/2
" J.	9 1/2	9 1/2		
" K.	10	10		
" L.	10	10		
" M.	10 1/2	10 1/2		
" N.	11	11		
" O.	21	21		
" P.	14 1/2	14 1/2		
CARPET WARP.				
Peerless, white.	18	18	Integrity colored.	20
" colored.	20	20	White Star.	18
Integrity.	18 1/2	18 1/2	" colored.	20
DRESS GOODS.				
Hamilton	8	8	Nameless.	20
"	9	9	"	25
"	10 1/2	10 1/2	"	27 1/2
G G Cashmere.	20	20	"	30
Nameless	16	16	"	32 1/2
"	18	18	"	35
CORSETS.				
Coraline.	\$9 50	\$9 50	Wonderful	\$4 50
Schilling's.	9 00	9 00	Brighton	4 75
Davis Walcott.	9 00	9 00	Bortree's	9 00
Grand Rapids.	4 50	4 50	Abdominal	

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.				
Adriatic	7	6	Arrow Brand	5
Argyle	6	6	World Wide	6
Atlanta A.A.	6	6	"	4
Atlantic A.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Full Yard Wide	6 1/2
" H.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Georgia A.	6 1/2
" P.	5 1/2	5 1/2	Honest Width.	6
" D.	6	6	Hartford A.	5
" LL.	5	5	Indian Head	3 1/2
Amory	6 1/2	6 1/2	King A. A.	0 1/2
Archery Bunting	6 1/2	6 1/2	King C.	4 1/2
Beaver Dam A. A.	5 1/2	5 1/2	Lawrence L. L.	4 1/2
Blackstone O, 32	5 1/2	5 1/2	Madras cheese cloth	5 1/2
Black Crow.	6	6	Newmarket G.	5 1/2
Black Rock	6	6	" B	5 1/2
Boot, AL.	7	7	" N	6 1/2
Capital A.	5 1/2	5 1/2	" DD.	5 1/2
Cavanah V.	5 1/2	5 1/2	" X	6 1/2
Chapman cheese cl.	5 1/2	5 1/2	Nolbe R.	5
Clifton C. R.	5 1/2	5 1/2	Our Level Best.	6
Comet.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Oxford R.	6
Dwight Star.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Pegout.	7
Clifton C.C.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Solar.	7
			Top of the Heap.	7
BLEACHED COTTONS.				
A B C.	8 1/2	8 1/2	Geo. Washington.	8
Amazon.	8	8	Glen Mills.	7 1/2
Amberg.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Gold Medal.	7 1/2
Art Cambric.	10	10	Green Ticket.	8 1/2
Blackstone A. A.	7 1/2	7 1/2	Great Falls.	6 1/2
Beats All.	4 1/2	4 1/2	Hope.	7 1/2
Boston.	13	13	Just Out.	4 1/2 @ 5
Cabot.	7 1/2	7 1/2	King Phillip.	7 1/2
Cabot, %.	6 1/2	6 1/2	" OP.	7 1/2
Charter Oak.	5 1/2	5 1/2	Lonsdale Cambric.	10
Conway W.	7 1/2	7 1/2	Lonsdale.	@ 8 1/2
Cleveland.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Middlesex.	@ 5
Dwight Anchor.	8 1/2	8 1/2	No Name.	7 1/2
" shorts	8	8	Oak View.	6
Edwards.	6	6	Our Own.	5 1/2
Farwell.	6	6	Pride of the West.	12
			Rosalind.	7 1/2
Fruit of the Loom.	7 1/2	7 1/2	Sunlight.	4 1/2
Fitchville.	4 1/2	4 1/2	Utica Mills.	8 1/2
First Prize.	7	7	" Nonpareil.	10
Fruit of the Loom %.	7 1/2	7 1/2	Vinyard.	8 1/2
Fairmount.	4 1/2	4 1/2	White Horse.	6
Full Value.	6 1/2	6 1/2	" Rock.	8 1/2
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.				
Cabot.	7 1/2	7 1/2	Dwight Anchor.	8 1/2
Farwell.	8	8		
CANTON FLANNEL.				
Unbleached.			Bleached.	
Housewife A.	5 1/2	5 1/2	Housewife Q.	6 1/2
" B.	5 1/2	5 1/2	" S.	7 1/2
" C.	6	6	" T.	8 1/2
" D.	6 1/2	6 1/2	" U.	9 1/2
" E.	7	7	" V.	10
" F.	7 1/2	7 1/2	" W.	
" G.	7 1/2	7 1/2	" X.	11 1/2
" H.	7 1/2	7 1/2	" Y.	12 1/2
" I.	8 1/2	8 1/2	" Z.	13 1/2
" J.	9 1/2	9 1/2		
" K.	10	10		
" L.	10	10		
" M.	10 1/2	10 1/2		
" N.	11	11		
" O.	21	21		
" P.	14 1/2	14 1/2		
CARPET WARP.				
Peerless, white.	18	18	Integrity colored.	20
" colored.	20	20	White Star.	18
Integrity.	18 1/2	18 1/2	" colored.	20
DRESS GOODS.				
Hamilton	8	8	Nameless.	20
"	9	9	"	25
"	10 1/2	10 1/2	"	27 1/2
G G Cashmere.	20	20	"	30
Nameless	16	16	"	32 1/2
"	18	18	"	35
CORSETS.				
Coraline.	\$9 50	\$9 50	Wonderful	\$4 50
Schilling's.	9 00	9 00	Brighton	4 75
Davis Walcott.	9 00	9 00	Bortree's	9 00
Grand Rapids.	4 50	4 50	Abdominal	15 00
CORSET JEANS.				
Armory.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Naumkeag satteen.	7 1/2
Andros coggin.	7 1/2	7 1/2	Rockport.	6 1/2
3ldford.	6	6	Conestoga.	7 1/2
Brusnwick.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Walworth.	6 1/2
PRINTS.				
Allen turkey reds.	6	6	Berwick fancies.	5 1/2
" robes.	6	6	Clyde Robes.	
" pink & purple.	6	6	Charley Oak fancies.	4 1/2
" buffs.	6	6	DelMarine cashm's.	6
" pink checks.	6	6	" mourn'g.	6
" staples.	6	6	Eddystone fancies.	6
" shirtings.	6	6	" chocolat.	6
" American fancy.	5 1/2	5 1/2	" rober.	6
" American indigo.	6	6	" satteens.	6
" American shirtings.	4 1/2	4 1/2	Hamilton fancy.	6
" Argentine Grays.	6	6	" staple.	6
" Scotch Shirtings.	4	4	Manchester fancy.	6
" Arnold.	6	6	" new era.	6
" Merino.	6	6	Merrimack D fancy.	6
" long cloth B. 10 1/2.	10 1/2	10 1/2	Merrim'ck shirtings.	4 1/2
" " C. 8 1/2.	8 1/2	8 1/2	" Repp furn.	8 1/2
" century cloth 7.	7	7	Pacific fancy.	6
" gold seal.	10 1/2	10 1/2	" robes.	6 1/2
" green seal TR 10 1/2.	10 1/2	10 1/2	Portsmouth robes.	6 1/2
" yellow seal.	10 1/2	10 1/2	Simpson mourning.	6
" serge.	11 1/2	11 1/2	" greys.	6
" Turkey red.	10 1/2	10 1/2	" solid black.	6
" allion solid blue.	10 1/2	10 1/2	Washington indigo.	6 1/2
" " colors.	10 1/2	10 1/2	" Turkey robes.	7 1/2
" engal blue, green,	6	6	" Indian cashm's.	7 1/2
" red and orange.	6	6	" plain T'ry X.	10
" erlin solids.	5 1/2	5 1/2	" " X.	10
" " oil blue.	6	6	" Ottoman Tur-	
" " green.	6	6	key red.	6 1/2
" Foulards.	5 1/2	5 1/2	Martha Washington	
" red %.	7	7	Turkey red %.	7 1/2
" %.	9 1/2	9 1/2	Martha Washington	
" 4.	10	10	Turkey red.	9 1/2
" 3-XXXX 12	12	12	Riverpoint robes.	5 1/2
" " madders.	6	6	Windsor fancy.	6 1/2
" XX twills.	6	6	" gold ticket.	
" solids.	5 1/2	5 1/2	indigo blue.	10 1/2
			Harmony.	5
TICKINGS.				
moskeag A C A.	12 1/2	12 1/2	A C A.	13
hamilton N	7 1/2	7 1/2	Pemberton AAA.	16
" D.	8 1/2	8 1/2	York.	10 1/2
" Awning.	11	11	Swift River.	7 1/2
Farmer.	8	8	Pearl River.	12 1/2
" First Prize.	10 1/2	10 1/2	Warren.	13 1/2
" enox Mills.	18	18	C oga.	16
COTTON DRILL.				
Atlanta, D.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Stark A.	7
pot.	6 1/2	6 1/2	No Name.	7 1/2
ifton, K.	7	7	Top of Heap.	9

DEMINS.				
Amoskeag12%	Columbian brown12	
"	9 oz.....13%	Everett, blue12%	
"	" brown 13	" brown12%	
Andover11%	Haymaker blue7	
Beaver Creek	BB.....9	" brown7%	
"	CC.....	Jaffrey11%	
Boston Mfg Co. br.	7	Lancaster13	
"	blue 8%	Lawrence, 9 oz.13%	
" d & twist	10%	" No. 23013	
Columbian XXX br.	10	" No. 25011%	
" XXX bl.	19	" No. 28010%	
GINGHAMS.				
Amoskeag6%	Lancaster, staple6%	
"	Persian dress	" fancies7	
"	Canton	" Normandle8	
"	A.F.C.	Lancashire6	
"	Teazle	Manchester5%	
"	Angola	Monogram7%	
"	Persian	Normandle7	
Arlington staple	6%	Persian7	
Arasapha fancy	4%	Renfrew Dress8	
Bates Warwick dres	7%	Rosemont6%	
"	staples	6%	Slatsville6
Centennial	10%	Somerset7	
Criterion	10%	Tacoma7%	
Cumberland staple	5%	Toil du Nord10%	
Cumberland	5	Wabash7%	
Essex	4%	" seersucker7%	
Elfin	4%	Warwick8	
Everett classics	7%	Whittenden8	
Exposition	7%	" heather dr	7%	
Glenarie	6%	" indigo blue	9	
Glenarven	6%	Wamsutta staples	6%	
Glenwood	7%	Westbrook8	
Hampton	6%	"10	
Johnson, halon cl	7	Windermeer5	
"	indigo blue	9%	York6%
"	zephyrs	7		
GRAIN BAGS.				
Amoskeag15%	Georgia15	
Stark19			
American15%			
THREADS.				
Clark's Mile End45	Barbour's86	
Coats', J. & P.45	Marshall's81	
Holyoke22%			
KNITTING COTTON.				
No. 633	White. Colored37	
" 834	"42	
" 1035	"43	
" 1236	"44	
" 1437	"45	
" 1638	"46	
" 1839	"47	
" 2040	"48	
" 2241	"49	
" 2442	"50	
" 2643	"51	
" 2844	"52	
" 3045	"53	
" 3246	"54	
" 3447	"55	
" 3648	"56	
" 3849	"57	
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" 4653	"61	
" 4854	"62	
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" 5256	"64	
" 5457	"65	
" 5658	"66	
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" 6462	"70	
" 6663	"71	
" 6864	"72	
" 7065	"73	
" 7266	"74	
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" 8271	"79	
" 8472	"80	
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" 9075	"83	
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" 9477	"85	
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" 12291	"99	
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" 12693	"101	
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" 140100	"108	
" 142101	"109	
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" 146103	"111	
" 148104	"112	
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" 606333	"341	
" 608334	"342	
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" 612336	"344	
" 614337	"345	
" 616338	"346	
" 618339	"347	



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The crash was complicated and aggravated by the legislation which had gone before. There was a surplus of revenue arising from the sales of Government land and excess of taxation. Instead of using it to reduce the tax burdens upon the people, the money, to the amount of \$37,000,000, in 1836 had been divided out among the States; while President Jackson had previously withdrawn the public money from the National Bank and distributed it among state and private banks. This diffusion of money among the people only excited, as it always will, to speculation. When the crash came, a struggle ensued for hard money, of which gold was chiefly in demand, as there was

Failures are now comparatively few, and those which occurred during the past few weeks are not all to be classed under the head of bankrupt concerns, as many of the firms had larger assets than liabilities, but were compelled to suspend temporarily. We hear very little about the closing of mills and factories, but the announcements of operations being resumed are numerous. The Congressional situation is also brighter, the exports of cereals and the imports of gold continue on a large scale, and altogether there is abundant evidence of a favorable change in the tide of events.

