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GRAND RAPIDS, SEPTEMBER 27, 1893.

NO. 523



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Full Line of Fall Caps,

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PYRAMID PILE CURE

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

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

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

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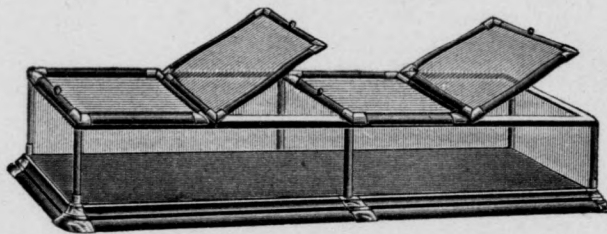
Manufacturing Confectioners, have a specially fine line for the fall trade—now ready

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Manufacturers of Show Cases of Every Description.



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The Walsh-DeRoo Milling Co.,

HOLLAND, MICH.

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

VOL. XI.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1893.

NO. 523

ESTABLISHED 1841.

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References—Foster, Stevens & Co., Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co., Kinde, 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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BUILD
BEST
BLANK
BOOKS.

5
AND
7
PEARL
ST.
NEAR
THE
BRIDGE.

FOILED BY A BOY.

Our village of Glendale had a population of about 600, and for many years it was the boast of the people that they went to bed at night without locking a door or window. Sometimes, when two old pioneers got together and exchanged reminiscences, they would recall the arrest of a man for drunkenness or relate the particulars of a theft, but those things were all legendary. Nothing whatever in the criminal line had happened for years and years. The tavern was strictly "temperance," no saloons were allowed in the place, and the justice of the peace and constable had nothing to do outside of a lawsuit at long intervals.

An epoch in the history of our town was the arrival of a man with a washing machine. The excitement was general, but most subdued. Our people had heard and read of washing machines, but none had ever seen one. The man gave his name as John White, and when he gave out that he had secured the best room at the tavern and might remain four weeks at \$4 per week, it was whispered that he must be both rich and reckless. He was a fat, smooth-faced man, with a hearty way about him. He was jolly, sympathetic, temperate, and religious. Our people couldn't have reasonably demanded those qualities in a stranger whose sole object was to lighten the burdens of American women on washdays, but his having them was duly appreciated by one and all. About the first move Mr. White made after establishing himself in Glendale was to deliver a temperance lecture, and the next was to attend church service and drop a whole dollar into the contribution box. From that date he was solid. He might have driven a horse "faster than a walk" across the bridge over Rocky River and no one would have entered complaint. Other things occurred to place Mr. White on a pedestal to be looked at and talked about and admired. He could "pitch the tune" and lead the singing; he could exhort; he donated \$5 to a minister's salary; he could talk to Sunday school children; he was one of the first converts baptized by Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. White brought his own horse and wagon and rode about the country to exhibit his washing machine. He didn't want to sell single machines, but to dispose of county rights. It was afterward remembered that whenever any one was ready to buy Mr. White himself blocked the sale by waiting for certain legal papers to arrive from Boston. It is time to tell you now that I was a son of the man who owned and conducted the inn or tavern. It was such a house as you will find to-day in any village off the railroad—a homelike place with good beds and family fare. Mr. White had a room next to mine, and though he made extra efforts to win my friendship I was shy of him from the first. There are people who distrust at first sight without being able to tell why, and I felt that way

toward Mr. White. He probably suspected it and did all he could to win me over, but the more he did the greater was my distrust. I hadn't the slightest suspicion that he was anything but what he claimed to be, but within a week after his arrival I was watching him. There was a door between our rooms which had been nailed up for years. I bored a hole in this to observe his movements at night.

Mr. White hadn't the "best room" in the house. He had taken No. 12 of his own choice. The back window in it opened on the roof of the inn kitchen, the same as the back window in mine. One night about two weeks after Mr. White's arrival I was awakened about midnight by some noise, and I looked through the hole in the door to find his candle alight and him moving about. While I watched I saw him put on a set of false whiskers, which instantly produced a great change in his looks. He also put on a hat I had never seen him wear before, and after some other preparations to complete his disguise he blew out his light and left his room by way of the back window. From my window I saw him carefully descend the roof in his stocking feet and drop off the lower corner into a lane never used except to go and return from the tavern barn. You can imagine my surprise and mystification. I was but a lad, and knew nothing of the wicked ways of the world, but I instinctively realized that Mr. White was up to some deviltry. Perhaps I was a bit queer in my ways. It never occurred to me to rouse up father and tell him what I had seen. I simply decided to wait and watch further. It was half past 2 o'clock before Mr. White returned, and he came up the roof as carefully as he had gone down. I also made out that he had some sort of a bundle with him. He did not light his candle on his return, but I heard him unlock and relock his trunk and get into bed.

There was great excitement in Glendale next morning, or rather about 8 o'clock that morning. The principal dry goods store had been robbed during the previous night—the first real robbery known in the annals of the village. The robber had got in by a back window. There was a private bank in town and so he had secured only a few dollars in cash, but he had taken about \$300 worth of silks. Business was practically suspended for half a day. Six funerals, two circuses, and Fourth of July all coming at once could not have upset the public more. I ought to have instantly connected Mr. White with that robbery as a matter of course, but the idea never occurred to me. I was mystified, but not suspicious. He was a prominent figure that day. In his bygone days he had been a detective, he said. He assisted the county sheriff and town constable with his advice; he helped them to find clues; he had theories and plans; he would add ten dollars to any reward which might be offered. It was concluded that the robbery was the work of a

traveling gang, and the sheriff spent a week riding about the country and then gave up the chase. Three days after the burglary a tin peddler put up at the inn for the night. He was a stranger to all, but made himself perfectly at home with everybody. He took a deep interest in Mr. White's washing machine, and about 10 o'clock in the evening was invited up to the latter's room to inspect some legal papers connected with it. I went to my post at once, and during the next hour I saw a bundle taken out of Mr. White's trunk, some money counted down, and the peddler and the bundle slip down the roof into the darkness. What astonished me more than anything else was to see the pair drink from a bottle in possession of the peddler—a bottle which I believed to contain whisky. Mr. White not only drank but smacked his lips and seemed to find great satisfaction in it.

I now felt that there was something wrong with the man, but was not sharp enough to grasp the situation. If I went to father with what I had seen he would scarcely believe it, and would also be highly indignant at my having played the spy on a guest of the house. After debating the matter for a day or two I concluded to keep quiet, the more especially as the man with the washing machine was now talking of buying a home, joining the church, and bringing on his family from Ohio. It was about a week after the coming and going of the tin peddler before I made any new discovery. Then one dark and rainy evening, at about 10 o'clock, I saw Mr. White put on his disguise and make off down the kitchen roof. I at once set out to follow him, but owing to the storm and the darkness lost sight of him after dogging his footsteps for a couple of squares. I then returned and went to bed, but kept awake until he returned, which was at 2 o'clock in the morning. He went to bed in the dark, and I did not hear him open his trunk. Next morning Glendale was upset again. The bank and post-office had been robbed. The banker was the postmaster, and both institutions were in the same building. The safe door had been drilled, and the robber got about \$2,000 in cash, a hundred dollars' worth of stamps, and a dozen registered letters. He had gained access to the building by means of a false key. Mr. White was sent for before he was out of bed, and it was the same thing over again. He practically took charge of the case, and under his direction a dozen or more men were sent out to pick up clues. There was talk of getting a detective from Boston, but he discouraged it and kept up the hunt until the banker was satisfied that the robber had made good his escape.

I was now perfectly satisfied in my own mind that Mr. White was the robber in both instances, but I dared not list my suspicions. I argued that I would be put in prison if I could not prove him guilty, and that some of his friends would kill me if he was punished on my evidence. The thing was such a mental

burden to me that I went about looking as if I had not long to live. One day when the hunt had begun to grow slack I was sent by father on an errand to a farmer three miles away. By taking a cut through woods and fields I could save half the distance. On a creek in the woods was an old abandoned sawmill which I had visited a score of times before. I took it in on this trip, of course. I was close to it, but still sheltered from sight by the bushes, when I heard someone moving about. Creeping forward on hands and knees, I discovered Mr. White just as he was leaving the place. When he had come down the old "logway" he stopped and listened and looked about, and when he finally started off he acted as crafty as an Indian. Waiting until he had been out of sight ten minutes, I rose and entered the old ruin. I expected to find something there, but I went climbing about for a quarter of an hour before anything turned up. Then it was a parcel wrapped in brown paper and hidden behind a beam. I nearly jumped out of my jacket when I saw the contents. There was a great package of greenbacks and nine registered letters, which had been opened. There was also a big envelope with a lot of postage stamps. I replaced the parcel, left the mill, and went straight to father and told him everything. About the time I was telling my story the man with the washing machine was attending a funeral in the outskirts of the town and showing as much emotion as any one of the bereaved. Father was as pale as a ghost and all of a tremble when I had finished. He knew I must be telling the truth, and yet he replied:

"Sam, you want to be mighty careful! If you've been dreaming all this I'll give you the awfulest licking a boy ever got!"

I convinced him that I had been very wide awake all the time, and he was more frightened than I was. He was afraid of the law, afraid of Mr. White, and afraid that he would somehow be blamed for the affair. I don't know what course would have been pursued but for mother. He had just commanded me not to lisp a word to her when she came into the room and demanded to know what was going on. She got the story, and father tried to make her promise to keep quiet until he could see his way clear, but she replied:

"George, you don't want to have anything to do with this case. You are half scared to death already, and you will betray yourself and let that scoundrel escape. Just leave everything to me, and I warrant you I'll land him in State prison."

Mother was the "better man," as the saying is, and father had to give way. That afternoon she drove over to the county seat and gave the Sheriff all the particulars. He put a couple of his best deputies to watch the mill day and night, and mother, a third deputy, and myself agreed to watch Mr. White's movements about the inn. Nothing occurred to disturb him in the slightest. Four or five days after I discovered him at the mill he delivered an evening lecture on the subject of temperance and morality, and dozens of our citizens congratulated themselves on the fact that he was to become a resident among us. It was fully three weeks after the bank robbery before he made another move. Then he left his room by night and in disguise. The deputy and I tried to trail him, but

he was too "fly" for us, though he did not know we were after him. Believing he would make for the mill to bring in his plunder, we hastened to the locality and gave the alarm to the watchers.

It was his intention to call at the mill, but he had other business first. He entered the house of a Justice of the Peace by the way of a window, ransacked it from top to bottom without disturbing anybody, and secured \$200 in cash, a gold watch, and some articles of jewelry. It was midnight when he arrived at the mill, and not a move was made until he was leaving it. Then he was nabbed with all the plunder. He had, as we subsequently discovered, made a hiding place in the chimney of his room at the inn, and was going to deposit everything there.

Mr. White made no resistance when the men sprang out upon him. On the contrary he was very passive. He sat down on an old saw log and expressed his deep sorrow and lasting grief that he should be suspected of anything. He quoted Scripture; he exhorted; he forgave. Then he made a break for liberty, and had he not fallen over me as I tried to get out of his way he might have got clean off. When roped and handcuffed he betrayed his true character, and his blasphemy was something appalling. He was so neatly trapped that it was a clear case from the start, and the jury which tried him did not leave their seats. He got twenty years in prison, and it is still remembered in the town how he cursed Judge and jury and vowed to get even. The inn still stands, with its sign swinging in the wind, and in the attic is the washing machine which played such an important part in introducing Mr. White to the people of Glendale. The merchant and the banker both rewarded me. The first presented me with a shilling straw hat, the second with two bunches of firecrackers for Fourth of July.

A Dangerous Paper.

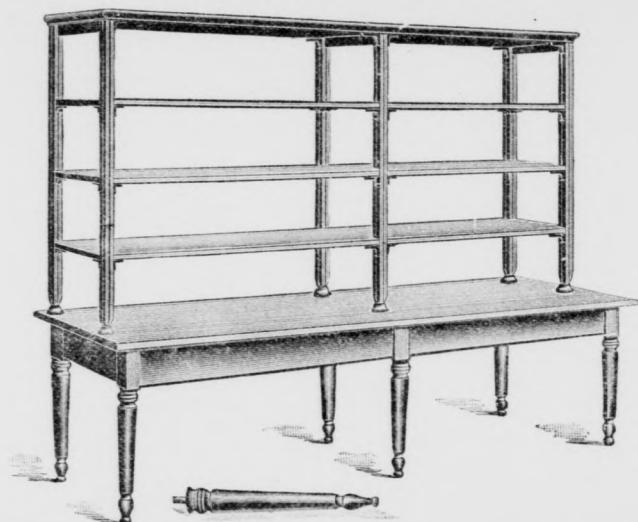
A German genius was very much disappointed lately when he applied for a patent on an invention of his to have the patent refused, and the manufacture and sale of his invention forbidden. It is a paper so prepared that any writing on it, made with any known sort of ink, can be easily and quickly erased by the simple application of a moist sponge. The paper was made of the ordinary ingredients, with the addition of asbestos and parchment glue. The paper pulp, after rolling, was immersed for a short time (from six to thirty-five seconds, according to the thickness of the paper to be prepared from it) in concentrated sulphuric acid at 20 degrees, diluted with 10 to 15 per cent. of water. It was then pressed between glass rollers, passed successively through water, ammonia solution and a second time through water, strongly pressed between rollers and dried on felt rollers, and finally on polished and heated metal rollers. The finished article is said to be precisely like ordinary paper. Its sale has been prohibited on account of the misuse to which it can be put.

Self-Lighting Cigars.

A Boston cigar dealer has taken out a patent for an automatic cigar lighter, comprising some chemical compound, which is rubbed on the end of the cigar. When the point of the cigar is cut off, and the smoker begins to puff, the preparation ignites, the cigar lights itself, and the smoker does the rest, as usual. It is said that cigars thus treated can be kept for an indefinite time in boxes, or even in the pocket, and will be ready for use at any time.

Chocolate Cooler Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

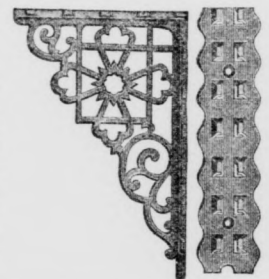


KNOCK DOWN TABLES AND SHELVING,

AND MANUFACTURERS AGENT FOR

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.



A Displeased Customer

Is Often a Lost One!

EAGLE MILK? Well, now, madam, here is a brand we warrant is "just as good" and it comes a little cheaper. Having been imposed upon once before she leaves the store displeased and is very likely to trade with a dealer who supplies his customers with what they require.

A reputation of over 30 YEARS for unexcelled quality is not readily set aside by the "just at good" merchant, and superior quality will com-

mand a superior price. Ample proof of this fact if furnished by increased sales of

GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND



Condensed Milk recorded each year. Do your customers get this brand when they call for it?

Progress of the Commercial Traveler.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

It is a well-known law of Nature that everything must advance or decline, go forward or retrograde. There is no such thing as standing still. Physical science teaches us that even the frostbound glaciers of the Alps silently but powerfully force their way through their rockbound environs. In mankind this axiom is more positively made known, as it is our nature to improve mentally or morally, or as certainly go backward.

In no class of men or professions is this advancement or improvement more pronounced than in the commercial traveler of to-day as compared with our brother of a decade ago. The policy of our jobbing houses in the past was "What is the least salary for which you will travel?" To-day it is "What is the most you can earn?" The cheaper man is usually the more expensive and unsatisfactory in the end, and the dissipated "rounder" of the past has given place to the dignified, intelligent representative of to-day, as the employer well knows that his business is usually sized up by the impression his traveler makes upon the retailer who is to be his future customer.

The commercial traveler of to-day comes from the ranks of the most intelligent of our young men. He is dependent upon his own resources for support. He has the highest regard for the general welfare of the country and takes at all times a lively interest in what is going on around him. He is full of that courage, determination and confidence that always insure success. He starts out alone. He is the man of all men to inspire all with whom he comes in contact with that spirit of advancement of which he is so full. With his natural force of character he pursues his calling. He brings towns into close communion with each other and inspires one city to emulate the other in public and private advancement, in trade, buildings and society. He changes the habits and dress of one section to conform with those of another, and the village tailor depends more upon the wide-awake "drummer" for the latest thing in coat or pants than upon his fashion plates from the East, while the village oracle repeats, without fear of successful contradiction, the prophecies of some well-known agent regarding the future price of potatoes, the disposition of the Sherman Bill or the result of the coming election. He leaves the impress of his individuality wherever he goes, and he has introduced that spirit which has made the steam railway, telephone, telegraph, newspaper and electric light not luxuries but necessities. He has thus compelled the people to use carpets, napkins, clean table and bed linen, and to eat with a fork, and has educated them to habits of cleanliness by demanding an occasional change of towels. His suggestions to his customers in the management of business have often carried well-meaning but unwise tradesmen safely through the dangerous rocks of the credit system and reckless buying. The greatest commercial prosperity of our nation is marked by the time when the commercial traveler became most numerous. Who, then, will gainsay the fact that he has contributed largely to the humanizing, christianizing, civilizing and developing of our country?

Claiming that the traveling man de-

serves all the good things that are said about him, I do not think will be called egotism on my part. I have known the traveling man intimately for many years, and, judging from the representatives of his calling that I have met from other countries and from every part of this, in all of the characteristics that go to make up a large-hearted, noble and intelligent manhood they are all alike. I have watched his evolution in public opinion from the time when a few loud-mouthed, aggressively dressed, swaggering and swearing travelers were taken as the type of all; when the name "traveling man" brought up in the minds of the uninformed a burlesque picture of the real man as he has always existed, until to-day when he has won by his sterling qualities, his intense humanity, his broad charity, his disgust and contempt for all kinds of hypocrisy, his upright and uncompromising manhood, the respect and confidence of all classes. He is welcomed among the best circles of society. Cities, towns and hamlets vie with each other for his citizenship, and in our own State the cities and towns boast of containing the largest percentage of traveling men, as they boast of their unequaled school and church privileges, or of any of the other advantages they can offer that go to make up the model place for a home.

