

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

TRADESMAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

\$1 PER YEAR

VOL. 11.

GRAND RAPIDS, SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

NO. 522

A
GOOD
THING

Is what we're all looking for, and when we find it the most of us "tie to it" From an epicure's standpoint

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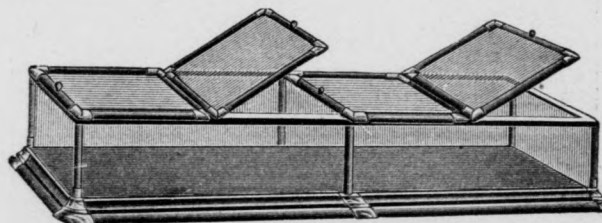
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MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

VOL. XI.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

NO. 522



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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.

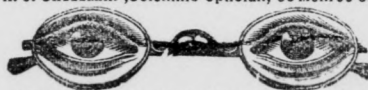
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Grand Rapids, Mich.

JOHN RUE'S JOKE.

John Howard Rue was a merchant prince—that is, he was the owner of the largest dry goods store in Superior, which gave him a legal right to the title in that vicinity at least. He was a keen, shrewd business man, honest and straightforward in all his dealings, and with a countenance so open that tradespeople trusted him implicitly.

The establishment over which John Rue presided was not a department store and he didn't advertise it as such. True, it occupied two floors, but then the rooms were not large and the goods not placed on the shelves in that compact manner so characteristic of the large city stores. Still he did a prosperous business, and since the opening of the great Silurian mines near the town his trade had increased considerably.

Susan Buer was one of the three saleswomen employed in the store, and, being the youngest, there devolved upon her all the odd duties which were not thought to be in keeping with the dignity of the other employees. Susan was not ugly, but just common—common girls are always called Susan. She was such a hard worker, so accommodating and even tempered that you liked her just a little in spite of yourself. Susan was the especial delight of the old ladies, and made much of by the children.

Mr. Rue thought a great deal of little, plain, common Susan and with good reason. Two years before, when his wife was ill with typhoid fever and no nurse could be had, she went to the house and attended her, lavishing all the attention and care of a daughter on the sick woman.

The other clerks were almost sure it was mock sympathy displayed to obtain a higher position in the store, but their suspicion, like all idle gossip, proved to have no foundation.

The good lady had died and Susan resumed her place at the store, with no perceptible change in her manner. Mr. Rue may have talked to her oftener and more confidently since then, but no one could say she had not done a kind, noble action; and why should he not feel grateful?

It was Christmas eve. The great crowd of customers which had thronged the store all day had departed, leaving the clerks half buried in the immense pile of goods which had been pulled down for inspection.

John Rue stood by his desk looking abstractedly into a dark corner. He was revolving a great question in his mind and was oblivious to all surroundings. Indeed, it was not until Mr. Worder shoved the great shutters into place with a loud bang that the proprietor was awakened to a sense of his surroundings.

Christmas trade was over, certainly, and now John Rue would distribute presents to the clerks and then go home. He called the clerks. "You shall select your own gifts this year," he said. "What do you wish, Miss Hoyt?"

"Me? Oh, I should like a dozen of those silk handkerchiefs so much."

"And you, Miss Sherwood?"

"Do you mean to give me anything I wish?"

"Certainly."

"Well, I do want a muff and boa."

"Very well. Mr. Worder, just get down a set of furs for Miss Sherwood."

"Now, Susan"—everybody addressed Susan by her given name—"what do you want?"

"I really don't know, Mr. Rue; I am supplied with everything I need," replied Susan.

"Did you ever see such a simpleton?" whispered Miss Hoyt to Jennie, who was standing near. "Actually throwing away her chance of getting a present!"

"Can't you think of anything at all?" continued Mr. Rue.

"Not a thing, unless—yes, you might send me a husband."

It was really the only witty remark they had ever heard her make, and that fact made it so ridiculously funny that they all laughed.

"Very well," said the proprietor, still smiling, "I'll find you one in the morning. Mr. Worder, you will find your present in this envelope. I wish you all a merry Christmas; good night."

John Rue walked toward his hotel with a broad smile on his face, which every few minutes seemed to get beyond control and break into an audible laugh. People passing on the street turned to look at him, trying, if possible, to see what amused him so much, but John did not notice their amazement—he was planning something.

Susan Buer arose the next morning and busied herself in the preparation of the Christmas dinner. They were to have a real feast, her two little brothers, her mother and herself, and there was not a little labor connected with its preparation. There was the turkey to roast, the cranberry sauce to make and the plumb pudding, which must be just right to be good; all this Susan had undertaken after getting her mother to promise not to interfere. She was just about to put her hands into the flour when some one knocked at the door and a man in blue overalls entered.

"Please, miss, you'll have to sign this yourself," said the young man, extending a bit of paper; "your mother took the package into the parlor."

Susan wondered a little as she reached for the paper. It was a receipt and read:

"Received of John Howard Rue, in good order, one model husband."

"Write your name on the bottom line," said the expressman.

Susan couldn't understand what it meant. The paper plainly said "one model husband;" could it be possible that Mr. Rue had carried the joke so far. She looked at the expressman. There was just a suspicion of a twitch in the corners of his mouth, and for a minute she felt she could kill him with good grace.

She signed her name and dropped into a chair. Here was a pretty pickle; what if the husband was a real live one? Susan wished the house would fall, but it never stood so firmly. The walls didn't even quiver with the combined noise of a horn and drum in the hands of the youngsters. Just then her mother came in.

"Susan, the expressman just left a present for you; it is in the parlor."

This last was too much, and Susan burst out laughing at the ridiculous situation in which she found herself. She couldn't back out now, and she went into the front room.

Fifteen minutes later she returned to the sitting room where her mother and the two little boys were. She had her Christmas gift with her, and seemed to be perfectly reconciled to it. It was Mr. Rue, actually blushing, with a big tag on his coat containing Susan's name and address.

They are married now, and Mrs. Rue strictly forbids him to allow the clerks to choose their own Christmas presents.

JACK TODD.

Growth of the Coupon Book Business.

One of the marked tendencies of the present business depression is the great number of merchants who are abandoning the pass book and other antiquated charging systems and adopting the spot cash system absolutely, or a combination of the cash and coupon book system, which is a happy medium between the oldtime charging system and absolute cash. This is practically the same as the cash business, as it enables the merchant to put his business on a cash basis, the coupon book restricting the time and line of credit, which is almost impossible in the case of the pass book. The Tradesman Company was the pioneer in introducing the coupon book system in this country and has kept pace with the growing demand by the adoption of frequent improvements and the introduction of special machinery, so that its output is now greater than that of all its competitors combined. Among its customers are included merchants in every state and territory in the Union, all of whom are strong in praise of the system, as its use enables the dealer to avoid all the losses and annoyances incident to the pass book and all other charging systems.

A creditor seldom goes so far as to seize a coffin about to be carried to the grave. But this happened in the open street in Berlin a few days ago, and created considerable excitement and great indignation. A cabinetmaker's wagon had just stopped in front of a house near the Alexander-Platz in the German capital, with a coffin for the wife of a locomotive engineer who had died. As the coffin was about to be borne into the house an official of the court appeared, placed his seal upon the oaken box and ordered it transferred to the Berlin pawn-office. The official had acted on behalf of a relentless creditor. The engineer pleaded in vain for the coffin. The record fails to say whether he succeeded in getting another.

A SUMMER OUTING, WITH REFLECTIONS.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

It is an agreeable change for anyone to step from behind the counter, whether it be in the city or country, and drive over the roads of a well-settled and prosperous agricultural region, in the glorious days of summer, drinking healthy draughts from a fresh and invigorating atmosphere not charged with carbonaceous compounds, nor trembling with the vibration of machinery and the rush of moving trains. There is a restful quietness in this primitive method of conveyance that brings forgetfulness of the year's commercial round. Behind an old roan mare, my faithful tractor in many previous summer jaunts, I sit in an easy-riding covered carriage and survey the wonderful aspects of nature as they appear under the quickening rays of a July sun. Up hill and down dale, over stretches of level road, now winding through patches of forest glade and anon toiling through interminable furlongs of dry sand, which crunches beneath the wheels with a dreary, swishing sound, while here and there a glimpse of lake or river sparkling in the sunshine adds pleasure to the prospect—thus with frequent rests each day was spent, and morn always found the appetite eager for more road and more scenery.

It is like viewing a panorama, only the pictures are stationary and are seen from a point that is constantly moving. There is but little movement visible on the landscape as the scroll seems to unwind its ever changing beauties before one's eyes. Of the hard working farmer one seldom gets a glimpse. There is repose instead of activity in the vicinity of every dwelling. A dog sometimes advertises the fact that the house is inhabited, by making a noisy demonstration and a few awkward sallies from the front gate to warn off intruders. Once in a while a child of tender years appears as if to join the dog in his remonstrances.

On the gentle breeze, when it blows from behind, comes a cloud of yellow butterflies floating and fluttering on either side like will-o'-the-wisps. It is easy to imagine one's self an Indian prince, like the Nawab of Rampur, traveling in state through his dominions, and these gayly colored satellites one's retainers and subjects. Often the tinkle of a bell is heard, and as the rider on his safety glides noiselessly on, he seems to fit into the pageant as a courier sent ahead to announce one's coming. A little later in the season, if one starts in the early morning, on either side of the road can be seen hundreds of dainty laces spread on the dewy grass, carrying out the idea of magnificent profusion and royal waste.

Occasionally there is heard a buzzing sound from some meadow out of sight that proclaims to experienced ears a mowing machine at work. On the hill to the right the revolving arms of a binding reaper show that life is not altogether stagnant, as the automatic force moves unheard by us over the field. Memory recalls the olden time with gangs of workers, whereas now horse power and brain power shorten the labors of harvest, once so excessive. And so the curious product of man's invention moves in shortened swaths around the field, not to destroy, but to gather in the least space of time the ripened grain. Once in a while my sensitive beast starts in fright as an object appears by the roadside, but her fears are quieted when

sober second view recognizes a human form in the calico and sunbonnet so diligently engaged gathering berries from the bushes that flourish in the fence corners. At times a busy group of threshers in some farmyard greets the vision, and the rattle of the separator singing a merry harvest refrain is heard, while the stack of refuse slowly rises to an immense height, and the golden grain is borne to the dark recesses of the garner. Only as one comes to compact settlements and stops at the village store is the silent communion with Nature interrupted by contact with men and the interchange of talk about the weather or business; for, be it known, it was not wholly from love of Nature or a wish for change that lured me to this roving life for a season.

A traveler, if he keep his eyes open, is always learning something, be he globe-trotter or only a wanderer over the limits of his own county. A lesson in geography, when learned in earliest school days, was no more difficult than what I have lately been forced to acquire by painful experience. So long as I traveled where the country was level and the roads divided it into squares of a mile each, I could see my way clear to any place desired by a simple mental diagram that was as easy as the first few moves of a tyro in a game of checkers. But where river, lake, swamp or steep irregularity of surface forbade a rectangular system of roadmaking, that portion, in addition to being a *terra incognita*, was often a labyrinth that occasioned no end of perplexity and delay. On leaving each town and cautiously enquiring of someone most likely to know the chorography of his vicinity, I received directions that were well meant and only partially obscure. As Hope and I advanced together the way seemed clear enough until, following the well-used highway that twisted in and out to avoid material obstacles, I came suddenly upon a divided passage not mentioned by my adviser at the start, and, what was worse, there was no house in sight, nor human being of whom to seek counsel. The doctrine of chances is not a comfortable thing to cling to in such a strait, but it often offers the only solution of the problem. In some cases my intuition brought me out all right, but more often later information compelled me to retrace my steps—or rather those of my mare—or go much further than I should to reach the proper destination.

Once, desiring to go from a town in the edge of Jackson county to a place called Pentacost, I received five or six different directions at as many points on the road. Finally, after losing both my way and patience, I brought up at a store in a small hamlet I really desired to visit, but which for days I had entirely given up as lost and canceled from the map, because I could find no native of that region able to determine its exact locality. Luckily I secured information here that in less than an hour brought me to a railway station and to town and creature comforts. Thence it was easy to find a path blazed ahead, so that I soon got "out of the wilderness" and safe home once more.

I well remember a certain summer in the forties when it became my duty, for a special purpose, to thoroughly canvass a county in Illinois. My route lay over most of the roads then in use, and, had I been deaf and dumb, I could have easily

TRADE'S DULL! OF COURSE IT IS.



He is simply stocked up with all kinds of uncalled for, unknown and unsaleable goods under the delusive idea of a greater profit; has recommended them to customers in place of tried, reliable and staple brands. Result—questionable customers of doubtful credit; the best trade is soon dissatisfied with the "Unknown" brand of goods and gives its patronage to reliable dealers. You will find that the

Gail Borden "EAGLE BRAND"

Condensed Milk is the leading one in all the principal and successful stores. It will pay you to sell it if you do not.

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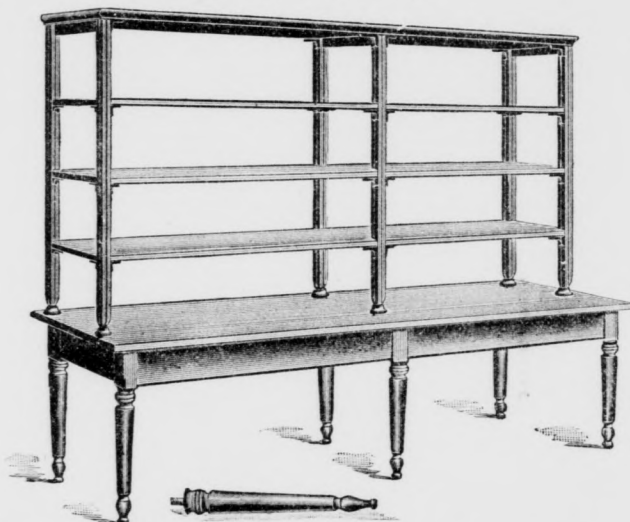
New York Condensed Milk Co.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.



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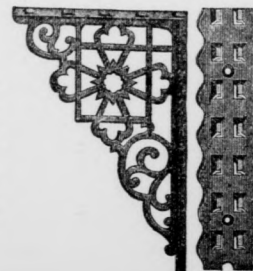


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Koch Adjustable Brackets for Shelving.

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.



found my way to every place desired, because of the signs that hailed my attention whenever indecision called a halt.

We are accustomed to compare the present with the past, to the disadvantage of the latter as lacking in intelligence and public spirit in regard to local enterprise; but one thing is certain, the men of the past generation knew enough to put guideboards where they were most needed by the wayfaring nonresident.

It seems to be taken for granted to-day that because a free public school system has placed, at reasonable distances all over this broad land of ours, neat and comfortable houses where maps galore adorn the walls and local and physical geography are part of the curriculum, no special effort is needed in the direction of affording practical knowledge to the public who are forced to travel on the highways. In old times when educational facilities were few and scattering, and to be obtained only by money tuition paid in installments, the people felt that at least one kind of knowledge should be free. So at every crossroad where human intelligence could not, by *prima facie* evidence or parole testimony, easily discern the direction one wished to go, a guideboard was set up, with finger pointed to each name of place likely to be the object of enquiry, and also the number of miles that lay between.

This boasted age of progress and perfected inventions has given us nothing so good in this line save once in a while a telegraph wire stretching along from one town to another. Signs there are then in plenty on board fences and on barns, but all placed to serve the selfish purpose of some dealer in the next town, calling the attention of the reader to some wonderful medicine, tooth powder or cosmetic, or advertising this, that or the other concern as the only place where the buyer can get the worth of his money. To one who travels these roads for the first time and, coming to where the path bisects, halts in a quandary as to what way to go next, it is like seeing the face of an old friend to find a large board nailed to the trunk of a tree just ahead. But who shall describe his vexation when, on investigation of that friendly looking sign, the announcement stares him in the face that "Slocum & Co., of Gunter's Mills, are slaughtering a large stock of boots and shoes; also clothing and dry goods at prices one-third off from bankrupt rates?" When the next fork is reached, another board with its back to one's vision appears. Eagerly searching for deliverance from doubt, on scanning the printed side the disgusted traveler reads that "An auction sale of blooded stock will take place in Hoogerhideville;" or is informed that "the annual picnic of the Out and Outers will occur on such and such a date." Thus, in one of the most intelligent and populous counties of the State, where maps and information abound free as the air we breathe, one cannot travel from Rome to Snedcor's Corners by private conveyance without falling among the thieves of disappointment who steal away hope and courage by counterfeit enticements, leaving one in a state of mind productive only of anathemas that strangely contrast with the holy calm of country air and cheerful sunshine.