AUGERS AND BITS.		dis.
Snell's.....		60
Cook's.....		40
Jennings', genuine.....		25
Jennings', imitation.....		50&10
AXES.		
First Quality, S. B. Bronze.....		\$ 7 00
" D. B. Bronze.....		12 00
" S. B. S. Steel.....		8 00
" D. B. Steel.....		13 50
BARROWS.		
Railroad.....		\$ 14 00
Garden.....	net	30 00
BOLTS.		
		dis.
Stove.....		50&10
Carriage new list.....		75&10
Plow.....		40&10
Sleigh shoe.....		70
BUCKETS.		
Well, plain.....		\$ 3 50
Well, swivel.....		4 00
BUTTS AND CAST.		
Cast Loose Pin, figured.....		70.5
Wrought Narrow, bright 5&11 point.....		60&5

Wrought Loose Pin.....	60&10	Maydole & Co.'s.....	HAMMERS.....	dis.	25
Wrought Table.....	60&10	Kip's.....	dis.	25	
Wrought Inside Blind.....	60&10	Yerkes & Plumb's.....	dis.	40&10	
Wrought Brass.....	75	Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....	30c list 60		
Blind, Clark's.....	70&10	Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel Hand.....	30c 40&10		
Blind, Parker's.....	70&10				
Blind, Shepard's.....	70				
BLOCKS.		Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.....	dis. 60&10		
Ordinary Tackle, list April 1892.....	60&10	State.....	per doz. net, 2 50		
		Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/4 14 and longer.....	3 1/4		
Grain.....	dis. 50&52	Screw Hook and Eye, 1/4.....	net 10		
		" " " 1/2.....	net 8 1/4		
CROW BARS.....	per lb 5	" " " 3/4.....	net 7 1/4		
		" " " 1.....	net 7 1/4		
CAPS.....	per m	Strap and T.....	dis. 50		
Ely's 1-10.....	60				
Hick's C. F.....	65	Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track.....	50&10		
G. D.....	35	Champion, anti-friction.....	60&10		
Musket.....	60	Kidder, wood track.....	40		
CARTRIDGES.					
Rim Fire.....	58				
Central Fire.....	dis. 25				
CHISELS.....	dis.				
Socket Firmer.....	70&10				
Socket Framing.....	70&10				
Socket Corner.....	70&10				
Socket Slicks.....	70&10				
Butchers' Tauged Firmer.....	40				
COMBS.....	dis.				
Curry, Lawrence's.....	40				
Hotchkiss.....	25				
CHALK.....	130 1/2 12 1/4 dis. 10				
COPPER.....					
Planished, 14 oz cut to size.....	per pound 28				
" 14x52, 14x56, 14x60.....	28				
Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60.....	23				
Cold Rolled, 14x48.....	23				
Bottoms.....	25				
DRILLS.....	dis.				
Morse's Bit Stocks.....	50				
Taper and straight Shank.....	50				
Morse's Taper Shank.....	50				
DRIPPING PANS.....					
Small sizes, ser pound.....	07				
Large sizes, per pound.....	6 1/4				
ELBOWS.....					
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.....	dos. net 75				
Comparted.....	dis 40				
Adjustable.....	dis. 40&10				
EXPANSIVE BITS.....	dis.				
Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$26.....	30				
Ives', 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 3, \$30.....	25				
FILES—New List.....	60&10				
Diston's.....	60&10				
New American.....	60&10				
Nicholson's.....	60&10				
Heller's.....	50				
Heller's Horse Rasps.....	50				
PLANISHED IRON.....					
Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27.....	28				
List 12 1/2 14 15 16 17.....	28				
Discount, 60.....	17				
GAUGES.....	dis.				
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	50				
KNOBS—New List.....	dis.				
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings.....	55				
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.....	55				
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings.....	55				
Door, porcelain, trimmings.....	55				
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain.....	70				
LOCK DOOR.....	dis.				
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list.....	55				
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s.....	55				
Branford's.....	55				
Norwalk's.....	55				
MATTOCKS.....					
Adze Eye.....	\$16.00, dis. 60				
Hunt Eye.....	\$15.00, dis. 60				
Hunt's.....	\$18.50, dis. 20&10				
MAULS.....	20&10				
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled.....	50				
MILLS.....	dis.				
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s.....	40				
" P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables.....	40				
" Landers, Ferry & Clark's.....	40				
" Enterprise.....	30				
MOLASSES GATES.....	dis.				
Stebbin's Pattern.....	60&10				
Stebbin's Genuine.....	60&10				
Enterprise, self-measuring.....	25				
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Michigan Tradesman

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1893.

A BAD TIME FOR IMMIGRATION

Some weeks ago it was announced that considerable numbers of Italians, who were thrown out of employment by the closing of the mines in Colorado and other parts of the West, had at once departed for the East and were intending to sail for their native country. It is now stated that many foreigners who had but recently arrived in this country seeking work, and finding the present condition of commercial and industrial depression, were anxious to return home, but lacked the means. Numbers of these persons have recently applied to the Commissioner of Immigration at Philadelphia, expressing their anxiety to leave the country, and begging to be sent back to Europe at the expense of the Government, for fear that they will not be able to find employment and may become a public charge.

Of course, there is no money for the deportation of these people, and they must stay here and take the chances. At the same time, when an army of our own people are out of work, foreign laborers, probably but little better than paupers, are coming in by the thousand only to complicate the situation. This country is no longer the promised land it has so long been to the excessive populations of European countries, but still they come. Our own population is suffering for lack of employment on account of the stoppage of all industries, but, nevertheless, European pauperdom is pouring its teeming swarms upon us. When the immigration was confined to people from the British Isles, from Germany, France and Scandinavia, those persons were welcomed. They readily assimilated with American institutions and adopted American ways, and became most important components of American citizenship. But immigration did not stop with races that have long held to principles of liberty and constitutional government. It has extended to many others, until all the ancient despotisms are pouring out their people upon us, and, in late years, most of the social disorders and anarchical disturbances have been attributed to these foreigners.

While there should be no desire to discriminate against nationalities or races, it is necessary to discriminate against in-

dividuals and to exclude the unworthy. It would even be wise to discourage and even to stop the influx of pauper labor in a time like this. In this connection the Washington Post makes the following pertinent suggestion:

The President has power to suspend immigration entirely in the event of a widespread approach of cholera. Should he not have authority to order the same suspension under circumstances like these? If it is not the visitation of an epidemic that threatens the country, it is a visitation fraught with almost equal horrors. Might not the Executive properly enough issue a proclamation of warning and counsel to the grand army of intending immigrants, setting forth that, in the present situation of the country, all persons not having ample means or definite assurance of employment here will consult their own interests by remaining where they are until prosperity be re-established and our overstocked labor market be relieved.

Such a precaution would seem to be wise, and should commend itself to the attention of Congress.

PRIVATE AND CORPORATION DEBTS.

The indebtedness of a people, as of an individual, is the chief factor to be considered in making up an opinion of their solvency. If this indebtedness be not great in comparison with the energy, industry, honesty and material resources of the people they will have credit in proportion. But if their burden of debt be unduly great they must suffer the consequences in many ways.

The indebtedness of the American people becomes an interesting problem in any discussion of their finances. That must be known before any intelligent system of financial relief can be formulated. Immediately after the repeal of the Sherman silver law steps must be taken to frame a system of finance and furnish a money supply. In seeking to make a statement of the indebtedness of the people the private and corporation debts must be considered as well as State and national debts. The most interesting problem is to reckon up the private debts. There are two principal sources of information. These are the United States census reports on real estate mortgage indebtedness and the railway corporation obligations.

The mortgage burdens which encumber real estate are enormous. These are the loads which the farmers carry. In the great cities improved property will usually afford a reasonable income, but the farmers, whose profits are never large, cannot afford to carry heavy burdens. It is shown in the census reports that in the twenty-one States for which the mortgage indebtedness has been tabulated, the aggregate amount in force at the close of 1889 was \$4,547,000,000, with the great States of Ohio, Texas and California and whole groups of lesser states yet to be heard from. The grand aggregate will, it is estimated, be no less than \$6,300,000,000. The aggregate in 1880 was only about \$2,500,000,000. Last year, after turning the scale at \$8,000,000,000, the mortgage indebtedness continued its upward flight, not being contented with an increase of 220 per cent., or nearly four times the increase in the true value of real estate.

As for the funded debts, those of the railroads increased from \$2,392,000,000 in 1880 to \$5,463,000,000 in 1892, according to Poor's Manual, an increase of 129 per cent., while the current debt has nearly doubled in the last seven years. The funded debts of other companies

were very small in 1880, but many of them have since assumed magnitude, especially during the last few years; as, for instance, those of the telephone, telegraph and street railway companies. During the same time the loans and overdrafts of national banks increased from \$994,000,000 to \$2,171,000,000, while those of other banks, exclusive of private banks and of real estate mortgages, increased from \$378,000,000 to \$1,189,000,000.

But the funded debt of the railway corporations is only about one-half their real indebtedness. In 1891 the unfunded debt of railways in the United States was more than \$345,000,000, with a large annual increase, shown by the fact that in the past year and the seven months of the present, some of the most extensive lines in the country have been put into the courts by creditors.

Here is a vast sum of indebtedness due by the American people. Distributed even among the 67,000,000 of the population it is heavy enough to bankrupt them all if it were not for the extraordinary resources of this the richest country in the world. But this is not all. There are the State and national, country and municipal debts. They will count up a vast sum, but they will not be considered here. It is this mountain of debt that will have to be considered in making up a final account for the preparation of a money system for the country.

NEED OF LABOR INFORMATION.

What would be of extreme value to all the commercial and industrial interests of the country is a complete and regular monthly report of the condition of the labor situation and the labor market of the United States.

The General Government has established a bureau to make weekly reports of the weather, acreage and all other information necessary to determining the condition and yield of the most important agricultural crops in the country, while commercial exchanges and the press spend a great deal of money in securing daily and even hourly reports of the markets for all sorts of mercantile articles. But there is no regular, reliable and complete information given to the public concerning labor.

Labor is precisely as important a factor in the making up of reports of the production, prospects and condition of the industries of the countries as are the material articles produced, but nobody knows anything reliable about the labor element, while the greatest pains are taken to know about the products themselves. The consequence of this ignorance is that it is impossible to make any intelligent calculation on the future of any important product because we are totally at sea about the labor concerned in making it and the laborers who are expected to consume it. Suppose, for example, that the bread crops in Europe have largely failed, and America must be called on to furnish a great portion of the supply. The dealers, armed with detailed information of the amount of the shortage in Europe and of the stock in this country from which supplies are to be drawn, immediately begin to figure on the prospects and to discount the supposed situation long in advance. It is found, however, after the flurry shall have passed away, that the calculations made in advance were not fully realized, and that in many cases results did not conform to expectations.

Miscalculations in such cases have caused many disappointments and losses. Now the reason for all this was plain. The labor element of neither the producing nor the consuming countries was taken into consideration. The cost of production is a most important factor in figuring the profits, while the power of consumers to buy is another. Suppose, for instance, American breadstuffs were made with higher-priced labor than usual, and suppose, further, that the masses of the people in Europe, on account of severe and long-continued industrial depression, had been able to earn but little and were poorly provided with the means of buying foreign breadstuffs. As a consequence, the consumption would not be as great as had been calculated on, the prices would be lower than the actual supply would seem to justify, and the American producers and shippers would not make anything like the money that the situation, as they saw it, had induced them to expect.

All this brings us to the point that, in order to have a just knowledge of the prospective business to be based on the production and marketing of any agricultural or other industrial article in this country, we must have just as detailed and accurate information about the labor as about the weather and crops. To this end it is necessary to have a labor bureau. The Government takes pains already to gather certain statistics as to wages, hours of labor and other matters pertaining to employment in the different trades; but this does not reach the case. Something regular and complete, like the reports on the weather and crops, is needed.

Let us suppose that a regular monthly report could be obtained concerning each leading industry—of how many people are employed; how many belonging to that branch of industry are idle; how many, if the mills were worked to their full capacity, could be employed; prices; hours, and the like. That would be information worth having. Getting these reports regularly, we would be able to know the industrial conditions all over the country; we could see where operations were flourishing and where they were languishing; which industries were prosperous and which were not, and have a good idea of the unemployed people throughout the country. Such information would be of enormous value to the merchant, the manufacturer, the workingman, and also to the statesman and philanthropist. The French Government has already established in Paris a national labor exchange, while the British Government issues the *Labour Gazette*. It is not known that the exchange in one country and the *Gazette* in the other have reached the perfection of development, but they are evidences of an appreciation by two of the greatest industrial nations in the world of one of the most pressing of modern social needs, and of an effort to supply the demand.

A great majority of the people of the United States do and always will compose the working classes. It follows, then, that their interests should be carefully considered, conserved, fostered and advanced in every proper way. Their care should absorb a large share of American statesmanship, and the policy of the country always must be, as far as is consistent with honesty and justice to all, to provide for the prosperity of the working and producing classes. A proper conservation of their interests will mean prosperity and beneficence to all classes.

COMMERCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

Sometimes our people get on a patriotic high horse and demand that this country shall at once assert its commercial independence of England. It is certainly possible for a great and rich country like ours to do, but it will cost something.

There are two principal items of expense that will have to be encountered, and they will be no trifles. First, the people of the United States must provide their own ships to carry the ocean freights between their own and foreign ports, which are now carried in foreign bottoms, chiefly English. There are some 40,000,000 tons of these freights, which will require several thousand steamers, besides sailing craft. These ships would cost a mint of money, but they would earn the vast sums now paid annually to English and other foreign ships; but they could not compete in prices with the foreigners, and so such a piece of independence would cost our people a good round penny's worth.

While providing the ships, it would be necessary to lay a couple of dozen ocean telegraph cables. Recently France became aroused over the ocean cable business, and on inquiry found that of the twenty-eight ocean cable telegraph companies, nineteen are English. It has recently come out that all the dispatches from Siam during the recent trouble were known at the Foreign Office in London before they were received in Paris. France has no telegraph connection with her colonies, except over English lines, and pays \$60,000 a year subsidy to an English company controlling the line to Tunis. It is stated that of the nine cable companies not owned in England, two are French, one Danish, three North American and three South American. Three-quarters of the 125,000 miles of submarine telegraph lines in the world are in English hands.

Certainly let us be independent by all means. It is only a question of money. Who will put up the money?

The surrender of Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the payment of \$2,500 and costs to the receiver of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railway for declaring a boycott on the road, sounds the death knell

to the favorite weapon of unionism. This is an admission that the weapon is an illegal one and that any one who indulges in its use is a common criminal, unworthy of confidence or respect.

Co-operation in the United Kingdom.

From the American Grocer.

There are 1,471 distributive co-operative societies in the United Kingdom, composed of 1,143,962 members, for the purpose of meeting their household wants. While the main part of the business carried on by the societies is distributive (through retail stores managed by committees elected by the members), many of these stores have productive departments attached to them (e. g., for baking, shoemaking, tailoring, farming, etc.). In addition there are 170 "Productive Societies," with 24,056 members.

These are managed by committees elected by the shareholders, who are sometimes workers in the employ of the societies, sometimes outside individuals, sometimes delegates from distributive societies which have invested capital in the societies.

The sales of the two classes of societies named, in 1892, were about \$160,000,000, returning a gross profit of about \$30,000,000, and a net profit of \$20,000,000, the exact figures showing 13.6 per cent. on the sales, or 31.5 per cent. upon the share capital, loan and reserve of about \$70,000,000. The productive societies return a profit of 9.9 per cent. on sales, and 4.8 per cent. net, and 11.1 on capital including loans and reserve.

It cost the distributive societies 6.1 per cent. to transact business, or nearly one-half of the percentage on sales, which is about the cost in the States, that is one-half of the gross profits are required for the cost of the service. The average gross profit here is about 16 per cent., and net 8 per cent., which is nearly 2 per cent. higher than in the United Kingdom. This is due to grinding the help, both as regards homes and wages. This is confirmed by the resolution passed at the recent Congress of the Co-operative Societies, viz.:

"That, in the opinion of this Congress, the long hours of labor and the small remuneration paid to employes in a large number of co-operative stores are creditable to the movement and opposed to the principles and aims of co-operation; and that the Central Board are requested to take immediate action with a view of bringing the subject prominently before the different sections of the Union."

The societies return a gross profit on sales of 19½ per cent., which is very liberal and large enough to make the big distributive stores here green with envy, for it nearly doubles the gross profit of the large department stores. Referring to the huge profits of the co-operatives

in England, the *Produce Markets' Review* says: "Individualism surely comes well out of this ordeal, and self-interest and the division of labor are triumphant. Everyone could doubtless make his own boots or weave his own shirts, but society ages ago learned the lesson that it is best to have the shoemaker at his last and the weaver at his loom. The latter-day return to the ages of barbarism, implied in the co-operative idea of abolishing the middleman, is surely not a success on its own showing. Society could be regenerated a good deal more cheaply by contract."

The 1471 distributive societies with capital of \$70,000,000, sell \$160,000,000, thus turning it over two and one-third times in the year. Here better results are obtained, particularly in the exclusive grocery trade, where the capital is rolled over five to seven times per year, and in exceptional instances oftener.

It is apparent that the members and patrons of English co-operatives pay liberally for their service which would be

more satisfactorily rendered, were the trade wholly in the hands of private individuals, or great department stores.

Don't Kiss Cats and Dogs.

It is said that an Italian savant, having noticed with some disgust the habit that many ladies have of kissing their pet cats and dogs, has made a careful examination of the saliva of these animals, which may be interesting to those indulging in such osculations. The saliva of the cat is especially rich in all sorts of minute bacilli and contains a new form seldom absent, and so fatal that rabbits and guinea pigs inoculated with it died in twenty-four hours. The dog's saliva contains an even greater number of bacteria, some of them of a particularly disagreeable character, plus occasional flukes and the eggs of intestinal worms. Nor is the horse free from these death-dealing organisms. For among the diverse "bacilli, streptococci and sprillia," in its saliva were three forms of a noxious description.

Shake off the Dragging Chains of Credit

By discarding the pass book and other antiquated charging systems and adopting the cash and coupon book system, which has stood the test of a dozen years and is now in successful operation by thousands of progressive dealers in all parts of the country.

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

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 Next Meeting—Marquette, Aug. 29, 9 a. m.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

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

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

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

The Treatment of Consumption.

Consumption, after having been deemed for centuries an incurable disease, has again been taken up by the physicians, who are making a courageous and praiseworthy effort to meet and master its destructive powers.

Probably, the general adoption of the germ theory of disease has given a great impetus to the new attempts at cure, but the revival of interest in consumption is not confined to the germ-killers. The onslaught on the tuberculous monster has aroused practitioners of other schools of treatment. The dreaded disease is being attacked all along the lines and in front, flank and rear. There is reason to believe that its assailants, somehow and somewhere, will penetrate the mystery of consumption's fatal power and be able to disarm it of many of its terrors.

Man appears to have many minute microscopic foes. Bacteria, microphytes, microbes, or what not, they pervade space. We eat them with our food, drink them with our necessary beverages and take them in with the air we breathe. Man cannot live with a microscope always at his eye, plugs in his nose and germicidal drugs mixed with his food and drink. On the contrary, while exercising a reasonable precaution, he must meet his microscopic foes wherever they may be. If he be in vigorous health, in all probability he may brave them with comparative impunity. It is upon the weak and the debilitated that disease may make an easy and dangerous lodgment. In connection with the new theories of cure for lung diseases is a proposition to develop the breathing apparatus and render it more robust, on somewhat the same principle which is used by the athlete in training and strengthening his muscles. With the lungs in vigorous condition, the danger from infusorial infection will be lessened.

The breathing apparatus is contained under the bony shield of the ribs, but this inclosure is not rigid or unalterable in size. It is capable of being largely compressed at the lower part, or as largely expanded. It is proposed to exercise and expand the lungs and increase their breathing power and robustness, so that they may better withstand the assaults of foes. Even after the lungs have been attacked, if the ravages of the disease be not too extensive, the proposed breathing treatment is expected to be beneficial. We possess, the doctors say, one-fourth more breathing space in our lungs than is actually needed to carry on the processes of life. This facilitates our adaptation to conditions of varied atmospheric pressure, and meets such exigencies as impairment of a portion of the lungs, but, under ordinary conditions, near the sea level, this lavish supply of lung surface becomes a source of great danger, because it is possible to get along without using the whole power of the lungs.

The least readily inflated part of the lungs, the upper or apex, has no exercise, and, consequently, becomes weaker. The savage has a larger lung surface than civilized man, and is comparatively free from pulmonary affections; but as soon as he is confined to reservations his idle life renders him liable to this disease.

A high and rarefied atmosphere is recommended for some patients whose lungs have suffered by being too little used in a dense atmosphere near the sea. By placing them on a mountain elevation, where the air is thinner, these patients find it necessary to use the whole power and exert every portion of the lungs in order to get a good, full breath, or a sufficient quantity of air, just as the denser atmosphere of a low elevation is necessary for those whose lung power has been permanently disabled. Men who work in chambers of condensed air, in the construction of bridge piers and foundations for submarine buildings, are variously affected according to their physical conditions, some favorably and others injuriously. Some are stimulated and invigorated by the increased amount of oxygen supplied to them. Others are overpowered by it and suffer apoplectic symptoms. So, also, persons visiting high altitudes in the mountains are variously affected, some being unable to find oxygen enough in thin air, and their exertions to get their lungs full of air under a reduced atmospheric pressure producing dangerous hemorrhages, while others are benefited by having every part of their breathing apparatus brought into play.

Now, in order to meet the demands of various patients, it is proposed to establish, by means of chambers in which the air can be condensed or rarefied at will, all the varying conditions of atmosphere that are to be found in low and in high altitudes, and others that are not attainable in nature. With facilities for bringing the air to any desired density or rarity, to any temperature required, to any state of moisture or dryness demanded, each patient can be treated with accuracy and a careful regard to the necessities of his condition. If it be found beneficial to diffuse any medicinal agent in the atmospheric chambers, that can be done. Here is an expedient which is at once truly scientific and thoroughly in accord with nature. Nature's own curative processes are provided and improved upon, and conditions which exist only in widely separated localities are brought in immediate conjunction without the fatigue and hardship that would be imposed upon patients sent from mountain to seashore, or the reverse, in the effort to try a dangerous experiment. The crude suggestions which are here presented are the mere hints of what may prove to be a grand discovery in the march of curative science. Almost any achievement in science is to be expected in this wonderful age.

Coffee Feeds the Brain.

An eminent medical authority, in a recent number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, maintains that coffee is a real brain food, and has the power of absolutely increasing a man's capacity for brain work. Says he: Opium stimulates the imagination; alcohol lifts a man up for the moment, to throw him into confusion and irregularity of action, but caffeine increases his power of reasoning, and absolutely adds to his brain-work capacity for the time.