No member of society deserves more sympathy and encouragement in life, few deserve more honor in death; the world, however, has neither sympathy nor encouragement for them in life. The soldier is always honored, although he is merely a machine in the hands of his superior; yet in life he is surrounded by comrades, encouraged by his friends and supported by his country. In victory he is honored, in defeat sympathy springs to his side, in death the nation mourns his loss and dots the valley and hillside with monuments to his memory. The merchant, after his business cares are over, is met with the welcome voices of his wife and children in a bright and happy home. Social influences and true friends surround him. Unlike the soldier with but one object in view, the commercial traveler must be his own dictator. No matter how faithful to duty, if his efforts result in failure no sympathizing friends come to his rescue. He has comrades, but, instead of standing shoulder to shoulder and touch to touch, each comrade is a competitor striving for the same prize. Unlike the merchant, no true companion wishes him success as he starts to his daily task, no happy voices greet him at the twilight hour, no social influences act as a safeguard. Home he has, but without the power to guide; family, without the opportunity to cherish and encourage; business ever in the prospective; acquaintances, without the time to make them sympathizing friends; beset with the dangers of freedom; harassed with opposition; but, in spite of all this, the record of the life of the commercial traveler of to-day stands forth as a model of integrity, faithfulness, honesty and virtue. Defalcations and peculations are almost unknown, and the ability and importance of our profession are recognized in the pulpit, by the press and in the halls of Congress.

L. M. MILLS.

In a way men are all alike, only some who will bear watching are not worth the trouble.

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 **CUSTOMERS' EXPENSES ALLOWED.**
Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich., on Thursday and Friday, October 5 and 6.

Oil Heaters



WE ARE AGENTS FOR

THE WILCOX HEAT LIGHT CO.

AND THE

GLAZIER STOVE CO.

THE NO. 9 MODEL,

AS WELL AS

THE PERFECT OIL HEATER

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

**FOSTER-STEVENS
& CO.**
MONROE
ST.

AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE STATE.

Lake Ann—Burnett & Holland succeed S. S. Burnett in general trade.

Durand—R. K. Perry succeeds Perry & Winans in the meat business.

Climax—Fred W. Rice has purchased the harness business of L. E. Finout.

Reed City—Hyman Joseph has sold his dry goods stock to Mrs. A. Jacobson.

Traverse City—H. E. Gibbs has sold his stock of fruit and confectionery to F. J. Lillie.

Litchfield—T. W. Mohn has removed his harness business from Schoolcraft to this place.

Constantine—Blair & Straw has purchased the restaurant business of A. Traverse.

Ironwood—Peter Darwin has removed his stock of general merchandise to Claire, Wis.

Negaunee—Perry & Clark succeed Perry & Brand in the grocery and crockery business.

Burr Oak—Jay Keesler is succeeded by F. E. (Mrs. D. B.) Millman in the grocery business.

Ionia—M. M. McGarry & Co., grocers, have dissolved, M. M. McGarry continuing the business.

Ann Arbor—Pardon & Esselbach, meat dealers, have dissolved, W. E. Pardon continuing the business.

Menominee—Gauthier, Pelletier & Co., boot and shoe dealers, have dissolved, Jos. Pelletier continuing the business.

Caledonia—Kinsey & Myers have just moved into their new store building. It is a great improvement over the old quarters.

Otsego—E. J. Rose has purchased the grocery and bakery stock of Mitchell & Vaughn, and will continue business at the same location.

Belding—Ed. Belding has retired from the grocery firm of the Welsh & Belding Co., having sold his interest to C. A. Eddy and Thos. Welsh.

Vassar—L. D. Buck has sold his grocery stock to Benson and Peter Mitts, who will continue the business at the same location under the style of Mitts Bros.

Plainwell—Geo. E. Starr has purchased the interests of Levi and George T. Arnold in the drug firm of Geo. E. Starr & Co. and will continue the business under the style of Geo. E. Starr.

Traverse City—A. Pohoral, for several years past in the employ of S. K. Northam, has rented the Smith building, recently vacated by A. A. McCoy & Son, and will put in a stock of hardware.

Traverse City—C. M. Beers and Peter Wurzburg have formed a copartnership and will put a stock of furniture into the new Wurzburg building. They expect to be able to open for business about Oct. 15.

Paw Paw—Dr. Jerome D. Hamilton, the druggist, was convicted in the Van Buren Circuit Court, Wednesday, of violating the local-option law by selling liquor to a person in the habit of getting intoxicated. He was not sentenced, and will probably take an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Muskegon—Jacob Masema has purchased the interest of G. H. Bennink in the flour and feed firm of Bennink & Son. The business will be continued by him and John Bennink under the style of the Muskegon Hay Baling Co., at 48 Mason avenue and 88 Delaware street. G. H. Bennink will continue the grocery

business at 42 Mason avenue under the same style as before.

More Anniversary Congratulations.

Inter-State Grocer: We note that THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN has passed its tenth milestone. We desire to offer our congratulations to our neighbor with our best wishes for its future prosperity.

Shoe and Leather Review: Last week's issue of THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN marked its tenth year of success and prosperity, and it reviewed the years that have passed since its inception in a very fitting manner. THE TRADESMAN has always been ably conducted.

American Artisan: The issue of THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN for September 13 makes the decennial anniversary of that prosperous and ably-edited publication. Its marvelous progress is what might have been expected when you take into account the editorial and business ability that has been bestowed upon it.

Boots and Shoes Weekly: In its current issue THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN celebrates the tenth anniversary of its appearance with an interesting biographical sketch of its progress for the decade. Clean, careful and progressive, no journal comes to our desk that is more cordially welcomed, and we wish for it in the future the full meed of success its aim and energy so richly deserve.

American Grocer: The last issue of THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN celebrated its tenth anniversary. This took a very practical rather than an ornamental form. Various of the financiers and merchants of Grand Rapids contributed articles to its columns, forming a noteworthy symposium. We congratulate our esteemed and worthy contemporary, and wish for it a constantly expanding field of usefulness and a full measure of prosperity.

New Jersey Trade Review: THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, one of our most valued exchanges, recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. It enters upon the second decade with unmistakable evidences of prosperity stamped on every page. Brother Stowe is a man of ability which, combined with large experience and ample capital, will make our esteemed contemporary more invaluable to the merchants of Michigan in the future than it has been in the past—if that were possible. May the largest measure of success attend him.

Toledo Business World: THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN of Sept. 13 devotes a page or two to some very interesting historical and biographical reminiscences in connection with its tenth anniversary, which is reached with the issue of that date. THE TRADESMAN was born in a little room in the third story of a building on Lyon street, and it has grown until it now occupies all the available space in a handsome three-story and basement block, and at the expiration of its present lease it hopes to erect a home of its own. During all this time, the ruling genius of the establishment has been E. A. Stowe, who first conceived the plan of its publication, and who has developed and perfected his ideal until it is embodied in one of the ablest and most successful trade papers of the land.

She Takes to Millinery.

It is reported from New York that Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, a daughter-in-law of the late capitalist of that name, has become a partner in a millinery establishment on Fifth avenue, with the avowed purpose of trying to pay off some of her husband's debts incurred through the rascality of his brother Edwin. "Society" is said to be shocked at the news, but Mrs. Field has some illustrious examples before her, even if her honorable intention needed any justification. Not a few ladies of the English nobility have gone into trade, as is well known. The "society" which is shocked has quite forgotten that there are not a few people yet alive who dealt with Cyrus W. Field, Sr., when he followed the humble, but profitable, occupation of junk dealer, and laid the foundation of the fortune which enabled him to become famous as the patron of the first Atlantic cable.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

News from the Metropolis—Index of the Markets.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Matters in this town, from a business point of view, are not altogether satisfactory, and, in fact, have assumed an appearance not as hopeful as a week ago. Banks have more money, but this fact of itself does not satisfy. Merchants are going to find more difficulty in securing accommodations than they did in July and August, and the failure of those who cannot meet their obligations will be regarded with complacency. A great deal of paper comes due next month and much anxiety is felt as to the turn affairs will take during the next fortnight. The number of idle men here is appalling, and, though a few factories are starting up, many are closed yet, and it seems as though the unemployed from all sections were flocking to New York. Retail stores are doing a good trade, but the goods, as a rule, must be C. O. D.

The embargo placed on foreign fruit by reports of cholera has had the effect of causing firmer prices on oranges and lemons, and, in time, will also influence many other articles. The market has been so awfully dull all this summer that importers will be glad of a change. The crop of Florida oranges promises to be large beyond precedent this year and we shall enjoy this splendid fruit far more than the huge imitation peaches here now from California. Of all insipid fruit these things are the worst. One basket of Delaware, Jersey or Michigan fruit, so far as flavor is concerned, is worth ten of California, which are labeled "6 for 25 cents."

Apples are in rather light supply, yet our commission houses offer quite a variety and at prices that are low, compared to what they will be before long. Peaches and pears are fairly glutting the market for a few days. Cranberries are beginning to arrive in good quantities and the crop appears large. They are worth \$5 per bbl. for fine Cape Cods, though very good ones can be purchased for \$4.

In dried fruits there is a fair demand for evaporated apples, but receipts are not large. New are worth about 9½¢, and for 1892, from 7¼¢ to 9¢. California apricots are firm at 10¢, and this is about the same as the Coast price.

Creamery butter is in fair demand, but receipts are only moderate and the price remains quite firmly held at 27¢. June extras, 24¢, fresh State dairy, 25¢, Welsh tubs, 23¢, imitation creamery, 22¢ to 23¢, and factory, 17¢ to 20¢.

Cheese has taken an upward turn and, although New York seems to be about the lowest market in the country on the article, some factories have sold their entire output for 11¢. Fancy colored, full cream is worth 10½¢, and white brings the same, if strictly gilt edge.

Canned goods are growing firmer all the time and tomatoes of reputable brand are very scarce at less than \$1. Standard peaches, \$1.50. Marrowfat and Early June peas, \$1 to \$1.25. California apricots, \$1.40 to \$1.60.

The coffee market has an uncertain appearance and dealers are holding off to see what the future has in store. Quite large shipments are on the way and already the price quoted a week ago has receded, the top notch now for Rio No. 7 being 17¼¢ to 18¢. Importations of coffee from Turkish Arabia were prohibited recently on account of cholera, but this has now been partially withdrawn and larger supplies of mild may be looked for.

Deliveries of refined sugars are still running behind, but prices remain as they have been for so long a time. Not a jobber in town has a great supply and it is very doubtful whether large stocks could be obtained, even if the money to purchase was at hand. Granulated remains at 5 3-16 to 5½¢.

Raisins, prunes and currants are in better demand, boxes of new layer Valencia raisins selling at 6½¢ to 6¾¢, and the price subsequently advancing to 7¢. A cargo of currants due about Oct. 10 is held at 2¼¢ in bbls. and 2½¢ in cases.

Dates, figs and nuts are all improving

in tone as the weather grows cooler, and the market will be pretty well cleaned up before the arrival of many new goods.

E. L. Goodsell will make another attempt to introduce Florida oranges into the English market this season, and will send over two cargoes in November, sparing no expense to have the trial a success.

Overshadowing everything else.—Congress, tariff, McKinley, cholera, train robbers and all—is the forthcoming international yacht race. The World's Fair is not "in it," and our papers from now on will be given over to the discussion of the respective merits of the two racers.

Much unfriendly comment is heard up on the appointment President Cleveland has made of Minister to Italy, Mr. Van Alen. He is described as being decidedly a snob, and affects English airs to an extent that leaves one in doubt as to his nationality. His confirmation may meet with opposition.

An interesting feature is the number of immense clothing stores being opened and the selling at retail of the stocks of two of the greatest wholesalers in town to realize ready money. Clothing is wonderfully cheap, and for \$8 or \$10 a serviceable suit may be had. JAY.

Time is money, and there is lots of it now.

Contract all the debts you can. That is, contract them by making them smaller.

We would have no objection to some people "shooting off their mouths" if their mouths would thereafter become permanently disabled.

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.

WANTED—Position as second engineer or fireman by young man of two years' experience. Best of references. J. M. Hammond, 52 East Bridge street, Grand Rapids Mich. 786

FOR SALE—THE THEODORE KEWICK drug stock and fixtures on West Leonard street. Paying investment. Will sell at half real value. For particulars, enquire of Henry Idema, Kent County Savings Bank, Grand Rapids. 787

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL grocery salesman used to city trade. Must speak Holland and German. Address, with city references, stating amount of experience, No. 788, care Michigan Tradesman 788

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED assistant pharmacist, 19 years of age, with 4½ years' experience in first-class drug store. Temperate habits. Can furnish good references. Address F. Northey, Negaunee, Mich., Box 680. 789

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—CLEKSHIP IN A WHOLE SALE 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 1,300 inhabitants in Eastern Michigan, tributary to large farming trade; lake and rail freights; only two drug stores in town; rent, \$300 per year; stock will inventory \$2,500; sales \$20 a day. Reason for selling, owner wishes to retire from business. Address No. 752, care Michigan Tradesman. 752

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

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

BOOKS ON WINDOW DRESSING. Window supplies of every description. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. HARRY HARMAN, The Window Dresser, Decorator and Supplier, Room 1304 Woman's Temple, Chicago.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

Andrews, Brown & Co. have arranged to manufacture the peanut warmer invented by Chas. E. Raper, of Big Rapids, and will handle same on a royalty.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society will be held at the office of the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co. Wednesday evening.

The Lemon & Wheeler Company has sold the Freeman general stock, at Manacelona, to J. M. Flanagan, who will continue the business for the present at the same location.

Gilbert Stevens, formerly engaged in the grocery business at Fallasburg, has opened a grocery store at Austerlitz. The Olney & Judson Grocer Co. furnished the stock.

Dr. O. W. Barber, formerly engaged in the drug business at Caledonia, has opened a drug store at the corner of Wealthy avenue and Diamond street. The Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co. furnished the stock.

From April 30 to June 5 the City Sealer turned into the City Treasury \$1.40, as the receipts of his office. During that period he received from the City Treasurer the sum of \$85 for salary and expenses. If all branches of the city government were conducted with equal disregard of the commonest business principles, it would not take many months to plunge the municipality into bankruptcy.

Gripsack Brigade.

Geo. F. Owen has returned from Topeka, Kas., whither he went on business for himself. He was not present at the opening of the Cherokee strip, but saw enough subsequent to the opening day to convince him that the World's Fair was "not in it" compared with the excitement and enterprise shown by the land seekers and town builders in their wild scramble for priority.

The Boston *Herald* has the latest stab at the Chicago drummer, who is made to stand all sorts of unmerciful jibes and jests. It says that the report that a Chicago drummer has been unmercifully beaten by a Virginia mob is very improbable, to say the least. If a Chicago drummer should meet a victorious army he would talk to them until they all retreated. Last summer, it is reported that a Chicago drummer met a shark while bathing at one of our seaside resorts. They both looked at each other while a gleam of recognition came over their features. Then the shark blushed and retired. The Boston paper says all this, but its argument is weak. Its premises are wrong. It states that the Chicago drummer was in bathing!

The "boys" never tire of relating the particulars of a joke some of them once played on a fresh Boston chap, who was on his first trip out for a clothing house, but held himself aloof from the "boys" and was a crowd all to himself. The party were spending the night at a central point and a few miles away was a watering station which we will call Sand Springs. During the evening the salesmen waited until the plug-hat-silk-umbrella drummer was within earshot, when one of them said: "Well, I got in one nice order yesterday from Jones at Sand Springs." "Yes," said another, "I fixed him with his boots and shoes."

"And I," said another, "sold him a splendid order of notions." Another one said, "I heard him wish a clothing man would come along." The dude drummer pricked up his ears, went into the ticket office and asked the agent, "Where is Sand Springs?" The agent told him it was the first station west. The next morning he purchased a ticket and had his seven big trunks shipped to Sand Springs. When the train arrived there the baggageman rolled his trunks out on the prairie. The salesman inquired of the burly Irishman who ran the pump engine, "Where's the town, sir?" "Be jabers, it's meself and this water tank is all there is uv it." "Why," said the puzzled drummer, "is there not a Mr. Jones starting a large store here?" "Divil the bit," said Pat. It soon dawned upon the Bostonian that he had been the victim of a cruel joke. He had to skirmish around to find a farmer, who taxed him \$3 to haul his baggage back to the city. When he returned one of the boys gave him the "grand hailing sign" and told him why it was done. He set 'em up in fine style and said he would ever after be ready to extend the hand of fellowship to a worthy brother whenever he should find him.

The Grocery Market.

Sugar—The demand for refined sugar is still in excess of the demand. Refiners refuse to accept orders except subject to "indefinite delay"—which means all the way from two to three weeks—and some local jobbers have paid as high as 48c per 100 premium for immediate shipment from Philadelphia. Complete relief from this condition is not looked for before the middle of next month.

Canned Goods—Tomatoes have advanced 10c per doz. Western packers have practically all sold out and some are endeavoring to get out of their contracts.

Peas—Green have declined 50c per bu., consequent upon the large crop in Wisconsin.

Coffee—Manufacturers of package brands have advanced their quotations $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Corn Syrup—Firm and stronger, having advanced fully 3 cents per gallon during the past two weeks.

Oranges and bananas—In such light demand as to be practically out of the market, on account of the plentiful supply of domestic fruits. Florida oranges will be in condition to ship in about six weeks, by which time the domestic fruit season will have ended.

Lemons—Are in steady, though light, demand. The quality of the fruit is growing better and prices are reasonable.

Killed by His Own Orders.

H. E. Ringer, a prominent merchant of Wells, Minn., had occasion to leave home the other day to be absent till late in the night, and as he had noticed a vicious looking tramp prowling about the neighborhood, he left an employee of his, Allen Corr, at the house to protect his family till his return. Ringer returned home late in the night, and Corr hearing him in the house, and taking him for the tramp, attacked him with a knife and stabbed him fatally before he was recognized.