Musing on this theme I find myself wishing I were a tenfold millionaire and

about to decide how my name should go down to posterity through the use of a portion of my enormous wealth. Unlike most wholesale givers eager to endow universities that fill the land with a surplus of graduates educated beyond their opportunities for usefulness, I would make a departure, though my name might never be advertised through the same channels, nor glitter in letters of gold on the front marbles of some architectural wonder as a memorial of liberality. Rather would I scatter my millions through every country district in this great land, leaving in every spot where ignorance enquires the way an answer true and legible. These friendly guides, in enduring colors on material lasting as the skill of man could procure, should stand for all time visible reminders that, in my love for humanity, I chose to put the wealth so many squander in a form where it would be constantly seen and acknowledged as a boon by millions of my grateful countrymen.

S. P. WHITMARSH.

Revival May Be Swift.

From the Northwestern Lumberman.

There is one feature of the situation favorable to a speedy revival of trade when the tide shall fairly turn from dullness to comparative activity. When the June panic sent currency into hiding and prostrated credit, manufacturers were obliged to slow down in production, run on reduced time, and many shut down entirely. Merchants to a large extent stopped purchasing new goods, though consumption of those on hand went forward steadily. This stagnation in the movement of manufactured goods and wares came at a time when there was no great surplus on hand in most lines. If it had come when there had been large overproduction, the result would have been much more disastrous than it was. Furthermore, the fact that the panic came when there was an active movement of products, simply for the reason that there had been little overproduction and general prosperity, is a guarantee that when confidence shall be fully restored and people go about their business again with faith in the future, there will be an immediate and pronounced revival of demand. For this reason we may not look for such a long period of depression as followed the crisis of 1873. The country is ripe for an advance. It is seen that the panic was largely a scare about national finances and the gold and silver question, which the average business man knows little about and can prove less by actual contact with the forces that govern public affairs. Convince the average man that the trouble is over and he will go to work with zeal to make up for lost time. Invigorating fall weather will make much difference with the mood of the people, especially in the Northern States. It will be found, when trade shall be resumed with confidence, that the supply of various kinds of products has run low, and it will be necessary to push business with energy to meet the demand. From various points comes the intelligence, through press and commercial agency reports, that trade is picking up in this, that and the other lines. This shows that the new energy in business is beginning to be felt. One line starts another, and it will not be long before the volume of trade, swelled to large proportions, will be rolling over the land.

Eleazer C. Shaw, 86 years old, is the veteran merchant, in point of both years and experience, in Portland, Me., but he never fails to be at his store at 7 o'clock every morning, and enjoys the health and vigor of a man of 60. He is said to have been the first drummer who ever made a trip through the State with samples. That was in 1846, and his sale on the occasion of \$1,000 worth of goods was considered large.

The young doctor cannot expect to do a spanking business the moment he hangs out his shingle.

Oil Heaters



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ARE THE BEST OF THEIR KIND. WRITE US FOR A CATALOGUE.

FOSTER-STEVENSON & 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.

Detroit—Sequin & Boehrt succeed the Detroit Pie Co.

Detroit—G. A. Berg has sold his drug stock to Peter J. Sauer.

Nashville—F. G. Baker has sold his bakery to P. H. Brumm.

Detroit—P. F. Nasmyth succeeds John H. Ruxton in the drug business.

Sturgis—Jas. Ryan succeeds Ryan & Newman in the grocery business.

Hadley—Stimpson Bros. succeed Salisbury & Stimpson in general trade.

Saginaw—Frank Profka succeeds F. J. Shoemaker in the grocery business.

Burr Oak—VanEtta & Crandell succeed M. O. Rockwell in the drug business.

Ovid—Haight & Morehouse succeed Haight & Bement in the millinery business.

Mulliken—H. P. French has purchased the building which he occupies with his drug stock.

Carleton—Mrs. P. O. Coverth has removed her millinery stock from Dundee to this place.

St. Johns—L. J. Calkins & Co., grocers, have dissolved, L. J. Calkins continuing the business.

Ishpeming—Thoney Bros. succeed Hoch & Thoney Bros. in the wholesale liquor business.

Cadillac—Robt. McCormick has removed his harness business from Au Sable to this place.

Iron Mountain—H. Borgren is succeeded by Nelson, Thorstenson & Co. in the baking business.

Bad Axe—Donaldson & Kewley, druggists, have dissolved, O. E. Kewley continuing the business.

Matchwood—Larson & Schumacher, grocers, have dissolved, D. Hubbard & Co. continuing the business.

Blissfield—Rothfuss & Co., grocers and hardware dealers, have dissolved, Howland & Rothfuss succeeding.

Bellaire—H. A. Snyder & Co. are succeeded by Hemstreet Bros. & Snyder in the grocery and feed business.

Tekonsha—Simonson & Doolittle, boot and shoe dealers, have dissolved, Byron G. Doolittle continuing the business.

Hastings—Frank Beamer has purchased the grocery stock of G. K. Beamer and will continue the business at the same location.

Baldwin—Thomas Heffernan, the druggist, has purchased the Occidental Hotel property and will refit and refurbish the house.

Central Lake—Dennis Crothers has purchased the furniture stock of C. H. Whittington and will continue the business at the same location.

Mancelona—C. P. Phillips has purchased J. L. Beebe's stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and moved the same to his own building.

Paris—J. L. Davenport & Co. have sold their drug stock only to Bradley & Co. They retain their grocery stock and will continue the business at the same location.

Ypsilanti—C. F. Comstock has retired from the dry goods firm of E. M. Comstock & Co., Burt H. Comstock and Frank McKinstry being admitted to partnership. The style of the firm remains the same.

Greenville—G. C. Townsend, formerly engaged in general trade and the hotel business at Baldwin, but for the past

few years engaged in the land and lumber business at Kenton, has leased the Sanders House, at this place, where he will be pleased to meet his former friends among the traveling fraternity.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Harrison—Wilber Merchant will erect a stove and heading mill in connection with his sawmill here.

Lilley—C. H. Myers has ceased cutting shingles at his mill at this place and will hereafter devote his entire attention to his shingle mill at Wellston, Manistee county.

Cheboygan—Thompson Smiths' Sons, at Duncan City, have 20,000,000 feet of lumber piled on their mill docks awaiting shipment. The docks of nearly every mill in Cheboygan are full.

Saginaw—The shingle mill of S. W. Tyler & Son, which has been shut down two weeks on account of the depression, started again with a full crew, and will doubtless continue until the close of the season.

Lake George—The Church shingle mill shut down a week ago for two days to make slight repairs. The firm has a large stock of logs on hand and tributary to the mill, and if business continues to pick up intend to run the mill all winter.

Hesperia—J. D. Gowell, who recently purchased the interest of A. Burton in the shingle mill and general stock of Gowell & Burton, has sold a half interest in the business to F. E. Woodruff. The new firm will be known as Gowell & Woodruff.

Saginaw—C. K. Eddy & Sons some time ago purchased a large tract of Canadian timber, and last fall they purchased a camp outfit and a small body of timber, including a quantity of logs. They have started camps, and the future stock of their large mill here will chiefly come from Canada.

Bay City—The situation in financial circles has materially brightened. Currency is becoming more plentiful and the banks are accommodating business men more freely in the matter of discounts. There is also an awakened inquiry for lumber and shingles, and a number of mills that have been idle are starting again.

Saginaw—John G. Owen, who operates a sawmill at Owendale, expected to shut down two weeks ago owing to the the stringency in the money market and inability to sell lumber, but having received some orders he decided to keep the mill in motion and it is still running and now he expects that he will be able to continue without a stop.

Mancelona—The Antrim Chemical Co. has been organized to embark in the manufacture of wood alcohol from smoke drawn from the charcoal kilns of the Antrim Iron Co. The smoke will be drawn from the kilns by means of fans, and conducted to the condensing room through a large wooden pipe, whence it passes through various processes in the manufacture of alcohol. The new corporation has ample capital, and will immediately begin the construction of a plant 350 feet in length. The works will be in operation by Dec. 1.

Menominee—The mills are still running full time. Many of them are putting in overtime, and three or four are running night and day. It would appear that the managers are doing their best to see how quickly the stock of logs now on hand and those which are com-

ing into the booms can be consumed. The yards and docks are still crowded to their utmost capacity, notwithstanding the fact that lake shipments alone have increased 50 per cent. since our last report. Over 6,000,000 feet will go to Buffalo this week, and up to date eight of the largest Lake Michigan carriers have arrived and departed, which would represent a total shipment of over 10,000,000 feet.

Weekly Report of Secretary Mills.

GRAND RAPIDS, Sept. 16—Certificates of membership have been issued to the following new members:

3322 Joseph Marks, Saginaw.
3323 A. C. Rockwell, Grand Rapids.
3324 David Goldstein, St. Louis, Mo.
3325 Sam. R. Thrush, Ludlow, Ky.
3326 H. C. Howells, Hartwell, Ohio.

Proofs of the death of Brother William VanBuren, Lansing, who died Aug. 27 of heart disease, have been received at this office, and will be paid from the surplus now in the treasury.

As the evenings are now growing longer, I would suggest that the officers of posts take measures to arrange for regular meetings and to make arrangements for the coming convention in Saginaw, as it is meet that as this has been the most prosperous year in our history that we close the record with one of the most successful as well as enjoyable annual meetings in our existence. The Saginaw members are making royal preparations for our entertainment and I can assure every member that it will be time profitably spent to arrange to be present. Our Railroad Committee is now engaged in an effort to secure a special rate of one fare for the round trip.

The hotel contracts are now in the printer's hands and will be ready for delivery next week, by the Hotel Committee, which has been largely increased by Chairman F. M. Douglass, for this purpose.

The time for the payment of assessments No. 3 and 4 has been extended to Sept. 25. L. M. MILLS, Sec'y.

From Out of Town.

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

J. W. Milliken, Traverse City.
H. E. Hogan, South Boardman.
O. P. DeWitt, St. Johns.
D. E. Crandall, Grawn.
L. R. Lansing, Wayland.
W. D. Hopkinson, Paris.
H. Wilensky, East Jordan.
F. D. Saunders, Sheffield.
A. Purchase, So. Blendon.
C. F. Alderton, Saginaw.
T. H. Atkins, West Carlisle.
Hiram Munger, Sullivan.
C. F. Walker, Glen Arbor.
Nelson & Sieber, Leland.
Reed & Brown, Sunfield.
Walker Bros., Levering.
W. W. Galloway, Mesick.
A. Rogers, Ravenna.
John Cazier, Conklin.
Sullivan Lumber Co., Sullivan.
C. H. Myers, Wellston.
A. McKay, New Lathrop.
J. F. Moloney, Cheboygan.
Leland Lumber Co., Leland.
Gowell & Woodruff, Hesperia.
Frank Hamilton, Traverse City.
N. Bouma, Fisher.
Chas. V. Kiegler, Freeport.
B. Voorhorst, Overisel.

Seven Old Maxims.

"It is well to moor your bark with two anchors."
"A good reputation is more valuable than money."
"Learn to see in another's calamity the ills which you should avoid."
"Everyone excels in something in which another fails."
"Fortune is like glass—the brighter the glitter, the more easily broken."
"Any one can hold the helm when the sea is smooth."
"In every enterprise consider where you would come out."

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—Pippins, Wines, Greenings and Kings are about all there are in market. They command \$2.25@2.75 per bbl. Cooking apples \$2@2.25 per bbl.

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

Butter—Higher. Dealers pay 21@22c for choice dairy and hold at 23@24c. Factory creamery is in moderate demand at 28c.

Cabbage—Home grown, \$2@3 per 100.

Carrots—25c per bushel.

Cauliflower—\$1.50 per doz.

Cranberries—The present crop promises to be a full one, according to the reports of the American Cranberry Growers' Association. That body has agreed to contribute three per cent. of the crop of its members for export to Europe in hopes of establishing a foreign market.

Celery—Home grown commands 15 @ 16c per doz.

Cucumbers—50c per bu.

Eggs—Slightly stronger. Dealers pay 13c, holding at 14c.

Egg Plant—\$1.50 per doz.

Grapes—Concords and Wordens command 2c per lb., and Niagaras bring 2½c. At these prices there is little, if any, profit to the producer.

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

Melons—Watermelons command 12 @ 15c for Indiana and 3@5c for home grown. Osage bring 50c per doz., and Musk 20@25c per doz.

Peaches—Old Mixons, \$1.25 per bu; Chills, \$1.50; late Crawford's, \$1.75. This promises to be a big week with the late varieties.

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

Plumbs—Lombards, Blue Damsons and Green Gages are scarce and high, commanding \$2@2.50 per bu.

Potatoes—Dealers pay 55c per bu., holding at 60c. The advance of 5c per bu. is caused by drought and prospect of short crop.

Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys command \$4.50 and Baltimores \$4 per bbl. The latter stock is the finest of the kind which ever came to this market.

Tomatoes—50c per bu.

Turnips—30c per bu.

Coffee—The market on Rio grades is strong, consequent upon the revolution in Brazil, and manufacturers of package goods have advanced their quotations 1½c.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—The only meat market in a town of 400 inhabitants, doing a good trade. New building good lumber slaughter house and ice house. For particulars address Box 21, South Boardman, Mich. 785

WANTED—POSITION AS DRUG CLERK by a young lady, graduate, registered in Michigan. Good references furnished. Address Box 46, Brooklyn, Green Co., Wisconsin. 782

WANTED—CLERKSHIP IN A WHOLESALE or retail grocery or clothing establishment. Best references. Address No. 783, care Michigan Tradesman. 783

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE or silent, in a paying retail shoe business on one of the principal streets in Grand Rapids. Object, to increase capital commensurate with demand of trade. Address, 784, care Michigan Tradesman. 784

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

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. 782, care Michigan Tradesman. 782

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. 786

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

BOOKS ON WINDOW DRESSING. Window supplies of every description. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

HARRY HARMAN, The Window Dresser, Decorator and Supplier, Room 1204 Woman's Temple, Chicago.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

Trumble & Baxter have opened a grocery store on Evergreen avenue.

Ernest Graves has purchased the grocery stock of Geo. Orr, at 1066 Madison avenue, and will continue the business at that location.

G. C. Bonnell has sold his bakery business at 307 Jefferson avenue to Mr. Herring, late of Jackson, and has purchased the grocery stock of D. B. Monroe & Co., at 704 Wealthy avenue.

The Lemon & Wheeler Company bid in the Freeman general stock, at Mancelona, at chattel mortgage sale, for \$2,450. The company will continue the business until an opportunity to sell the stock is presented, having placed the business in the hands of J. M. Flanagan, whose experience with bankrupt stocks is wide and varied.

Purely Personal.

C. S. Udell, of the S. P. Bennett Fuel and Ice Co., is spending a few days in Chicago.

O. A. Ball and daughter, Miss Jessie Ball, go to Chicago Wednesday for a few days at the World's Fair.

Fred Kincaid, manager of the Hines drug stock, at Hersey, was married last week to Miss Gooch, of the same place.

Plin M. Grice, of the drug firm of Grice & Gay, at Allegan, was married one day last week to a charming Allegan lady.

Eli Lyons, general dealer at Altona, is rejoicing over the advent of a boy who was born on the third anniversary of his daughter's birth.

C. F. Walker, general dealer at Glen Arbor, was in town last week. Owing to the poor condition of Grand Rapids water, he left the city as soon as possible for Chicago.

David Holmes, manager of the Elk Rapids Iron Co.'s mercantile department, at Elk Rapids, was in town a couple of days last week on his way home from the World's Fair.

Geo. F. Cook, the Grove general dealer, was in town Monday on his way to the Fair. He was accompanied by his wife and J. V. Crandall, who was for many years engaged in trade and the lumber business at Crandall's Corners near Sand Lake.

