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GRAND RAPIDS, OCTOBER 4, 1893.

NO. 524

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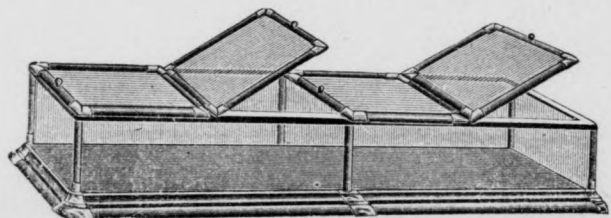
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MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

VOL. XI.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1893.

NO. 524

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THE LOST WILL.

Jacob Beeson was a farmer, worth about \$70,000. I was a law student in the office of Henry Platt, of Little Falls. Twice during the last six months Beeson had dropped in to talk about a will, and his visits were of peculiar interest to me. The old man was a widower, and Mary Thompson, his niece, had lived with him for several years and was likely to be handsomely remembered in the will. I was 20 years old and Mary was a year younger, and we were engaged, though the old man knew nothing about it. One of his sisters was his housekeeper, and his only child had grown to manhood and left home long ago. Bill Beeson, as his son was familiarly called, had made the father no end of trouble and was even then serving out a sentence in State prison. On the 21st day of January, 187-, Beeson entered the office, and as he removed his overcoat, comforter and yarn mittens, he said:

"Bill has been a 'drefful bad boy, as you know, Henry, but I can't forget that he is of my own flesh and blood. Nobody would blame me if I cut him off with a shillin', but I've made up my mind to leave him 'nuff to start on when he comes outer prison. I want it fixed about this way: Say \$30,000 to my niece Mary; \$20,000 to my sister Polly; \$10,000 to Bill; \$5,000 to build a Baptist meeting house, and the rest, if thar should be any, to fixin' up the town graveyard and buildin' a free bridge across Cedar Creek. I calkerlate I'm wuth between \$70,000 and \$75,000, but we can't tell how much of a shrinkage thar may be."

The will was drawn as he dictated, and I went out and got witnesses to sign it. Mr. Platt had been the old man's lawyer for years and had kept all his papers in the office safe. This will, when duly signed, was placed in the strong box by my own hands, and I felt like shouting when I realized how generously Mary had been remembered. When all was over the old man, the lawyer and the witnesses went out to have a drink together, while I remained to care for the office. They had not been gone two minutes, when I got a call from a tramp. He had an unusually pathetic story to tell, and as I had no change I stepped out to get a bill broken. He was not left alone over three or four minutes, and I knew that the money drawer of the safe was locked. He went away blessing me, and the incident soon passed out of my mind.

On the 18th day of March, almost two months later, Jacob Beeson was killed by his team running away as he was driving into town. Within an hour of the calamity his son, Bill, arrived home, having served his time. The funeral was to be held on the 21st, and the will was to be read after the ceremonies. Mr. Platt asked me to go out with him, and it was noon of the 21st before we went to the safe for the will. We had half a dozen wills in a certain pigeon hole, and Jacob Beeson's had been placed on top of the pile. We were not at all upset when we failed to find it there, but fif-

teen minutes later, when every piece of paper had been overhauled and the will was still missing, we were in despair. Burglars had never touched the safe, nor was any other paper missing. The lawyer remembered seeing me deposit the will, and when I ran out and brought in the witnesses they also remembered the fact. Mr. Beeson had not been in the office since, and there had been no occasion to look at the will. We hunted high and low, but it could not be found. We couldn't believe that it had been abstracted from the safe, for no opportunity had offered, and no one outside of the four of us knew that a will had been made. Beeson had not said a word to his sister or niece, and Mr. Platt, who knew of my love affair with the latter, had cautioned me to drop no hint. We concluded that the paper had somehow been mislaid, and this was the explanation made after the funeral.

Bill Beeson had come home to tell his father that he had reformed and was resolved to be a better man. The father might have believed in him, but no one else would. He was regarded by the public as a thorough-paced scoundrel, and no one was deceived by his hypocritical demeanor at the funeral. He was no doubt secretly glad at the death of his father. He was probably hoping that no will had been made, for a look of surprise and disappointment was noticed when the announcement was made. Later on he wanted to know how the property had been left, but, of course, we gave him no satisfaction. We returned straight to the office and began a search which lasted the night through. Everything was investigated and inspected, but when daylight came the will had not been found. We were certain that it had been abstracted from the safe. But by whom, and at what time? Bill Beeson was in prison at the time, and could not have known of the making of the will.

We sat down to recall the past day by day, and neither of us could remember of any stranger visiting the office since the will was made. Three men were positive of seeing me take the paper from the lawyer's hands and step over to the safe with it. I was positive that I placed it on top of the other wills in a pigeonhole. It had disappeared. Figure and theorize as we might, and as we did, we could come to no satisfactory conclusion. I was sent to the prison where Bill Beeson was serving his sentence, but no letter from his father had been received for a year previous to his discharge. Therefore he could not have known of the will. Had he suspected its existence and conspired with some convict about to be discharged to steal it? Only three men left the prison during the two months, and none of those had come in contact with Beeson.

Bill Beeson waited a month for us to find that will, and he then naturally concluded that it could not be found. Then he ordered the aunt and cousin off the place, and took the necessary legal steps

to be placed in possession. There was no getting around the fact that he was the legal heir, and after a time the law declared him such. He was told of the provisions of the will, of course, but he refused to make any sort of division, and settled down to the enjoyment of the entire estate. The lawyer realized that his reputation had suffered, and, aside from feeling cut up that Mary had been done out of her fortune, I felt in a sense responsible for the disappearance of that valuable document. I spent hours and hours in trying to figure out the mystery, and one night as I sat thinking over it I got the first glimpse of light. For the first time I remembered the visit of the tramp. He had been left alone in the office for three or four minutes.

The idea that he would go to the safe and select that one paper from all others was far-fetched, but in spite of Mr. Platt's arguments to the contrary I felt certain that he did it. He would go to the safe in search of money. Not finding any, he might snatch at a paper, hoping it would be valuable enough to bring a reward. Standing by itself the theory was all right, but when I asked myself why, if it was the will, he hadn't communicated with us, I could make no answer. If he got it, he would be just as likely to negotiate with Bill Beeson as with us, even more so. I began an inquiry, however, and soon discovered several people who remembered my caller. He had been hanging around town for a couple of days before I saw him, and after a bit I settled the fact that he left the day after. No one knew which way he went, and my investigation had to cease there.