It is estimated that \$20,000,000 is the value of the honey and wax produced in the United States during the past year.

When a bore is telling a long story it is useless to look at your watch. He will only grab you by the arm and begin again afresh.

BUSH'S BONANZA.

Drawing Three Times as Much Money as He Receives.

Some weeks ago THE TRADESMAN gave the results of its investigation into the "workings" of the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures. Facts and figures were given which proved conclusively that the administration of the office was a farce, to use no harsher term, and that the heaviest part of the work done by the Sealer was the signing of a monthly voucher for his pay. The statements made in that article have never been contradicted. The reason is obvious.

The article alluded to dealt with the year ending April 30, 1893. Since that date, for the four months of this year ending Aug. 31, the Sealer has even eclipsed his record for the past year, having turned in fees amounting to only \$130.20 for the term named. At this rate he will have paid into the City Treasury, at the end of the year, the magnificent sum of \$390.60. During the four months named the Sealer received as salary the sum of \$300, and for the keep of a horse the further sum of \$40. A bill for "sundries," amounting to \$3.55, brings the cost of the office up to \$343.55. Deducting the \$130.20 collected by the Sealer, it will be seen that the office of the City Sealer cost the taxpayers the neat sum of \$213.35. Following are the payments made both by the Sealer to the Treasurer and by the Treasurer to the Sealer with dates of payment:

RECEIPTS FROM E. W. BUSH.

June 5.....	\$ 1 40
July 3.....	49 00
Aug. 3.....	19 48
Sept. 3.....	24 85
Sept. 4.....	44 47
Total.....	\$130 20

PAID TO E. W. BUSH.

June 2.....	\$ 85 00
July 6.....	85 00
Aug. 3.....	85 00
Sept. 7.....	3 55
13.....	85 00
Total.....	\$343 55

No one will have the hardihood to assert that the present incumbent of the office is giving value for the money he receives. He does not make, apparently, one official visit a day, or, if he does, no record is kept of it. He is responsible to no one and gives account to no one, consequently, can make as many, or as few, visits as he pleases. While it is not desired to cast any aspersion on his honesty, it is yet true that it is absolutely impossible to ascertain how much money he actually collects. His payments to the City Treasurer mean nothing except that he collected the amounts so paid. He can collect ten times the amount recorded on the Treasurer's books and no one be one whit the wiser. It is high time that the office were either abolished or that some system be devised which would be a check on the Sealer and at the same time protect the people against fraud in the administration of the office. With such a system is needed a man as Sealer who understands the duties of the office and will conscientiously perform them in the best interests of the public in whose interest the ordinance was passed, and of the dealers whose weights and measures are to be inspected.

Grains and Feedstuffs.

Wheat—Receipts at primary markets were heavier than the preceding week and export clearances were smaller. As a consequence, the market closed weaker with a decline of 3 cents. There are no

feverish symptoms, however, and a speedy recovery may be looked for. While this is the opinion of some, there are others who say that a further decline is more than probable, and point to the estimated visible supply which, it is alleged, will show an increase of fully 1,000,000 bushels, in support of their position. But greater activity in export buying is anticipated, which, it is expected, will more than counterbalance the increased visible supply. Altogether, the tone of the market is hopeful, and the prospect of better prices good.

Flour—Unchanged and firm, with increasing demand.

Millstuffs—Unchanged, with supply and demand about at par.

Purely Personal.

John M. Shields has taken a position in the office of the Lemon & Wheeler Company.

Wm. Logie has gone to Boston, which he will make headquarters while selecting the spring line for Rindge, Kalmbach & Co.

Frank A. Jenison, the Manton merchant, has removed his family to this city, locating them in a handsome residence he has purchased on Jefferson avenue.

Albert Retan, formerly engaged in the mercantile business at Muir and St. Johns, has returned to his home in Little Rock, Ark., after spending the summer in Michigan.

G. Adolph Krause and Jacob Wilhelm, of the firm of Hirth, Krause & Wilhelm, left Saturday for New York, whence they will sail Wednesday on the *Trave* for Bremen. They will spend two or three months in Germany, returning just before the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. S. M. Frost, wife of the Manistee stationer and bookseller, died at that place last Friday and was interred in the Paris cemetery near this city, Sunday. Mrs. Frost was a woman of excellent character and leaves many warm friends in this city who have known her since childhood, where she attended school and resided until three or four years ago, when the family removed to Newaygo. Deceased leaves two children, both daughters, to share the grief of the husband and father.

From Out of Town.

Calls have been received at THE TRADESMAN office during the past week from the following gentlemen in trade: Fred R. Price, Sault Ste. Marie. Geo. F. Cook, Grove. Arthur Mulholland, Ashton. L. Cook, Bauer. Eugene O'Connor, Kent City. John Pikaart, Brookside. P. A. Reed, Fennville. T. E. & E. G. Hubbel, Chauncy. G. K. Coffey, White Cloud. Wm. Hazen, Clarksville. M. S. Scoville, Kalamazoo. M. S. McNitt, Byron Center. Geo. E. Burley, Canada Corners. H. F. Hamilton, Sand Lake. Randall & Frost, Manistee.

The Dry Goods Market.

Cottons—Lawrence L L is now quoted at $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Prints—About the same as a week ago.

Cambries—Standards are now sold as low as 4c.

The Amoskeag Mills closed out a large quantity of gingham, ticks and sheetings at $\frac{1}{4}$ @1c per yard less than regular prices. This has, temporarily, demoralized the market in these goods.

CHEROKEE STRIP POLICY.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

For the second time, at least, in the history of our country, occurred on the 16th of September, 1893, a scene illustrative of a custom "better honored in the breach than in the observance," which may well weaken one's faith in a happy destiny for our so-called free institutions. An immense body of land belonging to the whole people of the United States, having a present actual value of millions of dollars and a prospective value fifty times as great, is, without reason, without equity, with no excuse of necessity, and, apparently, in mere wantonness of prodigality, thrown to the ravaging maw of a greedy crowd of land grabbers—just as a drunken spendthrift would scatter his dimes and pennies among a horde of beggars to see the scramble that is sure to follow.

What adds to the puerility and absurdity of the transaction is the solemn preparation made by Government officials, organizing the territory into counties, spending large sums for surveying, placing guards around the tract to keep "sooner" from becoming too previous, and closing the program by a public proclamation from the President, officially appointing a day and hour for the disgraceful scrimmage to commence. Thus in the nineteenth century, in the presence of the world, who are for the time our guests, a scene is proudly exhibited as a special proof of republican progress in the science of settling new territory and transferring large bodies of real estate by the instantaneous process.

What the reflections of our guests are, in view of such stupendous folly, it may be neither pleasant nor profitable to contemplate. But it makes one tired to observe of how little use it is to teach the sciences of civil government and political economy in our public schools and well-endowed colleges, while the graduates who have been called to their practical exemplification set such inconsistent and destructive precedents as the Cherokee Strip and Oklahoma purchase have shown.

There was a time, fifty years ago, when, for good reasons, the public domain could be profitably and justly donated in part, under wise restrictions, for the purpose of aiding the settlement of a continent whose eastern and western limits were separated by two thousand or more miles of wilderness and hostile Indian tribes. But the system of free grants of land adopted long ago outlived all justification for its existence, and brought upon us evils for which the highest benefits claimed can hardly compensate.

For the last twenty years we as a nation are paying the penalty for continuing the policy longer than necessity required. It has become to the American people like the opium habit to an individual. It has created and intensified into a mania false theories as to the object of our peculiar form of government. The public mind has been so saturated with the arguments used by charlatans in statecraft that even an honorable United States Senator openly avowed as his belief that the wisest scheme of general policy to benefit the greatest number consisted in a plan of universal loans whereby all the people should be borrowers, and the general government the lender at a rate of interest merely nominal. On that statement of policy he

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.		BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Adriatic	7	Arrow Brand	4 1/2
Argyle	6	" World Wide	6
Atlanta A A	6	" LL	4 1/2
Atlantic A	6 1/2	Full Yard Wide	6 1/2
" H	6 1/2	Georgia A	6 1/2
" P	5	Honest Width	6
" D	6	Hartford A	5
" LL	5	Indian Head	5 1/2
Amory	6 1/2	King A A	6 1/2
Archery Bunting	4	King E C	5
Beaver Dam A A	4 1/2	Lawrence L L	5
Blackstone O	3 1/2	Madras cheese cloth	6 1/2
Black Crow	6	Newmarket G	5 1/2
Black Rock	6	" B	5
Boot, AL	7	" N	6 1/2
Capital A	5 1/2	" DD	5 1/2
Cavanat V	5 1/2	" X	6 1/2
Chapman cheese cl.	3 1/2	Noie R	5
Clifton C R	5 1/2	Our Level Best	6
Comet	6 1/2	Oxford R	6
Dwight Star	6 1/2	Pequot	7
Clifton C C C	5 1/2	Solar	7
TOP OF THE HEAP		TOP OF THE HEAP	
A B C	8 1/2	Geo. Washington	8
Amazon	8	Glen Mills	7
Amsburg	6 1/2	Gold Medal	7 1/2
Art Cambric	10	Green Ticket	8 1/2
Blackstone A A	7 1/2	Great Falls	6 1/2
Beats All	4 1/2	Hope	7 1/2
Boston	12	Just Out	4 1/2 @ 5
Cabot	7 1/2	King Phillip	7 1/2
Cabot	7 1/2	" OP	7 1/2
Charter Oak	6 1/2	Lonsdale Cambric	10
Conway W	7 1/2	Lonsdale	8 1/2
Cleveland	6 1/2	Middlesex	6 1/2
Dwight Anchor	8 1/2	No Name	7 1/2
" shorts	8	Oak View	6
Edwards	6	Our Own	5 1/2
Empire	7	Pride of the West	12
Farwell	7 1/2	Rosalind	7 1/2
Fruit of the Loom	8 1/2	Sunlight	4 1/2
Fitchville	7 1/2	Utica Mills	8 1/2
First Prize	7	Nonpareil	10
Fruit of the Loom	7 1/2	Vinyard	8 1/2
Fairmount	4 1/2	White Horse	6
Full Value	6 1/2	" Rock	8 1/2
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.		HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Cabot	7 1/2	Dwight Anchor	8 1/2
Farwell	7 1/2	" "	8 1/2
CANTON FLANNEL.		CANTON FLANNEL.	
Housewife A	5 1/2	Housewife Q	6 1/2
" B	5 1/2	" R	7
" C	6	" S	7 1/2
" D	6 1/2	" T	8 1/2
" E	7	" U	9 1/2
" F	7 1/2	" V	10
" G	7 1/2	" W	11 1/2
" H	7 1/2	" X	12 1/2
" I	8 1/2	" Y	13 1/2
" J	8 1/2	" Z	14 1/2
" K	9 1/2	" "	15 1/2
" L	10	" "	16 1/2
" M	10 1/2	" "	17 1/2
" N	11	" "	18 1/2
" O	11 1/2	" "	19 1/2
" P	12 1/2	" "	20 1/2
CARPET WARP.		CARPET WARP.	
Peerless, white	18	Integrity colored	20
colored	20	White Star	18
Integrity	18 1/2	" colored	20
DRESS GOODS.		DRESS GOODS.	
Hamilton	8	Nameless	25
" "	9	" "	26
" "	10 1/2	" "	27 1/2
G G Cashmere	30	" "	30
Nameless	16	" "	32 1/2
" "	18	" "	35
CORSETS.		CORSETS.	
Coraline	80	Wonderful	84 50
Schilling's	9 00	Brighton	4 75
Davis Waists	9 00	Bortree's	9 00
Grand Rapids	4 50	Abdominal	15 00
CORSET JEANS.		CORSET JEANS.	
Armory	6 1/2	Naumkeag satteen	7 1/2
Androscoquin	7 1/2	Rockport	7 1/2
Biddeford	6	Conestoga	7 1/2
Brunswick	6 1/2	Walworth	6 1/2
FRUNTS.		FRUNTS.	
Allen turkey reds	5 1/2	Berwick fancies	6 1/2
" robes	5 1/2	Clyde Robes	5 1/2
" pink & purple	5 1/2	Charter Oak fancies	4 1/2
" buffs	5 1/2	DelMarline cashm's	5 1/2
" pink checks	5 1/2	" mourn'g	5 1/2
" staples	5 1/2	Eddystone fancy	5 1/2
" shirtings	4	" chocola	5 1/2
American fancy	5	" rober	5 1/2
American Indigo	5	" satteen	5 1/2
American shirtings	4	Hamilton fancy	5 1/2
Argentine Grays	6	" staple	5 1/2
Anchor Shirtings	4	Manchester fancy	5 1/2
Arnold	6	" new era	5 1/2
Arnold Merino	6	Merrimack D fancy	5 1/2
" long cloth B	9 1/2	Merrim'ck shirtings	4
" C	7 1/2	" Repp furn	8 1/2
" century cloth	10 1/2	Pacific fancy	5 1/2
" green seal TK	10 1/2	" robes	6
" yellow seal	10 1/2	Portsmouth robes	6 1/2
" serge	11 1/2	Stimpson mourning	6 1/2
" Turkey red	10 1/2	" greys	5 1/2
Sailou solid black	5 1/2	" solid black	5 1/2
" colors	5 1/2	Washington Indigo	6 1/2
Bengal blue, green,	6	" Turkey robes	7 1/2
red and orange	6	" India robes	7 1/2
Berlin solids	5 1/2	" plain Tky X	8 1/2
" oil blue	6	" X	10
" green	6	" Ottoman Tur	6 1/2
" Foulards	5 1/2	Martha Washington	6 1/2
" red	7	" Turkey red	7 1/2
" 44	10	Martha Washington	6 1/2
" 34XXXX	12	" Turkey red	9 1/2
Cochecho fancy	5	Riverpoint robes	5 1/2
" madders	5	Windsor fancy	6 1/2
" XX twills	5	" gold ticket	10 1/2
" solids	5	Indigo blue	10 1/2
TICKINGS.		TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag A C A	12 1/2	A C A	13
Hamilton N	7 1/2	Pemberton AAA	16
" D	8 1/2	York	10 1/2
" Awning	11	Swift River	7 1/2
Farmer	8	Pearl River	12
First Prize	10 1/2	Warren	12 1/2
Lenox Mills	15	C Millloga	16
COTTONS.		COTTONS.	
Atlanta, D	6 1/2	Sta. A	8
Boot	6 1/2	No Name	7 1/2
Clifton, K	7	Top of Heap	9

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AUGERS AND BITS.		dis.
Snell's.....		60
Cook's.....		40
Jennings', genuine.....		25
Jennings', imitation.....		50&10
AXES.		
First Quality, S. B. Bronze.....		\$ 7 00
" " D. B. Bronze.....		12 00
" " S. B. S. Steel.....		8 00
" " D. B. Steel.....		13 50
BADEGOWS.		dis.
Railroad.....		\$ 14 00
Garden.....	net	30 00
BOATS.		
Stove.....		50&10
Carriage new list.....		75&10
Plow.....		40&10
Sleigh shoe.....		70
BUCKETS.		
Well, plain.....		\$ 3 50
Well, swirl.....		4 00
CAST.		
Cast Loose Pin, figured.....		70&5
Wrought Narrow, bright bass joint.....		60&0