C. E. Storrs, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, was intown Saturday on his way from Lansing to his home at North Muskegon. Mr. Storrs has made a compilation of the food laws of the State and the copy is now in the hands of the printer.

Wm. C. Nelson, of the Leland Lumber Co., was in town last week as a delegate to the Maccabee convention. Mr. Nelson is also a member of the firm of Nelson & Sieber, general dealers, besides publishing a newspaper, with time to spare for sporting and politics.

"Tony" DeKruif, the Zeeland druggist, who has been at the U. B. A. Home here several weeks under the care of Dr. R. M. Luton, has recovered his health sufficiently to permit his returning home. He is rapidly gaining in strength and flesh and will soon be behind the counter again.

□S. M. Lemon goes to Chicago next week for his first inspection of the Fair. He has arranged with Fred Ball to accompany him as chaperon, but will be compelled to secure the services of another guide when he reaches the Mid-

way, owing to Mr. Ball's utter ignorance of the various attractions in that department of the show.

The appointment of Dr. Chas. S. Hazeltine, President of the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., to the position of Consul at Milan, Italy, is a compliment to the appointee, the house of which he is the head, the city and the State. Dr. Hazeltine is in every respect well qualified to discharge the duties of the position, and will lend to the office the grace and dignity befitting an official representative of this great republic. The consulate at Milan is greatly sought for by men of wealth and social station, as it is one of the few positions within the gift of the government that carries with it high social standing and wide acquaintance with the best people of two continents. Dr. Hazeltine and family are well versed in the social amenities of life, and their residence in Milan will reflect credit on them and the country whose official representatives they are.

Gripsack Brigade.

Jose A. Gonzalez has recovered from his recent illness and left Monday for a trip through Indiana.

A. L. Wirth, traveling manager for the National Distilling Co., of Milwaukee, was in town several days last week. He represents the yeast department of the corporation, which does business under the style of the Red Star Compressed Yeast.

Robert Hanna, formerly connected with the cigar department of the Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co., has engaged to travel for the Banner Cigar Co., of Detroit. His territory will include all of the available towns in Western Michigan.

Richard B. Sheeran, who was the first traveling salesman employed by Foster, Stevens & Co., and who subsequently assisted in the organization of the Gunn Hardware Co. and acted as General Manager of the business for a couple of years, died at his home in Detroit last week, at the age of 40, from rheumatism of the heart. At the time of his death he was connected with the Northville Knife Co. He was well known to the trade of this State and was popular with all who knew him. The funeral was held at St. Aloysius Church Friday morning.

Robt. B. Hyman was born at Troy, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1843. He resided there with his parents until 12 years of age, when his parents removed to Gloversville, where his father started the first paper box factory in Fulton county. Here the young man attended a private school, which afterwards obtained considerable notoriety as an academy, taking the English and classical courses, on which he graduated at the age of 19 years. He then went to Little Falls, where he clerked in a dry goods store about six months. In 1862 he enlisted in the 153d New York Infantry, remaining in service three years and four months, during which time he participated in the Red River campaign under General Banks and the Shenandoah Valley under Sheridan. He was discharged at Savannah, and in October, 1865, returned to Gloversville and embarked in the grocery trade. Not liking the business, he sold out at the end of two years and took the management of his father's factory, where he remained ten years. He then went on the road for Seligman & Robertson,

cigar manufacturers of Troy, covering Central and Northern New York. Six months later he engaged with G. W. Van Slyke & Co., of Albany, for whom he traveled in the Empire State for some time, removing to Grand Rapids twelve years ago, where he has since resided. He was married Oct. 20, 1868, to Miss Henrietta F. Nickerson, of Appleton, Wis., and has two children, Fred Hyman, who is connected with the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Co., and Miss Jennie, who is attending school. They reside in a handsome home of their own at 143 Paris avenue, where good cheer and good living always prevail. Mr. Hyman covers the entire State of Michigan, and is probably as well known as any man in the business. Many know him as "Up and Up," by which nickname he is known wherever he goes. He is a hearty liver and a jovial good fellow, and the world would be none the worse if it were full of just such fellows.

The Hardware Market.

We are pleased to note that general trade is getting a little better, and along with it comes an easier feeling in the money stringency. Any great revival this fall, however, we do not expect, as all dealers feel disposed to go slow and only buy what they find is absolutely necessary and what they can pay for. This, we believe, is the right course to pursue. Be careful what you sell, and use care in your buying and spring will find every merchant in good condition.

There is but little change in all lines of hardware.

Wire Nails—Still scarce, owing to the long stoppage of all mills, but now they are starting up, one by one, and assortments will soon be plenty. The manufacturers have, as yet, been unable to agree on any plan to secure better prices, and it looks now as if there would be no higher price this fall, \$1.65 @1.70 being the present price.

Lead Pipe—Has fluctuated in price quite a little of late, but at present 5c in full coils is asked. Pig lead has advanced \$8 a ton, owing to the closing down of the silver mines, as most of the pig lead is mined from silver bearing rock.

Shot—In sympathy with the advance in lead, shot has gone up 10 cents a bag, \$1.50 for drop and \$1.75 for buck being quoted in this market.

Loaded Shells—Are now in great demand. We quote 40 and 10 from standard list.

Powder—DuPont's rifle powder is now quoted as follows: 25-lb kegs, \$3.50; 12½-lb kegs, \$2; 6¼-lb kegs, \$1.15.

Woodenware—Owing to competition, pails and tubs are being offered at lower figures than formerly. We quote as follows:

No. 1 Tubs.....	\$ 6 00 dozen
No. 2 ".....	5 50 "
No. 3 ".....	4 50 "
2-Hoop pails.....	1 30 "
3 ".....	1 50 "
No. 1 Cedar Tubs.....	7 50 "
No. 2 ".....	6 50 "
No. 3 ".....	5 50 "
Horse Pails.....	2 50 "

Grains and Feedstuffs.

Wheat—The market has risen steadily until it has reached 61 cents. The ebb and flow of the market last week carried it 1c higher at the end of the week, and caused a slight fluctuation in the other direction as well, but left it with a substantial advance of 4c over the figures given last week. This is gratifying for

two reasons: Wheat, as the one great staple, ought always to command a good price, say 90c a bushel, which would be good money for all concerned, and from the present tone of the market the cereal will bring that figure before snow flies; again, the advancing price of wheat indicates a decided "let up" in the money stringency. Activity in wheat means increased circulation of money through all arteries of trade, and good times for everybody.

Flour—Has advanced sharply, on account of the rise in wheat. Increased demand is a decided feature of the market, caused, no doubt, by the poorer classes of people using more bread and less of other things which cost more money.

The Drug Market.

Opium is decidedly strong and is steadily advancing in Smyrna.

Quinine is still tending higher.

Bromides potash, ammonia and soda have all been advanced by manufacturers.

Linseed oil has declined.

Sugar—The famine in granulated and some of the C grades continues. Some shipments are arriving, but nowhere near enough to meet legitimate demands. While there is no advance at the refinery, spot goods command a premium of ¼ @ ½c the moment they are in jobbers' hands.

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.



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

TRADESMAN COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

An Everyday Incident.

Written for THE TRADESMAN

"Have you seen anything of my Ed'n or Gawrge?"

Mrs. Applebee looked in at the store door and said that she was in such a hurry, and was so much worried about her boys, that she couldn't possibly come in.

"No'm, we haven't seen the boys since about 9 o'clock this morning." It was then 2 p. m.

"Wall, I swan to goodness, I'd like to know where they've got to. I sent 'em down to Mrs. Johnson's to borrow her apple parer, an' I haven't seen hide nor hair on 'em sence. If I once get hold o' them young'uns—Oh, where'd you get them there lovely lamps? Why they're the prettiest I ever see."

And Mrs. Applebee, forgetting her family troubles, sailed in and proceeded to examine the goods mentioned above.

"Hain't that shade just harnsome now? Why that must a cost a heap. Only a dollar an' a half fer that lamp! My, ain't it cheap! I don't see how they make 'em fer that, an' you have to have your profit, too. Still I expect they're dear enough, fer they don't look as if they'd stand an offle lot o' bangin', an' my young'uns air ter'ble rough on chiny. What's that there dingerilamus on the side fer? To pump ile? Oh, to lift the wick. Why, it works good, don't it? The feller what thought o' that contraption don't never need to go out to days' work fer a livin'. Where d'ye get the ile into it? Through that hole? Waal now, ain't that complete. An' them sass dishes—forty cents fer a set uv 'em? They're most too good to eat offen. I must have my old man get me a couple o' set. They'd make dried apple sass taste good just to look at 'em. An' you've got some new prints. My! You got lots o' stuff, hain't ye? Them's drefle nice patterns o' print, only that yaller 'n' green looks kinder fady. Gimme the old laylock fer all yer new-fangled fancy colors. How much is yer cheapest sugar a pound? Five an' a half? Waal, that's pretty steep fer this time o' year. Hev ye got any o' yer old kind o' dust tea yet? The last we had was about the wust I ever see. We hev to hev the best er none to our house, an' when we pay twenty cents a pound we expect to get a first-class article. Some folks think they can't get nothin' fit ter drink fer less'n half a dollar, but I hain't that way. I know what's good when I drink it, I tell ye, no matter how much the price is, and I hain't afraid to speak my mind, either. Oh, I've got to find that Ed'n an' Gawrge. Hain't you no idee where I'd better look fer 'em?"

"If they went to Johnson's, very likely they're there yet."

"Land! Do you think so? I never thought o' that. Waal, I'm goin' after 'em, an' when I do ketch 'em, hark to the music o' my wrath."

And as she passed from view her re-treating footsteps kept time with the rhythmic ditty,

"O, you, Ed'n 'n' Gawrge!"

GEO. L. THURSTON.

L. E. Slusser (editor *Herald*), Mancelona: Please accept congratulations for the continued welfare and success of THE TRADESMAN. May its success of the past be eclipsed only by its success of the future.

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.				Amoskeag.....12 1/2				Columbian brown.....12 1/2			
Argyle.....7				".....9 oz.....13 1/2				Everett, blue.....12			
Atlanta A.A.....6				".....brown 13.....13 1/2				".....brown.....12			
Atlantic A.....6 1/2				Andover.....11 1/2				Haymaker blue.....7 1/2			
".....H.....6 1/2				Beaver Creek A.A.....10				".....brown.....7 1/2			
".....P.....5 1/2				".....BB.....9				Jaffrey.....11 1/2			
".....D.....6				Boston Mfg Co. br.....7				Lawrence 9 oz.....13 1/2			
".....LL.....5				".....blue 8 1/2.....8 1/2				".....No. 220.....13			
Amory.....6 1/2				".....d & twist 10 1/2.....10 1/2				".....No. 250.....11 1/2			
Archery Bunting.....6 1/2				Columbian XXX br.10.....10				".....No. 280.....10 1/2			
Beaver Dam A.A.....5 1/2											
Blackstone O. 32.....5 1/2											
Black Crow.....6											
Black Rock.....6											
Boot, A.L.....7											
Capital A.....5 1/2											
Cavanat V.....5 1/2											
Chapman cheese cl.....3 1/2											
Clifton C.R.....5 1/2											
Comet.....6 1/2											
Dwight Star.....6 1/2											
Clifton C.C.C.....6 1/2											

HAMMERS.					
Maydole & Co.'s.....	dls.	25			
Kip's.....	dls.	25			
Yerkes & Plumb's.....	dls.	40&10			
Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....	30c	list 60			
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel Hand.....	30c	40&10			
HINGES.					
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.....	dls.	60&10			
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. ¼ 14 and longer.....	per doz., net	2, 50			
Screw Hook and Eye, ½.....	" "	net 10			
" " " ¾.....	" "	net 8½			
" " " 1.....	" "	net 7½			
" " " 1 ¼.....	" "	net 7½			
Strap and T.....	dls.	50			
HANGERS.					
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track.....	50&10				
Champion, and-friction.....	60&10				
Kidder, wood track.....	40				
HOUSE WARE.					
Pots.....	80&10				
Kettles.....	60&10				
Spiders.....	60&10				
Gray enameled.....	40&10				
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.					
Stamped Tin Ware.....	new list 70				
Japanned Tin Ware.....	25				
Granite Iron Ware.....	new list 33½&10				
WIRE GOODS.					
Blight.....	70&10&10				
Screw Eyes.....	70&10&10				
Hook's.....	70&10&10				
Gate Hooks and Eyes.....	70&10&10				
LEVELS.					
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dls.	70			
ROPES.					
Sisal, ¼ inch and larger.....	9				
Manilla.....	13				
SQUARES.					
Steel and Iron.....	dls.	70			
Try and Bevels.....	70				
Mitre.....	20				
SHEET IRON.					
Nos. 10 to 14.....	Com. Smooth.	\$2.95			
Nos. 15 to 17.....	" "	3.05			
Nos. 18 to 21.....	" "	3.05			
Nos. 22 to 24.....	" "	3.15			
Nos. 25 to 26.....	" "	3.25			
No. 27.....	" "	3.35			
wide not less than 2-10 extra.....					
SAND PAPER.					
List acct. 19, '86.....	dls.	50			
SASH CORD.					
Silver Lake, White A.....	list	50			
" " Drab A.....	" "	55			
" " White B.....	" "	50			
" " Drab B.....	" "	55			
" " White C.....	" "	35			
Discount, 10.....					
SASH WEIGHTS.					
Solid Eyes.....	per ton	\$25			
SAWS.					
" Hand.....	dls.	20			
" Silver Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....	70				
" Special Steel Dex X Cuts, per foot.....	50				
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....	30				
" Champton and Electric Tooth X Cuts, per foot.....	30				
THAPS.					
Steel, Game.....	dls.	60&10			
Oneida Community, Newhouse's.....	35				
Oneida Community, Hawley & Norton's.....	70				
Mouse, choker.....	18c	per doz			
Mouse, delusion.....	\$1.50	per doz			
WIRE.					
Bright Market.....	dls.	65			
Annealed Market.....	70-	10			
Coppened Market.....	60				
Thinned Market.....	62½				
Coppered Spring Steel.....	2.30				
Barbed Fence, galvanized.....	2.40				
" painted.....	2.40				
HORSE NAILS.					
Au Sable.....	dls.	40&10			
Putnam.....	dls.	05			
Northwestern.....	dls.	10&10			
WRENCHES.					
Baxter's Adjustable, nickeled.....	30				
Coe's Genuine.....	50				
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought.....	75				
Coe's Patent, malleable.....	75&10				
MISCELLANEOUS.					
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Pumps, Cistern.....	75&10				
Screws, New List.....	70&10				
Casters, Bed d Plate.....	50&10&10				
Dampers, American.....	40				
Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods.....	65&10				
METALS.					
Pig TIN.					
Pig Large.....	26c				
Pig Bars.....	28c				
ZINC.					
Duty: Sheet, 2½c per pound.....	6½				
60 pound casks.....	7				
Per pound.....	7				
SOLDER.					
½&½.....	15				
Extra Wiping.....	15				
The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.					
ANTIMONY.					
Cookson.....	per pound				
Hallett's.....	" "	13			
TIN—MELTN GRADE.					
10x14 IC, Charcoal.....	\$ 7				

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

"What to do with the unemployed" is no new demand made upon the civilized world. At many periods in the past great multitudes of men have been turned loose upon society to subsist upon charity or to live by crime. This was a state of affairs common in Europe until the discovery and colonizing of the New World furnished an outlet for the excessive population of the Old.

After the close of the wars which followed the readjustment of affairs in Europe consequent upon the fall of the Roman Empire, the history of every country is full of statements concerning the disorderly conditions arising from the disbandment of armies and the presence everywhere of great numbers of unemployed men who mostly lived by plundering the commercial and industrial classes. The crusades carried off vast numbers to die in Palestine and upon the long and toilsome march thither, while epidemics of disease decimated the population in many countries and made it possible for the survivors to work and prosper. But for some such means of depleting the excessive population of Europe the conditions which Malthus wrote about would have long ago been realized, conditions in which the earth is found containing a population far beyond its ability to feed, and a consequent struggle for existence, until all the superfluous people should have been killed off and, to a large extent, eaten.