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Citricum.....	52 55	Asafetida.....	50
Hydrochloric.....	30 35	Atropine Belladonna.....	50
Nitricum.....	100 12	Benzoin.....	50
Oxalicum.....	100 12	Co.....	50
Phosphoricum dil.....	20	Sanguinaria.....	50
Salicylicum.....	1 30 70	Barosma.....	50
Sulphuricum.....	1 30 70	Cantharides.....	50
Tannicum.....	1 40 60	Capsicum.....	50
Tartaricum.....	30 33	Ca damon.....	50
AMMONIA.		POTASSIUM.	
Aqua, 16 deg.....	3 1/2 5	Bi Carb.....	15 18
" 20 deg.....	5 1/2 7	Bichromate.....	13 14
Carbonas.....	13 14	Bromide.....	35 42
Chloridum.....	13 14	Carb.....	13 15
ANILINE.		Chlorate (po 35).....	24 25
Black.....	2 00 2 25	Cyanide.....	50 55
Brown.....	80 100	Iodide.....	2 90 2 30
Red.....	45 50	Potassa, Bitart, pure.....	27 30
Yellow.....	2 50 3 00	Potassa, Bitart, com.....	27 30
BACCAR.		Potass Nitras, opt.....	80 10
Cubebae (po 40).....	3 1/2 40	Potass Nitras.....	70 9
Juniperus.....	80 10	Prussiate.....	28 30
Xanthoxylum.....	25 30	Sulphate po.....	15 15
BALSAMUM.		RADIX.	
Copaiba.....	42 45	Aconitum.....	20 25
Peru.....	21 80	Althae.....	23 25
Terabin, Canada.....	45 50	Anchusa.....	13 15
Tolutan.....	35 50	Arum, po.....	25 25
CORTEX.		Calamus.....	20 25
Abies, Canadian.....	18	Gentiana (po 12).....	80 10
Cassia.....	11	Glycyrrhiza, (pv 15).....	10 18
Cinchona Flava.....	18	Hydrastis Canadensis.....	30 35
Euonymus atropurp.....	30	(po 35).....	30 35
Myrica Cerifera, po.....	20	Ilecebre, Ala, po.....	15 20
Prunus Virgin.....	12	Inula, po.....	15 20
Quillaja, grd.....	10	Ipecac, po.....	2 20 2 30
Sassafras.....	12	Iris plox (po 35).....	35 40
Ulmus Fo (Ground 15).....	15	Jalapa, pr.....	40 45
EXTRACTUM.		Maranta.....	40 45
Glycyrrhiza Glabra.....	24 25	Podophyllum, po.....	15 18
" po.....	33 35	" cut.....	17 15
Haematox, 15 lb. box.....	11 12	" pv.....	75 135
" 18.....	13 14	Spigelia.....	35 38
" 14.....	14 15	Sanguinaria, (po 25).....	30 32
" 16.....	16 17	Serpentaria.....	30 32
FERRU.		Senega.....	55 60
Carbonate Precip.....	15	Similax, Officialis.....	40 40
Citrate and Quinia.....	23 50	Sinapla, (po 35).....	10 12
Citrate Soluble.....	20 30	Symplocarpus, Foet.....	25 35
Ferrocyanidum Sol.....	20 30	Valeriana, Eng. (po 30).....	15 20
Feosul Chloride.....	15	Zingiber a.....	15 20
Sulphate, com.....	90 2	Zingiber j.....	15 20
" pure.....	7	SEMN.	
FLORA.		Anisum, (po 20).....	15 18
Arnica.....	18 20	Apium (graveolens).....	15 18
Antemiss.....	30 35	Bird, 18.....	40 6
Matricaria.....	50 65	Carul, (po 18).....	10 12
FOJIA.		Cardamon.....	1 00 1 25
Barosma.....	180 50	Coriandrum.....	10 12
Cassia Acutifol, Tin.....	25 28	Cannabis Sativa.....	75 100
nively.....	35 50	Cynodon.....	75 100
" Alx.....	35 50	Chenopodium.....	10 12
Salvia officinalis, 1/2 s.....	15 25	Dipterix Odorata.....	2 25 2 50
and 1/4 s.....	15 25	Foeniculum.....	10 12
Ura Ursi.....	80 10	Foenugreek, po.....	80 8
GUMMI.		Lini.....	4 4 1/2
Acacia, 1st picked.....	60	Lini, grd, (bbl 3 1/2).....	4 4 1/2
" 2d.....	40	Lobelia.....	35 40
" 3d.....	40	Pharlaris Canarian.....	40 5
" sifted sorts.....	20	Rapa.....	60 7
" po.....	60 80	Sinapis Albu.....	11 13
Aloe, Barb, (po 60).....	50 60	" Nigra.....	11 12
" Cape, (po 30).....	12	SPIRITUS.	
" Socotri, (po 80).....	20	Frumentum, W. D. Co.....	2 00 2 50
Catechu, 1s, 1/2 s, 1 1/2 s.....	2 1	" D. F. R.....	1 75 2 00
HERBA—In ounce packages.		".....	1 25 1 50
Absinthium.....	25	Juniperis Co. O. T.....	1 65 2 00
Eupatorium.....	20	".....	1 75 2 30
Lobelia.....	25	Sascharum N. E.....	1 75 2 50
Majorum.....	25	Spt. Vini Galli.....	1 75 2 50
Mentha Piperita.....	23	Vini Oporto.....	1 25 2 00
" Vir.....	25	Vini Alba.....	1 25 2 00
Rue.....	30	SPONGES.	
Tanacetum, V.....	22	Florida sheeps' wool.....	2 50 2 75
Thymus, V.....	25	Nassau sheeps' wool.....	2 00
MAONESIA.		carriage.....	1 10
Calcined, Pat.....	55 60	Velvet extra sheeps'.....	85
Carbonate, Pat.....	20 22	wool carriage.....	85
Carbonate, K. & M.....	20 22	Extra yellow sheeps'.....	85
Carbonate, Jennings.....	35 36	carriage.....	85
OLEUM.		Grass sheeps' wool car.....	75
Absinthium.....	3 50 4 00	riage.....	75
Amygdalae, Dulc.....	45 75	Hard for slate use.....	65
Amygdalae, Amarae.....	8 00 8 25	Yellow Reef, for slate.....	1 40
Anisi.....	1 70 1 80	SYRUPS.	
Aurant Cortex.....	2 30 2 50	Accacia.....	50
Bergamoti.....	3 25 3 50	Zingiber.....	50
Caliputi.....	60 65	Ipecac.....	50
Caryophylli.....	75 80	Ferri Iod.....	50
Cedar.....	35 40	Aurant Cortex.....	50
Chenopodii.....	61 60	Rhet Arom.....	50
Cinnamomi.....	90 100	Similax Officialis.....	50
Citronella.....	45	" Co.....	50
Conium Mac.....	35 45	Senega.....	50
Copaiba.....	80 90	Sellae.....	50

Morphia, S. P. & W.....	2 30 2 45	Selditz Mixture.....	20
S. N. Y. Q. &.....	2 10 2 35	Sinapis.....	18
C. Co.....	2 10 2 35	" opt.....	30
Moschus Canton.....	65 70	Snuff, Maccaboy, De.....	35
Myristica, No 1.....	65 70	Voes.....	35
Nux Vomica, (po 20).....	65 70	Snuff, Scotch, De Voes.....	35
Os. Sepia.....	20 22	Soda Boras, (po 11).....	10 11
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D.....	20 22	Soda et Potass Tart.....	27 30
Co.....	20 22	Soda Carb.....	1 1/2 2
Picis Liq, N. C., 1/2 gal.....	2 00	Soda, Bi-Carb.....	5
doz.....	2 00	Soda, Ash.....	3 1/2 4
Picis Liq, quarts.....	2 00	Soda, Sulphas.....	50 55
doz.....	2 00	Spts. Ether Co.....	2 25
Pil Hydrag, (po 80).....	1 10 1 15	" Myrcia Dom.....	2 25
Pulvis Ipecac et opii.....	1 10 1 15	" Myrcia Imp.....	2 30
Pyrethrum, boxes H.....	2 1 2 5	" Vini Rect. bbl.....	2 19 2 29
& P. D. Co, doz.....	2 1 2 5	Less 5c gal, cash ten days.....	1 40 1 45
Pyrethrum, pv.....	20 22	Sulphur, Subl.....	2 1/2 3
Quassia, S. P. & W.....	20 22	" Roll.....	2 1/2 3
" S. German.....	20 22	Tamarinds.....	2 1/2 3
Rubia Tincturum.....	12 14	Terebenth Venice.....	28 30
Saccharum Lactis pv.....	20 22	Theobromas.....	45 48
Salacin.....	1 75 1 80	Vanilla.....	9 00 16 00
Sanguis Draconis.....	40 50	Zinci Sulph.....	70 8
Sapo, W.....	12 14	OILS.	
" M.....	10 12	Whale, winter.....	Bbl. Gal
" G.....	10 12	Lard, extra.....	70 70
".....	10 12	Lard, No. 1.....	1 10 1 15
".....	10 12	Linseed, pure raw.....	65 70
".....	10 12		42 45

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

DRUGS

CHEMICALS AND

PATENT MEDICINES

DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils & Varnishes.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

SWISS VILLA PREPARED PAINTS.

Full Line of Staple Druggists' Sundries

We are Sole Proprietors of

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We Have in Stock and Offer a Full Line of

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All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.