Wrought Loose Pin.....	60&10	HAMMERS.	
Wrought Table.....	60&10	Maydole & Co.'s.....	dis. 25
Wrought Inside Blind.....	60&10	Kip's.....	dis. 25
Blind Brass.....	75	Yerkes & Plumb's.....	dis. 40&10
Blind, Clark's.....	70&10	Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....	30c list 60
Blind, Parker's.....	70&10	Blacksmith's Solid Cast Hand.....	30c 40&10
Blind, Shepard's.....	70	HINGES.	
BLOCKS.		Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.....	dis. 60&10
Ordinary Tackle, list April 1892.....	60&10	State.....	per doz. net, 2 50
CRADLES.		Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/4 14 and longer.....	3 1/4
Grain.....	dis. 50&62	Screw Hook and Eye, 1/4.....	net 10
CROW BARS.		" " " 3/4.....	net 8 1/4
Cast Steel.....	per lb 5	" " " 1.....	net 7 1/4
CAPS.		" " " 1 1/4.....	net 7 1/4
Ely's 1-10.....	perm 65	Strap and T.....	dis. 50
Hick's C. F.....	" 60	HANGERS.	
G. D.....	" 35	Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track.....	50&10
Musket.....	" 60	Champion, anti-friction.....	60&10
CARTRIDGES.		Kidder, wood track.....	40
Rim Fire.....	56	HOLLOW WARE.	
Central Fire.....	dis. 25	Pots.....	60&10
CHISELS.		Kettles.....	60&10
Socket Firmer.....	70&10	Spiders.....	60&10
Socket Framing.....	70&10	Gray enameled.....	40&10
Socket Corner.....	70&10	HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.	
Socket Sinks.....	70&10	Stamped Tin Ware.....	new list 70
Butchers' Tanged Firmer.....	40	Japaned Tin Ware.....	25
COMBS.		Granite Iron Ware.....	new list 33&10
Hurry, Lawrence's.....	dis. 40	WIRE GOODS.	
Hotchkiss.....	25	Blight.....	70&10&10
CHAIR.		Screw Eyes.....	70&10&10
White Crayons, per gross.....	132 1/2 dis. 10	Hook's.....	70&10&10
COPPER.		Gate Hooks and Eyes.....	70&10&10
Planished, 14 oz cut to size.....	per pound 26	LEVELS.	
" 14x82, 14x56, 14x60.....	28	Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis. 70
Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60.....	32	BOFES.	
Cold Rolled, 14x48.....	23	Steel, 1/4 Inch and larger.....	9
Bottoms.....	25	Manilla.....	13
DRILLS.		SQUARES.	
Morse's Bit Stocks.....	50	Steel and Iron.....	75
Taper and straight Shank.....	50	Try and Bevels.....	6
Morse's Taper Shank.....	50	Mirc.....	25
DRIPPING PANS.		SHEET IRON.	
Small sizes, ser pound.....	07	Nos. 10 to 14.....	Com. Smooth. Com.
Large sizes, per pound.....	54	Nos. 15 to 17.....	54 05 \$3 92
ELBOWS.		Nos. 18 to 21.....	4 05 3 05
Conn. 1 piece, 6 in.....	dos. net 75	Nos. 22 to 24.....	4 05 3 15
Corrugated.....	dis. 40	Nos. 25 to 26.....	4 25 3 25
Adjustable.....	dis. 40&10	Nos. 27.....	4 45 3 35
EXPANSIVE BITS.		All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra	
Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$25.....	30	SAND PAPER.	
Ives', 1, \$18; 2, \$34; 3, \$33.....	35	List acct. 19, '86.....	dis. 50
FILES—New List.		SASH CORD.	
Diston's.....	60&10	Silver Lake, White A.....	list 20
New American.....	60&10	" Drab A.....	" 55
Nicholson's.....	60&10	" White B.....	" 50
Heller's.....	50	" Drab B.....	" 52
Heller's Horse Rasps.....	50	" White C.....	" 55
GALVANIZED IRON.		Discount, 10.....	
Nos. 15 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27.....	28	SASH WEIGHTS.	
List 12 13 14 15 16 17.....		Solid Eyes.....	per ton \$25
Discount, 60.....		" Hand.....	dis. 20
GAUGES.		" Silver Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....	70 10
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	50	" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....	30
KNOBS—New List.		" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....	30
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings.....	55	" Champion and Electric Tooth X Cuts, per foot.....	30
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.....	55	TRAPS.	
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings.....	55	Steel, Game.....	dis. 60&10
Door, porcelain, trimmings.....	55	Oneda Community, Newhouse's.....	35
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain.....	70	Oneda Community, Hawley & Norton's.....	70
LOCKER—DOOR.		Mouse, choker.....	18c per doz
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list.....	55	Mouse, delusion.....	\$1.50 per doz
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s.....	55	WIRE.	
Branford's.....	55	Bright Market.....	dis. 10
Norwalk's.....	55	Annealed Market.....	70 10
MATTOCKS.		Coppered Market.....	60
Acre Eye.....	\$16.00, dis. 60	Thinned Market.....	62 1/2
Hunt Eye.....	\$15.00, dis. 60	Coppered Spring Steel.....	50
Hunt's.....	\$15.50, dis. 20&10	Barbed Fence, galvanized.....	2 80
MAULS.		" painted.....	2 40
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled.....	50	HORSE NAILS.	
MILLS.		Au Sable.....	dis. 40&10
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s.....	40	Putnam.....	dis. 05
" P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables.....	40	Northwestern.....	dis. 10&10
" Landers, Ferry & Clark's.....	40	WRENCHES.	
" Enterprise.....	30	Baxter's Adjustable, nickeled.....	30
MOLASSES GATES.		Coe's Genuine.....	50
Stebbin's Pattern.....	dis. 60&10	Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought.....	75
Stebbin's Genuine.....	60&10	Coe's Patent, malleable.....	75&10
Enterprise, self-measuring.....	25	MISCELLANEOUS.	
NAILS.		Bird Cages.....	dis. 50
Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire.		Pumps, Cistern.....	75&10
Steel nails, base.....	1 50	Screws, New List.....	70&10
Wire nails, base.....	1 75&10	Casters, Bed a d Plate.....	50&10&10
60.....	Base Base	Dampers, American.....	40
40.....	25	Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods.....	65&10
30.....	25	METALS.	
20.....	25	PIG TIN.	
16.....	45	Pig Large.....	25c
12.....	45	Pig Bars.....	23c
10.....	50	ZINC.	
8.....	60	Duty: Sheet, 2 1/4 c per pound.	
7 & 6.....	75	600 pound casks.....	6 1/2
4.....	90	Per pound.....	7
3.....	1 25	SOLDER.	
2.....	1 60	1/40.....	16
Fine 3.....	1 60	Extra Wiping.....	15
Case 10.....	75	The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.	
" 8.....	65	ANTIMONY.	
" 6.....	70	Cookson.....	per pound
Finish 10.....	75	Hallett's.....	13
" 8.....	90	TIN—MELYN GRADE.	
" 6.....	1 10	10x14 IC, Charcoal.....	\$ 7
Clinch's.....	80	14x21 IC.....	7 0
" 8.....	90	10x14 IC.....	9 25
Barrell %.....	1 75	14x30 IC.....	9 25
PLANES.		Each additional X on this grade \$1.75.	
Olio Tool Co.'s, fancy.....	dis. 24	TIN—ALLWAY GRADE.	
Schota Bench.....	250	10x14 IC, Charcoal.....	\$ 6 75
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy.....	240	14x20 IC.....	6 75
Bench, first quality.....	240	10x14 IC.....	8 25
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s wood.....	50&10	14x30 IC.....	9 25
PANS.		Each additional X on this grade \$1.50.	
Fry, Acme.....	dis. 50-10	14x20 IC.....	6 50
Common, polished.....	dis. 70	14x30 IC.....	8 50
RIVETS.		20x28 IC.....	13 50
Iron and Tinned.....	40	14x30 IC.....	6 00
Copper Rivets and Burs.....	50-10	14x30 IC.....	7 50
PATENT PLANISHED IRON.		20x28 IC.....	12 50
"A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27.....	10 30	20x28 IC.....	15 50
"B" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25 to 27.....	9 30	BOILER SIZE TIN PLATE.	
Broken packs 1/2 c per pound extra		14x28 IC.....	\$14 00
		14x21 IC.....	15 00
		14x28 IC, for No. 8 Boilers, 1 per pound.....	10
		14x30 IC.....	10



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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1893.

SERIOUS ELEMENT OF WEAKNESS.

If the financial storm which has just passed over the country has taught any lesson at all, it is that the money system which has been in use for the past quarter of a century is only adapted to fair weather. When a pressure comes, all the banking institutions close their vaults and leave commerce and industries to take care of themselves.

What is wanted is a system of finance that will stand the stress. What happens in London, for instance, when a money panic comes, is that the Bank of England raises the rate of interest and forces its customers to pay higher for money; but there is never a time when they cannot get money, provided they can furnish reasonable security in the way of collaterals or indorsements. The Bank never closes its vaults. It has always money and it is always ready to do business. The only change which takes place is in the rate of interest.

In the American system it is wholly different. When a storm comes the banks lock up the money on hand and will not let it out on any account. Moreover, it is by no means unusual for them to suspend payment and thus deprive depositors of the use of their own money. In such cases all commerce and industries are abandoned to the fury of the tempest. They cannot even command their own resources, and as for aid from the financial institutions, it is not to be thought of.

Heretofore, when a financial panic threatened the country, the Government would come to the aid of the people by calling in its bonds and redeeming them before they were due, thereby placing in circulation large amounts of money to meet the suddenly increased demand. But in 1893 the Government was found with an empty treasury, barely able to pay its own creditors and wholly deprived of the power to come to the succor of commerce and industries.

Such a condition of affairs is likely to happen again and many times, because the expenses of the Government have been so enormously increased, with little prospect of any reduction, that there is no possibility of any considerable sur-

plus being in the treasury for a long time to come. Indeed, there is already in sight a very considerable deficit in the national revenue, and it is a problem, without borrowing money, to provide for it.

With the Government wholly unable to go to the assistance of the banks, and with the banks so constituted that they must close their vaults at the first sign of trouble, it may well be expected that these financial panics which come upon the country every dozen or twenty years will continue to throttle the commerce and industries of the people in the future as they have done in the past.

How to provide against the recurrence of such disastrous visitations is the problem which American statesmanship and financial wisdom have to solve. No matter what system of finance shall be decided on, it must be so contrived as to furnish funds whenever they are needed by the legitimate business of the country. It must be able to keep the vaults open in the face of every emergency. Simply because the bubbles of speculation are allowed to collapse, is no reason why the legitimate business interests of the country should be abandoned to shipwreck. There must always be money to sustain these.

Just how such a system is to be framed may for the present be left to the "wise men" of Congress, but something of that sort is absolutely necessary. A financial system that locks up the money when it is most needed to prevent national, social and commercial disaster, is like a water system which locks up the hydrants and shuts off the mains when the city is on fire. The need is obvious to all. Just how it is to be supplied is the great question.

COMPARATIVE INDEBTEDNESS.

The returns of mortgage indebtedness upon farms and homes, made from the Census Bureau, are furnishing a vast deal of important and interesting information of the financial status of the people of the several States. The returns have only been made for twenty-two States out of the total, forty-four, and as they embrace States out of nearly every important group the information afforded is quite instructive.

Debts contracted in the ordinary routine of commercial operations are so constantly varying that they offer no real information of the financial condition of the people of a State, but the indebtedness fastened upon the land gives a great deal of insight into the true financial status of the inhabitants. Here is a statement of the debt which is secured by mortgage on real estate in twenty-two of the commonwealths of the Union, estimated to each head of population. This means that were the mortgage debt distributed among the whole population of a State each individual would owe by States as follows:

Alabama	\$26
Arkansas	13
Colorado	206
Connecticut	107
Florida	40
Illinois	100
Indiana	51
Iowa	104
Kansas	170
Maine	49
Massachusetts	144
Minnesota	152
Missouri	8
Nebraska	126
New Hampshire	51
New York	268
Oregon	73
Pennsylvania	117
Rhode Island	106
Tennessee	23
Vermont	81
Wisconsin	72

The New England and Middle States, with their great cities and vast manufacturing interests, can bear mortgage obligations to the head of population that would be destructive in a purely agricultural country. For instance, New York can easily carry its \$268 per head of population, while \$144 for Massachusetts, \$117 for Pennsylvania, and \$106 and \$107 respectively for Rhode Island and Connecticut, are light burdens. But when it is seen that in such agricultural States as Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa every individual owes more than \$100 each, it will be understood that the expression so commonly used of being "plastered over with mortgages" means something. Plainly, the West is heavily burdened, indeed, while the Southern States are carrying such light loads as \$13 for Arkansas, \$26 for Alabama, \$23 for Tennessee. Florida, so far, is the only Southern State that seems in any way burdened, and her load is only \$40 per head.

IS GENIUS DISEASE?

What is commonly termed genius is an extraordinary intellectual activity and power. It is the capacity to form in a moment judgments which ordinary minds would reason out by slow degrees. There is an ability to perceive with clearness and to comprehend with extreme quickness subjects of knowledge which an average intelligence would be able to master only by painful study and prolonged attention. Genius seems to possess some interior source of information independent of the external senses, while ordinary minds first perceive with the senses, and subsequently consider with the intellectual faculties. Genius is always favored with some sort of inspiration or interior illumination, while the common grade of intelligence is forced to labor and delve for the information it gains.

Such definitions of genius are crude and lacking in detail, but they will answer the purpose of a basis for the observations that may be offered here. Naturally, all thinkers who believe in the spiritual as well as the physical organization of man, in studying his mental constitution, will carry their researches into the higher regions of psychology, but the materialists, who recognize only material causes, seek for the sources and springs of intelligence in the physical frame, and they do not recognize or acknowledge any interior illumination or inspiration in the operation of the mind. It is not strange that this class of investigators should attribute all extreme intellectual activity to physical disease or abnormal bodily development. In their estimation, genius is only one form of brain disorder, just as insanity is another, and idiocy still another.

Genius, they hold, is a state of brain excessively developed in certain parts and unduly excitable or irritable. Its operations are unusually vigorous and rapid, but they are rather the operations of a fever, or of a sort of stimulation, than of a regular and proper brain function. But the brain of genius is born so. Insanity is the disordered state of a brain which was once normal and proper, but has been subjected to injury. The idiots, or weak-minded, possess from infancy a poorly developed brain organization. Thus it appears that genius is considered a state of disease, as are insanity and weak-mindedness. These are, in

brief, the views of Prof. Cesare Lombroso, Dr. W. H. Hammond, Prof. Schule and other recent writers on the psychology of mental diseases.

But, after all, the distinguished names mentioned above give no real authority or force to a lot of finespun theories. There is no means of discovering the truth of such notions. When a great man dies and his brain is found affected with some lesion or injury, that does not prove that his genius was due to any such disorder, because many very commonplace people suffer from cerebral disease. Cæsar, Mahomet, Petrarch, Napoleon, Byron and other eminent men suffered with epilepsy, but so have vast numbers of men of average brain power. Dr. Hammond cites Tasso, Burns, Swift, Mozart, Haydn, Walter Scott, William Blake and Poe as showing symptoms of insanity towards the close of their lives, but the brain disease which caused the symptoms in question was not necessarily the source of their genius.

The simple fact is that all human beings are subject to the same general laws of decay. Some hold out longer than others, while still others succumb at an earlier period of their career, but there is no great difference. Genius, virtue and nobleness of life do not secure one against disease and decay. Probably an overworked brain, as well as an overworked body, is specially sensitive to attack, but there are not a few examples of a powerful and brilliant mind maintaining its sway after the body had yielded to the forces of decay. It is difficult to believe that the intellectual and spiritual elements of human nature are mere manifestations and qualities of matter, and that they die with the death of the body. There is no physical evidence of such death, while there are innumerable hopes, aspirations and spiritual desires which persuade to the contrary, and many analogies of nature that afford a strong basis of reasonable belief in immortality. Matter is immortal. Not an atom is lost. It only changes its forms and combinations. If matter never dies, is never destroyed, why should the spirit and intelligence that animate it be supposed to die. Persons and individuals as to their bodies decay and are dissipated into their elements to be recombined in other existences, but why should an individuality, or a personality, be extinguished or dispersed? There is no proof to the contrary, any more than there is proof that intellectual mediocrity is health, and brilliance and genius are forms of disease. But it is the fate of the materialist always to be wrong, because he attends only to one side of life. To know the truth, one must know all. They who willfully remain ignorant are judicially blind.

THE SENATE'S DELAY.

Although strenuous efforts have been made to shut off the protracted debate in the Senate on the repeal bill, the advocates of the passage of that measure have so far failed to secure definite pledges from the silver men. These latter hold to the privilege of talking the matter to death in the orthodox manner in vogue in the Senate, and, so far, no means have been found to dislodge them from this position. They plainly hope to defeat repeal altogether through delay.

The result of this course of the Senate has been to put something of a check

upon the improvement in business affairs. Of course, the prompt action of the House and the belief that the Senate will eventually agree to repeal have helped greatly to restore confidence and relax the pressure as far as ordinary business transactions are concerned, but all important enterprises and financial transactions involving looking ahead for a considerable time are still impeded through uncertainty as to the action of the Senate.

Normal business conditions cannot, therefore, be fully restored until the Senate acts, as there will always be possible a continuance for some time to come of the causes which were originally responsible for the panicky feeling which prevailed this summer.

The Senate is, therefore, standing in the way of the full restoration of confidence, and we believe that the Senate in adopting this course is not obeying the demands of the great mass of the American people. Outside of a few States, the demand for the repeal of the Sherman law is overwhelming, and should be hearkened to.

There must be a screw loose somewhere in the municipal machinery of this city when such a condition of things as is to be found in the office of the Sealer of Weights and Measures is allowed to continue for months, and even years, and no questions asked. In no other department of the city's business would such looseness and lack of system be permitted. Apart altogether from the manner in which the ordinance is being administered, there is enough in the loose business methods of the office to call for an investigation, if found in connection with any other department. But the office itself, as conducted by the present incumbent, is a sinecure, and sinecures are always impositions. Not that the inspection of weights and measures is unnecessary or useless, if done as it should, but at present, and for some time, the administration has been a burlesque and a laughing-stock. It is time that something should be done to put an end to the present disreputable state of affairs and a new order of things inaugurated.

A Simple Barometer.

About the simplest barometer that one can have, and it is said one of the most efficient, is made of two bottles and some water. One of them should be an ordinary wide-mouthed pickle jar, filled with water to near the top. The other should be a long, slim flask, which will go into the neck of the jar. This should be inverted and plunged into the jar so that it will not reach the bottom. This arrangement gives a complete barometer. In fine weather the water will rise into the neck of the flask higher than the mouth of the pickle bottle, in wet or windy weather it will fall to within an inch of the mouth of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind, and at least eight hours before the gale reaches its height, the water has, it is said, been seen to leave the flask altogether.

Bay City Grocers Active.

BAY CITY, Sept. 20—There has been some talk of organizing our Association under the State law and I was instructed to ask you if you were so organized in your city; also will you please send us a list of the fees which your city charges peddlers? We have commenced active operations by adopting a uniform price on sugar; also by instructing our Committee on Trade Interests to call upon our jobbers and request them to discontinue retailing.

SAM. W. WATERS, Sec'y.

MEN OF MARK.

Frank Jewell, Manager of the I. M. Clark Grocery Co.

Frank Jewell, Vice-President of the I. M. Clark Grocery Co., Secretary and Treasurer of the Clark & Scudder Lumber Co., and Director of the Clark Iron Co., of Duluth, Minn., made his debut in this world October 15, 1857, upon a farm twenty miles north of Grand Rapids. The country at that time was wild, and the neighbors few and far between. His childhood days, up to the age of 12 years, were spent on the farm, riding the old horse to cultivate corn, picking up potatoes, hunting cows, tramping one and one-half miles to the country school house, trapping muskrats and smoking out woodchucks; and, like all true American boys, preferring the latter occupations to the former. In 1869 his father,

booming at that time and the new concern did a thriving and prosperous business from the start, but, as the old saying is, "It is hard to learn an old dog new tricks," and Mr. Jewell soon began to long for the old trapping ground and the old business. He is an ardent admirer of Tacoma, however, and will today resent any insinuation detrimental to Tacoma which favors its rival neighbor, Seattle. In 1891, he disposed of his interests in Tacoma and again returned to Grand Rapids, re-engaging in the wholesale grocery business, the firm of I. M. Clark & Son being merged into a stock company under the style of the I. M. Clark Grocery Co., of which he is Vice-President and General Manager.