July had come, and Bill Beeson was in full swing, and we had given up the will as lost forever, when I happened in the Mayor's office one day. He was looking through his mail, and as he opened a cheap and badly soiled envelope containing a half sheet of note paper written over in pencil, he laughingly observed that he had a large correspondence with tramps. He glanced at the letter, uttered a "humph!" and was about to throw it away when I reached for it and remarked that I would take the trouble to answer it in his name. It had been written with a hard pencil, and the chirography was scrawly and the spelling a regular puzzle. I took it to the office and went over it word by word, and when I had finished I startled Mr. Platt by uttering a cheer. The Mayor's name was William Benson. The letter was directed to William Beeson. The superscription was so poor, however, that no blame could be attached to the distributing clerk. When translated into decent English, it read: "Was Jacob Beeson your father? Did he make a will? Is the will worth anything to you? How much?" The writer was in the St. Claire county jail and anxious for a trade.

Now we had a clue for sure, and that night I started for the county seat of the county mentioned, which was 100 miles away. The date of the letter was ten

days' old, and it had probably been given to some prisoner to post when discharged. I made sure of getting possession of the will, but was doomed to disappointment. The letter had been signed "I. J. White." A prisoner of that name, and no doubt the writer of the epistle, had died the day before of consumption, and the body was in the coffin ready for burial when I arrived. I could not identify it as the face of my tramp, but believing that it was he I exhibited the letter and asked for a search of his effects. He had been sent up about the middle of May on a three months' sentence, and had arrived at the jail without a coat. The search was brief and fruitless. It was about a month after this episode when I set out on what the lawyer called a wild goose chase. It was a conversation with Mary Thompson that caused me to make the trip.

"This J. White probably took the will from the safe," she said, as we talked it over. "Where he kept himself from Jan. 21 to the middle of May we do not know, but ought to find out. He probably put in the time between here and St. Claire county. You should learn the circumstances of his arrest. If he had the will, he carried it in his coat. How did it happen that he had no coat when arrested? You must take a horse and buggy and drive over the highway and try to locate him."

I drove to the west for two days without hearing anything of J. White. Plenty of tramps had passed over the great highway during the winter, but if he was among them he could not be identified. On the morning of the third day I crossed the line into St. Claire county. About 9 o'clock in the morning, as I came to a crossroads, a farmer hailed me and told me to drive into his yard for safety. He was the owner of a bad-tempered bull which had escaped from the field into the highway and was menacing all travelers on the road to the west. Half a dozen men were then trying to drive the animal back into the field.

"I expect I'll have to shoot the critter or see him kill some one," observed the farmer as we sat on the fence and watched the movements of the furious animal.

"He'd keep the road clear of tramps if allowed his liberty," I replied.

"Sartin he would, Ha! ha! ha! I was thinkin' of suthin' that happened last spring. A mile to the north over them fields thar's a cross road. Heaps o' tramps cut across right here, and you'll find a reg'lar path along the aige of that clover field. I was in the orchard over thar, and the bull was in the clover lot and racing around, when I suddenly heard a great yelling. A tramp was making the short cut, and the bull was after him. That chap was a surprise. He looked seedy and broke up, but the way he did let himself out was a caution. Fur about forty rods he went like greased lightnin'. D'ye see that lone cherry tree thar?"

"I do."

"See a scarecrow on a lower branch?"

"Yes, I see an old coat swinging there."

"Waal, the feller made fur that tree as he run, but the bull was so clus after him that he didn't stop to climb. He peeled off his coat and flung it down, and that's what saved him. The bull stopped to toss it, and the tramp reached the road. Jim Wheedon, our constable,

happened along, and him and the tramp had some words, and Jim run him in."

"Do you know if the tramp was sent up?"

"I never thought to ask."

"But the coat was never called for."

"No. It lay on the ground till two weeks ago, and then I hung it up for a scarecrow."

"Did you examine it?"

"No, sir-e-e! I ain't handling coats tramps have lived in for two or three years."

I told him I'd like to go down and have a look at it, and he laughingly replied that he had no objections. It was old and ragged and ready to fall to pieces, and I found nothing whatever in the pockets. I had got it on a stick ready to hang up again, when I decided on a more thorough investigation. Stitched between the lining and the cloth in the back of his coat I found Jacob Beeson's will, much the worse for long exposure, but still in fair condition. If my surprise was great, that of the farmer when he came to hear the whole story was far greater. All he could say was:

"Waal, by gosh! Just think of a scarecrow worth \$60,000!"

Bill Besson had to step down and out, and the property was divided as intended. Mary Thompson got her \$30,000, I got Mary, and according to the best of my knowledge and belief everything turned out for the best, and everybody ought to have been happy.

THE BROKEN BANK.

When Mrs. Doane told her husband, some months ago, that she had no faith in banks and intended to take her own little nest-egg out of the Prudential Savings Bank and keep it at home, he laughed at her. More than that, he took some time and pains to explain to her the principles upon which banking business is done, and advised her seriously to leave her money where it was much more likely to be safe than in her own possession.

"Oh, you think I couldn't take care of it," said Mrs. Doane, "because I am a woman and have no business experience."

"Nothing of the kind, my dear. But there is always danger from two sources—thieves and fire."

"But I should remember to save it in case of fire, and would hide it where burglars could not possibly find it."

"It would be a great responsibility on your mind, dear."

"Not at all. I would hide it in a safe place and never think of it unless a crisis came, such as you mention."

"Where would you hide it?"

"Guess. If you guess correctly I will tell you."

Mr. Doane began to enumerate the possible hiding place of his wife's nest-egg—\$500—upon the fingers of his left hand.

"The bottom of the hall clock?"

"No."

"Under the edge of the parlor carpet?"

"Never."

"In the grate in the front room upstairs?"

"No, indeed."

"In the silver coffee urn?"

"Nonsense, Hugh."

"In grandmother's old china teapot?"

His wife shook her head. He had used up all the fingers on that hand, so he changed about.

"You would pack it away in an old satchel?"

Don't Take Chances



IT HAS NO EQUAL.

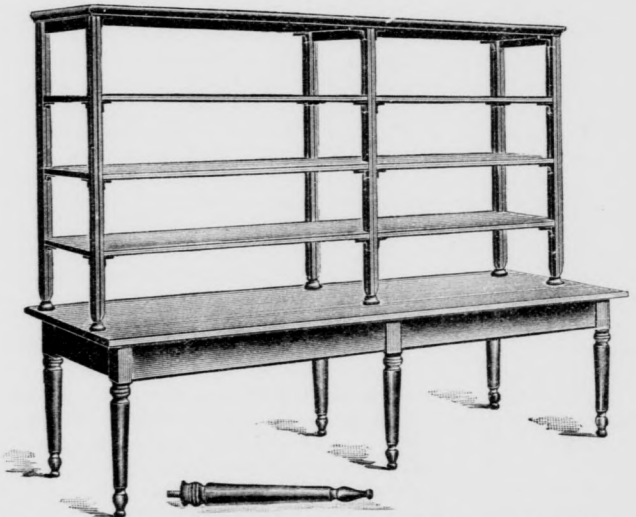
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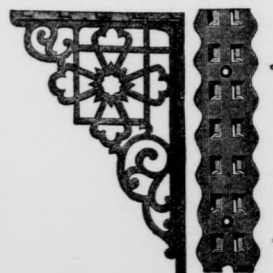


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"Not much."
 "Oh, I know. The piano? Burglars would never think of looking there."