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 Aurora... 55 6 00 Castor Oil... 60 7 00 Diamond... 50 5 50 Frazer's... 75 8 00 Mica... 65 7 50 Paragon... 55 6 00		Fruits. Apples. 3 lb. standard... 85 York State, gallons... 3 00 Hamburg... Apricots. Live oak... 1 75 Santa Cruz... 1 75 Lusk's... 1 75 Overland... 1 75 Blackberries. B. & W... 95 Cherries. Red... 1 10 21 30 Pitted Hamburg... 1 75 White... 1 50 Erie... 1 30 Damsons, Egg Plums and Green Gages. Erie... 1 10 California... 1 70 Common... 1 25 Gooseberries. Common... 1 25 Peaches. Pie... 1 25 Golden... 20 Peaberry... 22 Santos... 18 Good... 20 Prime... 21 Peaberry... 22 Mexican and Guatemala... 21 Fair... 21 Good... 22 Prime... 21 Peaberry... 22 Domestic... 1 20 Riverside... 2 10 Pineapples. Common... 1 00 21 30 Johnson's... 2 50 Booth's... 2 50 Common... 1 10 Raspberries. Red... 1 30 Black Hamburg... 1 50 Erie, black... 1 30 Strawberries. Lawrence... 1 25 Hamburg... 1 25 Erie... 1 25 Terrapin... 1 10 Blueberries. Meats. Corned beef Libby's... 1 75 Roast beef Armour's... 1 70 Potted ham, 1/2 lb... 1 40 Tongue, 1/2 lb... 1 35 Chicken, 1/2 lb... 85 Vegetables. Beans. Hamburg stringless... 1 25 French style... 2 25 Lima, green... 1 40 Soaked... 75 Lewis Boston Baked... 1 35 Bay State Baked... 1 35 World's Fair Baked... 1 35 Picnic Baked... 1 00 Corn. Hamburg... 1 40 Livingston Eden... 1 30 Purty... 1 40 Honey Dew... 1 40 Morning Glory... 1 40 Soaked... 75 Peas. Hamburg marrowfat... 1 35 early June... 1 50 Champion Eng... 1 75 petit pois... 1 75 fancy sifted... 1 90 Soaked... 75 Harris standard... 75 VanCamp's marrowfat... 1 10 early June... 1 30 Archer's Early Blossom... 1 35 French... 2 15 Mushrooms. French... 1 70 22 Pumpkin. Erie... 95 Squash. Hubbard... 1 25 Succotash... 1 40 Hamburg... 1 40 Soaked... 1 50 Honey Dew... 1 50 Erie... 1 35 Tomatoes. Hancock... 1 35 Excelsior... 1 35 Eclipse... 1 35 Hamburg... 1 35 Gallon... 3 75 CHOCOLATE. Baker's. German Sweet... 23 Premium... 37 Breakfast Cocoa... 43 CHEESE. Amboy... 21 1/2 Acme... 21 1/2 Lenawee... 21 1/2 Riverside... 21 1/2 Gold Medal... 21 1/2 Skim... 21 1/2 Brick... 11 Edam... 1 00 Leiden... 23 Limburger... 21 1/2 Pineapple... 23 Roquefort... 23		Sap Sago... 2 22 Schwitzer, imported... 2 24 CATSUP. 2 14 Blue Label Brand... 2 75 Triumph Brand... 4 50 Half pint, per doz... 3 50 Quart 1 doz bottles... 1 35 Triumph Brand... 4 50 Quart, per doz... 3 75 CLOTHES PINS. 40 45 COCOA SHELLS. 23 35 lb bags... 23 Less quantity... 23 1/2 Pound packages... 6 1/2 27 1/2 COFFEE. Green. Rio. Fair... 17 Good... 18 Prime... 20 Golden... 20 Peaberry... 22 Santos... 18 Good... 20 Prime... 21 Peaberry... 22 Mexican and Guatemala... 21 Fair... 21 Good... 22 Prime... 21 Peaberry... 22 Soda, XXX... 6 Seymour XXX, cartoon... 6 1/2 Famly XXX... 6 Famly XXX, cartoon... 6 1/2 Salted XXX... 6 Kenosha... 7 1/2 Boston... 8 Butter biscuit... 6 1/2 Soda... Soda, City... 7 1/2 Soda, Duchess... 8 1/2 Crystal Wafer... 10 Long Island Wafers... 11 Oyster... S. Oyster XXX... 6 City Oyster XXX... 6 Farina Oyster... 6 CREAM TARTAR. Strictly pure... 30 Telfer's Absolute... 30 Grocers'... 15 23 DRIED FRUITS. Domestic. Apples. Sundried, sliced in bbls... 5 Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes... 10 California in bags... 10 Evaporated in boxes... 10 In boxes... 10 Nectarines... 9 70 lb. bags... 9 25 lb. boxes... 9 Peaches... 11 Cal. evap... 11 " in bags... 10 1/2 Pears... 8 California in bags... 8 Pitted Cherries... 8 50 lb. boxes... 8 25 "... 8 Prunelles... 6 1/2 Loose Muscatels in Boxes... 1 40 2 crown... 1 60 Loose Muscatels in Bags... 6 2 crown... 6 1/2 Foreign. Currents... 3 1/2 " in 1/2 bbls... 4 " in less quantity... 4 1/2 Peel... 20 Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes... 20 Lemon " 25 " 10 " 11 Orange " 25 " 11 " 11 Raisins. Ondura, 29 lb. boxes... 2 6 1/2 Sultana, 20 " 2 " 8 " 8 Valencia, 30 " 2 " 8 " 8 Prunes. California, 100-120... 9 90x100 25 lb. bxs... 9 80x90 " 10 " 10 70x80 " 10 1/2 " 10 1/2 60x70 " 11 " 11 Turkey... 6 1/2 Silver... 6 1/2 Sultana... 6 1/2 French... 6 1/2 80-90... 6 1/2 90-100... 6 1/2 ENVELOPES. XX rag, white... 1 75 No. 1, 6 1/2... 1 60 No. 2, 6 1/2... 1 60		No. 1, 6... 1 65 No. 2, 6... 1 50 XX wood, white... 1 35 No. 1, 6 1/2... 1 25 No. 2, 6 1/2... 1 25 Manilla, white... 1 00 Coln... 95 Mill No. 4... 1 00 FARINACEOUS GOODS. Farina... 3 1/2 100 lb. kegs... 3 1/2 Hominy... 3 50 Grits... 3 50 Lima Beans... 4 1/2 Maccaroni and Vermicelli... 55 Domestic, 12 lb. box... 55 Imported... 10 1/2 2 1/2 Oatmeal... 4 60 Barrels 200... 4 60 Half barrels 100... 2 40 Pearl Barley... 2 1/2 Peas... 2 00 Green, bu... 2 00 Split per lb... 2 1/2 3 Roller Oats... 2 40 Sago... 2 40 Sago... 4 1/2 East India... 5 Cracked... 5 FISH--Salt. Bloaters... Yarmouth... Cod... Pollock... 3 1/2 Whole, Grand Bank... 5 1/2 Boneless, bricks... 6 78 Boneless, strips... 6 78 Halibut... 10 1/2 11 Herring... 65 Holland, white hoops keg... 65 " " bbl... 145 Scalped... 17 Mackerel... 8 50 No. 1, 100 lbs... 3 70 No. 1, 40 lbs... 1 05 No. 1, 10 lbs... 6 00 Famly, 90 lbs... 70 Sardines... 65 Russian, kegs... 65 Trout... 6 00 No. 1, 1/4 bbls, 100 lbs... 6 00 No. 1 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs... 2 70 No. 1, kts, 10 lbs... 80 No. 1, 8 lb kts... 68 Whitefish... 6 1/2 Family... 7 00 1/2 bbls, 100 lbs... 3 10 40 10 lb. kts... 75 42 8 lb... 75 42 FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Souders. Oval Bottle, with corkscrew... Best in the world for the money. Regular... Grade... Lemon... 2 02 2 oz... 8 75 4 oz... 1 50 Regular... Vanilla... 2 02 2 oz... 1 21 4 oz... 2 40 XX Grade... Lemon... 2 02 2 oz... 1 50 4 oz... 3 00 XX Grade... Vanilla... 2 02 2 oz... 1 50 4 oz... 3 00 Jennings. 2 oz regular panel... 1 75 4 oz... 1 50 6 oz... 2 00 No. 3 taper... 1 35 No. 4 taper... 1 50 2 1/2... 2 50 3... 3 00 4... 3 50 5... 4 00 6... 4 50 7... 5 00 8... 5 50 9... 6 00 Universal.		GUNPOWDER. Rifle--Dupont's. Kegs... 3 50 Half kegs... 2 00 Quarter kegs... 1 15 1 lb cans... 30 1/2 lb cans... 18 Choke Bore--Dupont's. Kegs... 4 50 Half kegs... 2 50 Quarter kegs... 1 40 1 lb cans... 34 Eagle Duck--Dupont's. Kegs... 11 00 Half kegs... 5 75 Quarter kegs... 3 00 1 lb cans... 60 HERBS. Sage... 15 Hops... 15 INDIGO. Madras, 5 lb. boxes... 55 S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes... 50 JELLY. 17 lb. palls... 50 30 "... 1 75 LICORICE. Pure... 30 Calabria... 25 Sicily... 12 LYE. Condensed, 2 doz... 1 25 " 4 doz... 2 25 MATCHES. No. 9 sulphur... 1 65 Anchor parlor... 1 70 No. 2 home... 1 10 Export parlor... 4 00 MINCE MEAT. NEW ENGLAND... MINCE MEAT... 3 doz. case... 2 75 6 doz. case... 5 50 12 doz. case... 11 00 MEASURES. Tin, per dozen... 1 75 1 gallon... 1 40 Half gallon... 1 40 Quart... 45 Pint... 45 Half pint... 40 Wooden, for vinegar, per doz. 1 gallon... 7 00 Half gallon... 4 75 Quart... 3 75 Pint... 2 25 MOLASSES. Blackstrap... 14 Cuba Baking... 16 Ordinary... 16 Porto Rico... 20 Prime... 20 Fancy... 30 New Orleans... 28 Good... 28 Extra good... 32 Choice... 37 Fancy... 40 One-half barrels, 3c extra. PICKLES. Medium... 25 00 Barrels, 1,200 count... 23 00 Small... 6 00 Barrels, 2,400 count... 3 50 Half bbls, 1,200 count... 3 50 PIPES. Clay, No. 215... 1 75 " T. D. full count... 75 Cob, No. 2... 1 25 POTASH. 48 cans in case... 4 00 Penna Salt Co.'s... 3 25 RICE. Domestic... 6 Carolina head... 5 1/2 " No. 1... 5 " No. 2... 5 Broken... 4 Imported. Japan, No. 1... 5 1/2 " No. 2... 5 Java... 6 Patna... 5 1/2	
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Root Beer Extract.		Thompson & Chute Brands.		Smoking.		shoulders @ 7 1/4		BULK.		15 " 1 60	
Williams', 1 doz.	1 75	Silver	3 65	Catlin's Brands.		Sausage, blood or head	@ 7	Scallops	2 00	" 17 "	2 25
" 3 doz.	5 00	Mono	3 35	Kiln dried	17	" liver	@ 7	Shrimps	1 50	" 21 "	2 75
Hires', 1 doz.	1 75	Savon Improved	2 50	Golden Shower	19	" Frankfort	@ 8	SHELL GOODS.		" "	3 00
" 3 doz.	5 00	Sunflower	3 05	Huntress	26	Mutton	5 @ 6	Oysters, per 100	1 50 @ 1 75	Baskets, market	35
SPICES.		Golden	3 25	Meerscham	29	Lamb	6 @ 7	Clams	1 25 @ 1 50	shipping bushel	1 25
Whole Sifted.		Economical	2 25	American Eagle Co.'s Brands.		Veal	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4	PAPER & WOODENWARE		full hoop	1 35
Allspice	10	Scouring.		Myrtle Navy	40	FISH AND OYSTERS.		PAPER.		willow cl'ths, No. 1	5 25
Cassia, China in mats	7	Sapallo, kitchen, 3 doz.	2 50	Stork	30 @ 32	F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows:		STRAW.		" "	No. 2 6 25
" Batavia in bund	15	" hand, 3 doz.	2 50	German	15	FRESH FISH.		ROCKFORD.		" "	No. 3 7 25
" Saigon in rolls	32	SUGAR.		Java, 1/8 foil	33	Whitefish	@ 10	BAKERS.		" splint	No. 1 3 25
Cloves, Amboy	22	The following prices represent the actual selling prices in Grand Rapids, based on the actual cost in New York, with 38 cents per 100 pounds added for freight. The same quotations will not apply to any town where the freight rate from New York is not 38 cents, but the local quotations will, perhaps, afford a better criterion of the market than to quote New York prices exclusively.		Banner Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	32	Brook Trout	2 @ 35	DRY GOODS.		" "	No. 2 4 00
" Zanzibar	12	Cut Leaf	\$6 30	Banner Cavendish	16	Black Bass	2 @ 35	RED EXPRESS.		" "	No. 3 4 75
Mace Batavia	80	Granulated	5 73	Gold Cut	28	Halibut	@ 15	NO. 1.		INDURATED WARE.	
Nutmegs, fancy	75	Extra Fine Granulated	5 86	Scotten's Brands.		Ciscoes or Herring	@ 5	NO. 2.		Pails	3 15
" No. 1	70	XXXX Powdered	6 42	Warpath	15	Bluefish	@ 12 1/2	NO. 3.		Tubs, No. 1	13 50
" No. 2	60	Confec. Standard A	5 61	Honey Dew	30	Fresh lobster, per lb.	20	NO. 4.		Tubs, No. 2	12 00
Pepper, Singapore, black	10	No. 1 Columbia A	5 54	Gold Block	35	Cod	10	NO. 5.		Tubs, No. 3	10 50
" white	30	No. 5 Empire A	5 54	F. F. Adams Tobacco Co.'s Brands.		No. 1 Pickerel	@ 10	NO. 6.		POULTRY.	
" shot	16	No. 6	5 26	Peerless	25	Pike	@ 8	Local dealers pay as follows:		DRESSED.	
Pure Ground in Bulk	16	No. 7	5 30	Old Tom	18	Smoked White	@ 8	Fowl		LIVE.	
Allspice	18	No. 8	5 23	Standard	22	Red Snappers	@ 8	Turkeys		each, per doz.	
Cassia, Batavia	15	No. 9	5 17	Globe Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	22	Anchor River Salmon	13	Ducks		Live broilers 1 1/2 lbs. to 2 lbs.	
" and Saigon	25	No. 10	5 11	Handmade	41	Columbier	20 @ 25	each, per doz.		Live broilers less than 1-1 1/2 lbs. each per doz.	
" Saigon	25	No. 11	5 05	Leidersdorf's Brands.	41	OYSTERS—CANS.		NO. 1.		Spring Chickens	
Cloves, Amboy	22	No. 12	4 98	Uncle Sam	26	F. J. D. Selects	@ 20	NO. 2.		Spring turkeys	
" Zanzibar	18	No. 13	4 61	Red Clover	32	Selects	@ 25	NO. 3.		Spring Ducks	
Ginger, African	16	No. 14	4 11	Spaulding & Merrick	25	F. J. D.	@ 22	WOODENWARE.		7 00	
" Cochon	30	SYRUPS.		Tom and Jerry	25	Fairhaven Counts	@ 40	NO. 1.		2 00	
" Jamaica	30	Corn	21	Traveler Cavendish	38	F. J. D. Selects	@ 35	NO. 2.		5 00	
Mace Batavia	80	Pure Cane	19	Back Horn	30	Selects	@ 28	NO. 3.		1 35	
Mustard, Eng. and Trieste	32	Half bbls.	23	Plow Boy	30 @ 32	F. J. D.	@ 28	NO. 4.		1 60	
" Trieste	25	Fair	19	Corn Cake	16	Anchors	@ 25	NO. 5.		40	
Nutmegs, No. 2	75	Choice	30	OILS.		Standards	@ 22	NO. 6.		80	
Pepper, Singapore, black	10	SWEET GOODS		The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows, in barrels, f. o. b. Grand Rapids:		PROVISIONS.		NO. 7.		1 00	
" white	24	Ginger Snaps	8	Eocene	8 1/4	The Grand Rapids Packing and Provision Co. quotes as follows:		NO. 8.		1 00	
Pepper, Cayenne	20	Sugar Creams	8	XXX W. W. Mich.	8 1/4	PORK IN BARRELS.		NO. 9.		1 00	
Sage	30	Frosted Creams	8	Headlight	7 1/4	Mess	15 60	NO. 10.		1 00	
" Absolute in Packages	30	Graham Crackers	8 1/4	Naptha	@ 6 1/4	Short cut	16 50	NO. 11.		1 00	
Allspice	18	Oatmeal Crackers	8 1/4	Stove Gasoline	@ 7 1/4	Extra clear pig, short cut	17 50	NO. 12.		1 00	
Cinnamon	84 1 55	VINEGAR.		Cylinder	@ 27	Extra clear, heavy	17 50	NO. 13.		1 00	
Cloves	84 1 55	40 gr.	7 @ 8	Engine	@ 13	Clear, fat back	17 50	NO. 14.		1 00	
Ginger, Jamaica	84 1 55	50 gr.	8 @ 9	Black, 15 cold test	@ 8 1/4	Boston clear, short cut	17 50	NO. 15.		1 00	
" African	84 1 55	WET MUSTARD.		HIDES PELTS AND FURS		Clear back, short cut	17 50	NO. 16.		1 00	
Mustard	84 1 55	Bulk, per gal	30	Perkins & Hess pay as follows:		Standard clear, short cut, best	17 50	NO. 17.		1 00	
Pepper	84 1 55	Beer mug, 2 doz in case	1 75	Green	2 @ 2 1/2	SAUSAGE—Fresh and Smoked.		NO. 18.		1 00	
Sage	84	Magic	1 00	Part Cured	2 @ 3 1/2	Pork Sausage	9	NO. 19.		1 00	
SAL SODA.		Warner's	1 00	Full	2 @ 3 1/2	Ham Sausage	9	NO. 20.		1 00	
Granulated, boxes	1 1/4	Yeast Foam	1 00	Dry	4 @ 5	Tongue Sausage	9	NO. 21.		1 00	
SEEDS.		Diamond	75	Kips, green	2 @ 3	Frankfort Sausage	9	NO. 22.		1 00	
Anise	@ 12 1/4	Royal	90	cured	2 @ 4	Blood Sausage	9	NO. 23.		1 00	
Canary, Smyrna	6	TEAS.		Calfskins, green	4 @ 5	Bologna, straight	6	NO. 24.		1 00	
Caraway	90	JAPAN—Regular.	@ 17	cured	4 @ 5 1/4	Bologna, thick	6	NO. 25.		1 00	
Cardamom, Malabar	90	Fair	@ 17	Deacon skins	10 @ 25	Head Cheese	7	NO. 26.		1 00	
Hemp, Russian	4 1/4	Good	@ 20	No. 2 hides 1/2 off.		LARD.		NO. 27.		1 00	
Mixed Bird	5 1/4	Choice	@ 26	PELTS.		Kettle Rendered	10 1/4	NO. 28.		1 00	
Mustard, white	10	Choicest	@ 32	Washed	10 @ 20	Granger	9 1/4	NO. 29.		1 00	
Poppy	9	Dust	@ 12	Unwashed	15 @ 25	Family	7 1/4	NO. 30.		1 00	
Rape	6	SUN CURED.		WOOL.		Compound	7 1/4	NO. 31.		1 00	
Cattle bone	30	Fair	@ 17	Tallow	3 @ 4	50 lb. Tins, 1/2 advance	9 1/4	NO. 32.		1 00	
STARCH.		Good	@ 20	Grease butter	1 @ 2	20 lb. pails, 1/2 c	9 1/4	NO. 33.		1 00	
Corn	5 1/2	Imperial	@ 20	Switches	1 1/2 @ 2	5 lb. " 1/2 c	9 1/4	NO. 34.		1 00	
Gloss	5 1/2	English Breakfast	@ 22	Ginseng	1 75 @ 2 00	3 lb. " 1 c	9 1/4	NO. 35.		1 00	
1-lb packages	5 1/2	SOAP.		GRAINS and FEEDSTUFFS		BEEF IN BARRELS.		NO. 36.		1 00	
3-lb "	5 1/2	Laundry		WHEAT.		Extra Mess, warranted 200 lbs.	7 50	NO. 37.		1 00	
6-lb "	5 1/2	Allen B. Wrisley's Brands.		No. 1 White (58 lb. test)	55	Extra Mess, Chicago packing	7 50	NO. 38.		1 00	
40 and 50 lb. boxes	3 1/2	Old Country, 80 1-lb.	3 2	No. 2 Red (58 lb. test)	55	Boneless, rump butts	12 50	NO. 39.		1 00	
Barrels	3 1/2	Good Cheer, 60 1-lb.	3 30	MEAL.		SMOKED MEATS—CANNED or Plain.		NO. 40.		1 00	
SNUFF.		White Dorax, 100 1/2-lb.	3 65	Bolted	1 40	Hams, average 20 lbs.	11 1/4	NO. 41.		1 00	
Scotch, in bladders	37	SALERATUS.		Granulated	1 65	" 16 lbs.	11 1/4	NO. 42.		1 00	
Maccaboy, in jars	35	Packed 60 lbs. in box	5 1/4	FLOUR.		" 12 to 14 lbs.	11 1/4	NO. 43.		1 00	
French Rappee, in jars	43	Church's	5 1/4	Straight, in sacks	3 30	" picnic	9 1/4	NO. 44.		1 00	
SODA.		DeLand's	5 1/4	" " bags	3 55	" best boneless	9 1/4	NO. 45.		1 00	
Boxes	5 1/4	Dwight's	5 1/4	Patent	4 30	Shoulders	8 1/4	NO. 46.		1 00	
Kegs, English	5 1/4	Taylor's	5	Graham	1 70	Breakfast Bacon boneless	14	NO. 47.		1 00	
SALT.		TOBACCO.		Rye	1 70	Dried beef, ham prices	10 1/4	NO. 48.		1 00	
100 3-lb. sacks	82 25	Fine Cut.		WHEAT.		Long Cheese, heavy	8	NO. 49.		1 00	
60 5-lb. "	2 00	Pails unless otherwise noted		No. 1 White (58 lb. test)	55	Briskets, medium	11	NO. 50.		1 00	
28 10-lb. sacks	1 85	Bazoo	@ 30	No. 2 Red (58 lb. test)	55	" light	11	NO. 51.		1 00	
20 14-lb. "	2 25	Can Can	@ 27	MEAL.		CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.		NO. 52.		1 00	
24 3-lb. cases	1 50	Nellie Bly	@ 27	Bolted	1 40	The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:		NO. 53.		1 00	
56 lb. dairy in linen bags	32	Uncle Ben	@ 22	Granulated	1 65	STICK CANDY.		NO. 54.		1 00	
28 lb. " drill " 16	18	Hiawatha	60	FLOUR.		Standard, per lb.	6 1/4	NO. 55.		1 00	
Warsaw	18	Sweet Cuba	34	Straight, in sacks	3 30	" H. H.	6 1/4	NO. 56.		1 00	
56 lb. dairy in drill bags	32	McGinty	27	" " bags	3 55	" Twist	6 1/4	NO. 57.		1 00	
28 lb. " Ashton	18	Dandy Jim	25	Patent	4 30	Boston Cream	8 1/4	NO. 58.		1 00	
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks	75	Torpedo	23	Graham	1 70	Cut Loaf	8 1/4	NO. 59.		1 00	
Higgins	75	Yum Yum	23	Rye	1 70	Extra H. H.	8 1/4	NO. 60.		1 00	
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks	75	1892	23	CORN.		MIXED CANDY.		NO. 61.		1 00	
Solar Rock	75	" drums	22	Car lots	42	Standard	6	NO. 62.		1 00	
56 lb. sacks	27	Plug.		Less than car lots	33	Leader	6	NO. 63.		1 00	
Common Fine	27	Sorg's Brands.		HAY.		Royal	6 1/4	NO. 64.		1 00	
Saginaw	70	Spearhead	41	No. 1 Timothy, car lots	11 00	Nobby	7 1/4	NO. 65.		1 00	
Manistee	70	Joker	29	No. 1 " ton lots	13 00	Peppermint Drops	60	NO. 66.		1 00	
SALE RATUS.		Nobby Twist	41	FRESH MEATS.		Chocolate Drops	65	NO. 67.		1 00	
Packed 60 lbs. in box	5 1/4	Kylo	26	Beef, carcass	4 1/2 @ 6 1/4	H. M. Chocolate Drops	60	NO. 68.		1 00	
Church's	5 1/4	Hiawatha	38	" hind quarters	4 @ 5	Gum Drops	40 @ 50	NO. 69.		1 00	
DeLand's	5 1/4	Valley City	34	" fore "	3 1/2 @ 5	Licorice Drops	1 00	NO. 70.		1 00	
Dwight's	5 1/4	Finner's Brands.		" loins, No. 3	8 @ 10	A. B. Licorice Drops	80	NO. 71.		1 00	
Taylor's	5	Old Honesty	40	" ribs	7 @ 8 1/2	Lozenges, plain	65	NO. 72.		1 00	
SOAP.		Jolly Tar	32	" rounds	6 @ 7	Imperials	60	NO. 73.		1 00	
Allen B. Wrisley's Brands.		Laundry.		Bologna	@ 10	Mottees	70	NO. 74.		1 00	
Old Country, 80 1-lb.	3 2	Laute Bros. & Co.'s Brands.		Pork loins	@ 10	Cream Bar	55	NO. 75.		1 00	
Good Cheer, 60 1-lb.	3 30	Acme	4 00	CORN.		Molasses Bar	55	NO. 76.		1 00	
White Dorax, 100 1/2-lb.	3 65	Cotton Oil	4 00	Car lots	42	Hand Made Creams	85 @ 95	NO. 77.		1 00	
Proctor & Gamble	3 45	Marseilles	3 95	Less than car lots	33	FANCY—In bulk		NO. 78.		1 00	
Concord	3 45	Maftter	4 35	HAY.		Lozenges, plain	65	NO. 79.		1 00	
Ivory, 10 oz.	6 75	Laundry.		No. 1 Timothy, car lots	11 00	" printed	11 1/4	NO. 80.		1 00	
" 6 oz.	4 00	Allen B. Wrisley's Brands.		No. 1 " ton lots	13 00	Chocolate Drops	13 1/4	NO. 81.		1 00	
Lenox	3 65	Santa Claus	4 00	FRESH MEATS.		Chocolate Monuments	13	NO. 82.		1 00	
Mottled German	3 15	Brown, 60 bars	2 40	Beef, carcass	4 1/2 @ 6 1/4	Gum Drops	5 1/4	NO. 83.		1 00	
Town Talk	3 25	" 80 bars	3 25	" hind quarters	4 @ 5	Moss Drops	8	NO. 84.		1 00	
Dingman Brands.		Laute Bros. & Co.'s Brands.		" loins, No. 3	8 @ 10	Sour Drops	8 1/4	NO. 85.		1 00	
Single box	3 95	Acme	4 00	" ribs	7 @ 8 1/2	Imperials	10	NO. 86.		1 00	
5 box lots, delivered	3 85	Cotton Oil	4 00	" rounds	6 @ 7	Lemon Drops	55	NO. 87.		1	