The discovery of the Western Hemisphere has been the grand salvation of Europe. From the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present, Europe has been pouring its teeming hordes into the Americas and Australian countries until, in this way, one hundred millions of souls have been got rid of, and still the tide of emigration continues. It was not until the dawn of the seventeenth century that England began to colonize in America, and the situation in that country may be discovered from a treatise written by Richard Hakluyt, of England, in 1584, in which he advises the removal of the surplus population to the New World. Says he: "But we, for all the statutes that hitherto have been

devised, and the sharp execution of the same in punishing idle and lazy persons for want of sufficient occasion of honest employment, cannot deliver our commonwealth from multitudes of loiterers (tramps we call them) and idle vagabonds. Truth it is that, through our long peace and seldom sickness, two singular blessings of Almighty God, we are grown more populous than ever heretofore; so that now there are of every art and science so many that they can hardly live one by another; nay, rather they are ready to eat up one another; yea, many thousands of idle persons are within this realm, which, having no way to be set on work, be either mutinous and seek alteration in the State, or, at least, very burdensome to the commonwealth, and often fall to pilfering and thieving and other lewdness, whereby all the prisons of the land are daily pestered and stuffed full of them, where either they pitifully pine away, or else at length are miserably hanged, even twenty at a clap out of some one jail. Whereas, if this voyage were put in execution, these petty thieves might be condemned for certain years in the western parts.

Well, America is becoming filled up, and yet the movement hither from the Old World continues. There is still room for many more, particularly in South America, vast regions of which are scarcely explored, much less occupied by the whites. Nevertheless it is impossible not to feel that some time the end will come, when the excess of population will be unmanageable. The enormous development of machinery and its adaptation to every industrial and economical purpose are contributing to hasten the time when there will be a vast surplus of population for which there will be no work, and, consequently, no earnings. If there are no earnings, then what?

The good people who are constantly preaching peace on earth, and are advocating arbitration instead of war for the settlement of international disputes, do not seem to realize that war, despite its horrible bloodshed and awful brutality, is not wholly unmixed with beneficence. Even in peace, a war establishment is not utterly unproductive of good. Today, in Europe, there are some 5,000,000 soldiers constantly under arms. They engage in no industries; they produce nothing for use in domestic economy or in commerce. They are the great military police who maintain the peace of Europe, and are always on guard. They consume. The rest of the population work for their support.

But, although these 5,000,000 men are withdrawn from every productive industry, there is no lack of labor in the countries they guard. So far from there being any lack of labor, there is an excess of it, and this labor is constantly emigrating to America. Suppose, in the interests of peace, all the European armies were suddenly disbanded, and these 5,000,000 men relegated to industrial pursuits; what would happen? Why, the labor market would be suddenly and enormously overstocked, wages would decline to a large degree, and vast numbers being unable to secure employment, and many others unable to make an adequate support, there would be enormous and widespread distress and numerous accessions to the army of the vicious and criminal classes.

It will thus be seen that the problem of what to do with the unemployed is

nothing new. It is as old as the world, and it has never been settled by any peaceful and wise policy of legislation. Human laws have trifled and paltered with it until some vast and momentous crisis arose and an adjustment was made by bloody revolutions, by prodigious social and political outbreaks, by awful invasions of disease, or by tremendous physical cataclysms. In the light of the marshaling of the forces of anarchic socialism, is it likely that there is any more wisdom to-day to tackle the problem than there was in past ages?

AS TO STRIKES AND TRUSTS.

In the course of the exercises of the American Bar Association, held at Milwaukee a couple of weeks ago, U. M. Rose, of Arkansas, read a paper on strikes and trusts. Mr. Rose took strong grounds against all forms of monopoly which seek to advance the prices of man's work or of the merchandise made by that work. In regard to commercial trusts and monopolies, he applauded the United States statute of 1890 against trusts and combinations in restraint of trade, and expressed the belief that this law, fearlessly executed, would control and put down all such monopolies.

Without doubt the issues growing out of the relations of labor and capital are among the most important problems of modern politics. The entire business of the Government is to provide for the protection of all the classes of the people of the country in the proper enjoyment of their rights; to insure to all a fair opportunity to do the best and to get the best for themselves according to their several abilities, and to prevent combinations of any force or power, whether physical, moral or financial, to oppress and to destroy those not included in the combination. The wisest statesmanship and the broadest patriotism are required to deal with these great subjects, and a government that addresses itself to the task of securing the greatest amount of good for its people, and of maintaining them in the conditions most favorable for their prosperity and development and happiness, is the best.

In regard to strikes, the address of Mr. Rose, mentioned above, contains some interesting and valuable points. Every thoughtful person will agree with him that strikes and lockouts are serious evils, both being attended with loss and hardship to both parties, both being liable to disturb the public peace and to end in the destruction of life or property. They are the last argument of the contending parties. Like international wars, they are demoralizing and dangerous, victory being often purchased at too high a price. Strikes are more destructive than formerly, not only because of the great expansion of the agencies of production and the grouping of vast numbers of laborers together, but because, owing to the minute subdivision of labor that exists in modern times, there is a more complex interdependence between different classes of laborers. Thus the strike among the cotton spinners of Preston, England, in 1839, including only 660 operatives, had the effect of throwing out of employment 1,840 weavers and others who had nothing to do with the subject matter of the quarrel. In the recent strike in the cotton trade in Lancashire, at the end of the first twelve weeks the operatives had lost in wages alone \$4,500,000. Four strikes that oc-

curred in England between 1870 and 1880 involved a loss in wages of more than \$25,000,000.

Of 22,000 strikes investigated by the National Bureau of Labor it was estimated that the employes suffered a loss of about \$51,800,000, while the employers only lost about \$30,700,000. In some cases where strikes have been attended with riots the losses to the employers have been immense. Thus the Pittsburgh strikes of 1877 resulted in a loss of \$30,000,000 of railway property, but it cannot be said that the strikers made anything, though they lost heavily in wages. Of 2,352 strikes which occurred in England from 1870 to 1880, 2,192 were lost by the strikers, seventy-one were gained and ninety-one were compromised.

The only remedy for strikes is to stop striking. All talk about courts of arbitration or boards of investigation is the merest balderdash, which is only indulged in when strikers find they cannot gain their point by legitimate or illegitimate means. The recent action of Chief Arthur has given boycotting its deathblow, and the strike will, in all probability, soon meet the fate of its twin infamy.

NOTIONS ABOUT HOTELS.

If there is an institution which is peculiarly American, it is the hotel. It is commonly a very large building, in a showy style of construction, wonderfully fitted with passenger elevators, baths, electric bells, and all sorts of conveniences. Meals are served almost continuously in great halls, where large numbers of guests assemble to eat and to look at each other, and for everything there is only one charge of so much per day.

Such is the American style of accommodation for travelers. Of course, not always are the best viands served in the finest buildings, nor are the attendance and accommodations in due correspondence with the outside pretensions, but there must be exceptions. A good American hotel is the highest point yet reached in the preparation of accommodations for travelers and transient visitors. Nevertheless there are many people who do not like the American style. They prefer to hire a room by the night and to purchase a meal by the piece and to chaffer over each item. To these, what is known as the European plan is the only sort of accommodation which is acceptable. In this connection the *North American Review* prints two expressions of opinion on hotels. One is from General Rush Hawkins and the other is from W. J. Fanning. No two opinions on any subject could be more oppositely different. It is interesting to briefly contrast them.

General Hawkins can find nothing but evil in an American hotel kept in the American style. His opinion is thus summed up:

The defects in the American system of hotel keeping are general and organic, for which no particular landlord or manager can or should be held responsible. Not one in fifty among them knows anything, practically, about cooking, and they have to depend upon the supposed knowledge of a lot of German, French, Italian and Irish upper scullions, who come over here and easily pass themselves off for chefs. They are cheap, and that is the reason why the average American landlord and manager employs them. They are no more cooks than they are astronomers. In European kitchens they probably trimmed the

joints, peeled potatoes, stirred the soup kettles and washed the onions, but were never permitted to interfere with a joint, entree or sauce. But, like other classes in Europe, they act upon the theory that anything is good enough for the Americans, who like to be humbugged, and the American hotelkeeper is quite willing to take this particular class of impostors at their word.

Possibly this is the opinion of many Americans who have had their tastes cultivated and their perceptions sharpened by a few months of travel in Europe, but it does not voice the masses of the American people, who like everything in a good, generous democratic style. Many Europeans, too, find an advantage in it. Of course, a great deal depends on the cookery. It is not necessary that every dish shall have a foreign name and be served in a so-called French style. The foundation of good cooking is to have good meats, good bread and good tea and coffee. No foreign culture is necessary to cook these. It is a simple enough matter if good articles are provided.

Mr. Fanning, who champions the American style, says:

Much has been written upon the relative merits of the American and European hotels, and the different modes of conducting them. Unfortunately, however, it too often occurs that those who enter upon the discussion of this subject possess only a superficial knowledge thereof and not infrequently exhibit unmistakable prejudices, which warp their judgment and render their testimony of little or no value. There is the Anglo-maniac, who, after a brief European experience, mistakes novelty for superiority, and, flattered by the profuse attentions and obsequiousness of the continental landlord and his assistants, hastily pronounces in favor of the foreign article. On the other hand, we have the American of the provincial type, who is unable to recognize merit anywhere outside the domain of Uncle Sam. But the consensus of opinion expressed by unbiased travelers, both European and American, is clearly in favor of the American hotel, taken as a whole. In its appointments it is far in advance of the hotels of Europe. Until quite recently it was an admitted fact that the American cuisine was inferior to that of Europe. This is no longer true of our best city establishments. On the contrary, they now excel the hotels of Europe in the variety and, in many instances, in the quality of the viands.

Of course, people are entitled to their preferences in all matters of taste, but the American hotel is essentially an American institution which has grown out of the peculiar disposition and demands of the American people. It is universal in this country, and is becoming naturalized in other parts of the world. It will make its way abroad because of its obvious advantages. It will continue to grow and improve and be always more American, and so impress itself upon the world.

THE AGE OF ELECTRICITY.

Probably one of the most remarkable works of engineering construction in the world is the Ferris wheel in the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Mr. Ferris is an American engineer, a native of Illinois, and has heretofore acquired a reputation for boldness and originality in building bridges. He is to build one with a span of 1,800 feet. His famous wheel, which is only a plaything, was constructed as a rival work of engineering to the Eiffel tower at Paris, and is considered a more daring exploit.

Mr. Ferris is a designer of much boldness, and all his works so far have been

found entirely practical. He has a great notion about the future of electricity. He believes its uses will be vastly multiplied, furnishing power for all transportation and machinery; heat for all purposes of smelting ores and working metals, cooking, warming houses and the like; besides its present employment in the transmission of news, in illumination and for every other economical purpose.

Instead of burning coal to produce this electricity, it is proposed to use all the water power in the country to generate electricity. From these generating stations, power, light and heat will be conducted to the cities and to all other places where there is need for them. Electricity is the one potential agent which exists in practically an infinitely abundant supply and whose quantity is never reduced. There is just as much as ever there was, and the amount will never be diminished, because electricity is never consumed, nor is its power weakened by use. It never tires and it never departs into some distant or inaccessible place. It pervades the earth and its atmosphere, is always at hand, and only requires the use of certain mechanical or chemical processes to develop it at any moment. The development may be carried on by means of natural water power, and in this way, barring the wear and tear of the machinery, what is virtually perpetual motion may be employed to furnish the electric force. Whenever the business of developing and using electricity for every purpose shall be fully established, it will be furnished for all industrial and economical purposes, just as gas or coal is provided. Already it is only necessary to touch a button in order to light up a house or a city. It will soon be just as practicable to touch another button in order to warm up the sitting room, heat the kitchen range, start up the smelting furnace or the smith's forge, or set in motion the machinery of a great factory. This goal is already so nearly reached that but a few finishing strokes of the inventor are necessary to make every process complete. The Edisons and the Ferrises and many others are working in that direction, and it will not be long before the age of industrial and economic electricity will be in the full blaze of its glory.

With a view to assisting those who are out of work to obtain positions, THE TRADESMAN herewith offers to insert, free of charge, the advertisements of those who are in want of employment of any kind and of employers who are in search of help. This offer will be held open until January 1, by which time it is hoped that the financial situation will be so far improved that few people who wish to work will be unable to find employment.

A corporation has been organized at Jackson to embark in the manufacture of potato starch. On the basis of 25 cents per bushel for potatoes at the factory, which is a low figure, the actual cost of starch is estimated at 4 cents per pound. Should the present or next Congress repeal the duty of 2 cents per pound, it is quite likely that the people of Jackson will have occasion to regret their investment.

Overdone Organization.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Among the several causes for the existing prostration of trade, by no means

the least, has been the undue oppressions of organized labor. Wages have for some years past been established arbitrarily by trades unions, and without any just regard to the value of the produce of the labor rendered. Very many branches of business have thus been made unprofitable to the investors. They have been crippled financially and finally compelled to shut down altogether and lay off their unprofitable help.

Could the unions have been wise and considerate, and have fostered the enterprises which were to afford steady employment to their members, very much of the present troubles would have been averted; the unions would have remained useful agencies, and the condition of the working classes would have continued to improve.

But history repeats itself. The grasping labor organizations have killed the goose which laid the golden egg; and for some years to come have destroyed what for so many years the wiser men in the labor ranks have been laboring to build up. For the reign of trades unionism is over for the present, and for some time to come it will be every man for himself in the scramble for work. Such reaction is only the natural consequence of an extreme in the other direction. The interests of labor have really been injured, and seriously injured, by the ill-considered oppression which in the day of its power trades unionism inflicted on the employing enterprise of the country.

A case is authentically reported to us where, a year or two since, a business, which was carried on at a loss of \$100 a day, and where the employees full well knew the fact, was arbitrarily forced, to avoid the embarrassment of a strike, to pay 10 per cent. more than the regular union wage, and by so much more than was paid by competing concerns. This is only one instance of the tyranny which has been practiced, and which has contributed so largely to the present crisis with its hundreds of thousands of men seeking work and finding none. The gold-laying goose has truly been killed. When only loss can result from the employment of labor employers are forced either to close their establishments or seek for cheaper processes by which the monthly pay roll may be reduced to a basis that will afford a margin of profit.

The high wages of the past few years, too, have tempted a large immigration to this country from Canada and Europe.

The labor market is consequently now largely over stocked, and according to the natural laws of trade prices must decline. With diminished cost of production trade will again revive and an increased demand for labor will ensue. The wise course, therefore, on the part of the working classes, is, not to remain idle waiting for work at old-time union wages, which will probably never again be realized, but to accept employment at a rate that it will be an object to employers to pay. Many a house would be built if masons' and carpenters' wages were a fourth or third less than at present, which will not be built at the present scale, because there is not sufficient profit in it to induce capital to invest in building. To illustrate: a large real estate owner assures us that last year after his taxes were paid his property yielded him considerably less than two per cent. on its cost. This we believe is very often the case, and explains why people are slow to improve property which they otherwise could and would build upon.

The sooner the working classes recognize the true situation and adapt themselves to it the sooner they will again be in a position of reasonable prosperity. Wages are bound to come down, and no edicts of organized labor can prevent it. But with the reduction of wages everything else will be cheapened, so that in the end the loss will not be seriously felt, while a healthier condition of trade and greater certainty of employment will perhaps fully make up for all that has been sacrificed.

The wise men are those who remain idle the shortest time, irrespective of wages.

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All Flesh Is Grass.

The introduction of new theories in the practice of the healing art will bring forth some valuable facts. They are generally not accepted kindly at first, but if there is any good in them the new notions finally come to be recognized.

The germ theory of disease, which is by no means new, but is, at least, as old as Pythagoras—B. C. 500—was greeted with many protests and much resistance, but it has conquered at last. No innovation in medicine has been more vigorously resisted than that of Hahnemann. In a century it has gained much attention and many followers. Many years ago an attempt was made to introduce a strictly vegetarian diet into the medical practice of the Western World. It is an old usage of the Hindoos and other fellows of Buddha to refuse to eat any creature endued with animal life. This was probably like the Jewish dietary law, partly a religious and partly a sanitary matter. The vegetarians of a tropical country contended they were free from diseases which attacked the habitual eaters of meat.