"Wouldn't they? It isn't there."
 "Marion! You don't mean to say that you really have that money in the house?"
 "I really have it in the house, Hugh. And have had it for a month or more under this very roof."

"Good heavens! We'll be murdered for that miserable \$500! How many people know you have taken it out of the bank?"

"Oh, nobody. That is, nobody that would say anything about it. I told our grocer because he does his banking there, and our Hannah. She had \$25 in the same bank. They both left their money there. I think they were foolish to take the risk, don't you?"

"No," said her husband with a groan, "I wish you'd left yours there. It isn't much to have in the bank, but it's a millstone around our necks in the house. Why, Marion, there are men in this very city who, if they knew we had \$500 in this house to-night, would not hesitate to take our lives in order to get it."

"But I tell you they couldn't find it, Hugh."

"Couldn't they? How long could you bear having your feet roasted over a hot fire, or your thumb nails pulled out with pichers before you would tell them where you had hid it?"

"H-u-s-h! You make my blood chill. Was that someone at the door? Nonsense. Who's afraid? You didn't guess where it was, so I won't tell you. And you needn't worry about it, either. If it doesn't draw a paltry interest it isn't going to enrich the pockets of dishonest speculators."

Whether it was the excitement of this conversation or the responsibility of the money in the house cannot yet be known, but that night Doane was awakened by his wife's groans. She told him she had a terrific headache, and begged him to run to the nearest drug store and get her some camphor. He was up in a moment, and though only half awake, seized one of the fancy bottles on the dressing-case and, half dressed, rushed off to the druggist's. At the corner of the street he collided with a strange man who was skulking in the shadow, and the pretty fancy bottle was shivered on the pavement. The man took to his heels and Mr. Doane looked ruefully at this wreck of what had been one of their wedding presents.

"I wonder if she would like the stopper—it's cut glass—pretty well cut." He stooped to pick up the ribbon which held the glass stopper, and jumped back.

"Hello! This is jolly! One—two—three—four—five one hundred dollar bills! I've guessed a dead sure thing this time. I wonder if Marion will miss the money before I get home?"

Thus prompted, he put the bills in his vest pocket, hurried into the druggist's and bought a pint of camphor in a plain glass bottle, and went home. Marion had not moved, and was still suffering intensely from her headache. Her husband did not disturb her by mentioning the little episode of the bottle and in the morning she did not miss it from the dressing-case.

At the breakfast table Mr. Doane read an account of a burglary committed in a neighbor's house and told her of the man he had seen skulking. Then he suggested that she should give him the

money to bank, but she smiled serenely and said no burglar would ever dream of looking for it where she had hidden it.

Mr. Doane was so struck by her woman's faith—obstinacy, he called it—in hanging to the money, that he went down town with it, and was much worried by its presence in his vest pocket. He expected every moment to see his wife rushing distractedly into his place of business to tell him that her bottled fortune had been abducted, bottle and all. But when he went home at noon she talked of other matters. The dressing-case had been dusted and rearranged, and no discovery made.

That afternoon he banked the money in his wife's name, and carried the bank book home in his pocket.

She had made no discovery. He could only guess that the safety of her money was so ingrained in her faith, that she had not once thought of it. She was covering an old hat frame with some new material, and wiring a couple of birds from last year's nest to trim it jauntily, and she asked him about the effect. But not a word of the money.

And that is the situation of affairs today. He, feeling that a crisis is always impending when she discovers her loss, and wondering where he can hide that blamed bank book so that it won't let the cat out of the bag too soon; and she, smiling and satisfied that if all the banks go to eternal smash, she has her money safe, and is a woman who knows how to keep a secret.

"And won't Hugh be surprised when he knows where that money has been kept all this time?"

Yes, won't he?

Mrs. M. L. RAYNE.

It has recently been announced from Washington that the national banks which recently took out fresh circulation, under the provisions of the national banking law, were already beginning to reduce their circulation, and several of the New York banks had given notice of the withdrawal of a good proportion of their notes. The national bank circulation was increased about \$40,000,000 during the recent panic, and, as under the law the withdrawals cannot exceed a fixed amount per month, nearly a year must elapse before the circulation outstanding can be reduced to its old proportions. It is very clear, however, from this prompt desire to retire recently issued circulation, that the national banks do not find their circulation profitable, and, consequently, only an extraordinary circumstance like the recent panic can drive them to issue additional notes. A more convincing illustration of the inelasticity of the national bank currency under existing laws could scarcely be imagined. It is very clear, therefore, that some change must be made in existing laws if the country is to be provided with a sufficiently elastic currency to meet all trade needs. While the granting of permission to the national banks to issue notes to the full par value of the bonds deposited would help matters to some extent, the restoration of State bank circulation under reasonable restriction offers the only permanent and sufficient solution of the problem.

The editor wrote "political swim," the compositor set it up "political swine." It was an error only in a typographical sense.

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AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE STATE.

Sturgis—Oliver Moore has purchased the grocery stock of F. S. Packard & Son.

Union City—Avery Stanton succeeds Newman & Stanton in the meat business.

Big Rapids—Chas. Raper has sold his news and stationery business to Chas. Wiseman.

Whitehall—Mead & Cowley have moved their general stock from Lansing to this place.

Ypsilanti—Mack & Mack succeed the Cook & Brown Furniture Co. in the furniture business.

Kalamazoo—A. F. Woodhams has purchased the flour, feed and produce business of W. E. & H. H. Mershon.

Charlevoix—Connor & Marshall, boot and shoe dealers, have dissolved, John Connor continuing the business.

Grand Haven—Boer & Bolt have been compelled to build an addition to their grocery store twenty-five feet in length.

Crystal Falls—The dry goods and clothing stock of C. (Mrs. M.) Frankel has been closed under chattel mortgage.

Port Huron—DeStieger Bros., dealers in musical instruments, have dissolved, Geo. DeStieger continuing the business.

Whitehall—Wm. L. Forbes has sold his meat market to Herron Bros., who will continue the business at the same location.

Hastings—W. H. Goodyear has moved his drug stock into the three-story brick building which he recently purchased and has been overhauling during the past summer.

Kalamazoo—R. L. Parkin, who has been in the book and stationery line in Kalamazoo for a number of years, has closed out his business here and will retire from business.

Homer—W. J. Wilcox has retired from the firm of W. J. Wilcox & Co., general dealers. The business will be continued by the remaining partner, M. J. Rowley, under his own name.

Bailey—A. W. Fenton & Son have moved their drug, hardware and grocery stock into their new brick building, over which they are as proud as a boy with his first pair of boots.