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

A declaration lately made by the Chinese government that reprisals will surely be made in case the stringent provisions of the Geary Exclusion Act are not modified or repealed in the interest of citizens of that country, is not likely to prove a mere rumor, nor, should it be confirmed as a fact, is it any more than might have been expected. To every thoughtful reader of history it shows that the American people are beginning to reap the harvest of a folly sown by a former generation and most diligently cultivated by their descendants to the present.

Many now living can recollect when the empire of China was to all the rest of the world a sealed book. One of the leading nations, in accordance with its foreign policy, desired to read that book. This nation was controlled by a spirit of enterprise that could not be satisfied until the leaves were opened and a knowledge of its contents obtained. When diplomacy was insufficient the dogs of war were let loose. The book was by degrees opened and curiosity, never appeased by present gratification, continued to explore its pages until much of its treasures were known. The result only whetted the ardor of the intruding nation, and desire soon became determination to write therein some portion of its own history. England, in a greed for gain, thus opened the closed portals of China, and upon its weakness she imposed conditions that became a scandal to the whole Christian world. In time our own government, jealous of the commercial advances made by the mother country, took a hand and sent both diplomats and persuaders in oak and iron to urge that the policy of silence and seclusion so long maintained by the Celestial Kingdom should be exchanged for the social and international amenities of the rest of the world, whereby, as they claimed, all parties concerned would be the gainers. Both moralists and churchmen justified the harsh attempts made by the pioneer nations associated in this movement as necessary in the interest of the world's civilization. As so little was at first known of the condition of interior China, so much the more was imagined. Religious zeal longed to advance and conquer as fast as material force prepared the way. Commerce joined hands to take advantage of every opening made to find a market for our commodities, or to secure valuable products to increase our imports and make double profits. All this was done in violation of a natural right that, when applied to individuals, all men concede to be inalienable. In so doing we, as a nation, forgot, for a time, the noble declaration our forefathers made concerning the right of every man to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" in his own way, so long as he did not interfere with the same right possessed by others. In joining with other strong powers to coerce a weaker one into commercial relations, they sowed seeds that, like dragons' teeth, were destined to spring forth as armed men to retaliate for the injustice of the past.

Meantime, for a generation or more, our people, having been inoculated with the gospel of gush, had imagined that we were a nation chosen from the foundation of the world to receive and absorb every human accretion from without and

metamorphose them into American citizens. Every Fourth of July speech intensified this egotistic theory until it was unsafe, or at least unwise, to dispute it. So when, by degrees, we secured treaties with China, gaining thereby a foothold in the seaports of that immense empire, and thus opened the "Pandora box" that has since flooded us with consequences of momentous importance, there was no prophet brave enough to publicly foretell the result. What little wisdom or foresight might have been brought to bear on the ruling policy would have availed naught against the credulity that, in spite of all the rules of arithmetic, maintains that the resources of this country are sufficient to maintain, in peace and comfort, a population of at least 200,000,000, and believes they could not come too soon.

Our nation, being of all others the most liberal in the theory of personal freedom, attracted a large part of the outflow that followed the anger of investigation. The Golden States of the Pacific Coast, offering peculiar temptations, were the first to receive the resulting immigration. The living contents of that "Pandora box" swarmed over its hills and valleys like Malay pirates on the deck of a merchant ship. Like an ant hill disturbed was the exodus from the over-crowded seaports of China, and dispersion everywhere was a natural consequence. For many years we gave no thought to this inflow, except to wonder at their strange dress and habits and speculate on the traits of industry and economy they developed. They seemed to the casual observer but a quiet and harmless race. But immigration increased rapidly, and soon on every stage-coach or freight wagon appeared the inevitable Chinaman under an umbrella hat, and beside him the implements of mining. His almond eyes were set eagerly ahead, looking for a place to locate, and he chattered to his mates as hopefully as did the Argonauts who sought the Golden Fleece. On every road leading mountainward the rank and file, bearing outfits attached to bamboo poles and balanced deftly on shoulders used to hard toil, plodded along through the dust of this land of promise in the hope of gaining a share of the wealth so free to all.