Efforts to introduce vegetarianism into meat-eating England have not been largely successful, but it is known that in Norway and in many parts of Germany the people who perform the most arduous and exhausting labors subsist chiefly on milk, cheese and vegetables, with but little meat, and they are strong and vigorous in every respect. Many persons of intelligence and some able medical men have written approvingly on the subject of a vegetable diet.

Probably the greatest number of the diseases to which man is heir are caused by some derangement of the functions of digestion. Possibly much of this functional disturbance is the result of eating improper food. Every man is, to a great extent, a law to himself in the matter of what food is wholesome to him, but there are evidently great general laws to which all are amenable. It is claimed by some that the numerous maladies of the stomach and the intestines, from simple catarrh to the most serious diseases of the organs, are often due to our appetite for meat and other stimulants.

Dr. Bonnejoy, a writer on vegetarianism, holds its real doctrines do not rest solely upon the eating of vegetable food, but they are based on three dietetic axioms: First, the general rebuilding power lies in cereals, seeds, vegetables, tubers, fruits, eggs, milk and their derivatives; second, the food, the air, and, in general, everything that is introduced into the body should show absolute purity, freshness and entire absence of falsifications, mixture and adulterations, even in the smallest quantities; third, it is necessary, as far as may be possible, for each one to manufacture his foods and drinks at home, in order to reach the desired results. These are the prin-

cipal dogmas of the vegetarians. Man is not intended to eat meat. His jaw is made to grind grain and fruits. His hands are made to gather them. The Darwinian theory does not permit us for an instant to doubt the frugivorous nature of man. His intestinal canal is also a proof. In the lion this is three times as long as his body; in man, seven or eight times as long.

The human body is a machine which, to be kept in good working order, should be nourished according to scientific rules, and not at the desire of our fancies. Four classes of substances are necessary for the maintenance of life—the albuminoids, the carbohydrates, the fats, the minerals. Now, meat contains but three of these, while the vegetables contain all four. But it is not necessary to go to the sea for brain food. When Moleschott declared that there is no thought without phosphorus, there arose a common notion that this necessary element was to be found only in fish; but this is not true. Chemists tell us that the phosphorus contained in vegetable food is almost double the amount contained in animal food.

But these are not all the advantages of vegetarianism. Those who believe that meat gives the rose color to the cheeks and lips must be shown their error. It is not meat, but iron that gives the red color to the blood, and many vegetables are richer in iron oxide than is any meat. However, vegetarianism is not too presumptuous with regard to its wonderful powers. Its doctrines demand, at the same time, the constant and intelligent practice of all sorts of hygienic rules. It calls to its aid pure air, light, heat or cold, water, exercise, and, commencing with alcohol, the condemnation of all stimulants. In these conditions it is difficult to say which would prove more beneficial, the renunciation of meat or the application of a well-understood hygiene. It is, however, indisputable that vegetarianism, at its best, comprises in its accessories many things which make it worthy of general sympathy.

Since medical science, so-called, is largely experiment, and so much remains yet undiscovered, it is wise to examine and to prove every new idea before adopting or rejecting it, but it is the opposite of wise to reject and denounce notions and proposed remedies because they are new or are not introduced by the annointed and accepted authorities. A thing is good because it is good, and not because it has been recommended by an accredited person.

Woman in the Business World.

Much is said and written in these days of advanced thought in relation to woman's position in the business world. It seems to be a hobby with certain writers and publications to place great stress—facetiously and sarcastically sometimes—on the fact that women are now coming to the front and that men must look out for their laurels. Particularly does this seem true in relation to the inroads women are making along all lines of educational and journalistic work.

Now, we admire a person who treats this subject fairly and squarely, minus all warped prejudices; but we don't relish the class of publications, backed by the sort of men who sneer at women, and say because she is a woman she is not capable of having just as much brain force as they possess and just as much

ability to manage affairs in general as they are able to produce.

We are not ranting "women's righters," in the common acceptance of the term. We have no fondness for women who disgust men, as well as members of their own sex, by their arbitrary methods of attempting to secure what they are pleased to sum up as their "rights."

Talk about "rights!" Why, women have more rights than they for a moment realize; more, perhaps than they know how to use to their best advantage. Women cannot be deprived of that which naturally belongs to them, the ability to think, act, and do the thing most in line with their inclinations. There are times when she may seem to be turned from her purpose by reason of her surroundings, but to the person who firmly resolves to win, there is no such word as failure.

The time has been when women, by reason of their environment, could not follow out, to any marked degree, the possibilities of their abilities and tastes in matters outside the walls of their own homes—and often not even there; but that day has gone. It has taken the course of all worn-out theories and is banished with others of its kind to the oblivion of the past.

A well-known and very successful business man said to me recently, in speaking of the relative values of work and wages, as applied to both men and women: "What an absurd thing it would be for Congress, or any other body of public officers, to attempt to establish a uniform rate of wages. What death it would be to all energy and personal ambition; what a blow to hope, that great

stimulant to personal effort and higher attainment!"

Men and women must be measured by the same standard of excellence in this struggle of human kind for bread, position and fame.

A woman, entering the business world in whatever capacity, must expect to struggle for the high round of the ladder by the same ways and means which a man must employ. She must expect to fight her way as he must fight his way—to win. Some personal favors may be shown her because she is a woman, but she is not to look for nor expect such favors. Real worth, real ability, these are the elements that must carry her through, backed with strong courage and undaunted determination.

"There is always room at the top," is an old saying, but it is solid truth. There is such a woeful lack of earnestness of purpose and ability to do some one thing well among the common run of people. Real talent, real ability, are always in demand, and the public are ready to pay for honest, genuine service. So we claim that individual ability must determine the position which we are to occupy, and the amount of money it will bring us. Let the would-be business woman understand this, and consider well wherein her special talent lies; and let her ever be willing to stand on her worth in all the avenues of work which have heretofore been so exclusively filled by men.

When she has established her ability to occupy positions of responsibility in the business world, and certain old-foggy men have banished from their brains the idea of woman's inferiority by reason of sex, then shall we see rapid advancement toward mutual helpfulness. We are convinced that that day is not so very far distant. A. S. M.

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Stamp before a blast. | Fragments after a blast.

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Known to the Arts.
POWDER, FUSE, CAPS,
Electric Mining Goods

HERCULES,
THE GREAT STUMP AND ROCK
ANNIHILATOR.

AND ALL TOOLS FOR STUMP BLASTING,
FOR SALE BY THE
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY,
40 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. W. WILLARD, Manager.

FOSTER & STEVENS & CO.

AGENTS FOR

Western Michigan.

Write for Prices.

MOSELEY BROS.,

... JOBBERS OF ...

Seeds, Beans, Fruits and Produce.

PEACHES furnished daily at market value. If you have any BEANS, APPLES, POTATOES or ONIONS to sell, state how many and will try and trade with you.

26, 28, 30 and 32 Ottawa Street.

Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—Opium.	Bromide Potash.	Declined—Linseed Oil.
ACIDUM.		
Aceticum..... 80 10	Cubebae..... 2 30 00	Exechthitos..... 2 50 22 75
Benzolium German..... 65 20	Erigeron..... 2 50 22 75	Gaultheria..... 2 50 22 75
Boracie..... 25 35	Gaultheria..... 2 50 22 75	Gaultheria..... 2 50 22 75
Carbolicum..... 52 55	Gossypii, Sem. gal..... 2 10 22 00	Hedera..... 2 10 22 00
Citricum..... 32 5	Juniperi..... 50 22 00	Lavandula..... 30 22 00
Hydrochlor..... 10 12	Limonia..... 2 40 22 60	Mentha Piper..... 2 75 22 30
Nitrosum..... 10 12	Mentha Verid..... 2 20 22 30	Morruhae, gal..... 1 00 21 00
Oxalicum..... 10 12	Morruhae, gal..... 1 00 21 00	Myrica, ounce..... 2 50
Phosphorium dil..... 30 20	Pectis Liquida, (gal. 35)..... 1 22 21 28	Ricini..... 75 21 00
Salicylicum..... 1 30 21 70	Rosmarini..... 75 21 00	Rosae, ounce..... 6 50 22 50
Sulphuricum..... 1 30 21 70	Succini..... 40 22 45	Succini..... 40 22 45
Tannicum..... 1 40 21 60	Sabina..... 90 21 00	Santal..... 3 50 27 00
Tartaricum..... 30 23	Sassafras..... 50 22 55	Sinapis, ess, ounce..... 2 65
AMMONIA.		
Aqua, 16 deg..... 3 1/2 2 5	Sinapis, ess, ounce..... 2 65	Tigilli..... 40 22 50
" 2 deg..... 3 1/2 2 5	Thyme..... 40 22 50	Thebromae..... 15 22 20
Carbonas..... 12 14	Thebromae..... 15 22 20	
Chloridum..... 12 14		
ANILINE.		
Black..... 2 00 22 25		
Brown..... 80 21 00		
Red..... 45 20		
Yellow..... 2 50 23 00		
BACCAE.		
Cubebae (po 40)..... 35 20 40		
Juniperus..... 80 20		
Xanthoxylum..... 25 30		
BALSAMUM.		
Copaiba..... 42 45		
Peru..... 21 80		
Terabin, Canada..... 45 50		
Tolutan..... 35 50		
CORTEX.		
Abies, Canadian..... 18		
Cassiae..... 11		
Cinchona Flava..... 18		
Euonymus atropurp..... 30		
Myrica Cerifera, po..... 20		
Prunus Virgini..... 12		
Quillaja, grd..... 12		
Sassafras..... 12		
Ulmus Po (Ground 15)..... 15		
EXTRACTUM.		
Glycyrrhiza Glabra..... 24 25		
" po..... 33 35		
Haematox, 15 lb. box..... 11 12		
" 1s..... 13 14		
" 1/2s..... 14 15		
" 1/4s..... 16 17		
FERRU.		
Carbonate Precip..... 15		
Citrate and Quinia..... 23 50		
Citrate Soluble..... 20 80		
Ferrocyanidum Sol..... 20 80		
Solut Chloride..... 15		
Sulphate, com'l..... 9 22 2		
" pure..... 2 7		
FLORA.		
Arnica..... 18 20		
Antemhis..... 30 35		
Matricaria..... 50 65		
FOLIA.		
Barosma..... 18 50		
Cassia Acutifolia, Tin..... 25 28		
" nelly..... 35 50		
Salvia officinalis, 1/2..... 15 25		
and 1/4..... 80 10		
Ura Ural..... 80 10		
GUMMI.		
Acacia, 1st picked..... 2 60		
" 2d..... 2 40		
" 3d..... 2 30		
" sifted sort..... 2 20		
" po..... 2 20		
Aloe, Barb, (po 30)..... 50 20		
" Cape, (po 20)..... 50 20		
Socotri, (po 20)..... 50 20		
Catechu, 1s, (1/2, 14, 1/2)..... 2 1		
Ammoniae..... 55 60		
Assafoetida, (po 35)..... 30 35		
Benzoinum..... 50 55		
Camphora..... 55 58		
Euphorbium po..... 35 40		
Galbanum..... 22 50		
Gamboge, po..... 70 75		
Guaicum, (po 35)..... 30 30		
Kino, (po 1 10)..... 21 15		
Mastic..... 2 80		
Myrrh, (po 45)..... 2 40		
Opil (po 3 55)..... 2 90 23 00		
Shellac..... 35 42		
" bleached..... 33 35		
Tragacanth..... 40 21 00		
HERBA—In ounce packages.		
Absinthium..... 25		
Eupatorium..... 20		
Lobelia..... 25		
Majorum..... 25		
Mentha Piperita..... 25		
" Vir..... 30		
Rue..... 20		
Tanacetum, V..... 22		
Thymus, V..... 25		
MAGNESIA.		
Calced, Pat..... 55 60		
Carbonate, Pat..... 20 22		
Carbonate, K. & M..... 20 25		
Carbonate, Jennings..... 35 38		
OLEUM.		
Absinthium..... 3 50 24 00		
Amygdale, Dulc..... 45 75		
Amygdale, Amarac..... 8 00 28 25		
Anisi..... 1 70 21 80		
Aurant Cortex..... 2 30 22 40		
Bergamit..... 3 25 23 50		
Cajuputi..... 60 65		
Caryophylli..... 75 80		
Cedar..... 35 65		
Chenopodii..... 21 60		
Cinnamomi..... 90 21 00		
Citronella..... 2 45		
Conium Mac..... 35 65		
Copaiba..... 80 90		

Morphia, S. P. & W..... 2 30 22 45	Seidlitz Mixture..... 20 20	Linseed, bottled..... 40 43
C. Co. S. N. Y. Q. &..... 2 10 22 35	Sinapis..... 20 18	Neat's Foot, winter..... 80 85
Moschus Canton..... 2 40	Snuff, Maccaboy, De..... 30 30	" strained..... 34 39
Myristica, No 1..... 65 70	Voes..... 35 35	Spirits Turpentine..... bbl. lb.
Nux Vomica, (po 20)..... 2 10	Snuff, Scotch, De. Voes..... 35 35	PAINTS.
Os. Sepia..... 20 22	Soda Boras, (po 11)..... 10 11	Red Venetian..... 1 1/2 2 23
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D..... 2 00	Soda et Potass Tart..... 27 30	Ochre, yellow Mars..... 1 1/2 2 24
Co..... 2 00	Soda Carb..... 1 1/2 2	" Ber..... 1 1/2 2 23
Pictis Liq, N. C., 1/2 gal..... 2 00	Soda, Bi-Carb..... 2 5	Putty, commercial..... 2 1/2 2 23
doz..... 2 00	Soda, Ash..... 3 1/2 4	" strictly pure..... 2 1/2 2 23
Pictis Liq, quarts..... 2 10	Soda Sulphas..... 50 55	Vermilion Prime Amer..... 12 16
" pints..... 2 5	Sps. Ether Co..... 50 55	Ican..... 65 70
Pli Hydrarg, (po 80)..... 2 1	" Myrcia Dom..... 2 25	Vermilion, English..... 65 70
Piper Nigra, (po 22)..... 2 1	" Myrcia Imp..... 2 30	Green, Peninsular..... 70 75
Piper Alba, (po 55)..... 2 3	" Vinyl Rect. bbl..... 2 19 22 29	Lead, red..... 6 1/2 27
Pix Burgun..... 2 7	Less 5c gal, cash ten days..... 2 19 22 29	" white..... 6 1/2 27
Plumbi Acet..... 14 15	Strychnia Crystal..... 1 40 21 45	Whiting, white Span..... 2 70
Pulvis Ipecac et opil..... 1 10 21 20	Sulphur, Subl..... 2 1/2 3	Whiting, Gilders..... 2 96
" S. German..... 20 30	Theobromae..... 45 2 48	White, Paris American..... 1 0
Rubia Tinctura..... 12 14	Vanilla..... 9 00 21 00	Whiting, Paris Eng..... 1 40
Saccharum Lactis pv..... 30 22	Zinci Sulph..... 7 2 8	Pioneer Prepared Paint 1 30 21 4
Salicin..... 1 75 21 80		Swiss Villa Prepared..... 1 00 21 20
Sanguis Draconis..... 40 50		PAINTS.
Sapo, W..... 12 14		No. 1 Turp Coach..... 1 10 21 20
" M..... 10 12		Extra Turp..... 10 21 70
" G..... 2 15		Coach Body..... 2 75 23 00
		No. 1 Turp Furn..... 1 00 21 10
		Entra Turk Damar..... 1 55 21 60
		Japan Dryer, No. 1..... 70 75
		Turp..... 70 75

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

DRUGS

CHEMICALS AND

PATENT MEDICINES

DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

SWISS VILLA PREPARED PAINTS.

Full Line of Staple Druggists' Sundries

We are Sole Proprietors of

Weatherly's Michigan Catarrh Remedy.

We Have in Stock and Offer a Full Line of

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, RUMS.

We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.

We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.