Homer—Geo. L. Woodard, who a few weeks ago removed his stock of dry goods from this place to Tekonsha in the hope of doing a larger business, has returned and is again doing business at his old stand. His expectations as to an increase of business were not realized.

Detroit—J. H. Black & Co., dealers in furniture and capets at 154-158 Woodward avenue, have given a chattel mortgage for \$32,000 to W. I. Robinson, as trustee for their creditors, of whom there are 126. The largest amount is that owing to the Detroit Home Savings Bank, \$6,790.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Detroit—B. J. Elliott succeeds Elliott & Stock in the manufacture of lubricating oils.

Lansing—Gassenmeier & Davidson succeed Jacob Tron in the manufacture of show cases.

Benton Harbor—Thayer & Adams have established a wholesale yard here and will forward 8,000,000 feet of lumber from the South Shore Lumber Co.'s mill, Washburne, Wis., to this point.

Menominee—The Kirby-Carpenter Co.'s three sawmills are cutting 14,000,000 feet of lumber a month. September

shipments amounted to 10,000,000, which may be considered a good showing for an off season.

Saginaw—The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co. has finished rafting logs across the lake for the season, having brought over 33,000,000 feet. This company will put in the usual stock of Canada timber the coming winter.

Saginaw—C. K. Eddy & Sons, have about 3,500,000 feet of lumber on Lake Superior unsold, nearly all of which was cut last year. They sold a large quantity to a Buffalo firm, but when the panic came on and the money market tightened up they took back 2,000,000 feet that had been sold to the concern referred to.

Bay City—The Kern Manufacturing Co.'s mill is running a day and a quarter time, which is encouraging, as indicating renewed activity. The Green & Braman mill has started up with a full crew. The Hargrave company has received a raft of Canada logs and another is expected. The mill will run until navigation closes.

Bay City—In lumbering circles there is a manifest improvement, and even conservative manufacturers and dealers regard the situation as in much better shape than since June, and look for reasonable activity during the fall and winter. The volume of business is yet small, but mills are starting up again and lumber products are moving more freely.

Ludington—The sawmill of the Pere Marquette Lumber Co. will shut down October 15 unless there shall spring up a strong demand before that time. It is said to be doubtful if the company will do any logging the coming winter. It has several thousand feet of lumber on hand in excess of any previous accumulation in its history. If logs are needed next season they are well situated for summer operations.

Saginaw—The railroad logging business, or rather the hauling of logs direct to this river by rail, will be much restricted this winter. Of the large concerns that have furnished the Flint & Pere Marquette with so much business the last ten years, only two, or three at the outside, will bring logs down this winter, and the business of the Michigan Central is likely to show a marked falling off. Last year there came by rail to the Saginaw River 311,000,000 feet. It is believed that 200,000,000 feet will more than cover the quantity hauled the present year.

Minnesota has fifty-three cheese factories, which produced 1,374,555 pounds of cheese in 1892. The legal standard for cheese in that State is that 40 per cent. of the total solid matter of the cheese shall be butter fat. In the case of milk skimmed from 3.50 to 2.75—a removal of over 20 per cent. of the fat—over 40 per cent. of the total solid matter of the cheese was butter fat. In another case in which the milk was skimmed to 2.80 per cent. fat, over 40 per cent. of total solid matter in the cheese was butter fat. In the case of normal milk testing 3.50 per cent. fat, over 50 per cent. of the total solid matter was fat. The fats in full milk cheese should always exceed the casein, since there is always more fat in the milk than casein and albumen, and a larger per cent. of the fat recovered in the cheese than of the casein and albumen.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

News from the Metropolis—Index of the Markets.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The year is growing old and no one will be sorry when it is ended. The high hopes cherished by many as 1893 was ushered in have been shattered and many merchants who would have been solvent to-day, had business continued as it was during the first three months, have been forced to the wall, and thousands of others are hanging on by the eyelids, hoping for relief before they are compelled to give up. Of course, every mill which resumes work is an encouraging sign, but a deep feeling of unrest still abides among business men, and they do not feel like branching out until the august Senate has talked itself out and voted and gone home. There is a feeling that the repeal bill is sure to pass, sooner or later, but what we want to know is, How much later? Local politics will soon become interesting, though all that is necessary to know as to who will be our new rulers is to learn whom Tammany will nominate. Its will is law. Of course, it might be worse. We might live in Brooklyn.

The grocery trade is active. Many goods are changing hands and prices on many things are firm and exhibit an upward tendency. This is the case with coffee, canned goods, dairy products and provisions. The trade report collections easier to make than a fortnight ago. There is no great demand for money at the quoted rate of 6 per cent., but dealers seem to have enough of the ready article to pay promptly for what they buy.

The sugar refineries are running constantly to catch up with orders and are reported as likely to succeed within a fortnight. About 35,000 tons of raw are being refined weekly, and if the profit is but 1/4c a pound, it will be seen that the refineries are in high feather. They are "pointing with pride" to the fact that they have not advanced the price of refined sugars lately, notwithstanding the rise in raws; and they will use this as a reason for maintaining the price on refined long after raw has declined to a point which will allow them to double their present profit.

Rio coffee No. 7 is held at 18c on the spot. Stock here is extremely light, being only about 75,000 bags, and in the entire country 105,000 bags.

Rice is firmly held, and is attracting a great deal of attention. It is cheap enough in all conscience and no one will complain if prices advance 50 per cent. more.

Canned goods, as intimated, are well held, and advances on one thing or another are being continually made. It is hard to meet the demand on some articles, and, as the cold wave we are experiencing will practically put an end to the packing, dealers are anticipating the future by making quite liberal purchases. This is a refreshing change from a month ago.

Foreign green fruits are selling very slowly and at low prices. Lemons are meeting with scarcely any demand, and are quotable at \$1.75@3 and higher, as to size. Sicily oranges, \$2.25@2.50 and not inquired for. Bananas, pineapples and the rest of the line are moving slowly.

Raisins, dates, currants, citron and fruits generally are meeting with more inquiry and holders are feeling encouraged. Valencia raisins are held at 7 1/2c and this seems to be about as low as they can be obtained. Currants are worth 2 1/2@2 3/4c and firm. Prunes are selling 6@7 1/4c for four sizes.

Butter and cheese are very firmly held, 29c being paid for best Elgin and State, and from this the price ranges down to 23 1/2c. Cheese, 9 1/2@10 1/2c. Eggs, 22@25c. Dressed poultry is in active demand, light arrivals encouraging freer purchases. Dressed turkeys are worth 12@16c for prime. Chickens, 16@20c.

Potatoes and vegetables are quiet, the former being quoted at \$2@2.40 per bbl. Dried apples, 8@10c for evaporated, 1893 crop. Dried peaches, 7@9c. Cherries, 8@9c for California. Apricots, Cali-

fornia, 10@12c. Evaporated peaches, 15 1/2@16c.