The words of those who saw in this inundation a menace to the integrity of our institutions were all unheeded. "Other foreigners were allowed to come here; why not the Chinamen?" Thus cried philanthropy that was impractical, and thus replied the more practical ones who saw in this influx only personal gain. But the conservative element reasoned that the cases were not parallel, in that others had come with different spirit and intentions. In time they assumed citizenship and helped bear the burdens of government and bore arms in its defense. Not so with the Chinese. They were clannish and exclusive, impressed in molds that had not been changed in thousands of years. They were, for the most part, under the tyrannical control of head men, whose purposes were served in secret contrary to the laws of the land. They could not melt into the type of American nationality as did the people of most other lands. Nature made them *sui generis*, and they remain so to the present. Only a few have, by marriage, set a precedent to the theory, that "God made of one blood all nations that dwell

Quick Sellers.

WHAT?

THE NEW FALL LINE

Manufactured by

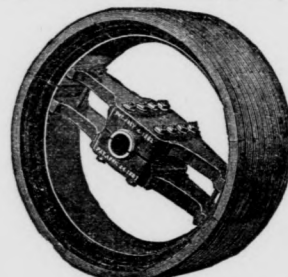
SNEDICOR & HATHAWAY,

DETROIT, MICH.

All the Novelties in Lasts and Patterns.

State Agents Woonsocket and Lycorning Rubber Co.

Dealers wishing to see the line address F. A. Cadwell, 41 Lawn Court, Grand Rapids, Mich.



DODGE

Independence Wood Split Pulley

THE LIGHTEST!
THE STRONGEST!
THE BEST!

HESTER MACHINERY CO.,

45 So. Division St., GRAND RAPIDS.

ARE THE TIMES HARD?

THEN MAKE THEM EASY
BY ADOPTING THE COUPON BOOK SYSTEM FURNISHED BY THETRADESMAN COMPANY,
GRAND RAPIDS.

CROUP PECKHAM'S CROUP REMEDY is the Children's Medicine for Colds, Coughs, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Pneumonia, Hoarseness, the Cough of Measles, and kindred complaints of Childhood. Try Peckham's Croup Remedy for the children and be convinced of its merits. Get a bottle today, you may need it tonight! Once used always used. Pleasant, WHOOPING COUGH SAFE, CERTAIN!

"My customers are well pleased with that invaluable medicine—Peckham's Croup Remedy. I recommend it above all others for children." H. Z. CARPENTER, Druggist, Parksville, Mo.

"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.

Our Specialty!



CHILDREN'S SHOES

And Shoe Store supplies.

HIRTH, KRAUSE & CO.,

12 & 14 Lyon Street,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

F. H. WHITE,

Manufacturers' agent and jobber of

PAPER AND WOODENWARE,

125 Court St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

PECK'S HEADACHE POWDERS

Pay the best profit. Order from your jobber.



CUSHMAN'S Menthol Inhaler

CURES

Catarrh,
Hay Fever,
Headache,
Neuralgia, Colds, Sore Throat.

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

Prevents and cures

Sea Sickness

On cars or boat.

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

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

Guaranteed satisfactory.

HEROLD-BERTSCH SHOE CO.

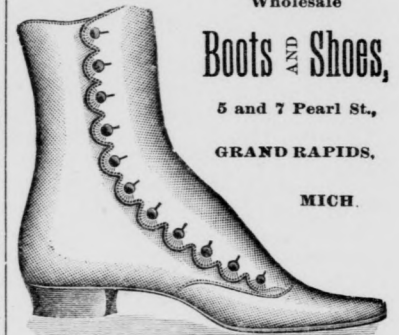
Wholesale

Boots AND Shoes,

5 and 7 Pearl St.,

GRAND RAPIDS,

MICH.



Agents for Wales-Goodyear Rubber Co.

Orders by mail given prompt attention

S. A. MORMAN,

Wholesale Petoskey, Marblehead and Ohio

LIME,

Akron, Buffalo and Louisville

CEMENTS,

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

WRITE FOR PRICES.

10 LYON ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

Grand Rapids, Mich.

D. A. BLODGETT, President.

Geo. W. GAY, Vice-President.

Wm. H. ANDERSON, Cashier.

Jno A. SEYMOUR, Asst Cashier

Capital, \$300,000.

DIRECTORS.

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

on the earth;" but time has not yet rendered judgment as to the value of that precedent.

The experience of forty years is now ripening to a crisis that must be met. But the unwisdom of the past should not be duplicated by proceeding to an opposite extreme in a policy that may justly be called by the same name. Once the empire of China was weak as compared with any other civilized nation, though having the power of numbers in the ratio of five to one. To-day, having come in contact with and adopted the improvements and inventions of later years, it is able to maintain its sovereignty against any one or more of those nations that once bullied it into submission to serve their own selfish purposes. We have many hostages there to secure good faith and fair treatment of Chinese subjects temporarily among us. It will not do to invite a conflict of material forces by insisting on carrying out the unjust terms of a law that was passed to appease the angry passions of men who have nothing to lose if we get into trouble on their account.

While conceding the Chinese to be undesirable as a part of our population because they cannot be assimilated, we have no right to violate either the letter or the spirit of treaties in order to relieve ourselves of a self-imposed burden. We invited them against the protests of their recognized government, and such invitation gave them rights if it did not make them equals or citizens. It is wise now to modify national policy with China, as well as with other countries that have given us so undesirable an influx to a population that increases with fearful rapidity. The measures to be used should be wisely preventive, not cruelly exclusive like those of Russia that thrill the sympathies of all civilized races. We are like a spendthrift who has come to his senses before his patrimony is all spent—the past cannot be recalled but the future may be used more wisely, and in this lies our strongest hope.

All governmental policies have a commercial bearing and nearly or remotely affect the prosperity of a people. We have been, heretofore, so surcharged with sentiment that we have overlooked the true interest of a land we all profess to love. If for the next fifty years we should not gain 1 per cent. in population there might be a better chance for gaining a larger per cent. per capita in the sum of individual happiness. Until we get to be more homogeneous we shall, as a nation, gain only weakness from numbers. We have made some mistakes with the Chinese that can be partially remedied. But if we do not reverse or modify our policy in reference to immigration generally in the future, we shall be likely to meet the fate of the snowball that, gaining too much weight by accretion, finally breaks to pieces for lack of cohesive qualities.

S. P. WHITMARSH.

Another Version of the Mansfield Cheese Poisoning.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The article from R. Harvey Reed, Health Officer of Mansfield, on the Mabee poisonous cheese case, which was investigated by Dr. McNeal, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, and myself, is very misleading to the general public and a curiosity to practical cheesemakers, making the whole thing look like a farce.

It is very evident that Dr. Reed undertakes to write about a subject of which he has no practical knowledge—that of

cheesemaking. He asserts several times in his article that cheesemakers allow—in fact, require—their curds to develop acid, with a view to making their cheese porous and light. This will be an entirely new idea to cheesemakers who are burning their fingers with hot irons, finding the acid which is generally considered necessary to make a cheese firm or solid, anything but porous.

The lesson Dr. Reed has learned, that cheesemakers should be compelled by law not to ferment their curd, therefore comes to naught. The lesson that they should not receive bad milk has been taught as long as cheese has been manufactured. I am sorry to say, however, that much carelessness exists among cheesemakers in this respect.

Mrs. Mabee does not allow her curd to ferment, but, on the other hand, follows in the footsteps of our dear grandmothers by making a sweet curd cheese, with a view to quick curing for home use. Dr. McNeal and myself investigated the case as carefully as possible and found everything in first-class order at the Mabee dairy. We investigated every dairy separately, and could find nothing wrong, except in two instances: First, we found that one patron might have put in milk to soon from a fresh cow, having had one fresh about that time; second, we found one cow which was subject to fits of a very severe character, frothing at the mouth, falling down, stiffening of muscles, etc. This cow's milk was used. We have never claimed these facts to be the cause of the trouble, but spoke of them as possibilities. The general appearance of the cheese, however, would indicate that the milk was in a state of decomposition, or fermentation, which amounts to the same thing.

The cheese is in process of analysis by several chemists. One completed by Prof. Kauffman, at the instance of Dr. McNeal, was furnished by Dr. McNeal to Dr. Reed, Health Officer of Mansfield, at his request.

Dr. McNeal will investigate all the cheese poisoning cases which come under his notice in the State, and make a complete report when his investigations are ended.

W. E. HURD,

State Dairy and Food Inspector.

Made the Banks Come Down.

The recent financial flurry has revived the story of how Henry Disston, the founder of the great sawmaking firm of that name, once got ahead of the Philadelphia banks. During the panic of 1873 every bank in the city closed its doors. They did not fail, but closed their doors to prevent a run, and, as their officers said, to prevent a spread of the panic. It was a heroic measure, but it proved successful. There wasn't any money to speak of in circulation and checks were of little use, since no one knew when they would be paid. Mr. Disston had 3,000 men on his payroll at that time, and, though he had untold thousands in the banks, he hadn't enough cash on hand with which to pay them off, so for a time he was in a quandary. The men must be paid, but the way of it was a question. Friday afternoon he came down town and hunted up the president of the bank where his deposit was the largest. "Mr. President," he said, "I have three thousand men to pay off tomorrow afternoon. Unless I can get the full amount of my payroll on my own check in the morning, I'll give each one of them a check for his wages and send him down here to collect it. There will be quite an army of them all together, and I don't think they would like it if the doors were closed." You won't have to guess what the president did. Mr. Disston sent his check for the entire amount and it was paid. Shortly after the banks opened up, but for a long time no one knew why it was that the sawmakers were the only workmen in town who had ready money.

Pleased With the Coupon System.

From the Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

Reports from grocers in all sections of the city indicate that the movement toward doing business on a cash-coupon basis is progressing most satisfactorily. Many dealers who were opposed to the movement and did not even think well

of the coupon system have changed their minds and become strong converts to the new method. Some dealers are attracting attention by according their customers a 5 per cent. discount for all coupon books paid for in advance. The introduction of the system has placed the retailer in an excellent financial condition and the jobbers are correspondingly happy over the retailers getting their business on a cash basis.

A man never looks so helpless and insignificant as when standing around a dry goods store waiting for his wife to get through trading.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa,

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

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

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Schedule in effect Aug. 17, 1893.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.	
Arrive from Leaving going South.	
For M'Kinnaw, Trav. City and Sag. 6:50 a.m.	7:20 a.m.
For Cadillac and Saginaw 7:20 a.m.	7:50 a.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. daily. Others trains daily except Sunday.	
Train leaving north at 7:30 a.m. daily. This train does not run to Traverse City on Sundays.	
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.	
Arrive from Leaving going North.	
For Cincinnati 6:30 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago 10:05 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
For Fort Wayne and the East 11:15 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
For Cincinnati 5:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
For Kalamazoo & Chicago 10:40 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
From Saginaw 11:50 a.m.	
From Saginaw 10:40 p.m.	
Trains leaving south at 6:00 p.m. and 11:20 p.m. runs daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.	

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

Lv. Grand Rapids 10:05 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
Arr. Chicago 4:10 p.m.	9:10 p.m.	6:50 a.m.
10:05 a.m. train through Wagner Parlor Car.		
11:20 p.m. train daily, Wagner Sleeping Car.		
Lv. Chicago 4:20 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	
Arr. Grand Rapids 9:40 p.m.	6:50 a.m.	
4:20 p.m. solid train with through Wagner Parlor Car.		
10:00 p.m. train daily, through Coach and Wagner Sleeping Car.		

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.	
For Muskegon—Leave.	From Muskegon—Arrive
6:55 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
11:25 a.m.	4:40 p.m.
5:40 p.m.	9:10 p.m.
Sunday train leaves for Muskegon at 7:45 a.m., arriving at 9:15 a.m. Returning, train leaves Muskegon at 4:30 p.m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 5:50 p.m.	
C. L. LOCKWOOD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.	



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

Time Table in effect May 14, 1893.

VIA D., L. & N. R'y.	
Lv. Grand Rapids at 7:10 a.m. and 1:25 p.m.	
Ar. Toledo at 1:15 p.m. and 10:45 p.m.	
VIA D., G. H. & M. R'y.	
Lv. Grand Rapids at 6:50 a.m. and 3:25 p.m.	
Ar. Toledo at 1:15 p.m. and 10:45 p.m.	
Return connections equally as good.	
W. H. BENNETT, General Pass. Agent, Toledo, Ohio.	

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 12:20pm	3:55pm	6:50pm	*6:30am

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

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

VIA ST. JOSEPH AND STEAMER.

Lv. Grand Rapids 1:25pm	4:30pm
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

TRAVERSE CITY CHARLEVOIX AND PETOSKEY.	
Lv. G. R. 5:45pm	7:30am
Ar. Manistee 10:44pm	12:10pm
Ar. Trav. City 11:10pm	12:40pm
Ar. Charlevoix 3:15pm	7:20am
Ar. Petoskey 3:45pm	7:50am
Ar. Bay View 3:55pm	8:00am
Trains stop at Traverse City for dinner and supper.	
Arrive from Bay View, etc., 6:00 a. m., 11:40 a. m., 10:00 p. m.	

OTTAWA BEACH.