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

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 Fraser's 75 8 00 Mica 65 7 50 Paragon 55 6 00		BAKING POWDER. Acme. 1 lb. cans, 3 doz. 45 1 lb. " 2 " 85 Bulk 10 10 Arctic. 1 lb. cans 6 doz case 55 1 lb. " 4 doz 1 10 1 lb. " 2 doz 2 00 5 lb. " 1 doz 9 00 Fosfon. 5 oz. cans, 4 doz. in case 80 16 " 2 " 2 00 Red Star, 1 lb. cans 40 " 1 lb. " 75 " 1 lb. " 1 40 Telfer's, 1 lb. cans, doz. 45 " 1 lb. " 85 " 1 lb. " 1 50 Our Leader, 1 lb. cans. 45 " 1 lb. cans. 75 " 1 lb. cans. 1 50 Dr. Price's. Dime cans. 95 4-oz. " 1 40 6-oz. " 2 00 8-oz. " 2 60 16-oz. " 5 00 2 1/2 lb. " 12 00 4 lb. " 18 25 5 lb. " 22 75 10 lb. " 41 50		BATH BRICK. 2 dozen in case. English 90 Bristol 80 Domestic 70		BLUING. Gross Arctic, 4 oz ovals. 3 60 8 oz " 6 75 " pints, round 9 00 " No. 2, sifting box 2 75 " No. 3. 4 00 " No. 4. 5 00 " 1 oz ball. 4 00 Mexican Liquid, 4 oz. 3 60 8 oz. 6 80		BROOMS. No. 2 Hurl. 1 75 No. 1 " 2 00 No. 2 Carpet. 2 25 No. 1 " 2 50 Parlor Gem. 2 75 Common Whisk. 1 15 Fancy " 3 25 Warehouse. 3 25		BRUSHES. Stove, No. 1. 1 25 " 10. 1 50 " 15. 1 75 Rice Root Scrub, 2 row. 85 Rice Root Scrub, 3 row. 1 25 Palmto, goose. 1 50		BUTTER PLATES. Oval—250 in crate. No. 1. 60 No. 2. 70 No. 3. 80 No. 5. 1 00		CANDLES. Hotel, 40 lb. boxes. 10 Star, 40 " 9 Paraffine 10 Wickling 24		CANNED GOODS. Fish. Clams. Little Neck, 1 lb. 1 20 2 lb. 1 90 Standard, 2 lb. oysters. 2 25 Standard, 1 lb. 1 00 2 lb. 1 85 Lobsters. Star, 1 lb. 2 50 2 lb. 3 50 Picnic, 1 lb. 2 00 2 lb. 2 90 Mackerel. Standard, 1 lb. 1 25 2 lb. 1 10 Mustard, 2 lb. 2 25 Tomato Sauce, 2 lb. 2 25 Soused, 2 lb. 2 25 Salmon. Columbia River, flat. 1 80 " tails. 1 65 Alaska, Red. 1 45 " pink. 1 25 Kinney's, flat. 1 95 Sardines. American 1/2 lb. 2 5 " 1/2 lb. 6 1/2 Imported 1/2 lb. 10 11 Mustard 1/2 lb. 2 7 Boneless 21 Trout. Brook, 3 lb. 2 50		Fruits, Apples. 3 lb. standard. 55 York State, gallons. 3 00 Hamburg. 3 00 Apricots. Live oak. 1 75 Santa Cruz. 1 75 Lusk's. 1 75 Overland. 1 75 Blackberries. B. & W. 95 Cherries. Red. 1 00 Pitted Hamburg. 1 75 White. 1 50 Erie. 1 15 Damsons, Egg Plums and Green Gages. 1 10 Erie. 1 70 California. 1 70 Common. 1 25 Gooseberries. 1 25 Peaches. Pje. 1 25 Maxwell. 1 65 Shepard's. 1 65 California. 2 20 Monitor. 1 65 Oxford. 1 65 Pears. Domestic. 1 30 Riverside. 2 10 Pineapples. Common. 1 00 Johnson's sliced. 2 50 " grated. 2 50 Booth's sliced. 2 50 " grated. 2 50 Quinces. 1 10 Raspberries. Red. 1 30 Black Hamburg. 1 50 Erie, black. 1 25 Strawberries. Lawrence. 1 25 Hamburg. 1 25 Erie. 1 30 Terrapin. 1 10 Whortleberries. 1 00 Blueberries. 1 00 Corned beef Libby's. 1 85 Roast beef Armour's. 1 70 Potted ham, 1/2 lb. 1 40 " 1/2 lb. 85 " tongue, 1/2 lb. 1 35 " 1 lb. 85 " chicken, 1/2 lb. 95 Vegetables. Hamburg stringbeans. 1 25 " French style. 2 25 " Lima. 1 35 Lima, green. 1 40 " soaked. 75 Lewis Boston Baked. 1 35 Bay State Baked. 1 35 World's Fair Baked. 1 35 Picnic Baked. 1 00 Corn. Hamburg. 1 40 Livingston Eden. 1 30 Purity. 1 40 Honey Dew. 1 40 Morning Glory. 75 Soaked. 75 Peas. Hamburg marrowfat. 1 35 " early June. 1 50 " Champion Eng. 1 50 " petit pois. 1 75 " fancy sifted. 1 90 Soaked. 75 Harris standard. 75 VanCamp's marrowfat. 1 10 " early June. 1 30 Archer's Early Blossom. 1 35 French. 2 15 Mushrooms. 1 70 Pumpkin. 90 Erie. 90 Squash. 1 25 Hubbard. 1 25 Succotash. 1 40 Hamburg. 85 Soaked. 85 Honey Dew. 1 50 Erie. 1 35 Tomatoes. Hancock. 1 25 Excelsior. 1 25 Eclipse. 1 25 Hamburg. 1 25 Gallon. 3 75 CHOCOLATE. Baker's. German Sweet. 23 Premium. 37 Breakfast Cocos. 43 CHEESE. Amboy. 2 11 1/2 Acme. 2 11 1/2 Lenawee. 2 11 Riverside. 1 14 Gold Medal. 2 11 Skim. 6 1/2 Brick. 11 Edam. 1 00 Leiden. 2 10 Limburger. 2 25 Pineapple. 2 25 Roquefort. 2 35		Sap Sago. 2 22 Schwitzer, Imported. 2 24 domestic. 2 14 CATSUP. Blue Label Brand. 2 75 Half pint, 25 bottles. 2 75 Pint. 4 50 Santa Cruz. 3 50 Triumph Brand. 1 35 Half pint, per doz. 1 35 Pint, 25 bottles. 4 50 Quart, per doz. 3 75 CLOTHES LINES. 5 gross boxes. 40 45 COCO A SHELLS. 35 lb. bags. 2 3 Less quantity. 2 3 1/2 Pound packages. 6 1/2 27 COFFEE. Green. 17 Rio. 18 Fair. 17 Good. 18 Prime. 20 Golden. 20 Peaberry. 22 Santos. 18 Fair. 18 Good. 20 Prime. 21 Peaberry. 22 Mexican and Guatemala. 31 Fair. 31 Good. 32 Fancy. 24 Maracabo. 24 Prime. 23 Milled. 24 Java. 24 Interior. 25 Private Growth. 27 Mandehling. 28 Mocha. 28 Arabian. 28 Roasted. To ascertain cost of roasted coffee, add 1/4 c. per lb. for roasting and 15 per cent. for shrinkage. Package. McLaughlin's XXXX. 24 45 Bunoia. 23 85 Lion, 60 or 100 lb. case. 24 45 Extract. Valley City 1/2 gross. 75 Felix. 1 15 Hummel's, toll, gross. 1 50 tin 2 50 CHICORY. Bulk. 5 Red. 7 CLOTHES LINES. Cotton, 40 ft. per doz. 1 25 " 50 ft. " 1 40 " 60 ft. " 1 60 " 70 ft. " 1 75 " 80 ft. " 1 90 Jute 50 ft. " 1 30 72 ft. " 1 30 CONDENSED MILK. 4 doz. in case. Eagle Brand. 1 40 N.Y. Cond'n'd Milk Co's brands Gail Borden Eagle. 7 40 Crown. 6 25 Daisy. 5 75 Champion. 4 50 Magnolia. 4 25 Dime. 3 35 COUPON BOOKS. "Trade Man." \$1, per hundred. 2 00 " 2. 2 50 " 3. 3 00 " 4. 3 50 " 5. 4 00 " 6. 4 50 " 7. 5 00 " 8. 5 50 " 9. 6 00 " 10. 6 50 " 11. 7 00 " 12. 7 50 " 13. 8 00 " 14. 8 50 " 15. 9 00 " 16. 9 50 " 17. 10 00 " 18. 10 50 " 19. 11 00 " 20. 11 50 " 21. 12 00 " 22. 12 50 " 23. 13 00 " 24. 13 50 " 25. 14 00 " 26. 14 50 " 27. 15 00 " 28. 15 50 " 29. 16 00 " 30. 16 50 " 31. 17 00 " 32. 17 50 " 33. 18 00 " 34. 18 50 " 35. 19 00 " 36. 19 50 " 37. 20 00 " 38. 20 50 " 39. 21 00 " 40. 21 50 " 41. 22 00 " 42. 22 50 " 43. 23 00 " 44. 23 50 " 45. 24 00 " 46. 24 50 " 47. 25 00 " 48. 25 50 " 49. 26 00 " 50. 26 50 " 51. 27 00 " 52. 27 50 " 53. 28 00 " 54. 28 50 " 55. 29 00 " 56. 29 50 " 57. 30 00 " 58. 30 50 " 59. 31 00 " 60. 31 50 " 61. 32 00 " 62. 32 50 " 63. 33 00 " 64. 33 50 " 65. 34 00 " 66. 34 50 " 67. 35 00 " 68. 35 50 " 69. 36 00 " 70. 36 50 " 71. 37 00 " 72. 37 50 " 73. 38 00 " 74. 38 50 " 75. 39 00 " 76. 39 50 " 77. 40 00 " 78. 40 50 " 79. 41 00 " 80. 41 50 " 81. 42 00 " 82. 42 50 " 83. 43 00 " 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Root Beer Extract.	1 75
Williams', 1 doz.	5 00
" 3 doz.	1 75
Hires', 1 doz.	5 00
" 3 doz.	1 75

SPICES.

Whole Sifted.	
Allspice.	10
Cassia, China in mats.	7
" Batavia in bund.	15
" Saigon in rolls.	32
Cloves, Amboy.	22
" Zanzibar.	32
Mace Batavia.	80
Nutmegs, fancy.	75
" No. 1.	70
" No. 2.	60
Pepper, Singapore, black.	10
" white.	30
" shot.	16
Pure Ground in Bulk.	
Allspice.	15
Cassia, Batavia.	18
" and Saigon.	25
" Saigon.	35
Cloves, Amboy.	22
" Zanzibar.	32
Ginger, African.	16
" Cochin.	20
" Jamaica.	22
Mace Batavia.	70
Mustard, Eng. and Trieste.	22
" Trieste.	25
Nutmegs, No. 2.	75
Pepper, Singapore, black.	16
" white.	24
" Cayenne.	30
Sage.	30
"Absolute" in Packages.	

Allspice.	1 55
Cinnamon.	84 1 55
Cloves.	84 1 55
Ginger, Jamaica.	84 1 55
" African.	84 1 55
Mustard.	84 1 55
Pepper.	84 1 55
Sage.	84

SAL SODA.

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

SEEDS.

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

STARCH.

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

SNUFF.

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

SODA.

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

SALT.

100 3-lb. sacks.	2 1/2
60 5-lb. "	2 00
25 10-lb. sacks.	1 85
20 14-lb. "	1 25
24 3-lb. cases.	1 50
56 lb. dairy in linen bags.	32
28 lb. " drill "	16 18
Warsaw.	
56 lb. dairy in drill bags.	32
28 lb. "	18
Ashton.	
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks.	75
Higgins.	
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks.	75
Solar Rock.	
56 lb. sacks.	27
Common Fine.	
Saginaw.	70
Manistee.	70

SALERATUS.

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

SOAP.

Laundry.	
Allen B. Wrisley's Brands.	
Old Country, 80 1-lb.	3 21
Good Cheer, 60 1-lb.	3 30
White Borax, 100 1/2-lb.	3 65
Proctor & Gamble.	
Concord.	3 45
Ivory, 10 oz.	6 75
" 6 oz.	4 00
Lenox.	3 65
Mottled German.	3 15
Town Talk.	3 25
Dingman Brands.	
Single box.	3 95
5 box lots, delivered.	3 85
10 box lots, delivered.	3 75

Jas. S. Kirk & Co.'s Brands.	
American Family, wrp d.	44 00
" plain.	2 94
N. K. Fairbanks & Co.'s Brands.	
Santa Claus.	4 00
Brown, 60 bars.	2 40
" 80 bars.	3 25
Lautz Bros. & Co.'s Brands.	
Acme.	4 00
Cotton Oil.	6 00
Marselles.	3 95
Mafter.	4 35

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

Scouring.

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

SUGAR.

The following prices represent the actual selling prices in Grand Rapids, based on the actual cost in New York, with 36 cents per 100 pounds added for freight. The same quotations will not apply to any town where the freight rate from New York is not 36 cents, but the local quotations will, perhaps, afford a better criterion of the market than to quote New York prices exclusively.	
Cut Leaf.	\$6 30
Powdered.	6 23
Granulated.	5 98
Extra Fine Granulated.	6 11
Cubes.	6 23
XXXX Powdered.	5 73
No. 1 Columbia A.	5 67
No. 5 Empire A.	5 54
No. 6.	5 48
No. 7.	5 30
No. 8.	5 23
No. 9.	5 17
No. 10.	5 11
No. 11.	5 05
No. 12.	4 98
No. 13.	4 86
No. 14.	4 36

SYRUPS.

Corn.	
Barrels.	22
Half bbls.	24

Pure Cane.

Fair.	19
Good.	25
Choice.	30

SWEET GOODS.

Ginger Snaps.	8
Sugar Creams.	8
Frosted Creams.	9
Graham Crackers.	8 1/4
Oatmeal Crackers.	8 1/4

VINEGAR.

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

WET MUSTARD.

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

YEAST.

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

TEAS.

JAPAN—Regular.	
Fair.	@17
Good.	@20
Choice.	@24
Choicest.	@24
Dust.	@10

SUN CURED.

Fair.	@17
Good.	@20
Choice.	@24
Choicest.	@24
Dust.	@10

BASKET FIRED.

Fair.	@18
Choice.	@20
Choicest.	@25
Extra choice, wire leaf.	@40

GUNPOWDER.

Common to fair.	@25
Extra fine to finest.	@50
Choicest fancy.	@75

OOLONG.

Common to fair.	@23
Superior to fine.	@30

TOBACCO.

Common to fair.	@23
Superior to fine.	@30

ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

Fair.	@22
Choice.	@24
Best.	@40

TOBACCOS.

Fine Cut.	
Palls unless otherwise noted	
Bazoo.	@30
Can Can.	@27
Nellie Bly.	@27
Uncle Ben.	@21
Hiawatha.	@22
Sweet Cuba.	@24
McGinty.	@25
" 1/2 bbls.	@27
Dandy Jim.	@29
Torpedo.	@24
" in drums.	@23
Yum Yum.	@28
1892.	@22
" drums.	@23

Plug.

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

Scott's Brands.

Kylo.	26
Hiawatha.	38
Valley City.	34

Finzer's Brands.

Old Honesty.	40
Jolly Tar.	32

Smoking.

Catlin's Brands.	
Kiln dried.	17
Golden Shower.	19
Huntress.	26
Meerschbaum.	29

American Eagle Co.'s Brands.	
Myrtle Navy.	40
Stork.	30 @ 32
German.	15
Frog.	33
Java, 1/8 foil.	32

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

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

F. F. Adams Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
Peerless.	26
Old Tom.	18
Standard.	22
Globe Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
Handmade.	41

Leidersdorf's Brands.	
Rob Roy.	26
Uncle Sam.	28 @ 32
Red Clover.	32

Spaulding & Merrick.	
Tom and Jerry.	25
Traveler Cavendish.	38
Buck Horn.	30
Plow Boy.	30 @ 32
Corn Cake.	16

HIDES PELTS AND FURS	
Perkins & Hess pay as follows:	

HIDES.	
Green.	2 @ 2 1/2
Part Cured.	@ 3
Full "	@ 3 1/2
Dry.	4 @ 5
Kips, green.	2 @ 3
" cured.	@ 4
Calfskins, green.	4 @ 5
Deaconskins.	10 @ 25
No. 2 hides 1/2 off.	