A few years ago Mr. Jewell made some good investments in pine and mining lands in the vicinity of Duluth, Minn.



Hon. Edward Jewell, removed to Cedar Springs and engaged in the general merchandising business, and, out of school hours, Frank received his first instructions in the mercantile business. Owing to the ill health of his father, in 1873 the family moved to California. During the two years they remained in California Frank's occupation was a varied one. He was employed for a while as herder on a large stock ranch, spending one summer in a cheese factory. When not otherwise employed he spent his time hunting, and made his pocket change from the proceeds of the game sold. In 1875 the family returned to Cedar Springs, and his father re-engaged in the mercantile business at that place. Frank assisted his father in the store until October 19, 1876, when he removed to Grand Rapids and engaged with I. M. Clark & Co. as traveling salesman. The first order taken by the new salesman was from Jacob Leibler, of Caledonia, who is still in trade at the old stand. He spent four years on the road and was then promoted to a position in the house, which he held until the firm of I. M. Clark & Co. was succeeded by Clark, Jewell & Co. in 1883, when he became assistant manager of the business. In 1890 Frank had a bad attack of the Western fever and the firm of Clark, Jewell & Co. was succeeded by I. M. Clark & Son. He removed to Tacoma, Wash., and, in company with two other gentlemen, formed the Puget Sound Hardware Co., of which he was Secretary and Treasurer. Tacoma was

This property has increased in value very rapidly since the purchases were made, and is still owned by him.

Mr. Jewell was married in 1885 to Miss Jennie Osterhout and has three children, a boy of 5, a daughter of 3 and another daughter only a few months old. The family reside on South Union street, but will soon remove to their own home, which has been in process of construction during the summer on South College avenue, adjoining the residence of General Manager Heald, of the C. & W. M. Railway. Mr. Jewell has always had an ideal den in his mind—a library, smoking room and curiosity shop combined, in which the trophies of the chase captured by himself can be displayed. This ideal will see its realization in the new home, which is said to embody about as many of the comforts and conveniences incident to home life as it is possible to encompass within four walls.

Mr. Jewell, like most other successful business men has a hobby—in fact, two hobbies. One is tea, of which he is a most excellent judge and on which his opinion is frequently invoked. The other hobby is hunting, and in furtherance of this hobby he has a collection of dogs, guns, ammunition, etc., large enough to enable him to make a considerable exhibit in a dog show and remind one of an arsenal. He is a man of strong likes and dislikes, but has about as many friends to the square inch as any man in the grocery business; and in all probability he will continue to increase his

list of friends by geometrical progression.

Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association.

At the regular meeting of the Retail Grocer's Association, held at Protective Hall, Monday evening, Sept. 18, the application of Albert E. Boldt, grocer at 179 Shawmut avenue, was presented and accepted.

President Smits announced the standing committees for the ensuing year, as follows:

Executive—A. J. Elliott, A. Buys, A. Brink, B. Van Anroy, Peter Schuit.

Trade Interests—H. J. Vinkemulder, J. F. Ferris, A. Rasch.

On motion of Mr. VanAnroy, the Secretary and Messrs. Lehman and Herrick were appointed a special Committee to wait on certain grocers, with a view to securing their applications.

A. J. Elliott moved that postal card notifications of all meetings be sent to the members hereafter, which was adopted.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Adversity is a medicine which people are rather fond of recommending indiscriminately as a panacea for their neighbors. Like other medicines, it only agrees with certain constitutions. There are nerves which it braces, and nerves which it utterly shatters.

POULTRY.

Local dealers pay as follows:

DRESSED.	
Fowl.....	8
Turkeys.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Ducks.....	12 @ 13
Chickens.....	9 @ 11

LIVE.

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

OILS.

The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows, in barrels, f. o. b. Grand Rapids:	
Eocene.....	8 1/2
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight.....	7 1/2
Naptha.....	@ 6 1/2
Stove Gasoline.....	@ 7 1/2
Cylinder.....	27 @ 30
Engine.....	13 @ 21
Black, 15 cold test.....	@ 8 1/2



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

TRADESMAN COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Our Specialty!



CHILDREN'S SHOES

And Shoe Store supplies.

HIRTH, KRAUSE & CO.,

12 & 14 Lyon Street,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PAYING FOR DEAD HORSES.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

Who likes to pay for a dead horse? No one. Men who are abundantly able do so because they have to, and, no doubt, there is now and then a man who is so scrupulously honest that he actually finds some satisfaction in paying for a dead horse, that is, if he has all the horses he wants and more money than he knows what to do with. I would not be dogmatic in the matter, and I am, therefore, willing to grant that in some unknown regions there may exist exceptions of this kind. I have never met any of them in my travels, however. No man, as I know him, shows a woeful lack of pent up joy when called upon to pay for a lately deceased horse.

Man cannot eat his cake and keep it, too, and after it is eaten he doesn't like to pay for it. When he does pay for it, the amount of gall and wormwood he gets out of it depends altogether upon his paying ability; if he is in free and easy circumstances, his groanings are less audible; but, if he has to go without cake today in order to pay for the cake he ate yesterday, his sufferings are something terrible to witness. He takes a philosophical view of the case, and wonders why satisfaction for past hunger should interfere with the demands of the present. When a man gets into a corner where he is compelled to cut down on bare necessities for the sake of paying for a dead horse—well, he doesn't do it, that's all. It may be that he ought to do it, but he doesn't. He is not built that way. If he is strictly honest, something tells him that he ought to starve in order to pay his debts, but the demands of nature get the upper hand of his fine notions and he doesn't do it. If all men hate to pay for dead horses, can you blame a man of this kind for eating when he is hungry, even though by doing so he has to let the bill for that eaten last week go unpaid? "That depends," say you. It does not depend on anything. If the man is honest and industrious, he is justly entitled to eat when he is hungry if he can honestly procure anything to eat, let the circumstances be what they may; and, if he be not honest and industrious, he will do so anyway, for he is an animal. In either case the creditor

ought to be better posted in human nature than to expect anything different. If the debtor be of the former class, he will pay when he can; if he be of the latter, the creditor ought to lose it as a penalty for aiding and abetting indolence and unworthiness.

A dead horse has served its usefulness and is a very unpleasant thing to contemplate. That is why a man hates to pay for it. When a man sells a horse he ought to get his pay before the horse dies. It is always easier to collect pay for a live horse than for a dead one. There are various kinds of dead horses some of which might be described.

When a man buys a \$3 pair of shoes on "tick" in the summer, and wears them until they lose their soles and the ground becomes frosted, and he then finds that \$3 is the extent of his "pile," and that nobody cares to trust him to another pair, the shoe dealer might as well write "dead horse" over that shoe bill, for that would be its true name. A shoe bill becomes a dead horse if not paid before the remains of the goods are thrown on the rubbish heap and a new pair takes their place.

A grocer's bill becomes a dead horse the instant the grocer becomes a dead grocer. If you don't believe it, ask the administrators of the estates of some dead grocers you used to know. I have known men to pay their grocery bills promptly and cheerfully while their grocers were alive, but the instant their grocers died, they seemed to think their bills had died also. Some who were not responsible refused to pay outright, while those who were responsible paid only under a vigorous protest.

To sell out or retire from business will work a similar metamorphosis in the nature of all ledger accounts. It is a great mistake on the part of any retailer of merchandise to step out of business for the purpose of collecting his book accounts. Frequent "dunnings" in hardscrabble times will convert almost any bill into a dead horse, and age, alone, in the very best of times will bring about a like conversion; but death or retirement from business will accomplish it every time. Any man who has had experience in the matter knows that a retailer can collect a larger percentage

of his uncollectable-by-law accounts while in the harness than he, or any one acting for him, can do after he is out of business. He can also collect his gilded accounts easier and with less friction while in business, from the simple fact that they have not yet become alienated by passing into a dead horse condition.

If all men were disposed to take every possible advantage of each other for their own pecuniary benefit, it would be impossible to carry on a community of business. No rule of conduct in the form of law would have any force among men, if it was not written upon the hearts of a considerable majority of the people as well as upon our statute books. When its only place of record is upon the statute, it will be unobserved and impotent, but when impressed upon the hearts of the people, it will be active and powerful. Thus it is that as men become more enlightened they are more strongly actuated by a spirit of fair play and more inclined to overlook each other's foibles and mistakes, instead of seizing upon them for the gratification of selfish desires. It is only when an obligation to pay becomes a dead horse that the lingering taint of primal conditions reasserts itself and we relapse into a barbaric State again. When a claim upon us becomes a dead horse it irritates our selfish propensities and arouses our combativeness. We put the claimant on the offensive while we fortify our negative position in every possible way and remain on the defensive. We look for overcharges, offsets and other errors and are disposed and prepared to take advantage of every little technical irregularity in defeating that claim, and if we are forced to surrender at last, it is because we can't help ourselves. Now this change of front is brought about by treating a live, respectable account with indifference and cold neglect until it ossifies into a dead horse.

A man will not do what he hates to do if its omission will hurt him less than its commission. All men hate to pay for dead horses. Some men hate to pay for live horses. This constitutes about all the difference there is between "good pay" customers and so-called "dead beats." The intrinsic value of the obli-

gations of either depends upon the amount of "stuff" they may happen to have around them, the size of their obligations, and the nature of the collection laws.

There will be more dead horses recorded on the retail mercantile ledgers of this country before the snows melt away next spring than have been on record for the past twenty years. This nation is rich. It is made up of 67,000,000 of units, but these national units are not all rich. The most of them are poor and helpless. They depend upon industrial motion for clothes, food and fuel. When there is motion they are supplied; but when there is industrial inertia, they are helpless and destitute. Another long winter is just at hand. These national units must and will eat, wear clothes and keep from freezing, whether the wheels turn or not or whether the store bills now pending be paid or not. If the difficulties through which we are passing will bring about a revolution from the present excessive credit system to one which will have more use for the circulating medium of the country, then we will not have suffered in vain. This measure of values should circulate more freely among the people and be used by them in measuring their exchanges in the daily purchases of commodities. This would place the retail mercantile business on a safe and sound financial foundation, and, at the same time, develop more noble and self-reliant citizenship among the masses of the people. Credit is the curse of this country. It has reduced us to the humiliating position we find ourselves in today. It licenses indolence, wasteful extravagance and vice; and debt, its legitimate offspring, fills our homes with despair, and our cemeteries and asylums with its unfortunate victims.

No man can enjoy the sweet consolations of Christianity who is burdened with debt and whose slumbers are disturbed by dead horse ghosts. The Good Book recognizes the fact where it says: "Owe no man anything." The counterpart to this is: "Credit no man anything, which is the only way to avoid dead horses."

E. A. OWEN.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

OUR VALLEY CITY MILL

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

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

THE FAMOUS
LILY
WHITE
FLOUR

Will now be Finer than
ever.



VALLEY
CITY
Milling Co.
GRAND
RAPIDS, MICH.
U.S.A.
CORRESPONDENCE
SOLICITED.

OUR
ROLLER
CHAMPION

For a Fancy Patent has
no Equal.

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

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

Very truly yours,

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Advanced—	Declined—Optum.	Linseed Oil.
ACIDUM.		TINCTURES.
Aceticum 82 10	Cubebae 2 3 00	Aconitum Napellis R 1
Benzolcum German 65 75	Erigeron 2 00 22 75	Aloes " and myrrh. 1
Boricum 30	Gaultheria 2 00 22 10	Arnica 1
Carbolicum 25 35	Gossyp. ounce 7 75	Asafoetida 1
Citricum 53 55	Hederae 2 10 22 30	Atrope Belladonna 1
Hydrochlor 36 10	Juniperi 5 00 22 00	Benzoin 1
Lithicum 10 12	Lavendula 9 00 22 00	" Co. 1
Nitricum 10 12	Limonis 2 40 22 60	Sanguinaria 1
Nitricum dil. 30	Mentha Piper 2 75 22 50	Baronia 1
Salicylicum 1 30 21 70	Mentha Verid. 2 20 22 30	Cantharides 1
Sulphuricum 1 1 40 21 60	Morruae, gal. 1 00 21 10	Capicum 1
Tartaricum 30 23	Myrtil, ounce 2 50	Ca damon 1
	Olive 8 00 22 75	" Co. 1
AMMONIA.	Picis Liquid, (gal. 35) 1 23 21 12	Castor 1
Aqua, 16 deg 3 1/2 40 5	Ricini 1 23 21 12	Catechu 1
" 20 deg 5 1/2 40 7	Rosmarini 7 21 00	Cinchona 1
Carbonas 15 12 14	Rosae, ounce 6 50 28 50	" Co. 1
Chloridum 12 14	Succini, ounce 40 45	Columba 1
	Sabina 90 21 00	Conium 1
ANILINE.	Santal 3 50 27 00	Cubeba 1
Black 2 00 22 25	Sassafras 50 55	Digitalis 1
Brown 80 21 00	Sinapis, ess. ounce 2 65	Ergot 1
Red 45 50	Tigili 7 00	Gentian 1
Yellow 2 50 23 00	Thym. opt 40 50	" Co. 1
	Theobromas 15 30	Gualca 1
BACCAR.	POTASSIUM.	" ammon 1
Cubebae (po 40) 3 1/2 40	Bi Carb. 15 12	Zingiber 1
Empur 8 10	Bichromate 13 14	Hyoscyamus 1
Anthoxylum 25 30	Bromide 40 43	Iodine 1
	Carb. 12 15	Ferri Chlorides 1
BALSAMUM.	Chlor. (po 33 25) 24 20	Kino 1
Opaliba 42 45	Cyanide 50 55	Lobelia 1
Peru 21 80	Iodide 2 90 23 30	Myrrh 1
Serabin, Canada 45 50	Potassa, Bitart. pure 27 20	Nux Vomica 1
Solutan 35 50	Potassa, Bitart. com. 15	Opil 1
	Potass Nitras, opt. 8 10	" Camphorated 1
CORTEK.	Potass Nitras 7 9	" Deodor. 1
Blebs, Canadian 18	Prussate 28 30	Aurant Cortex 1
Assiae 11	Sulphate po 15 18	Quassa 1
Choncha Flava 18	RADIX.	Rhatany 1
Choncha atropurp. 30	Aconitum 20 25	Rhei 1
Cyrica Cerifera, po 20	Anchusa 23 25	Cassia Acutifol. 1
Junus Virgin. 12	Arum, po. 12 15	" Co. 1
Millifera, grd. 10	Calamus 20 40	Serpentaria 1
Mus Po (Ground 15) 15	Gentiana (po. 12) 8 10	Stromonium 1
EXTRACTUM.	Glycyrrhiza, (pv. 15) 16 18	Tolutan 1
Glycyrrhiza Glabra 24 25	Hydrastis Canadian. (po. 35) 2 30	Valerian 1
" po. 33 35	Heliolebo, Ala, po. 15 20	Veratrum Veride 1
Hamatox, 15 lb. box 11 12	India, po. 15 20	
" 18. 13 14	Ipecac. po. 2 20 22 30	MISCELLANEOUS.
" 1/8 14 15	Iris plox (po. 35 35) 3 40	Ether, Spts Nit, 3 F. 2 20 30
" 1/4 16 17	Jalapra, pr. 40 45	" 4 F. 3 20 34
FERRU.	Maranta, 2 35	Alumen " ground, (po. 2 1/2 3 1/2
Carbonate Precip. 2 15	Podophyllum, po. 15 18	7) " ground, (po. 3 1/2 4 1/2
Chlorate and Quina. 2 30	Raula, po. 75 21 00	Annatto. 55 60
Chlorate Soluble 2 50	Rhei 75 21 00	Antimon, po. 4 2 5
Chloroaurum Sol. 2 15	" cv. 75 21 35	" et Potass T. 55 60
Chloride 2 15	Spigelia 35 38	Antipyrin 21 40
Sulphate, com'l. 9 2 7	Santalin, (po. 25) 2 30	Antifebril 2 25
" pure. 2 7	Serpentaria 55 60	Argent Nitras, ounce 5 2 7
FLORA.	Senega 55 60	Arsenicum 5 2 7
Alumina 18 20	Similax, Officialis, H 2 25	Balm Gilead Bud 5 2 7
Alumina 3 1/2 35	Scilla, (po. 35) 10 12	Bismuth S. N. 2 30 22 25
Anticaria 50 65	Symplocarpus, Fosti- 2 35	Calcium Chlor, 1s. (1/2 12; 1/4 14)
FOJIA.	Valeriana, Eng. (po. 30) 15 20	Cantharides Russian, 2 11
Formosa 18 50	Zingiber j. 18 20	Capsici Fructus, af. 2 25
Assia Acutifol, Tin- 25 28	SEMEN.	" " B po. 2 28
Alv. 35 50	Anisum, (po. 30) 2 15	Caryophyllus, (po. 15) 10 12
Alv. officinalis, 1/4 15 25	Aptum (graveleons) 15 18	Carmine, No. 40 23 75
Alv. 1/4 15 25	Bird, 1 40 6	Carri Albu, S. & F. 50 55
Alv. 1/4 15 25	Carul, (po. 18) 10 12	Cera Flava 35 40
Alv. 1/4 15 25	Cardamom 1 00 12 15	Cocci 35 40
Alv. 1/4 15 25	Cardamum 1 00 12 15	Cassia Fructus. 2 25
Alv. 1/4 15 25	Cannabis Sativa. 4 2 5	Centuria 2 25
Alv. 1/4 15 25	Cydonium 75 21 00	Cetaceum 2 40
Alv. 1/4 15 25	Chenopodium 10 12	Chloroform 60 63
Alv. 1/4 15 25	Dipterix Odorata. 2 25 25 50	" squibba 21 25
Alv. 1/4 15 25	Foeniculum 2 15	Chloral Hyd Crat. 1 35 61 00
Alv. 1/4 15 25	Foenugreek, po. 2 8	Chondra 2 25
Alv. 1/4 15 25	Lini 4 4 44	Cinchonidine, F. & W. 15 20
Alv. 1		