Lv. Grand Rapids 8:50am	5:45pm
Lv. Ottawa Beach 7:00am	3:50pm
Sunday train leaves Grand Rapids 9:30 a. m., leaves Ottawa Beach 6:30 p. m.	

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

DETROIT,

JULY 30, 1893

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

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

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

Lv. Detroit 7:15am	*1:45pm	6:00pm
Ar. Grand Rapids 12:45pm	*5:40pm	10:45pm

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

Lv. G. R. 7:30am	4:15pm	Ar. G. R. 11:50am	10:40pm
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TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.

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

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

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

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

(Taking effect Sunday, May 23, 1893.)

Arrive.	Depart
10:30 p.m.	Detroit Express 6:55 p.m.
6:00 a.m.	*Atlantic and Pacific 10:45 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	*New York Express 5:40 p.m.
*Daily. All others daily, except Sunday.	
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific express trains to and from Detroit.	
Parlor cars leave for Detroit at 6:55 a.m.; returning, leave Detroit 5 p.m., arriving at Grand Rapids 10:30 p.m.	
Direct communication made at Detroit with all through trains east over the Michigan Central Railroad (Canada Southern Division).	
A. ALMQUIST, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Station.	

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE Railway.

Depot corner Leonard St. and Plainfield Avs.

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

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

+Daily except Sunday

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

Trains arrive from the east, 7:20 a. m., 12:50 p. m., 4:45 p. m. and 10:00 p. m.

Trains arrive from the west, 6:40 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 3:15 p. m. and 9:35 p. m.

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

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

JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

23 Monroe Street.

Weekly Report of Secretary Mills.

GRAND RAPIDS, Sept. 4.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Knights of the Grip was held at the Hudson House, Lansing, Saturday, Sept. 2.

Treasurer Reynolds presented his quarterly report, as follows:

DEATH FUND—RECEIPTS.
Balance on hand June 3..... \$ 487 00
Received ass'ts from 1120 members... 2,240 00

Total..... 2,727 00

DISBURSEMENTS.
Death benefit Edward Menzer..... \$ 500 00
Death benefit W. J. Russell..... 500 00
Death benefit E. A. Shekell..... 500 00

Total..... 1,500 00

RECAPITULATION.
Total receipts..... \$2,727 00
Total disbursements..... 1,500 00

Balance on hand..... 1,327 00

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.
Balance on hand June 3..... \$ 783 74
Fee from 110 new members..... 116 00
Fee from 8 reinstated members..... 8 00
Fee from 8 honorary members..... 8 00

Total..... \$99 74

DISBURSEMENTS.
Richmond & Backus..... \$ 55
Detroit Free Press Co..... 71 75
J. L. McCauley..... 9 57
N. B. Jones..... 6 90
Geo. G. De Forest..... 11 85
J. A. Gonzalez..... 9 23
E. P. Waldron..... 13 50
A. C. Northrup..... 6 35
C. E. Cook..... 9 30

Total..... 130 50

RECAPITULATION.
Total receipts..... \$ 909 74
Total disbursements..... 139 50

Total..... 770 24

The report was accepted and adopted.

The above report shows that the largest number of members have paid assessments 3 and 4 of any ever issued, that we now have the largest active membership and the largest balances in the bank of any time since the Association was organized; and all of this at the close of a year with the largest death record for all fraternal societies for many years. We cannot help feeling that this is a most remarkable record and that the members are to be congratulated on such a showing.

The Secretary was instructed to procure 1,000 metal grip tags and forward one to each member not supplied.

The sum of \$50 was appropriated for mailing notices of and invitations to the annual convention in Saginaw Dec. 26 and 27.

The Chairman of the Hotel Committee reported that he had carefully investigated the complaint of a member against the proprietor of the Hastings House, and had found the actions of the proprietor perfectly justifiable under the circumstances, and recommended that he be exonerated from all blame in the matter.

Chairman Douglass was authorized to procure a suitable contract card between the proprietors of hotels and the chairman of the Hotel Committee and arrange to have the same signed by the proprietor of every hotel on our list, and have a copy of same posted conspicuously in the hotel office.

L. M. MILLS, Sec'y

In addition to the above official announcement, THE TRADESMAN is informed that the expert who has been examining the books of the former Secretary reports an apparent shortage of over \$600. As this may be due to the confused condition of the books, a resolution was adopted requesting the former Secretary to meet Secretary Mills and the expert within 30 days, with a view to explaining the apparent deficiency. In case he fails to avail himself of this opportunity, his bondsmen will be notified that they will be expected to make good the shortage.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the official organ that it must cease soliciting advertisements from hotels in the name of and by the authority of the Knights of the Grip.

It was decided to hold a special meeting of the Board at Lansing the first Saturday in December.

All the members of the Board were present at the meeting, except Mr. Bar-

deen, who was necessarily detained at home. Treasurer Reynolds and F. M. Douglass, chairman of the Hotel Committee, were present.

Gripsack Brigade.

D. E. McVean, who has covered Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana for the past five years for Hawkins & Company, has transferred his allegiance to the Musselman Grocer Co., taking the same territory as before.

Owing to the fact of Wm. R. Roome & Co., of New York, having withdrawn all their Michigan salesmen, O. M. Benedict, of Ionia, has secured a similar position with H. C. Fisher, tea importer of Chicago, and will continue to call upon the Michigan trade.

E. E. Hewitt, the Rockford merchant, claims that the letter describing the Blake fishing excursion, published in THE TRADESMAN two weeks ago, was unauthorized by him. The statements contained in the letter remain uncontradicted and the joke still remains on Blake.

Frank E. Chase has returned from Charlevoix, which port he cleared a week ago on the yacht *Marion* with his full complement of samples. The *Boston Boot and Shoe Recorder* of Aug. 18 contains a full account of his experience with clam fishing and clam bakes on Cape Cod.

Hub Baker has gone to Chicago, where he will put in a week at the Great Fair. He will put in a week at Niagara Falls and a week in the interior of New York, when he will go to Howard City and spend a week fishing. He claims this is the first vacation he has taken in eleven years and he proposes to make up for lost time.

Wm. Connor, traveling representative for Michael Kolb & Son, of Rochester, paid his usual monthly visit to the Grand Rapids market last week. He notes a considerable improvement in business all along the line, many of his customers in Wisconsin and Minnesota who cancelled their June order having renewed their entire order. Mr. Connor was in excellent spirits but somewhat weary from the effects of a presentation speech delivered at a wooden wedding a few evenings before.

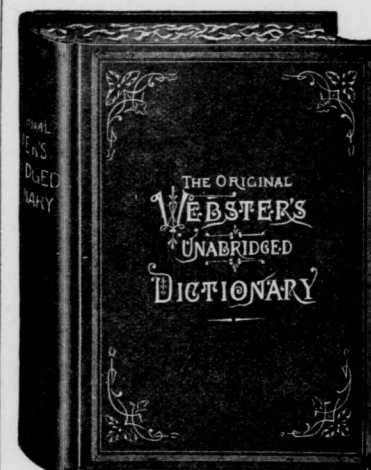
Cornelius Crawford and F. R. Miles recently visited the World's Fair, in company with their wives, and Mr. Miles volunteered to pilot the party through the Midway. Instead of going down the Plaisance, the guide took the party out a turnstile, where they discovered they were outside the grounds. It cost Miles \$2 to rectify his mistake, but it has probably cost him several times \$2 to keep his friends quiet since the joke has become public property.

Mrs. Adele M. Graef, who comes to Grand Rapids regularly in the interest of a New York manufacturing house in the pharmaceutical line, recently called at the office of the New York *Sun* and asked to see the reporter who had written her up as a successful saleswoman a year before. What she had to say is of interest because it shows the alacrity with which some women take advantage of every opportunity to go into new branches of work, and also the readiness of business men to employ women in competition with men. "Since that article appeared in the *Sun*," said Mrs. Graef, "I have traveled all over this country, and everywhere I have found

evidence that the story of my work had been read. I couldn't tell you how many women have applied to my own firm. They all said they never thought of that way of earning money until they read the article in the *Sun*. The firms themselves took up the idea. One that I know right here in New York engaged five women on trial, and some of them are still at work. Another firm in this city sent out a woman who has proved very successful. On the road I met two women traveling for St. Louis firms. Both secured their places as a direct result of the influence of that article. These women, you must remember, are all traveling for the same line of goods that I carry, druggists' specialties. There are others in other lines. There is no reason why women should not find commercial traveling a source of good income, but very few of them understand that it is extremely hard work, and that a woman who would succeed at it must have a good constitution, a stout heart, and a clear head. Given those requirements, there is no reason why women should not compete with men in this profession, as they have in others, and come off with a good share of the profits and the honors."

The commercial traveler of the United States illustrates the growth and extension and improvement and elevation of the world and humanity. Genealogically he is descended from the bagman of the last century, who figures in so many good stories; he who first traveled on horseback selling goods by sample, as distinguished from the peddler who sold the articles themselves. The bagman, deriving his title from the saddlebags, represented the extension of commerce and the growth of manufactures. He effected the direct connection between the wholesaler and the retailer, between the port and the interior, between the centers of commerce and manufactures and the widespread country. He was the ambassador, the missionary, of trade. With the coming of railroads and steamboats the horseback traveler and his saddlebags gradually disappeared, and so the name bagman gradually went out of use. The original labors of this disseminator of trade were greatly increased in this country, and from the fact that his business was to vigorously solicit business with an energy like that of the "alarming drum" came the appellation "drummer" still in use; but with the increasing magnitude and, as may be said, the increasing dignity of his operations came a yet more comprehensive designation, and the bagman of old became the commercial traveler of to-day, as much greater than his commercial ancestor as a locomotive is in power than a horse, and as the colossal sample trunk of the nineteenth century is to the saddlebags of the eighteenth. The commercial traveler, mustering by thousands, is now a great factor and feature in American business and social life. The value and necessity of the commercial traveler have been so fully demonstrated that there is no longer any talk of dispensing with him. As every religion must have its preachers, so commerce, trade, business must have its speaking ministers and agents, its "stumpers," solicitors and orators. The spirit of organization which distinguishes the century has reached the

commercial travelers. They form a great society and they have divided and subdivided the land among them, incessantly traveling, they have directly and indirectly regulated lines and facilities of travel. Every railroad line has felt their influence, and they have raised the hotel standard of the country. The commercial traveler, being an American citizen and usually a voter, is necessarily a politician, and if he does not control elections (and he has been known to do that), he becomes a good judge as to how the election is going. He moves about among the people and becomes a "people's man;" he is an authority on popular events and questions; he connects distant communities, fosters the exchange of ideas, carries the news and fosters the brotherhood of man.



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CHICAGO.

JAVA OIL

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

Purely Vegetable,

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

Free From Sediment,

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

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

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

Spring & Company.

MILTON KERNS' El Puritano Cigar.



THE FINEST
10 Cent Cigar on Earth

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

Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks.
OVERALLS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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Grand Rapids.



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Originators of the Celebrated Cake, "MUSKEGON BRANCH."

HARRY FOX, Manager,
MUSKEGON, MICH.

OYSTERS.

WHEN YOU ARE READY TO BEGIN HANDLING THEM REMEMBER
THAT OUR

P. & B. BRAND
RANKS A1.

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

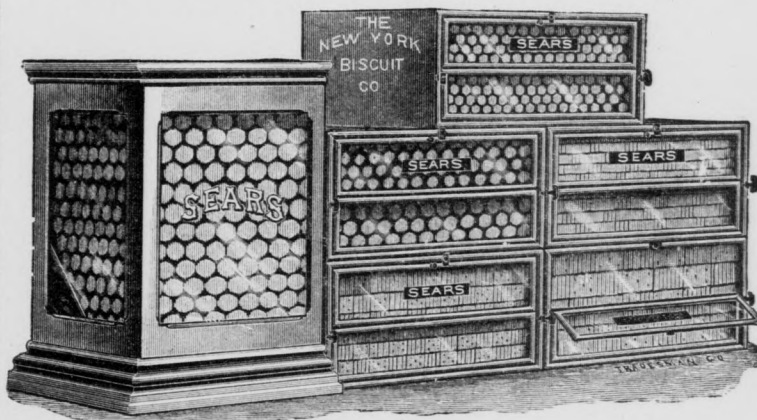
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Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

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

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Glass Covers for Biscuits.



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

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.

OUR new glass covers are by far the
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trade. They are made to fit any
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one box to another in a moment. They

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

CINNAMON BAR.

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

Plain toe in opera and opera toe and C. S. heel.
D and E and E E widths, at \$1.50. Patent leather
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soft and fine, flexible and elegant fitters. Send
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write for samples.

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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
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One pint Mason cans, packed, 6 doz. in a case.....	\$6 00
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One quart Mason cans, packed, 1 doz. in a case.....	8 25
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Don't delay but send your order at once to

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THESE ARE THE COFFEES FOR YOU TO BUY.

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Above are all in 50-pound cans,
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