A new refinery at Philadelphia will start up some time in October, and one in Yonkers about Jan. 1, 1894. The former will have a capacity of 2,000 barrels refined sugar daily; the latter 1,200.

JAY.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—All varieties of eating apples command \$2.50@2.75, fancy Wines and Kings bringing \$3. The latter varieties are the only ones which are up to the average in quality, the general run of fruit being the poorest ever marketed in this state.

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 23@24c for choice dairy and hold at 25@26c. Factory creamery is in moderate demand at 30c. Grocers are beginning to take out butterine licenses, and the sale of butterine will, undoubtedly, put an end to the present stiff demand for the genuine.

Cabbage—Home grown, \$2@3 per 100.

Carrots—25c per bushel.

Caulliflower—\$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 15@18c per doz.

Cucumbers—Pickling stock, 12@15c per 100.

Eggs—The market has advanced 2c per doz., due to the fact that stocks on hand have been cleaned up, and arrivals are not coming in fast enough to supply the demand. Handlers pay 17c, holding at 19c per doz.

Egg Plant—\$1.50 per doz.

Grapes—Concords and Wordens command 12@14c per 8 lb. basket. Niagaras bring 16@18c, and Delawares 18@20c.

Honey—White clover commands 15c per lb, dark buckwheat brings 12 1/2c.

Peaches—Late Crawfords are firm at \$2. Smocks command \$1.75, while small pickling stock can be had at 75c@81c per bu.

*Pears—A few Kieifers are coming to market, commanding \$1.50@1.75 per bu.

Quinces—\$1.50 per bu.

Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys command \$3.50 and Baltimores \$3.25 per bbl. The latter stock is the finest of the kind which ever came to this market.

Tomatoes—60c per bu.

Turnips—30c per bu.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENERAL STOCK OF MERCHANDISE wanted, \$3,000 to \$5,000. Will pay cash for good stock and business if price is reasonable. F. H. Van Dorsten, Litchfield, Mich. 791

FOR SALE—THE THEODORE KEMINK 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—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

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, \$200 per year; stock with 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

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION AS DRUG CLERK by a young lady, graduate, registered in Michigan. Good references furnished. Address Box 46, Brooklyn, Green Co., Wisconsin. 790

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

"HARMAN'S Class in Window Dressing," a monthly publication, giving illustrated window displays for dry goods, clothing, furnishings and shoes and ideas for store decorating. Membership fee \$3 a year. Harry Harman, window dresser and decorator, 1204 Woman's Temple, Chicago.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

Cameron & Co. have opened a grocery store at Ovid. The Lemon & Wheeler Company furnished the stock.

Spaulding & Amon have opened a grocery store at Caledonia. The Musselman Grocer Co. furnished the stock.

L. L. Launier & Son have opened a grocery store at 418 West Bridge street. The stock was furnished by the Lemon & Wheeler Company.

F. H. Austin, meat dealer at South Grand Rapids, has added a line of groceries. The stock was furnished by the Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co.

E. H. Foster, formerly engaged in general trade at Fife Lake, has opened a grocery store at Alden. The Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co. furnish the stock.

David P. VanEvery and George W. VanEvery have opened a grocery store and meat market at 1 Stocking street under the style of the VanEvery Cash Store.

The Reeder Bros. Shoe Co., is moving from the Cody block, on East Fulton street, to the Brown, Clark & Co. block, on North Ionia street. Belknap, Baker & Co., who have occupied this store for the past two years, have removed to the Harvey & Heystek block, on Louis street.

Gripsack Brigade.

Geo. B. Caulfield is visiting Hub. Baker's trade during the latter's absence on vacation.

Geo. H. Seymour, wife and daughter, have gone to the World's Fair, which they expect to do in the course of a week.

B. S. Davenport leaves Thursday for the World's Fair, where he will spend a week or ten days. He will be accompanied by his wife.

W. F. Van Heusden, general salesman for the Franco-American Food Co., of New York, was in town last week in the interest of Blooker's Dutch Cocoa.

W. F. Blake and family leave Friday for Chicago, where they expect to remain a couple of weeks, taking in the World's Fair about half the time.

Chas. E. Watson, who ceased traveling for Eaton, Lyon & Co. June 1, has engaged to cover Northern Indiana for the Lartz Wall Paper Co., of Chicago, the engagement dating from Oct. 1.

Scott Swigart, formerly on the road for the Olney & Judson Grocery Co. and the Globe Tobacco Co., but for the past two years on the road for the Miller Casket Co., of Belding, has been called to Denver by the serious illness of his wife, who sought that climate several weeks ago in hopes the change would bring relief from pulmonary trouble.

Grains and Feedstuffs.

Wheat—While there is no change in price from a week ago, yet the market is not as strong as it was, with the prospect of a decline. The hope of a rise, as expressed last week, was not unreasonable, all things considered, but decreased exports and increased stocks in sight, with millers buying light, and some not buying at all, have had a very depressing effect upon the market. Exchanges have advanced, which suggests the possibility of gold exports, and returning confidence has received a very decided check in consequence. This, in a measure, accounts for the contraction in ex-

port buying. The receipts at primary markets were about 100,000 bushels larger than a week ago, and the exports smaller, and on this basis the visible supply shows an increase of about 1,250,000 over a week ago. Export clearances were 1,237,000 bushels less than a week ago. English cables were steadier, but continental markets were generally lower. In the local market there has been no change to speak of, movements have been active, and everything offered has been taken at the price quoted. The mills are running at their full capacity with plenty of orders.

Flour—No change. Business is active.

Purely Personal.

Daniel Shook, senior member of the firm of Shook & Son, at Coral, is attending the World's Fair.

Henry Hunter, junior member of the drug firm of Hunter & Son, at Lowell, is attending the World's Fair, accompanied by his wife.

Chas. N. Remington leaves to-day for the World's Fair, where he expects to remain four or five days. He is accompanied by his wife.

Lowell Hinman, of the drug firm of Hinman & Miller, at Sparta, was married last Thursday to Miss Nettie Sherman, of this city. The happy couple left immediately for Chicago, and their honeymoon will include a week's visit to the World's Fair.

O. W. Blain, formerly engaged in the commission business here, is lecturing to the temperance people of the State on the subject of "Our Nation's Danger." If the country is in no greater danger from internal or external enemies than the lecturer is in danger of paying innumerable debts, no one need worry over the future.

The Drug Market.

Gum opium is firm and a sharp advance is probable.

Morphia is unchanged.

Quinine continues to harden in price.

Gum camphor is lower, on account of pressure to sell by outside holders.

Yellow mustard seed is lower.

Prime gum assosotida is scarce and higher.

Canary seed has declined.

Linseed oil has declined, on account of higher prices for seed.

Neatsfoot oil is lower.

Turpentine has declined.