Morphia, S. P. & W.	2 30	25	45	Selditz Mixture.....	℥	20	Linseed, boiled.....	39	42
S. N. Y. Q. & C. Co.	2 10	22	35	Sinapis.....	℥	18	Neat's Foot, winter strained.....	80	85
Moschus Canton.....	℥	40	70	Snuff, opt.....	℥	30	Spirits Turpentine.....	34	39
Myristica, 3 lbs.....	65	70	70	Snuff, Macaboy, De Voes.....	℥	35	PAINTS.	bbl.	10
Nux Vomica, (po 30).....	20	22	22	Snuff Scotch, De Voes.....	℥	35	Red Venetian.....	1 1/2	20 3/4
Os. Sepis.....	20	22	22	Soda Boras, (po 11).....	100	10	Ochre, yellow.....	1 1/2	20 3/4
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D. Co.	2 00	00	00	Soda Et Potass Tart.....	1 1/2	2	" " Ber.....	1 1/2	20 3/4
Pfels Liq. N. C., 1/2 gal doz.....	22	00	00	Soda Carb.....	1 1/2	2	Putty, commercial.....	2 1/2	24 2/3
Pfels Liq, quarts.....	21	00	00	Soda, Bi-Carb.....	℥	5	" strictly pure.....	2 1/2	24 2/3
Pip Hydrarg, (po 80).....	℥	50	50	Soda, Ash.....	3 1/2	2	Vermillon Prime American.....	13	16
Piper Nigra, (po 22).....	℥	50	50	Soda, Sulphas.....	℥	2	Vermillon, English.....	65	70
Piper Alba, (po 35).....	℥	3	3	Spis. Ethers Co.....	50	50	Green, Penninsular.....	70	75
Pix Burgum.....	℥	7	7	" Myrica Dom.....	℥	25	Lead, red.....	63	67
Plumbi Acet.....	14	15	15	" Myrica Imp.....	℥	30	Lead, white.....	63	67
Pulvis Ipecac et opif.....	1 10	20	20	" Vini Rect. bbl.....	2 19	22	Whiting, whited.....	69	75
Pyrethrum, boxes H & P. D. Co., doz.....	2 1	25	25	Less 5c gal, cash ten days.....	1 40	145	Whiting, Gliders.....	69	75
Pyrethrum, pv.....	20	30	30	Stychnia Crystal.....	1 40	145	White, Paris American.....	1	0
Quassia.....	8	10	10	Sulphur, Subl.....	2 1/2	3	Whiting, Paris Eng. cliff.....	1	40
Quinia, S. P. & W.....	29	34	34	" Roll.....	2	2 1/2	Pioneer Prepared Paints.....	30	4
" S. German.....	20	30	30	Tamarinds.....	8	10	Swiss Villa Prepared Paints.....	1 00	1 20
Rubia Tincturum.....	12	14	14	Terebenth Venice.....	28	30	VARNISHES.		
Saccharum Lactis pv.....	20	22	22	Theobromae.....	45	48	No. 1 Turp Coach.....	1 10	1 20
Salacin.....	1 75	80	80	Vanilla.....	9 00	16 00	Extra Turp.....	1 00	1 20
Sanguis Draconis.....	40	50	50	Zinci Sulph.....	7	8	Coach Body.....	2 75	3 00
Sapo, W.....	12	14	14	OILS.			No. 1 Turp Furn.....	1 00	1 10
" M.....	10	12	12	Whale, winter.....	70	70	Extra Turk Damar.....	1 55	1 60
" G.....	2	15	15	Lard, extra.....	75	80	Japan Dryer, No. 1 Turp.....	70	75
				Lard, No. 1.....	42	45			
				Linseed, pure raw.....	36	39			

Importers and Jobbers of

CHEMICALS AND

DEALERS IN

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

SWISS VILLA PREPARED PAINTS.

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.		Fruits.		Sap Sago.		\$ 1. per hundred.		No. 1, 6		GUNPOWDER.	
doz gross		Apples.		Schweitzer, imported.		\$ 2.		No. 2, 6		Rifle—Dupont's.	
Aurora.	55 6 00	3 lb. standard.		" domestic.		\$ 3.		XX wood, white.		Kegs.	
Castor Oil.	60 7 00	York State, gallons.		CATSUP.		\$ 4.		No. 1, 6 1/2		Half kegs.	
Diamond.	50 5 50	Hamburg.		Blue Label Brand.		\$ 5.		No. 2, 6 1/2		Quarter kegs.	
Frazer's.	75 8 00	Apricots.		Live oak.		\$ 10.		Manilla, white.		1 lb cans.	
Mica.	65 7 70	Santa Cruz.		Lusk's.		\$ 20.		Coin.		1/2 lb cans.	
Paragon.	55 6 00	Overland.		Blackberries.		Above prices on coupon books		Mill No. 4.		Kegs.	
BAKING POWDER.		B. & W.		Cherries.		are subject to the following		Farinaceous Goods.		Eagle Duck—Dupont's.	
Acme.		Red.		Pitted Hamburg.		quantity discounts:		100 lb. kegs.		Kegs.	
1/2 lb. cans, 3 doz.	45	White.		Erie.		200 or over.		Barrels.		Half kegs.	
1 lb. " 1 "	85	Damsons, Egg Plums and Green		California.		500 " 10 "		Grits.		Quarter kegs.	
Bulk.	10	Gages.		Common.		1000 " 20 "		Lima Beans.		1 lb cans.	
1/2 lb. cans 6 doz case.	55	Pie.		Maxwell.		Steel punch.		Dried.		Sage.	
1 lb. " 4 doz "	1 10	Shepard's.		California.		500, any one denom'n.		Domestic, 12 lb. box.		Hops.	
1 lb. " 2 doz "	2 00	Monitor.		Oxford.		1000, " "		Imported.		INDIGO.	
5 lb. " 1 doz "	9 00	Pears.		Domestic.		2000, " "		Oatmeal.		JELLY.	
5 oz. cans, 4 doz. in case.	80	Riverside.		Riverside.		CRACKERS.		Barrels 200.		Pure.	
16 " 2 "	2 00	Common.		Pineapples.		Butter.		Half barrels 100.		Calabria.	
Red Star.	40	Pie.		Johnson's sliced.		Seymour XXX.		Kegs.		Stetly.	
1 lb. " 1 "	1 40	Maxwell.		Booth's sliced.		Seymour XXX, cartoon.		Green, bu.		LYE.	
Telfer's.	45	Shepard's.		Quinces.		Family XXX.		Split per lb.		Condensed, 2 doz.	
1 lb. " 1 "	1 50	California.		Common.		Family XXX, cartoon.		Rolled Oats.		4 doz.	
Our Leader.	45	Monitor.		Raspberries.		Salted XXX.		Barrels 180.		No. 9 sulphur.	
1 lb. cans.	75	Oxford.		Black Hamburg.		Kenosha.		Half bbls 90.		Anchor parlor.	
1 lb. cans.	1 50	Pears.		Erie, black.		Boston.		Sago.		No. 2 home.	
Dr. Price's.	41 80	Strawberries.		Lawrence.		Butter biscuit.		Cracked.		Export parlor.	
BATH BRICK.		Whortleberries.		Hamburg.		Soda.		Yarmouth.		MINCE MEAT.	
2 dozen in case.		Blueberries.		Erie.		Soda, XXX.		Cod.		3 doz. case.	
English.	90	Meats.		Terrapin.		Soda, City.		Whole, Grand Bank.		6 doz. case.	
Bristol.	80	Corned beef.		BLUING.		Soda, Duchess.		Boneless, bricks.		12 doz. case.	
Domestic.	70	Armour's.		Arctic, 4 oz. ovals.		Crystal Wafer.		Boneless, strips.		MEASURES.	
Gross		Potted ham.		8 oz.		Long Island Wafers.		Halibut.		Tin, per dozen.	
Arctic, 4 oz. ovals.	3 60	" 1 lb.		No. 2.		Oyster.		Smoked.		1 gallon.	
" 8 oz.	6 75	" 1/2 lb.		No. 1.		S. Oyster XXX.		Herring.		Half gallon.	
" pints, round.	9 00	" 1/4 lb.		No. 1.		City Oyster XXX.		Holland, white hoops keg		Quart.	
" No. 2, sifting box.	2 75	" 1/8 lb.		No. 1.		Farina Oyster.		" " bbl		Pint.	
" No. 3.	4 00	" tongue, 1/2 lb.		No. 5.		CREAM TARTAR.		Norwegian.		Half pint.	
" No. 5.	8 00	" 1 lb.		1 oz ball.		Strictly pure.		Round, 1/4 bbl 100 lbs.		Wooden, for vinegar, per doz.	
" 1 oz ball.	4 50	" chicken, 1 lb.		Mexican Liquid, 4 oz.		Telfer's Absolute.		Scaled.		1 gallon.	
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz.	3 60	Vegetables.		8 oz.		Grocers.		No. 1, 100 lbs.		Half gallon.	
" 8 oz.	6 80	Beans.		BROOMS.		15¢ 25		No. 1, 40 lbs.		Quart.	
No. 2 Burl.	1 75	Hamburg.		No. 2 Burl.		DRIED FRUITS.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Pint.	
No. 1.	2 00	French style.		No. 1.		Domestic.		No. 1, 8 lbs.		Half pint.	
No. 2 Carpet.	2 25	Limas.		No. 1.		Apples.		No. 1, 8 lb kits.		1 gallon.	
No. 1.	2 50	Lima, green.		No. 1.		Sundried, sliced in bbls.		No. 1, 40 lbs.		Half gallon.	
Parlor Gem.	2 75	" soaked.		No. 5.		Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Quart.	
Common Whisk.	90	Lewis Boston Baked.		No. 5.		Apricots.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Pint.	
Fancy.	1 15	Bay State Baked.		No. 5.		Blackberries.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		1 gallon.	
Warehouse.	3 25	World's Fair Baked.		No. 5.		In boxes.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Half gallon.	
BRUSHES.		Picnic Baked.		No. 5.		Nectarines.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Quart.	
Stove, No. 1.		Oval—250 in crate.		No. 5.		Peaches.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Pint.	
No. 2.		No. 1.		No. 1.		Peeled, in boxes.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		MOLASSES.	
No. 3.		No. 2.		No. 2.		Cal. evap.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Blackstrap.	
No. 5.		No. 3.		No. 3.		In bags.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Sugar house.	
Hotel, 40 lb. boxes.		No. 5.		No. 5.		Pears.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Cuba Baking.	
Star, 40.		No. 1.		No. 1.		California in bags.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Porto Rico.	
Paraffine.		No. 2.		No. 2.		Pitted Cherries.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Prime.	
Wicking.		No. 3.		No. 3.		Barrels.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Fancy.	
CANNED GOODS.		No. 5.		No. 5.		50 lb. boxes.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		New Orleans.	
Fish.		No. 1.		No. 1.		25 "		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Fair.	
Clams.		No. 2.		No. 2.		Prunelles.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Good.	
Little Neck, 1 lb.		No. 3.		No. 3.		Raspberries.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Extra good.	
" 2 lb.		No. 5.		No. 5.		In barrels.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Choice.	
Clam Chowder.		No. 1.		No. 1.		50 lb. boxes.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Fancy.	
Standard, 3 lb.		No. 2.		No. 2.		25 lb.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		One-half barrels, 3c extra.	
Cove Oysters.		No. 3.		No. 3.		Raisins.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		PICKLES.	
Standard.		No. 5.		No. 5.		Loose Muscatels in Boxes.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Medium.	
2 lb.		No. 1.		No. 1.		2 crown.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Barrels, 1,200 count.	
Lobsters.		No. 2.		No. 2.		3		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Half bbls, 600 count.	
Star, 1 lb.		No. 3.		No. 3.		Loose Muscatels in Bags.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Small.	
2 lb.		No. 5.		No. 5.		2 crown.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Barrels, 2,400 count.	
Picnic, 1 lb.		No. 1.		No. 1.		3		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Half bbls, 1,200 count.	
2 lb.		No. 2.		No. 2.		Foreign.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		3 50	
Mackerel.		No. 3.		No. 3.		Currants.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		PIPES.	
Standard, 1 lb.		No. 5.		No. 5.		Patras, in barrels.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Clay, No. 216.	
2 lb.		No. 1.		No. 1.		" in 1/4 bbls.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		" T. D. full count.	
Mustard, 2 lb.		No. 2.		No. 2.		" in less quantity.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Cob, No. 3.	
Tomato Sauce, 2 lb.		No. 3.		No. 3.		Peel.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		3 25	
Soused, 2 lb.		No. 5.		No. 5.		Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes		No. 1, 10 lbs.		POTASH.	
Columbia River, flat.		No. 1.		No. 1.		Lemon " 25 " 10		No. 1, 10 lbs.		48 cans in case.	
" tails.		No. 2.		No. 2.		Orange " 25 " 11		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Pennant Salt Co.'s	
Alaska, Red.		No. 3.		No. 3.		Raisins.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Domestic.	
" pink.		No. 5.		No. 5.		Ondura, 29 lb. boxes.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Carolina head.	
Kinney's, flats.		No. 1.		No. 1.		Sultana, 30 "		No. 1, 10 lbs.		" No. 1.	
Sardines.		No. 2.		No. 2.		Valencia, 30 "		No. 1, 10 lbs.		" No. 2.	
1/2 5		No. 3.		No. 3.		Prunes.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Broken	
1/2 6 1/2 7		No. 5.		No. 5.		California, 100-120.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Imported.	
10¢ 11		No. 1.		No. 1.		90x100 25 lb. bxs. 9 1/2		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Japan, No. 1.	
15¢ 16		No. 2.		No. 2.		80x90 " 10		No. 1, 10 lbs.		" No. 2.	
27		No. 3.		No. 3.		70x80 " 10 1/2		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Java	
21		No. 5.		No. 5.		60x70 " 11		No. 1, 10 lbs.		Patna.	
250		No. 1.		No. 1.		Turkey.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		5 50	
Brook, 3 lb.		No. 2.		No. 2.		Silver.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		5 75	
		No. 3.		No. 3.		Sultana.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		3 00	
		No. 5.		No. 5.		French, 60-70.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		2 00	
		No. 1.		No. 1.		70-80.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		2 50	
		No. 2.		No. 2.		80-90.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		5 50	
		No. 3.		No. 3.		90-100.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		5 75	
		No. 5.		No. 5.		XX rag, white.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		5 50	
		No. 1.		No. 1.		No. 1, 6 1/2.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		5 50	
		No. 2.		No. 2.		No. 2, 6 1/2.		No. 1, 10 lbs.		5 50	