PELTS.	
Shearlings.	10 @ 20
Lambs.	15 @ 25

WOOL.	
Washed.	12 @ 18
Unwashed.	2 @ 14

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Tallow.	3 @ 4
Grease butter.	1 @ 2
Switches.	1 1/2 @ 2
Ginseng.	1 75 @ 2 06

GRAINS AND FEEDSTUFFS	
WHEAT.	
No. 1 White (58 lb. test).	61
No. 2 Red (60 lb. test).	61

MEAL.	
Bolted.	1 40
Granulated.	1 55

FLOUR.	
Straight, in sacks.	3 50
" barrels.	3 75
Patent " sacks.	4 50
" barrels.	4 75
Graham " sacks.	1 70
Rye.	1 70

MILLSTUFFS.	
Car lots.	Less
Bran.	\$13 50
Screenings.	13 00
Middlings.	14 50
Mixed Feed.	18 00
Coarse meal.	17 50

CORN.	
Car lots.	45
Less than car lots.	48

OATS.	
Car lots.	32
Less than car lots.	34

HAY.	
No. 1 Timothy, car lots.	11 00
No. 1 " ton lots.	13 00

WOODENWARE.	
Tubs, No. 1.	6 00
" No. 2.	5 50
" No. 3.	4 50
Pails, No. 1, two-hoop.	1 30
" No. 1, three-hoop.	1 50
Bowls, 11 inch.	90
" 13 "	1 25
" 15 "	1 35
" 17 "	1 50
" 19 "	2 40

Baskets, market.	35
shipping bushel.	1 15
" full hoop.	1 25
" willow cl'ths, No. 1.	5 25
" No. 2.	6 25
" splint " No. 1.	3 25
" " No. 2.	4 00
" " No. 3.	4 75

INDURATED WARE.	
Palls.	3 15
Tubs, No. 1.	13 50
Tubs, No. 2.	12 00
Tubs, No. 3.	10 50

PROVISIONS.

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

PORK IN BARRELS.

Mess.	17 50
Short cut.	18 50
Extra clear pig, short cut.	
Extra clear, heavy.	
Clear, fat back.	19 00
Boston clear, short cut.	
Clear back, short cut.	30 00
Standard clear, short cut, best.	

SAUSAGE—Fresh and Smoked.

Pork Sausage.	9
Ham Sausage.	9
Tongue Sausage.	8 1/4
Frankfort Sausage.	7
Blood Sausage.	6
Bologna, straight.	6
Bologna, thick.	7
Head Cheese.	7

LARD.

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

BEEF IN BARRELS.

Extra Mess, warranted 300 lbs.	7 50
Extra Mess, Chicago packing.	7 50
Boneless, rump butts.	12 00

SMOKED MEATS—Canned or Plain.

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

DRY SALT MEATS.

Butts.	7 1/2
D. S. Bellies.	11 1/2
Fat Backs.	9 1/2

PICKED PIGS' FEET.

Barrels.	8 00
Kegs.	1 90

TRIPE.

Kits, honeycomb.	65
Kits, premium.	55

BEEF TONGUES.

Barrels.	22 00
Half barrels.	11 00
Per pound.	11

FRESH BEEF.

Carcass.	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Fore quarters.	6 @ 4
Hind quarters.	6 @ 6 1/2
Loins No. 3.	8 1/2 @ 10
Ribs.	7 1/2 @ 9
Round.	5 1/2 @ 6
Chucks.	3 1/2 @ 4
Plates.	3 @ 3 1/2</

Fallacious Assumptions of Unionism.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

On pages 26 and 27 of the Columbian Labor Day souvenir programme are to be found some of the most surprising statements, based upon the most astounding sequences of logic it has ever been the fortune of the writer to read. "Compulsory membership in unions" is there declared to be "absolutely necessary for the greatest good to the greatest number," airily setting aside the fact that there may be an honest difference of opinion as to what may or may not constitute the much desired "greatest good," and just as lightly ignoring another fact, of far more consequence to the position assumed in the article than even an honest difference of opinion, that a vast majority of the wage earners of the country are still outside the unions. This outrageous assumption of the right to compel workingmen to join the unions is practically declared to be similar to that exercised by the national government in drafting men into the army during the late war. A necessity arising from imminent peril to the very existence of the nation itself is made to do duty as a prop to the claim of the unions that they have the same right. Perhaps the position was assumed in the hope that its magnificent audacity might outweigh its absurdity, but it seems almost as if the most obtuse and prejudiced unionist must see its non-sequance. The fact that the men so drafted into the army were, when drafted, members of the Union, if I may so phrase it, citizens enjoying all the rights and privileges and protected by the government of the country in which they lived, is a matter of no consequence to the individual who penned the article referred to. Enough for him that they were forced to join the (Union) army, because the "greatest good to the greatest number" demanded it; and, therefore, the trades unions, whose object is alleged to be the "greatest good to the greatest number," have the same right. What the Nation may do for the "greatest good," etc., a number of individuals alleging their purpose to be the "greatest good," etc., may do, also. For instance, a soldier (many of them, as a matter of fact) deserted the army during the war but was captured. "The greatest good to the greatest number," the good of the service, and, possibly, the preservation of the nation's life, demanded that such an one be shot. Accordingly, he was shot. Perhaps it is right in unionism, also. Why not? It claims the right to use force in order to compel men to join its ranks, and, that claim conceded, there is not the ghost of a reason why it may not, with just as much right, shoot men for desertion from its ranks, always granting that "the greatest good to the greatest number" appears to demand it. But the justice of this analogous application depends for its force upon the claim that a majority of wage earners are members of the unions. It is readily conceded that, if it has any force, it is to be found in the truth of that assertion. Let us see. There are, approximately, 125,000 working printers in the United States. Of that number considerably less than 30,000 are enrolled in the unions. But this very decided minority claims to have the right, because it is organized, and because it alleges its object to be "the greatest good to the greatest number," to compel the equally decided majority to

become members of the union. There are not far from 25,000 wage earners in this city. The unions of the city have not 8,000 members, and be it remembered that this claim was made by Grand Rapids unionists.

I must not overlook one sentence, which seems to be a favorite: "One man's liberty ends when another's begins." Such a meaningless, and at the same time misleading, sentence never before appeared in print. It has no meaning except to mislead. To illustrate, a number of men are engaged at the same calling. Several of them conceive the idea of forming a union. They are at perfect liberty to form one if they think proper. They are equally at liberty not to unite. Now see what happens. Because they exercise their undoubted liberty and form a union, the liberty of the remainder of their number is at an end—they must join the union, too. No matter that the unionists are in a minority; they have united, and "therefore" (the writer of the article in question hangs quite a number of conclusions on the word "therefore" which have no other visible means of support), they must be right and should be allowed to compel the majority to join their ranks. What matchless effrontery, what superb conceit! But the liberty of one man does not end when another's begins. The liberty of one citizen runs parallel with that of every other citizen, and no man nor any number of men, whether organized or unorganized, possess the right to restrict or destroy the liberty of one who does not wish to join a union, to advance the interests of another who is a member of a union. The liberty of both has its ground and guarantee in the same instrument, namely, the national constitution, which maintains for every man the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But here are a number of men claiming the right to starve their fellowmen to death, for no other reason than what is, after all, a mere difference of opinion. They believe in unionism and non-unionists do not—that is the substance of the whole matter.

Then follows a quotation from the *Twentieth Century*—it should have read the *Twelfth Century*—part of which is as follows:

"Trades unionists are accused of inhumanity because they strive to cut off from the means of earning a livelihood tradesmen and other workmen who do not belong to the unions. But do not the 'learned professions' do the same thing? A man is not allowed to earn a livelihood by the practice of law unless he has been formally made a member of the bar. A physician is not permitted to practice the art of healing unless he can show a diploma from some approved medical school. A preacher is refused license to minister in the churches of any denomination unless he has been duly authorized by the church authorities."

"Accused of inhumanity!" We read with sensations of horror of the millions of human lives sacrificed by almost every conceivable means of torture during the Dark Ages, by a church which claimed to be animated by the spirit of Jesus Christ; drowned, burned, sawn asunder, torn limb from limb, hacked with knives, racked, allowed to die of thirst and starvation, melted lead poured into the eyes, the flesh torn with red-hot pinchers—the ingenuity of man all but exhausted in the effort to invent new instruments of torture in order to "convert" those who differed from the church in their reli-

Our Specialty!



CHILDREN'S SHOES

And Shoe Store supplies.

HIRTH, KRAUSE & CO.,
12 & 14 Lyon Street,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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.



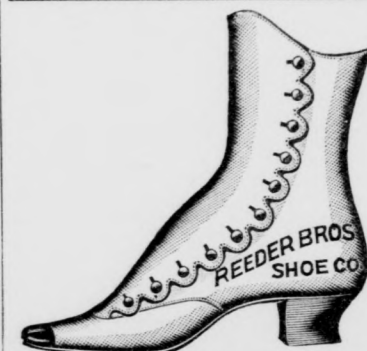
KALAMAZOO PANT & OVERALL CO.

221 E. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

Milwaukee Office: Room 502 Mathew Building.

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



A LADY'S

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 tip, \$1.55. Try them, they are beauties. Stock soft and fine, flexible and elegant fitters. Send for sample dozen.

REEDER BROS. SHOE CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

HEROLD-BERTSCH SHOE CO.

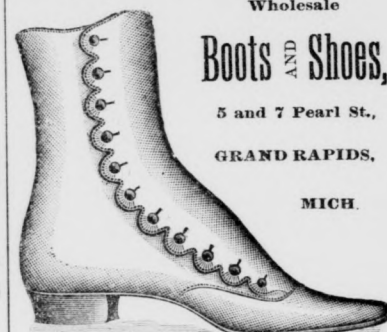
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LIME,

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.

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D. A. Blodgett. Geo. W. Gay. S. M. Lemon.
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Wm. H. Anderson. Wm. Sears. A. D. Rathbone
John Widdicomb. N. A. Fletcher.

F. H. WHITE,

Manufacturers' agent and jobber of

PAPER AND WOODENWARE,

125 Court St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

PECK'S HEADACHE POWDERS

Pay the best profit. Order from your jobber.

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.

gious belief. Well, why not? Was it not for "the greatest good to the greatest number?" The church believed that the eternal salvation of those stay-outers depended upon their "joining the church," and, since it was right and proper for them to be saved, and the church being responsible for their salvation, "therefore," the church was justified in resorting to any means, however cruel and "inhuman" they might seem to the stay-outers, to force them into the church—union—and ultimately into heaven. The church claimed to have the only means of salvation. If a stay-outer was not converted by the somewhat harsh process, at least he was forever prevented from exercising his liberty as a stay-outer. Now comes the trade union, with an arrogant assumption of superior—nay, almost supreme—intelligence, demanding that it be permitted to employ the methods of compulsion so long and so successfully employed by the "mother church," and, in the event of these not proving efficacious for the conversion of stay-outers, then the penalty shall be death—by starvation or otherwise, according to the humor of the executioners.

Now for the argument upon which this right to starve men to death is based. "A man is not allowed to earn a livelihood by the practice of law unless he has been formally made a member of the bar." But does anyone attempt to force him into the practice of law? Or does anyone try to keep him from the practice of law? True he must fit himself for such practice, and must pass an examination to show that he is fitted for it, but the schools are open to him, education is practically free, and not the slightest hindrance is placed in the way of his becoming a lawyer if he desire to become one. Again, "A physician is not permitted to practice the art of healing unless he can show a diploma from some approved medical school"—for which wise restriction those of us who are unfortunate enough to require the services of a physician are most devoutly thankful. I had supposed that medicine was a science, not an art, but possibly I am mistaken. However, the answer to the first argument quoted is applicable to this, and so I leave it. So with the third. Briefly summarized, the whole argument amounts to this: The law of the land refuses permission to a man to practice either law or medicine without the proper license, and (shade of Whately, what logic!) "therefore" unionists have the right to say that a man who will not join the union shall not have the liberty to provide bread for himself and family.

One argument, not found in the above quotation, still remains: "A candidate for the office of teacher in our public schools is rejected without examination if he cannot show his license to teach." The writer's knowledge of the public school system is on a par with his knowledge of logic. The license, or certificate, which is probably what is meant, cannot be secured except upon passing an examination. No license to teach is ever granted, but the certificate shows that the person holding it is duly qualified to teach, the only disability being a want of the necessary qualification. Entrance to the ranks of this most important class of wage earners is entirely voluntary, and any member of the profession is at liberty to lay down the work at any time.

The attempt to force an analogy between the fact that teachers and doctors and lawyers are compelled to pass an examination before engaging in these various callings, and the claims of the unions that they have a right to compel men to join them, are most ludicrous failures.

The union pays not the slightest attention to the proficiency—or want of it—of its members, nor of those whom it is seeking to drive into its fold, but its motto seems to be, "The fewest possible hours for the highest possible pay." For the attainment of its ends it is bending every energy. Methods which outrage humanity are openly advocated by the demagogues who mould its counsels and control its action. It mourns because it is not allowed to enforce "pains and penalties" upon those who will not submit to its dictation because they cannot approve of its methods. If unionism cannot succeed by fair, honest civilized methods it ought to fail, it will fail; and the surest way to make its failure certain is to give it the power it asks. I am no enemy to organized labor. I am a firm believer in it, and gladly confess that it has done much for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring man. But this success has been in spite of, not because of, many of the methods employed by unionists, and because advancing civilization demanded better things for all, and not for a portion of, the people. Had the unions been wisely led, and their leaders always men of principle, intelligent, just, patriotic, as many of them undoubtedly are, labor would stand today upon a plane which is, and must be for years to come, only a dream, its realization but a hope. DANIEL ABBOTT.

A Clever Retort.

That was a clever and timely retort which a leather salesman made to a shoe manufacturer in Buffalo last week. The leather salesman had waited in the manufacturer's office for more than an hour. Then, when the latter was in the act of rushing out without giving the salesman an opportunity to speak to him, Mr. Commercial Traveler said:

"Can I speak with you a moment?"

"Sorry, but I'm too busy to-day."

"I only want sixty or seventy-five seconds."

"Can't spare 'em to-day."

"Well, now, see here, Mr. —, I've been sitting here for over an hour listening to your conversation with people about unimportant matters. I know you might have given me a show if you had been so disposed. You may get mad, but I want to remind you that you send salesmen out who have occasion to ask a hearing from the trade. Would you like it if one of your salesmen had been snubbed the way you have ignored me?"

That manufacturer went back to his desk and that salesman went with him and they subsequently parted most amicably.

German Demand for Corn.

It is said that the demand for American corn has grown so rapidly in Germany that the government of that country is trying to work a plan to enable consumers to obtain their supplies directly from the producers in the Western States. The purpose of Freiherr von Marschall, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is to do away with the middlemen and get lower prices for the consumers. He has asked officially what help the Washington government will give him in carrying out his plans, and the United States consul there has written to Washington that the time is ripe to form a corn syndicate and gain a lasting hold on the German market.

The Russian government is kind enough to say that the Jews may stay in Russia until June.

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.

CROUP PECKHAM'S CROUP REMEDY is the Great Remedy 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 to-day, you may need it tonight! Once used always used. Pleasant. **WHOOPIING 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, Parkville, 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.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Schedule in effect Aug. 17, 1893.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Arrive from Leave going North.
For McKinaw, Trav. City and Sag. 6:50 a.m. 7:20 a.m.
For Cadillac and Saginaw 7:00 a.m. 7:30 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 7:20 a.m. daily. This train does not run to Traverse City on Sundays.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Arrive from Leave going South.
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 11:50 a.m. 2:00 p.m.
For Cincinnati 5:15 p.m. 6:00 p.m.
For Kalamazoo & Chicago 10:40 a.m. 11:20 p.m.
From Saginaw 11:50 a.m. 11:20 p.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.
4:30 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.

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



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

Time Table in effect May 14, 1893.

VIA D. L. & N. R. Y.
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., E. & H. 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 *11:70pm
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 1:30pm 3:55pm 10:55pm *6:10am

VIA ST. JOSEPH AND STEAMER.

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

TO AND FROM MUSKOGON.

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

TRAVERSE CITY CHARLEVOIX AND PETOSKEY.

Lv. G. R. 5:45pm 7:30am 11:15pm
Ar. Manistee 10:44pm 12:10pm 4:50am
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 9:40pm
Sunday train leaves Grand Rapids 9:30 a. m., leaves Ottawa Beach 6:30 p. m.

PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS.

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

DETROIT,

JULY 30, 1893

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

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

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

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

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

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

TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.

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

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

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

*Every day. Other trains week days only.

GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Ag't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

(Taking effect Sunday, May 23, 1893.)

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

Parlor cars leave for Detroit at 6:55 a. m.; returning, leave Detroit 5 p. m., arriving at Grand Rapids 10:20 p. m.

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

A. ALMQUIST, Ticket Agent.

Union Passenger Station.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE Railway.

Depot corner Leonard St. and Plainfield Avs.

EASTWARD.

Trains Leave	+No. 14	+No. 16	+No. 18	+No. 22
G'd Rapids, Lv	6 45am	10 20am	3 25pm	7 40pm
Ionis Ar	7 40am	11 25am	4 27pm	8 45am
St. Johns Ar	8 45am	12 17pm	5 20pm	9 42am
Owosso Ar	9 00am	1 30pm	6 05pm	10 25am
E. Saginaw Ar	10 50am	3 45pm	8 00pm	
Bay City Ar	11 32am	4 35pm	8 35pm	
Flint Ar	12 05pm	5 00pm	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
Milw'kee Str			6 20am	6 30am
Chicago Str.	4 00pm		6 00am	

*Daily except Sunday

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

Trains arrive from the east, 7:20 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. 1 Wagner Sleeper, No. 11 Parlor Car, No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffet car.

JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

23 Monroe Street.

BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS.

How "The Tradesman's" Friends Regard the Anniversary.

Cheboygan Tribune: THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN last week entered upon its eleventh year. It has long ranked among the best of the trade papers published and we are glad to note its continued prosperity.

Wm. Judson (Olney & Judson Grocer Co.), Grand Rapids: I have read with a great deal of pleasure and profit your valuable edition of the 13th inst. I wish to congratulate you on your tenth anniversary, and to assure you of my appreciation of your paper.

Grand Traverse (Traverse City) Herald: THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN celebrated its tenth anniversary last week, and has the good will of every business man in the State. The paper has been a power for good to the business interests of Michigan, and the *Herald* congratulates Mr. Stowe upon his great success.

W. H. Hoops, Chicago: I am in receipt of your issue of Sept. 13 and congratulate you on the success of your publication. THE TRADESMAN certainly is an important factor with the merchants of Michigan. You well deserve your success, as you certainly have been, and are now, a very hard and intelligent worker.

John T. Burgess (N. K. Fairbank & Co.), Chicago: Allow me to congratulate THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN upon its tenth anniversary, and express sincere wishes for the continued and future prosperity of your valuable paper. I have carefully read your journal for the past eight years, and have always placed it in the front rank of the trade journals.

Mancelona Herald: THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN is ten years old and is one of the best trade papers in the land. As well might a merchant attempt to do business without either money or credit, as to get along without THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN in this age of enlightenment, where a knowledge of markets and trade methods is absolutely essential to a successful business career.

Grand Rapids Evening Press: The current number of THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN is a souvenir edition in honor of its decennial anniversary. It contains articles by a number of prominent business men, and is a valuable issue for preservation. THE TRADESMAN is at all times an excellent paper, and has become a considerable factor in the city's progress. The *Press* is pleased to note that its efforts are appreciated, and that it enjoys a large measure of patronage and prosperity.

Saranac Local: THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN celebrated its tenth anniversary this week. From small beginnings it has worked its way to the top round and is now a model commercial paper, while the facilities of the office are second to none. We congratulate Brother Stowe on the success attained and he is certainly entitled to these congratulations for the reason that he has achieved success where others met with failure. Push, pluck and persistency have all been displayed in the management of the paper since its inception.

Shelby Herald: With this week's issue of THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN that journal completes the first decade of its existence. It has been conducted on practical lines from the start and has never experienced a backward movement, each year having developed improvements over the preceding period. Not so much do we commend its success in a financial way—and its prosperity has not been equalled in the State in that time—but the genius of inception and the persistence of purpose which has established its claim for reliability, and has made it a necessity to 6,000 business men, constitutes a capital stock harder to acquire than money and easier to dissipate. The editor of the *Herald* is a graduate of THE TRADESMAN—to which that paper very kindly refers—and is in a position to know of the painstaking efforts required in every department to maintain the position mapped out for it by the ambition of its founder.

S. P. Whitmarsh (druggist and grocer),

Palmyra: While many who were your friends and companions from birth are congratulating you on having survived the hardships and dangers of the first decade, let me on the sly throw out the observation that, for a ten-year-old, you are a credit, both to yourself and your parents. I have watched your career for only one-eighth of your earthly existence, but must confess it has given me quite a fund of satisfaction. One thing I remember is that you seem to appreciate what your friends are trying to do for you and invariably show it by graceful acts of business courtesy that incline them to repeat their efforts. This, at least, I am sure is the opinion of some contributors; and having been brought up to speak the truth, as one of them I take an early opportunity to acknowledge the fact. There is something in the ethics of the craft that aids and illumines all others, which makes one who is a worthy member susceptible to sincere praise from his friends. Encouraged, then, by what has fallen to your share of late, you may gladly enter on the second decade with bright hopes and assured prospects of success in your efforts to please a public that is often fickle, but sometimes generous and even just. In the future that awaits us both may our mutual hopes and memories be as pleasant as they are now.

Grand Rapids Daily Herald: THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN has completed the tenth year of an existence that has been alike profitable to its publisher and to the commercial interests of the city. When the paper was launched, ten years ago, the jobbing trade of the city was small in comparison with its present proportions. What it is to-day may be credited more to the influence of THE TRADESMAN than to any other single cause.

The dealers of Grand Rapids have been brought into weekly touch with almost every merchant in their territory. The paper has been a commercial traveler of most obnoxious powers, and always able to gain the eye of the trade. It has also sought out visiting dealers, extended them many courtesies, interested them in Grand Rapids, and fastened them to this market through the influence of its good will. That THE TRADESMAN has gained a few dollars in the course of its career adds to rather than detracts from the merits of the missionary labors.

The interest of the decennial number of THE TRADESMAN is greatly enhanced by a large number of articles which it prints from the pens of prominent business men of the city. These articles treat of a decade's advance in the various avenues of commerce with which the authors are identified, and taken as a whole forms a highly gratifying summary of the advance which ten years has shown in Grand Rapids.

The borrowing family sent their boy Jack over to Mrs. Murphy's to borrow some tea and sugar and a plate of butter. Mrs. Murphy was busy and had no inclination to lend to neighbors who never returned anything they borrowed. At the same time she did not care to entirely offend them. "I'd be glad to accommodate yees," she said, politely, "but o'm in a hurry and haven't the time to wait on ye. I've other fish to fry just now." The boy went home and reported that Mrs. Murphy was too busy to attend to him, and had other fish to fry, etc. "And why didn't ye wait?" asked his mother breathlessly. "Go back and take another plate and tell Mistress Murphy you're in no hurry, and mother'd be much obliged to her for a plate of the fried fish!"

There is a Hebrew junk dealer in Winnipeg, according to report, who has been endeavoring to get his friends to kick him all around the town and back again. He sold a hair-stuffed chair to a green English immigrant recently, and when the latter, finding the seat harder than desirable, took the chair to an upholsterer to have a new seat put in, he found \$705 in good Canada bank notes stowed away beneath the springs.

Wealth is so uncertain that a fortune may be swept away in a few hours when speculators handle the brooms.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

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

Special Correspondence.
New York, Sept. 15—This is the day set for a general boom to set in and business to grow to such proportions that extra forces will have to be engaged. If this does not happen, it will be a cold day for prophets. It is certain that at the moment trade is very easily taken care of by the forces at command, and, in fact, it can grow to considerably larger proportions before extra help will have to be employed. The volume of business is commonplace, and in the large retail stores the employees seem to have a vacation "at home" as they stand around watching for customers.

Purchasers from out of town are scarce, and, if we may judge by reports of those who do come, are simply on their way to Chicago. The trains leaving for that town are crowded before they leave here, and when they get out 200 or 300 miles the jam must be decidedly uncomfortable. New York is making up for lost time, and the number of Fair visitors she is sending out is simply wonderful.

It is possible that the American House of Lords is to blame for the backwardness of trade, and, indeed, this is the statement made wherever one goes. "Just wait till the vote is taken, and you will see the stores of this city full of customers," said one. Until then, not even the opening of the Ohio gubernatorial campaign attracts much attention.

Prices remain low, very low, and in many instances have been unchanged for weeks. Rice has bobbed up almost 1c, but still remains the cheapest food on earth.

Some anxiety is felt among coffee dealers at the situation in Brazil, although it is not making itself felt in the price of the berry to any great extent, although, as compared with a fortnight ago, the quotations are about 2½c in advance, and at the close of the market for Rio No. 7 is firm at 18c, with some quite large consignments on the way thither from Europe. Mild coffees are sympathizing stronger and buyers who secured a supply at recent quotations are congratulating themselves. Mocha is worth 21¢@22c, with Javas ranging from 22¢@25c and fancies, 27c.

The sugar market remains quiet and unchanged for refined, granulated still being quoted at \$5.3-16@5.3-8. This price has prevailed since the latter part of July.

Some activity prevails in tea, which is more than could be said of the article during the past twelve months. Whatever else this nation is, it is surely not one of tea drinkers. New crop Japans are worth, for choice, 24¢@26c, and for the very best, 30c.

Canned goods are still quiet, but it is evident that there will be some surprises before long, and the retailer who buys now is wise. This is indicated by many price lists as well as by private letters which your correspondent has seen and by opinions expressed all through the trade. Tomatoes for less than \$1 for standard No. 3s are growing scarce. Peaches are in better demand, and the prospects are that we shall see some sharp advances before many weeks.

Prices for dried fruits, foreign and domestic are extremely attractive, and in ordinary times would induce liberal purchases, but now they can hardly be given away. New prunes are not quotable, but 4½c is reported to be top for the four sizes on the coast.

Butter is meeting with better demand and best State is worth 27c with best Western at 25c. Cheese is selling more freely and prices are well sustained, prices of State ranging 8½¢@10c.

It seems quite likely now that the Torrey bankruptcy bill will be passed in the near future. If anyone ought to have a medal, it is Jay L. Torrey, of St. Louis, counsel of the Associated Wholesale Grocers Association of that city. He has worked for years over this matter without compensation save the small amounts raised by voluntary subscriptions. The bill is one that has been thoroughly talked over from Maine to

California, and the merits thereof are admitted on all hands. The delay thus far seems to have been caused by men not understanding it.

Robberies, "lootings," embezzlements, and misappropriations are the order of the day, and if people here do not rob trains as they do in Michigan, they do worse—they steal the trust funds of widows and orphans. One has far more respect for train robbers than for such a well-known and "popular" lawyer-thief as F. H. Weeks, whose arrest in Costa Rica has been chronicled; but both styles of rascals ought to be where they will not be heard of again. JAY.

POULTRY.

Local dealers pay as follows:

DRESSED.	
Fowl.....	
Turkeys.....	
Ducks.....	
LIVE.	
Live broilers 1½ lbs. to 2 lbs. each, per doz.....	
Live broilers less than 1-1½ lbs. each, per doz.....	
Spring Chickens.....	8 @10
Fowls.....	7 @ 8
Spring turkeys.....	10 @12½
Spring Ducks.....	9 @10

OILS.

The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows, in barrels, f. o. b. Grand Rapids:	
Eocene.....	8½
XXX W. Mich. Headlight.....	7½
Naptha.....	6½
Stove Gasoline.....	7½
Cylinder.....	27
Engine.....	13 @21
Black, 15 cold test.....	8½



ASPHALT FIRE-PROOF ROOFING

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

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

FIRE-PROOF ROOF PAINT,

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

H. M. REYNOLDS & SON,
Practical Roofers,
Cor. Louis and Campan Sts., Grand Rapids, Mich.

OIL PAINTINGS, TRADE PERSUADERS.

Genuine hand painted landscapes by skilled artists, no daubs.

22 x 36 in 4 inch gilt and oxidized frames,

\$9.75 PER DOZEN.

Also MIRRORS, 18x30,

\$9.00 PER DOZEN.

30 days net. 3 per cent, 10 days.

500 Cards and a Punch Free.

Special prices to large buyers.

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

VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods, Carpets and Cloaks

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

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

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



SEE QUOTATIONS.

MUSKEGON BAKERY

UNITED STATES BAKING CO.,

CRACKERS, BISCUITS, CAKES.

Originators of the Celebrated Cake, "MUSKEGON BRANCH."

HARRY FOX, Manager,
MUSKEGON, MICH.

Spring & Company,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks,
Notions, Ribbons, Hosiery,
Gloves, Underwear, Woolens,
Flannels, Blankets, 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

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

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

A SAFE INVESTMENT

An order placed with us for goods of our own manufacture. Our factory is one of the largest in the State, and its products are trade winners wherever sold.

OUR SPECIALTY:
HIGH GRADE CONFECTIONERY.

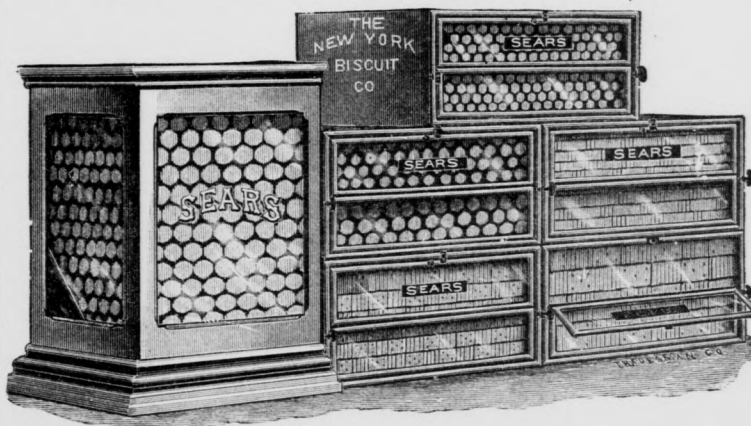
TRY US.

SIDE ISSUES:
Oranges, Lemons, Nuts
and Oysters.

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

Cracker Chests.

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

NEW NOVELTIES.

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

CINNAMON BAR.

ORANGE BAR.

CREAM CRISP.

MOSS HONEY JUMBLES.

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

THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.,

S. A. Sears, Mgr.

GRAND RAPIDS.

PERKINS & HESS

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

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

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.

MICHIGAN

Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

Organized 1881.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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, Ass't Cashier.
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.

ARE THE TIMES HARD?

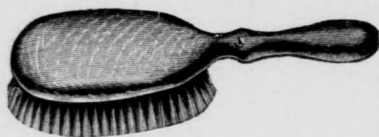
THEN MAKE THEM EASY
BY ADOPTING THE COU-
PON BOOK SYSTEM FUR-
NISHED BY THE
TRADESMAN COMPANY,
GRAND RAPIDS.



QUALITY WINS!

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

GRAND RAPIDS,
BRUSH COMP'Y,



MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Our Goods are sold by all Michigan Jobbing Houses.

REDUCED PRICES

—FOR—

**MASON
FRUIT JARS**



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

One pint Mason cans, packed, 6 doz. in a case.....	\$5 50
One quart Mason cans, packed, 8 doz. in a case.....	6 00
One-half gal. Mason cans, packed, 6 doz. in a case.....	8 00
One pint Mason cans, packed, 1 doz. in a case.....	7 50
One quart Mason cans, packed, 1 doz. in a case.....	8 00
One-half gal. Mason cans, packed, 1 doz. in a case.....	10 00

Don't delay but send your order at once to

H. Leonard & Sons
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

STOP AND CONSIDER

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

PLAYING CARDS FREE!

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

FERMENTUM
THE ONLY RELIABLE
COMPRESSED YEAST

SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS GROCERS.

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

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

THE RIVERDALE DISTILLERY,

THE OLDEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WEST.

General Offices: 264 to 270 Kinzie St., Chicago Ill.
Grand Rapids Agency: No. 106 Kent Street.

The Following

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

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

THESE ARE THE COFFEES FOR YOU TO BUY.

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

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

I. M. Clark
Grocery
Co.