New Through Sleeping Car Line from Chicago to Seattle

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Great Northern Railways, has been established and first-class sleeping cars will hereafter run daily from Chicago at 10:30 p. m., arriving at Seattle 11:30 p. m., fourth day. This is the best route to reach the North Pacific Coast. For time tables, maps and other information apply to the nearest ticket agent, or address Harry Mercer, Michigan Pass. Agent, 82 Griswold St., Detroit.

H. Leonard & Sons have not discovered as yet that there are any hard times; on the contrary, judging by the business they are doing, both on the road and in their splendid wholesale stores, No. 134 and 140 Fulton street, they have not abated work one jot or tittle on account of the newspaper talk and an inspection of their place will show the extent, variety and richness of the stock which appears in the several departments of their house all displayed in attractive order for the present season.

To Our Customers:



Don't be misled by statements that we are out of sugar. We have not been out and don't propose to be, although we have to pay a premium for spot goods East. No regular customer of our house has been delayed in getting sugar from us, and we have also accommodated a number of customers of other houses.

Musselman
Grocer Co.

How
is
This
Pronounced?

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HERCULES POWDER



HERCULES,
THE GREAT STUMP AND ROCK
ANNIHILATOR.

SEND
FOR
DESCRIPTIVE
PAMPHLET.



Stamp before a blast. | Fragments after a blast.

STRONGEST and SAFEST EXPLOSIVE
Known to the Arts.
POWDER, FUSE, CAPS,
Electric Mining Goods

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

FOSTER
& STEVENS
& CO.

AGENTS FOR
Western Michigan.
Write for Prices.

The Dealer Often to Blame for Bad Debts.

While many retail merchants have good reason to complain of the losses inflicted upon them by "dead beats," because they have done their utmost to escape them, there are others who must share with the "beats" the responsibility for the deprivations of the latter. There are other dealers, again, who are more to blame than the debtors themselves. We do not allude to the weak-willed merchants who cannot return a decided negative to requests of doubtful parties for credit, nor to the beginners whose inexperience seriously handicaps them for the difficult task of deciding who is a proper person to trust goods to, but to the merchants who do not properly follow up slow payers, and, more especially, to the dealers who invite losses through bad debts by the failure to present bills at the regular weekly or monthly periods. It has been the business of the writer during the past month to look into this matter, in connection with the retail grocery trade of New York and Brooklyn, and we have discovered that a great many retailers and their clerks are very remiss in presenting bills and collecting them. Unless the weekly account of a family has reached a good round sum, the custom of such dealers is to let it run another week or two, it being apparently beneath their dignity to present a moderate bill, however earnestly it may be desired by the customer. If the latter insists upon paying the account, and has kept track of the items, a thing that few housekeepers seem to be capable of, the chances are that the clerk has no change and the settlement is necessarily postponed. We are speaking now of the many instances in which settlements are supposed to be weekly, where no pass-books are used, and the clerks call at customers' houses for orders and to collect the bills.

This unsystematic way of doing business not only encourages dishonest consumers to run up big bills and then refuse payment, but gets the honest customers into bad habits, and, where it does not sap integrity, may cause serious trouble, because of actual inability to liquidate obligations in times of business depression or the sickness of the bread-winners of families. Is it surprising that retail grocers should lose money through bad debts when the same care is not given to the collection of accounts as to the securing of orders?

Uses the Weed.

It is often said by the enemies of the tobacco habit that man is the only animal who is debased enough to use the filthy weed. There are, however, instances to the contrary, and a notable one is a big bay horse owned by a Mr. Birch, of West Washington, D. C. This animal is said to manifest the greatest fondness for tobacco in every form. The greatest favor that one can do him is to puff tobacco smoke in his nostrils. The horse inhales it with every sign of enjoyment, and will follow a smoker around to get the benefit of his second-hand smoke. No cigarette fiend enjoys it more. The horse will also greedily accept any tobacco that is offered him, and will chew and swallow it with evident pleasure.

Relative Position of Husband and Wife.

Little Dick—Papa doesn't have any fun. He has to go to business every day.
Little Dot—That's to get money, 'cause he's a provider, mamma says.
"A what?"
"A provider."
"Well, if papa is a—provider, I wonder what mamma is?"
"I guess she's a divider."

New York Merchants' Review: THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN celebrated its tenth birthday Sept. 13 with a sketch of its beginnings and history, as well as a review of the progress of Grand Rapids during the past decade. THE TRADESMAN is a welcome visitor at this office and we are glad to hear that it is constantly extending its field of usefulness and prospering as so sterling a journal deserves to prosper.

Dry Goods Price Current.

Table listing various dry goods and their prices, including categories like UNBLEACHED COTTONS, BLEACHED COTTONS, CANTON FLANNEL, CARPET WARP, DRESS GOODS, CORSETS, PRINTS, and TUCKINGS.

Table listing various fabrics and their prices, including categories like DEMINS, GINGHAMS, GRAIN BAGS, THREADS, KNITTING COTTON, CAMBRICS, RED FLANNEL, MIXED FLANNEL, DOMEST FLANNEL, CANVASS AND PADDING, DUCKS, WADDINGS, SILESIANS, HOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS, COTTON TAPE, SAFETY PINS, NEEDLES—PER M., TABLE OIL CLOTH, COTTON TWINES, and PLAID ONABURGS.

CHAS. B. KELSEY, Pres. E. B. SEYMOUR, Sec'y. J. W. HANNEN, Supt.

THE GRAND RAPIDS MAKE ONLY THE BEST LANK BOOKS. Includes logo for LOOK BINDING CO.

"Chicago" Linen Hinge and Mullins Patent Flat Opening Books. SPECIAL BOOK BINDING. Telephone 1243. 89 Pearl street, Old Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"The Kent."

Directly Opposite Union Depot. AMERICAN PLAN. RATES, \$1.50 PER DAY. STEAM HEAT AND ELECTRIC BELLS. FREE BAGGAGE TRANSFER FROM UNION DEPOT.

ATLAS SOAP

Is Manufactured only by HENRY PASSOLT, Saginaw, Mich.

For general laundry and family washing purposes. Only brand of first-class laundry soap manufactured in the Saginaw Valley.

Having new and largely increased facilities for manufacturing we are well prepared to fill orders promptly and at most reasonable prices.

Eaton, Lyon & Co.,

SCHOOL BOOK, SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

TABLETS, SLATES.

AND A FULL LINE OF STAPLE STATIONERY, 20 & 22 Monroe St.

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE

Best Interests of Business Men.

Published at

100 Louis St., Grand Rapids,

— BY THE —

TRADESMAN COMPANY.

One Dollar a Year, Payable in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Communications invited from practical business men.

Correspondents must give their full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Subscribers may have the mailing address of their papers changed as often as desired.

Sample copies sent free to any address.

Entered at Grand Rapids post office as second-class matter.