Root Beer Extract. Williams', 1 doz. 1 75 " 3 doz. 5 00 Hires', 1 doz. 1 75 " 3 doz. 5 00 SPICES. Whole Sifted. Allspice 10 Cassia, China in mats 7 Batavia in bund. 15 Salmon in rolls. 32 Cloves, Amboyne. 22 Zanzibar. 12 Mace Batavia. 80 Nutmegs, fancy. 75 " No. 2. 70 Pepper, Singapore, black. 10 " white. 20 " shot. 16 Pure Ground in Bulk. Allspice 15 Cassia, Batavia. 18 " and Salmon 25 Cloves, Amboyne. 22 Zanzibar. 12 Ginger, African. 16 " Cochin. 20 " Jamaica. 42 Mace Batavia. 72 Mustard, Eng. and Trieste. 25 " Trieste. 25 Nutmegs, No. 2. 75 Pepper, Singapore, black. 15 " white. 24 " Cayenne. 30 Sage. 30 "Absolute" in Packages. Allspice 84 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 1 55 SAL SODA. Kegs. 1 1/2 Granulated, boxes. 1 1/2 SEEDS. Anise @12 1/2 Canary, Smyrna. 6 Caraway 10 Cardamon, Malabar. 90 Hemp, Russian. 4 1/2 Mixed Bird. 5 1/2 Mustard, white. 10 Poppy. 9 Rape. 8 Cuttle bone. 30 STARCH. Corn. 20-lb boxes. 5 1/2 40-lb. 5 1/2 Gloss. 5 1/2 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 28 10-lb. sacks. 1 85 20 14-lb. " 2 25 24 3-lb. cases. 1 50 56 lb. dairy in linen bags. 32 28 lb. " drill. 16 18 Warsaw. 18 56 lb. dairy in drill bags. 32 28 lb. " Ashton. 18 56 lb. dairy in linen sacks. 75 Higgins. 75 56 lb. dairy in linen sacks. 75 Solar Rock. 27 Common Fine. 27 Saginaw. 70 Manistee. 70 SALERATUS. Packed 60 lbs. in box. 5 1/2 Church's. 5 1/2 DeLand's. 5 1/2 Dwight's. 5 1/2 Taylor's. 5 1/2 SOAP. Laundry. Allen B. Wrisley's Brands. Old Country, 80 1-lb. 3 2 Good Cheer, 60 1-lb. 3 90 White Borax, 100 3/4-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. 84 00 " plain. 2 94 N. K. Fairbanks & Co.'s Brands. Santa Claus. 4 00 Brown, 60 bars. 2 40 " 80 bars. 3 25 Lautz Bros. & Co.'s Brands. Acme. 4 00 Cotton Oil. 6 00 Marseilles. 3 85 Mafer. 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. Sapolio, 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 low 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. 36 30 Powdered. 6 23 Granulated. 5 98 Extra Fine Granulated. 6 11 Cubes. 6 23 XXXX Powdered. 6 42 Confee, Standard A. 5 73 No. 1 Columbia A. 5 67 No. 5 Empire A. 5 54 No. 6. 5 48 No. 7. 5 20 No. 8. 5 23 No. 9. 5 17 No. 10. 5 15 No. 11. 4 98 No. 12. 4 98 No. 13. 4 86 No. 14. 4 76 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 1/2 Oatmeal Crackers. 8 1/2 VINEGAR. 40 gr. 7 25 50 gr. 8 25 \$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. 30 TEAS. JAPAN—Regular. Fair. @17 Good. @20 Choice. @24 Choicest. @32 Dust. @10 SUN CURED. Fair. @17 Good. @20 Choice. @24 Choicest. @32 Dust. @10 BASKET FIRED. Fair. @18 Choice. @25 Choicest. @25 Extra choice, wire leaf. @40 GUNPOWDER. Common to fair. @25 Extra fine to finest. @50 Choicest fancy. @75 COOLONG. Common to fair. @23 IMPERIAL. Common to fair. @23 Superior to fine. @30 YOUNG HYSON. Common to fair. @18 Superior to fine. @30 ENGLISH BREAKFAST. Fair. @18 Choice. @22 Best. @40 TOBACCOS. Fine Cut. Palls unless otherwise noted Bazoo. @30 Can Can. @27 Nellie Bly. @24 Uncle Ben. @21 Hawatha. @21 Sweet Cuba. @21 McGinty. @21 Dandy Jim. @29 Torpedo. @24 " in drums. @23 Yum Yum. @28 1892. @23 " drums. @22 Plug. Sorg's Brands. Spearhead. 41 Joker. 29 Nobby Twist. 41 Scotten's Brands. Kyo. 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 Meerschaum. 29 American Eagle Co.'s Brands. Myrtle Navy. 40 Stork. @30 German. @15 Frog. @33 Java, 1/2 foil. @32 Banner Tobacco Co.'s Brands. Banner. 16 Banner Cavendish. 38 Gold Cut. 28 Scotten's Brands. Warpath. 15 Honey Dew. 36 Gold Block. 30 F. F. Adams Tobacco Co.'s Brands. Peerless. 26 Old Tom. 18 Standard. 22 Globe Tobacco Co.'s Brands. Handmade. 41 Leidersdorff's Brands. Rob Roy. 26 Uncle Sam. @32 Red Clover. 32 Spaulding & Merriek. Tom and Jerry. 25 Traveler Cavendish. 38 Buck Horn. 30 Plow Boy. @30 Corn Cake. 16 HIDES PELTS and FURS. Perkins & Hess pay as follows: HIDES. Green. 22 1/2 Part Cured. @3 Full. @3 1/2 Dry. 4 1/2 Kips, green. 2 1/2 " cured. 4 1/2 Calfskins, green. 4 1/2 " cured. 4 1/2 Deaconskins. 10 1/2 No. 2 hides 1/2 off. PELTS. Shearlings. 10 1/2 Lambs. 15 1/2 WOOL. Washed. 12 1/2 Unwashed. 8 1/2 MISCELLANEOUS. Tallow. 3 1/2 Grease butter. 1 1/2 Switches. 1 1/2 Ginseng. 1 75 GRAINS and FEEDSTUFFS. WHEAT. No. 1 White (58 lb. test). 59 No. 2 Red (60 lb. test). 59 MEAL. Bolted. 1 40 Granulated. 1 65 FLOUR. Straight, in sacks. 3 50 " barrels. 3 75 Patent. 4 50 " barrels. 4 75 Graham. 1 70 Rye. 1 70 MILLSTUFFS. Car lots. Less quantity Bran. \$13 50 \$14 00 Screenings. 13 00 13 00 Middlings. 14 50 15 00 Mixed Feed. 15 00 15 00 Coarse meal. 17 50 18 00 CORN. Car lots. 45 Less than car lots. 43 OATS. Car lots. 32 Less than car lots. 31 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 " 90 " 15 " 1 25 " 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 " " " No. 3 7 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. 18 00 Short cut. 19 00 Extra clear pig, short cut. 18 00 Extra clear, heavy. 19 00 Clear, fat back. 20 00 Boston clear, short cut. 20 00 Clear back, short cut. 20 00 Standard clear, short cut, best. 21 00 SAUSAGE—Fresh and Smoked. Pork Sausage. 9 Ham Sausage. 9 Tongue Sausage. 9 Frankfort Sausage. 8 1/2 Blood Sausage. 7 Bologna, straight. 6 Bologna, thick. 6 Head Cheese. 7 LARD. Kettle Rendered. 10 1/2 Granger. 10 1/2 Family. 8 1/2 Compound. 8 50 lb. Tins, 1/2 c advance. 8 20 lb. palls, 1/2 c " 8 10 lb. " 3/4 c " 8 5 lb. " 7/8 c " 8 3 lb. " 1 c " 8 BEEF IN BARRELS. Extra Mess, warranted 200 lbs. 7 50 Extra Mess, Chicago packing. 7 50 Boneless, rump butts. 12 00 SMOKED MEATS—Canned or Plain. Hams, average 20 lbs. 11 1/2 " 16 lbs. 11 1/2 " 12 to 14 lbs. 9 1/2 " picnic. 9 " best boneless. 12 Shoulders. 8 1/2 Breakfast Bacon boneless. 14 Dried beef, ham prices. 10 1/2 Long Curls, heavy. 11 1/2 Briskets, medium. 11 1/2 " light. 11 1/2 DRY SALT MEATS. Butts. 8 D. S. Bellies. 12 1/2 Fat Backs. 9 1/2 PICKED PIGS' FEET. Barrels. 8 00 Kegs. 1 90 TRIPE. Kits, honeycomb. 65 Kits, premium. 55 Barrels. 22 00 Half barrels. 11 00 Per pound. 11 FRESH BEEF. Carcass. 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 Fore quarters. 4 Hind quarters. 6 @ 6 1/2 Loins No. 3. 8 1/2 @ 10 Ribs. 7 1/2 @ 9 Rounds. 5 1/2 @ 6 Chucks. 3 1/2 @ 4 Plates. 3 @ 3 1/2 FRESH PORK. Dressed. 7 1/2 Loins. 10 1/2 Shoulders. 8 Leaf Lard. 10 1/2 MUTTON. Carcass. 5 1/2 @ 7 Lambs. 6 @ 6 1/2 VEAL. Carcass. 5 1/2 @ 7 1/2 SAUSAGE. Pork links. 7 1/2 Bologna. 6 Liver. 7 Tongue. 8 Blood. 7 Head cheese. 7 Summer. 13 Frankfurts. 8 FISH AND OYSTERS. F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows: FRESH FISH. Whitedish. @20 Trout. @20 Black Bass. 1 1/4 Halibut. @15 Clupeos or Herring. @5 Bluefish. @12 1/2 Fresh lobster, per lb. 20 Cod. 10 No. 1 Pickered. @20 Pike. @8 Smoked White. @8 Red Snappers. 13 Columbia River Salmon. 20 Mackerel. 20 @ 25 OYSTERS—CAND. Fairhaven Counts. @40 F. J. D. Selects. @33 Selects. @25 F. J. D. @25 Anchors. @22 Standards. @22 OYSTERS—Bulk. Extra Selects. 2 00 Selects. 1 75 " standards. 1 25 Counts. 2 20 Scallops. 2 00 Shrimps. 1 25 SHELL GOODS. Oysters, per 100. 1 50 @ 1 75 Clams. 1 25 @ 1 50 CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS. The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows: STICK CANDY. Standard, per lb. Cases Bbls. Palls. " H. H. 6 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 " Twist 6 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 Boston Cream 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 Cut Leaf. 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 Extra H. H. 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2		MIXED CANDY. Standard. 6 Leader. 6 Royal. 6 1/2 Nobby. 7 1/2 English Rock. 7 Conserves. 7 Broken Taffy. baskets 8 Peanut Squares. 8 French Creams. 10 Valley Creams. 13 Midget, 30 lb. baskets. 8 Modern, 30 lb. 8 FANCY—In bulk. Lozenges, plain. Palls. 10 " printed. 11 Chocolate Drops. 11 1/2 Chocolate Monumentals. 13 Gum Drops. 5 1/2 Moss Drops. 8 Sour Drops. 8 1/2 Imperial. 10 FANCY—In 5 lb. boxes. Per Box. Lemon Drops. 55 Sour Drops. 55 Peppermint Drops. 60 Chocolate Drops. 65 H. M. Chocolate Drops. 90 Gum Drops. 40 @ 50 Licorice Drops. 1 00 A. B. Licorice Drops. 80 Lozenges, plain. 60 Imperial. 65 Mottos. 60 Cream Bar. 70 Molasses Bar. 55 Hand Made Creams. 80 @ 95 Plain Creams. 80 @ 95 Decorated Creams. 1 00 String Rock. 65 Burnt Almonds. 1 00 Wintergreen Berries. 60 CARAMELS. No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb. boxes. 34 No. 1, " 3 " 51 No. 2, " 3 " 28 No. 3, " 3 " 28 Stand up, 5 lb. boxes. 28 BANANAS. Small. 1 50 @ 1 75 Medium. 2 00 @ 2 50 Large. 2 00 @ 2 50 LEMONS. Messina, choice 360. 3 50 " fancy, 360. 5 00 " choice 360. 4 00 " fancy 360. 5 00 OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS. Figs, fancy layers, 6 lb. @12 1/2 " 10 lb. @12 1/2 " extra " 14 lb. @14 " 20 lb. @14 Dates, Fard, 10-lb. box. 7 1/2 " 50-lb. " 6 1/2 " Persian, 50-lb. box. 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 NUTS. Almonds, Tarragona. @16 1/2 " Ivaca. @16 1/2 " California. @17 Brazilis, new. @10 1/2 Filberts. @11 1/2 Walnuts, Grenoble. @13 1/2 " Marbot. @13 " Calif. 11 @13 Table Nuts, fancy. @13 " choice. @12 Pecans, Texas, H. P. @13 Cocoanuts, full sacks. @24 50 FRANKFURTS. Fancy, H. P., Suns. @6 " Roasted. @7 1/2 Fancy, H. P., Flags. @6 " Roasted. @6 Choice, H. P., Extras. @5 1/2 " Roasted. @6 1/2 CROCKERY and GLASSWARE. FRUIT JARS. Pints. \$5 50 Quarts. 6 00 Half Gallons. 8 00 Caps. 2 50 Rubbers. 45 LAMP BURNERS. No. 0 Sun. 45 No. 1 " 50 No. 2 " 75 Tubular. 75 LAMP CHIMNEYS. Per box. 6 doz. in box. No. 0 Sun. 1 75 No. 1 " 1 88 No. 2 " 2 70 " California. 4 88 First quality. No. 0 Sun, crimp top. 2 10 No. 1 " 2 25 No. 2 " 3 25 XXX Flint. No. 0 Sun, crimp top. 2 60 No. 1 " 2 80 No. 2 " 3 80 Pearl top. No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled. 3 70 No. 2 " 4 70 No. 2 Hinge. " 4 88 La Bastie. No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz. 1 25 No. 2 " 1 50 No. 1 crimp, per doz. 1 35 No. 2 " 1 60 LAMP WICKS. No. 0, per gross. 23 No. 1, " 28 No. 2, " 38 No. 3, " 75 Mammoth, per doz. 75 STONEWARE—AKRON. Butter Crock, 1 to 6 gal. per doz. 06 " 1 to 4 gal. per doz. 60 Jugs, 1/2 gal., per doz. 70 " 1 to 4 gal., per gal. 07 Milk Pans, 1/2 gal., per doz. 60 " 1 " 72 STONEWARE—BLACK GLAZED. Butter Crock, 1 and 2 gal. 07 Milk Pans, 1/2 gal. 65 " 1 " 78
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GREAT AND SMALL MEANS.

It is a consoling reflection that talents of a high order may be exercised within a limited and obscure sphere of life, and that there are, probably, many great men whose names are not known to fame. As the same mathematical principles are applied in the measurement of a corn field as in the triangulation of the starry heavens, so in the conduct of a private business on a small scale many, if not all, those accomplishments are brought into requisition which win applause for statesmen, diplomats and eminent financiers. Some one has gone so far as to claim that it requires more ability to conduct successfully a little family grocery than to discharge the duties imposed upon the Chief Magistrate of the United States. The retail grocer has, so to speak, to cultivate his customers. He must be a man of tact, agreeable, and yet firm. He must be surefooted and circumspect in that doubtful territory which lies between rash prodigality on the one hand and repulsive penuriousness on the other. He must maintain a strict coincidence of credit and confidence, and must sometimes draw the line even in his friendships. And in buying he must be quite as careful as in selling. In laying in his stock he must have a keen-eyed regard to the needs, the tastes and the means of his patrons. Dead stock would be a reproach upon his shelves, a haunting reminder of irreparable loss. It goes without saying that he must constantly and vigilantly scan the market reports, and make his purchases precisely at the right time. Altogether he has a great deal of head work to do, and his employment is a kind of culture that keeps the wits bright, adroit and prompt.

We would not have to go far afield to find further illustrations of this view. The successful farmer, as everybody knows, is a man who makes every edge cut. It is his art to make nature serve him at every turn, and his genius is displayed in his readiness to take her practical hints. He studies the soil profoundly, and deals with it with the utmost consideration, changing its work and its diet from time to time, and ever and anon giving it a complete rest. Then he reads to keep up, for his is a progressive science; but he has such a multitude of labors to perform, such a variety of interests to occupy him out of doors, that one might well wonder how he finds time for books and papers. He must look after the comfort of his various animals, his horses and mules, his cows and oxen, his sheep and hogs and poultry. His barn, his stable, his fences, his vehicles and harness must be kept in repair. Though his place may be small, it is a little world in itself, and has a familiar geography all its own and more interesting to him than the map of Europe. Even a tyro can tell when it is well kept, and when it is what it ought to be it is a smiling picture of thrift and independence.

Greatness displayed in the management of small means is necessarily genuine. It is clothed with no adventitious grandeur. The station there is not so much in evidence as the man, and it is beautiful to see him holding his own on the planet, making good his title to life by his own industry and skill. Nearly all the trades are old and traditional. They have been handed down from father to son for uncounted centuries,

and they embody a vast deal of unwritten wisdom and learning. They are the fundamental resources of humanity triumphing over the crude earth and its inclemencies. There is no mammoth factory, however well supplied with ingenious and powerful machinery, that cannot be traced back to some stithy where a stalwart smith made his anvil ring with toil's most heartsome music day after day, through storm and shine, ever and ever so long ago. We make much of our advance in these times, our organization and subdivision of labor and our scientific appliances of every sort; but let us magnify no civilization that would minify a man. Certainly it is better to work in one's own shop than to count as a colorless unit in an industrial army that knows no individuality and no independence. The important point is not to have great means, but to manage your own. Originality is genius, individuality is life. It is not the factory hand only who surrenders his freedom. Many a high-placed and seemingly powerful man is in reality a slave. The thorough-paced professional politician—the very man who has gone into politics not to serve others, but to help himself—has foregone the luxury of candid opinions. He waits to hear what the people say, and fawns like a sycophant at the feet of the majority. Freedom is a frequent word upon his lips, but he knows not the thing itself. It is not our intention to decry the advantages of wealth. At the bottom of its heart the world is skeptical of that philosophy which professes superiority to abundance; but, after all, the main question is whether the man owns the money or the money owns the man.

In the nature of things the larger number must be poor so far as material possessions are concerned, and what we wish to insist upon here is that this condition is not a sufficient reason for despair or repining. There are degrees of poverty, and the fierce hunger of the famishing is at a far remove from that enjoyable appetite which imparts to the dish its finest flavor. The comfortable class is the class that is free from gnawing anxiety. Not to be sure of sustenance for one's self and family, not to know how long the children will have a shelter that they can call their own, is unquestionably to be in evil case, and there are too many who know that bitterness. But beyond the confines of that dread pale it is possible, as we have said, to live grandly upon small means. Of course, everything depends upon one's conception of life. If a man's ideal of happiness is a dream of costly luxuries and display, small means will not suffice for his contentment. If he is greedy of public honors and power, he will be impatient of obscurity. But if he understands the wisdom of plain living and high thinking; if self-respect, personal friendship and good will are enough for him, he will not require an immense income. It has been said that a man is well off when he is able to procure everything that he really needs, and that he is rich when he is able to gratify his imagination. If this distinction is correct, it is evident that the character of the imagination is of the highest importance. Many persons gratify their imaginations by reading works of fiction, others by living in day-dreams or in vague and aimless reveries; but the test question is: What is it that you imagine

Quick Sellers.

WHAT?

THE NEW FALL LINE

Manufactured by

SNEDICOR & HATHAWAY,

DETROIT, MICH.

All the Novelties in Lasts and Patterns.

State Agents Woonsocket and Lycoming Rubber Co.

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

JAVA OIL

RAW AND BOILED.

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

Purely Vegetable,

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

Free From Sediment,

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

This Oil is a Winner!

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

H. M. REYNOLDS & SON

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

Grand Rapids, Mich.

D. A. BLODGETT, President.

Geo. W. GAY, Vice-President.

WM. H. ANDERSON, Cashier.

JNO. A. SEYMOUR, Ass't Cashier

Capital, \$300,000.

DIRECTORS.

D. A. Blodgett. Geo. W. Gay. S. M. Lemon.
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Pants, Shirts, and OverallsOnce and You are our Customer
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Geo. F. OWEN, Salesman for Western Michigan,
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Wholesale Petoskey, Marblehead
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10 LYON ST., GRAND RAPIDS.



KALAMAZOO PANT & OVERALL CO.

221 E. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

Milwaukee Office: Room 502 Matthew Building.

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

PECK'S HEADACHE
POWDERS

Pay the best profit. Order from your jobber.

CUSHMAN'S Menthol Inhaler

CURES

Catarrh,
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Headache,
Neuralgia, Colds, Sore Throat.

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

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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,
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Guaranteed satisfactory.

HEROLD-BERTSCH SHOE CO.