When writing to any of our advertisers, please say that you saw their advertisement in THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1893.

LAW OR LAWLESSNESS.

No thinking person who reads the newspapers can fail to observe that throughout this country, throughout our hemisphere, there is a rapidly growing tendency to violent crimes and to their punishment, if punished at all, by popular violence. Many of the countries of the continent, particularly in South and Central America, are suffering from insurrections and civil war while in our own favored republic shocking murders, and outrages against women, robberies of trains and banks by bands of highwaymen, riots and murderous outbreaks, are reported from all sides, while lynch law seems to have taken the place of the regular statutes and judicial tribunals for the avenging of both public and private wrongs.

It is astonishing that the remarkable conditions of lawlessness shown by this state of facts should exist in this boasted age of civilization and enlightenment. The world has been lately told by many too hopeful optimists that this is pre-eminently the era of peace and reason; that arbitration has been enthroned in the place of war for the settlement of international disputes, that authorized representatives of all the religions in the world are now able to meet together in a grand parliament, and if they do not agree upon a common and universal creed and rule of faith, at least they have established terms of general amity and arranged a code of intersecular toleration. In the light of such statements, illustrated by remarkable examples of international arbitration, and in the presence of an actual congress of religions, one might be disposed to believe that the millenium is really at hand.

But he who indulges in such a pleasing dream will soon be most rudely awakened by the roar and rage of the lawlessness that is abroad in the land. It consists most discordantly with the millennial dream. However men may be willing to reason and make concessions upon international questions and old-world religions, they appear to have no manner of use and no patience for the slow processes of judicial settlement, or for any methods that re-

quire deliberation and reason. People will brook no delay in anything. This is pre-eminently the age of haste, of unreasoning, imperious haste. Steam and electricity annihilate space; the wire and the rail bridge seas and condense continental distances, and all the magical potencies of science are called into requisition to give man immediate achievement and gratification.

Is it this spirit of haste which is the cause of the excessive outbreaks of violent crimes? What man wants in this wonderful age he wants at once—now. He cannot wait to accumulate wealth by slow degrees and time-honored processes. He must have it without delay, and, therefore, he speculates, he gambles, he embezzles and steals where he may. A few weeks ago a trusted employe in the Philadelphia mint was caught robbing the Government. He had commenced by stealing an ingot of gold each year. Then he hastened his operations to the stealing of one a month. Finally he took one nearly every day, when his crimes came to light. Not satisfied with accumulating a dishonest competence, and, under the influence of the demon of haste, the robber abandoned all caution and sought to become rich in a moment.

This spirit of haste has come upon the people as a besetment. It is almost a delirium or madness that has seized upon the population. They refuse to wait. They demand gratification, fortune, revenge, everything, as it were, instantaneously. The law is a restraint, and every restraint is unbearable; then the law is to be brushed aside whenever it is in the way of some selfish demand. The law prevents the man who has not, from taking from the man who possesses. It was not the law which made one man poor and another rich, but it protects the rich man's property; therefore the law must be violated. The law is in the way of every lawless desire, and so men band together to violate and overthrow it. Thus there is growing up a general hostility to all law and restraint. This violation of law is not confined to any class. It pervades all, and is almost as much the rule with many sworn officials as with the criminals they are set to keep in check.

No wonder that lynching and lawlessness are rife through the country. Worse than this, the epidemic is growing. There seems to be no stopping point in sight, and when an official, at the risk of his life, stands to his duty and meets violence with violence, he is condemned and proscribed by public opinion, when he should be regarded as a grand and heroic character. But this state of things cannot last long in this age of haste. A change must come soon. There will be a great uprising. It will be to determine whether a majority of the people are to be governed by law or by the will of a mob. On which side will you be found?

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

The recent frequency of fatal and extensive accidents to passenger trains on great trunk line railways is taking on a frightful complexion. They have been attributable either to failure of bridges or trackway at points specially dangerous, or they have been due to the inefficiency or carelessness of train hands or other employes. Most of these shocking casualties have lately been upon routes which are commonly traversed at high rates of speed.

There are railway accidents which are unavoidable, where, by the operation of storms and other weather vicissitudes, the roadway is suddenly washed out, or bridges are damaged, or landslides cover up the tracks before information can be given to approaching trains, or where a wheel breaks, or, with criminal intent, the road has been obstructed or the rails displaced. But a bridge structurally weak or out of repair, or a track in bad order, a locality known to be dangerous left unwatched, are faults that are inexcusable, as are also the inefficiency or misconduct of employes who hold important posts with which the safety of trains is largely concerned.

All serious railway accidents involving loss of life ought to be investigated by the railway commissions, as well as by the local coroners' juries and other authorities. It will come sooner or later, that fatal accidents on interstate railways will be investigated by special officials, as are now those occurring to vessels carrying passengers and crews upon the navigable waters of the country. The railways ought to have every possible protection against wreckers and robbers. They are entitled to sympathy for misfortunes from unavoidable causes, but they should be held responsible for those which come from neglect and misconduct of their own servants, or from using a trackway and machinery known to be in an unsafe condition.

UNIVERSAL MONEY.

An able financier, in a recent magazine article, makes a strong plea for an interchangeable, universal, international coinage or system of money which would be current at an established value in every country. Such an arrangement would require an international agreement.

Our gold dollar, worth 100 cents, has a coin approaching it in value in several countries, and it might be made the basis of a system of international money. For instance, there is the gold peso of the Argentine Republic, worth 96.5 cents; the gold peso of Chili, worth 91.2 cents; the peso of Cuba, worth 92.6 cents; the goude of Hayti, worth 96.5 cents; the yen of Japan, worth 99.7 cents; the dollar of British American States, worth 100 cents; the gold dollar of Mexico, worth 98.3 cents; the silver dollar of that country, like ours, varying with the price of silver, worth somewhere about 60 cents. The Austro-Hungarian gold crown is worth 20.3 cents; the Belgian franc is worth 19.3 cents; the Finland mark is worth 19.3 cents; the French franc is worth 19.3 cents; the Greek drachma is worth 19.3 cents; the Italian lira is worth 19.3 cents; the Spanish peseta is worth 19.3 cents; and the Swiss franc is worth 19.3 cents. These coins would correspond to two dimes of our money.

Subdivisions and multiplied amounts of the coins mentioned would bear some relations to American money, but there is no money system now existing that can be made universal, because there are no common values, except in a few instances. As a result of this variation, foreign travelers are compelled to pay 1 per cent. of the \$500,000,000 spent annually by tourists to money changers, which amounts to the enormous tax of \$5,000,000 a year, simply because the various nations choose to have their respective money systems. The world is daily growing to be a field of commerce common to all the great trading nations. It

would be of enormous advantage to business if transactions could be carried on in universal money. In any city which does much foreign trade, the trouble of converting United States dollars into francs, marks, sterling and the like involves a great deal of labor. A common money unit would be a great convenience.