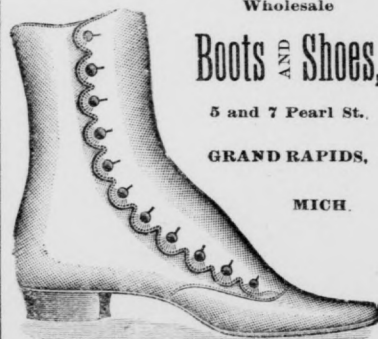
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Boots AND Shoes,

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GRAND RAPIDS,

MICH.



Agents for Wales-Goodyear Rubber Co.

Orders by mail given prompt attention

you want? What is it that you would like to have or to do? Ask your friend, if you would probe him deep, how he disposes of the million that he makes and spends when he gives rein to his fancy. Mere physical subsistence is commonly a simple problem, but the craving of the hungry ego has no answer at all. People speak of enjoying themselves very often when they mean that they find pleasure in music, companionship or study; but there are those who might use the phrase quite literally and sincerely because they have scarcely any conception of an enjoyment that does not consist in the gratification of their senses or their vanity. He who would truly enjoy himself should be constantly developing, mentally and morally. In other words, he should be continually adding to his store of internal resources. If your mind to you a kingdom is, it is because you have learned to take an impersonal interest in many things.

The highest actual value of large means to their possessor is the increased power of service which they confer. The owner of a great fortune ought to feel that his wealth is a kind of trust fund which he has no right to spend upon himself beyond reasonable limits. The idea that a man may justly amass millions and keep or spend them all for the pleasure and distinction of himself and family is preposterous. But it is a mistake to suppose that riches are indispensable to a career of extended usefulness. Many of the greatest benefactors of the human race have been poor men. There is a saying to the effect that mankind pays best of all those who slaughter it—that is to say, its military heroes; that, after them, it pays most to those who amuse it; and least of all to those who instruct it. This may not be strictly true; but it is certain that they who devote themselves to the intellectual and moral enrichment of the world must accept compensation largely in kind. A faithful and efficient teacher is doing well if he is paid \$100 for a month's hard work, while a popular singer or actor is paid twenty times as much. But the rewards of intellectual labor and of philanthropic service seem large enough when they are measured by the standards of the wise. How poor is that man, however heavy his bank account, who never knows a generous thrill, and to whom no gratitude is due or given. How poverty-stricken is he who has no coin that is current in the commerce of noble minds! Fortunately, the most essential and the most enjoyable things in life are cheap. Air and sunshine and water are free for all, and wholesome food is not dear. Books, if we compare the benefit we derive from them with the small sums they cost, are, we should say, the very cheapest things that are sold for money. Then the splendid spectacle of nature is always open to the seeing eye, and every blade of grass that grows and every breathing creature is a study fraught with endless fascination and incalculable significance.

So, then, we conclude that the world was not made for the rich alone, and it is a mistake to devote one's self to the pursuit of material gain as the only means of enjoying life. To achieve independence it is chiefly necessary to depend upon the most useful, the most beautiful and the most interesting things for happiness. There is, to be sure, a certain undeniable satisfaction to be

found in the management of a practical business, in the conduct of important affairs, in the administration of complicated interests demanding a high degree of mental power; but we have seen that this satisfaction may be enjoyed in the direction of a small trade and in the development of a very little estate. It is really sad to see such long and arduous journeys in search of things that lie all round, sad to see the hurrying, striving unrest of modern society, impelled, as it is, to sacrifice repose and dignity to a false theory of life. If it were only the ambitious who suffered it would not matter so much; but the poor are caught and crushed in the machinery of an industrial organization which was not devised for their benefit. We are told from time to time that we are approaching an era of widespread revolt and reaction; but if we are to reach it, it will be because the existing system has become intolerable.

FRANK STOWELL.

The New Style of Shoe Clerk.

From the Washington Post.

There is one society woman in Washington who came home from the World's Fair wiser in some things as to the ways of the Windy City than when she left the primitive capital of the Nation, where the shoe store clerks still kneel down to try on their customers' shoes. The lady in question tells the story on herself, so there can be no harm in repeating it. It appears that, having worn out her footgear in tramping around the Exposition grounds, she went into one of the fashionable shoe stores. After having a number of pairs of shoes brought out for inspection, she requested to have a pair tried on. The clerk coolly seated himself on the sofa on her right side, and reaching down with a dexterous movement brought the customers' left foot up across his knee and commenced unbuttoning the shoe. "Of course, I wasn't going to let on that I was green to the ways of Chicago," said the victim of the incident in relating it afterward, "so I just sat there as though I had been used to having shoes tried on that way all my life, but I must say that the Chicago method is a little startling when applied without warning."

There Was a Man in It.

Some time ago, with a great flourish of trumpets, a "Woman's Baking Company" was organized in Chicago. It was to be exclusively a women's concern, with women to manage its business and women to bake and handle and sell its bread and the product was to be as nice as only a woman could make it. The prospectus, which was issued, showed the names of many women prominent in society and in various benevolent and charitable enterprises, and a great many women subscribed for the stock. The enterprise has come to grief and application for a receiver has been filed. It is alleged that the company has lost \$47,000 on the two bakeries that it established. It comes out that the whole business was devised by a horrid man, who, contrary to the declaration that no man was to have anything to do with the business, was elected manager, and it is asserted that this man is the only person who made anything out of the company, as he got a commission of \$12.50 on every share of the stock which was sold.

A Self-Destroying Grocer.

Last winter an Iowa miller learned that a local grocer was offering 5 cents for the return of sacks in which he had sold the miller's best brand of flour. The miller said nothing, but vigilantly watched the grocer. He was rewarded by catching the grocer selling a lot of poor stuff he had shipped in and got stuck on, under the favorite brand in the returned sacks. Another dealer who paid for sacks returned was caught filling them from the full sacks and selling short-weight flour. Deception is not practiced so often in weight and by mix-

ing as by selling the unsuspecting customer a spurious brand for the one he asks for.

The *American Grocer* reproduces the above item from the *American Miller*, commenting thereon as follows:

We have yet to hear of the person who achieved either fame or fortune by deceit or moral treachery of any sort. They may flourish for a season, but in time their purposes are thwarted, and ruin and shame follow. Confidence is the basis of success in conducting a retail grocery as much as it is in carrying on a banking institution, or disseminating the Gospel. Trickery belittles a man in his own estimation. If he himself knows he is a fraud, he has lost confidence in himself and has begun to dig his pit of misery and disaster. That grocer who debases quality in order to exact a profit—who deceives in any way—robs himself more than his customer.

Working Satisfactorily.

From the Minneapolis Northwest Trade.

The coupon system, as a substitute for the credit system, is working to the entire satisfaction of those who have tried it. W. D. Carey, of the Nicollet Junction grocery, says he would not go back to the credit system for any amount of money, and that where a complete cash system is not practicable, the coupon book is the best substitute yet devised.

There has not been a bank failure in China for 500 years, probably for the reason that a law of the realm prescribes beheading for the officials of a bankrupt bank.

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

"My customers are well pleased with that invaluable medicine—Peckham's Croup Remedy. I recommend it above all others for children." H. Z. CARPENTER, Druggist, 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 SOUTH.		Arrive from Leave going North.	
For M'kinnaw, Trav. City and Sag.	6:50 a.m.	7:20 a.m.	
For Cadillac and Saginaw	2:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	
For Petoskey and 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 NORTH.		Arrive from Leave going South.	
For Cincinnati	6:30 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	
For Kalamazoo and Chicago	10:05 a.m.	10:50 a.m.	
For Port 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 p.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.
Ar Chicago	4:10 p.m.	9:10 p.m.	7:05 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.	
Ar Grand Rapids	9:40 p.m.	6:50 a.m.	
4:20 p.m. through Wagner Parlor Car. 10:00 p.m. train daily, through Coach and Wagner Sleeping Car.			

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

For Muskegon—Leave.	7:00 a.m.	9:40 a.m.
From Muskegon—Arrive	11:25 a.m.	4:40 p.m.
	5:40 p.m.	5:25 p.m.

Sunday train leaves for Muskegon at 7:45 a.m., arriving at 9:15 a.m. Returning, train leaves Muskegon at 4:50 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.

Lv. Grand Rapids at	7:10 a.m.	1:25 p.m.	
Ar. Toledo at	1:15 p.m.	10:45 p.m.	

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

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN R.Y.

SEPT. 24, 1893

GOING TO CHICAGO.

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

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

Lv. Chicago	7:45am	4:55pm	*11:35pm
Ar. G'd Rapids	3:30pm	10:20pm	*6:10am

VIA ST. JOSEPH AND STEAMER.

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

TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.

Lv. Grand Rapids	7:30am	1:25pm	5:45pm
Ar. Grand Rapids	9:20am	2:30pm	5:25pm

TRAVERSE CITY CHARLEVOIX AND PETOSKEY.
Lv. Grand Rapids 7:30am 1:25pm 2:45pm
Ar. Manistee 12:10pm 7:35pm
Ar. Traverse City 12:40pm 8:05pm
Ar. Charlevoix 3:15pm 10:45pm
Ar. Petoskey 3:45pm 11:15pm
Ar. Bay View 3:55pm 11:25pm

Arrive from Bay View, etc., 1:00 p.m. and 10:30 p.m.
Local train to White Cloud leaves Grand Rapids 5:45 p.m., connects for Big Rapids and Fremont. Returning arrives Grand Rapids 11:20 a.m.
PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS.
To Chicago, Lv. G. R. 7:30 a.m. 1:25 p.m. *11:30 p.m.
To Petoskey Lv. G. R. 7:30 a.m. 2:45 p.m.
To G. R. Lv. Chicago 7:45 a.m. 4:55 p.m. *11:35 p.m.
To G. R. Lv. Petoskey 5:00 a.m. 1:30 p.m.
*Every day. *Except Saturday. Other trains week days only.

DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

JULY 30, 1893

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 car to Saginaw on morning train.
*Every day. Other trains week days only.
GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Agt

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

(Taking effect Sunday, May 25, 1893.)
Arrive. Depart
10 20 a.m. Detroit Express 6 55 p.m.
6 00 a.m. Atlantic and Pacific 10 45 p.m.
1 00 p.m. New York Express 5 40 p.m.
*Daily. All others daily, except Sunday.
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific express trains to and from Detroit.
Parlor cars leave for Detroit at 6:55 a.m.; returning, leave Detroit 5 p.m., arriving at Grand Rapids 10:30 p.m.
Direct communication made at Detroit with all through trains east over the Michigan Central Railroad (Canada Southern Division.)
A. ALMQUIST, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Station.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE Railway.

Depot corner Leonard St. and Plainfield Avs.

EASTWARD.				
Trains Leave	+No. 14	+No. 16	+No. 18	+No. 82
G'd Rapids, Lv	6:45am	10:30am	3:25pm	7:40pm
Ionia, Ar	7:40am	11:25am	4:27pm	8:45am
St. Joseph, Ar	8:25am	12:17pm	5:20pm	9:42am
Owosso, Ar	9:00am	1:20pm	6:05pm	10:25am
E. Saginaw, Ar	10:50am	3:45pm	8:00pm	
Bay City, Ar	11:32am	4:35pm	8:37pm	
Flint, Ar	10:05am	3:45pm	7:55pm	
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	11:26pm
Milwaukee Str			6:20am	6:30am
Chicago Str	4:00pm		6:00am	

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

Trains arrive from the east, 7:20 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. 15 Parlor Car.

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

JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

23 Monroe Street.

PROGRESSION OR RETROGRESSION?
Written for THE TRADESMAN.

The city of Toronto, Canada, has decided, by a majority of 973, that it has no use for Sunday street cars. It was contended by those who advocated the running of Sunday cars that many people were often compelled to stay away from church services, as they could not always walk and were too poor to keep a horse and carriage, which, being interpreted, means that in order that these presumably professing Christians might be able to attend their favorite place of worship, street car men must be deprived of the privilege of going to church at all. Canada is a queer country, anyway. In that benighted land Sunday is a day of rest—nothing but peace and quietness and general good order. No Sunday street cars, or Sunday newspapers, or Sunday theaters. All saloons, as they are called in this country, close at 7 o'clock Saturday night and remain closed until 6 o'clock Monday morning. But Canada has no saloons as we know them over here. If a man wishes to sell liquor by the glass he may possibly get a license for that purpose, but if he does he must keep a "house of public entertainment." He cannot run a bar alone. Such a thing as the "saloon in politics" is practically unknown, therefore. And that is not the worst, or best, of it. A whiskeyseller is not allowed to hold any public office, not even poundkeeper. He cannot even take a contract to do any public work. He can vote, of course, but that is about all he can do. As for his "influence," he simply hasn't any, for that land of ignorance across the border has not yet attained unto universal suffrage, so the bum and the beat, the scum and scourge of American citizenship, cannot be bought for a glass of beer or the promise of a "place." They are possessed with the strange delusion over there that Sunday is a day of rest for everybody, and woe betide the unlucky wight who is caught doing any secular work on that day, except under the press of necessity. He would be given a rest with a vengeance. Is there any Sunday fishing or hunting? Well, yes, a little. But one never hears any Sunday fish stories. It would be dangerous for a man to boast of his Sunday achievements in flood and field. Not even a locomotive whistle is allowed to blow within the "sacred precincts" of Toronto on Sunday. "A holy calm pervades the scene," or words to that effect. The lordly policeman walks his beat in calm serenity, visible even to the most obtuse vision—he knows he won't have anything to do. The banana man, the peanut vendor, and the popcorn man, those necessary and ubiquitous adjuncts of city life, are as if they were not—together with the last hour of "yesterday" they vanished, to be seen no more until the first streak of Monday morning light warns them that it is time to be up and about their useful and highly remunerative vocation. And much more to the same effect and even more so.

"Toronto the Good." Verily she hath made a name for herself, and many people there and elsewhere do even now rise up and call her blessed. Long may she wave. But she can't wave many years more, for Canada cannot hope much longer to stem the tide of advancing civilization and intelligence, and soon the Sunday street car, and newspaper, and theater, the Sunday banana and pea-

nut and popcorn vendor, will be as numerous and noisy, as widely circulated and as sensational, there as here. The last three shall be first, for they will be found on every street corner and in almost every doorway, even as here, and Dago and Hebrew will vie with each other in the effort to see who can say the most in the meanest Anglo-Saxon. Saloons will be run "wide open" every day in the week and every week in the year, and, behold, their lynx-eyed policemen will perceive it not, just like this country. And the saloonkeeper, broad-minded, intelligent, liberal, by virtue of his universally conceded fitness for it, and because of his exalted and ennobling occupation, shall be given the box seat on, and even allowed to drive the city political "masheen." The boozy bum and beery beat will then become men of mark and influence, and the candidate will take them by the arm and whisper fairy tales into their willing ears, and tell them how much he loves them, for have they not votes, and are not votes even as the pearl of great price to the candidate, for which he will give up everything but his hope of election? The wire-puller, and ward heeler, and the boss—but Canada has these already, in embryo, as it were.

So Canada may hope and possess her soul in patience, for the good time is coming when she shall stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder and possess equal advantages with the greatest, most enlightened, most progressive nation on earth, our own United States.

DANIEL ABBOTT.

The Drug Market.

Opium is slightly lower on account of small demand, but is still firm at Smyrna. Morphia is unchanged. Quinine is firm and advancing slowly. Linseed oil is unsettled.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—Pippins, Wines, Greenings and Kings are about all there are in market. They command \$2.75 per bbl. Cooking apples bring \$2.25 per bbl. Growers are beginning to pick Spys and some other varieties, with a view to availing themselves of the present high prices.

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

Butter—Scarce and strong. Dealers pay 21¢ for choice dairy and hold at 23¢. Factory creamery is in moderate demand at 2¢.

Cabbage—Home grown, \$2.23 per 100.

Carrots—25¢ per bushel.

Cauliflower—\$1.50 per doz.

Cranberries—Early Blacks from Cape Cod have put in an appearance, commanding \$2.25 per bu. crate or \$6 per bbl. The quality is fine, being large in size and richly colored.

Celery—Home grown commands 14¢ to 16¢ per doz.

Cucumbers—Pickling stock, 12¢ to 15¢ per 100.

Eggs—The market has advanced 2¢ per doz, due to the fact that stocks on hand have been cleared up, and arrivals are not coming in fast enough to supply the demand. Handlers pay 15¢, holding at 16¢ per doz.

Egg Plant—\$1.50 per doz.

Grapes—Concords and Wordens command 2¢ per lb, and Niagaras bring 2½¢. In bushel lots the former can be had for 1¢ per lb.

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

Peaches—Late Crawford's are firm at \$1.50 to 1.65. Chillis command \$1.25 while small pickling stock can be had at 75¢ per bu.

Pears—A few Flemish Beauties are coming to market, commanding \$2 per bu.

Potatoes—The price has sustained another advance of 5¢ per bu., handlers paying 60¢ and holding at 70¢.

Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys command \$4 and Baltimores \$3.50 per bbl. The latter stock is the finest of the kind which ever came to this market.

Tomatoes—60¢ per bu.

Turnips—30¢ per bu.

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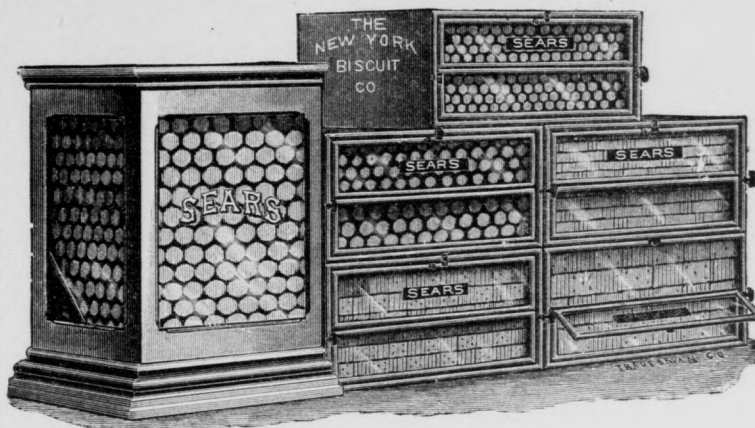
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