One of these days the necessity for an international standard of money will be so imperative that such a system will be agreed on by an international congress. The need for it is already apparent.

THE SENATE'S DISASTROUS DELAY.

The commercial history of the past week proves very conclusively the importance which the business interests of the country attach to the passage of the repeal bill. During the early part of the week there was a decided feeling of depression, not only in the great speculative centers, but in all branches of trade, based upon the belief that the Senate would talk the repeal measure to death.

The steadily reviving activity which commenced with the passage of the measure by the House of Representatives was checked, and many people began to fear a return of depression. During the past few days the letter of President Cleveland, followed by reports from Washington that the prospects for a vote being reached in the Senate were decidedly more favorable, caused a decided change. Speculation at once became active, there has been a greater demand for investments, and all the markets have been favorably influenced.

There can be little doubt that failure to act on the part of the Senate would be productive of the most disastrous consequences. Confidence, which is beginning to revive, would be again shaken, and money, which is commencing to reappear from the hiding places in which it was stored during the recent panic, would again be drained from the channels of trade.

All the best financial authorities are now agreed that the Sherman silver purchasing law was one of the main causes of the financial disturbance of the present year. It is also a fact generally accepted that the recovery from the extreme depression of August which has since taken place was partially due to the action of the House of Representatives, and to the belief that the obnoxious law would be repealed. Should the popular expectation be disappointed, confidence would unquestionably receive a rude shock, and a return to the depression from which the country has been lately rescued would have to be looked for.

A POLITICAL OFFICE.

The new Food and Dairy Commissioner has struck a snag, which completely disconcerts him. The law creating the office provides for the appointment of a clerk and also for a State Analyst, but expressly states that the expenses of the office, aside from the salary and traveling expenses of the Commissioner, shall not exceed \$1,000 a year. The chemist of the Agricultural College is made State Analyst, and Dr. Kedzie refuses to serve in that capacity for less than \$1,000 a year, which leaves the Commissioner without a clerk; or, rather, without available funds to pay a clerk.

Of course, it is very necessary that the Commissioner should have a clerk, for

Governor Rich has made the office a political office, and political offices are created and maintained for the purpose of furnishing loaves and fishes to the faithful. To the unprejudiced observer, however, it would appear as though the Commissioner could get along without a clerk—and possibly without an Analyst—for a couple of years, during which time he could make his influence felt, and inspire respect for the food laws now on the statute books, among the people by enforcing those portions of the present laws which do not require the assistance of expert testimony. Political offices, however, require a certain amount of machinery which the present Commissioner will be unable to create until the Legislature deals more lavishly with the office and its administration.

Those smart storekeepers who hit on a happy idea of advertising their business by sticking little wafer pasters on coins, like labels on pill boxes, have been called down by the Treasury Department, which pronounces the practice illegal. The scheme worked well so long as it lasted, as it secured for the merchants who adopted it a sure and wide circulation for their advertisements.

The Grocery Market.

Currants—Local jobbers are offering new crop for November delivery as low as 2½¢ per pound by the barrel.

Sugar—The market is unchanged, so far as price is concerned, and the scarcity of some grades is as great as ever, with no immediate prospect of betterment. While some houses have managed to keep their customers supplied, most of them have been caught short by the inability of the refineries to fill orders promptly.

The Age of Maturity.

Statistics are said to show that young men do not, on the average, attain full physical maturity until they arrive at the age of twenty-eight years. Professor Scheiller, of Harvard, asserts, as the result of his observations, that young men do not attain the full measure of their mental faculties before twenty-five years of age. A shrewd observer has said that "most men are boys until they are thirty, and little boys until they are twenty-five," and this accords with the standard of manhood which was fixed at thirty among the ancient Hebrews and other races.

Provisions.

Pork—Short receipts and active demand have stiffened the market and raised the price. Business is generally reported good.

Beef—Also a trifle higher, both packed and fresh.

When the employes in an Indiana furniture factory operated by a German recently struck for eight hours' work a day he granted it; but when they wanted ten hours' pay for eight hours' work he called them up and said: "My friend, maybe I do as you like. I had an order from Shecago for ten dozen chairs. Whill, I'll shoop him eight dozen and bill him for ten. If he doan kiek on me, it shows me dot der rule works both vhays, and ve vos all right." It is needless to add that the idea didn't work, and that the men are receiving eight hours' pay.

Plainwell Enterprise: THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN passed its eleventh birthday two weeks ago. It has reached the proud position of the leading commercial paper of the State and that despite the fact that many papers in substantially the same field have bloomed for a brief period and died without a struggle.

A MODEL MICHIGAN STORE.

From the American Grocer.

In the beautiful and growing city of Grand Rapids, on Monroe, the leading business street, is located a grocery store, which, in many respects, may be accepted as a model. It is located at Nos. 116 and 118 Monroe street, and occupies for its main room a space 32x70

candy department the space is devoted to canned goods, of which there is a large and well selected assortment. A soda fountain and confectionery department are attractive to customers, and are calculated to induce frequent visits.

View No. 2 shows a section on the north side of the store and how the space between the two lines of counters is

engraving No. 2. Near the extreme end of the store, in front of the platform and in the center, is a beautiful revolving glass refrigerator for the storage of butter.

It will be observed that there is considerable space between the cornice over the shelving and ceiling, which is enlivened and decorated with neat and prettily framed pictures. The store, besides being lighted with gas, is also supplied with an electric lighting plant. Settees and bent wood stools are provided for the convenience of customers. The woodwork and trimmings of the store and counters are in light colors, thus giving to the room a light, airy and cheerful appearance.

In the rear of the main salesroom is a large storage room. It will be seen that here we have a store with ample floor room, permitting of a varied display of fancy groceries, and which takes upon itself the form of a beautiful perpetual exposition of food products, thus making it an object of attraction for visitors, so that housekeepers, instead of delegating the providing of supplies to servants, prefer to visit the store in person, thus making admirable subjects for temptation in the line of self-gratification. Evidently Mr. Herrick believes in a perfect service, and in introducing every line which can be legitimately introduced, and which will tend to increase the average of profits.

This store is the leading grocery in Grand Rapids, the proprietor having won his present high position by catering to the desires and tastes of the citizens of one of the most prosperous cities in the United States. Never-failing courtesy, genial manners, tact, added to a thorough knowledge of his business, has given him pre-eminence in his line of trade.

The cuts are from the engraving establishment of the Tradesman Company, of Grand Rapids, and were made from drawings by their special artist.

Denver Commercial Tribune: THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN has just celebrated its tenth anniversary. While we are not an admirer of trade essays, journalistic candor compels the admission that our contemporary is one of the most ably edited exchanges on our large list, and that it is quoted extensively and exercises a potent influence in the commercial world. Its contributors are men of ability, and seem to possess practical knowledge of the subjects treated. The *Commercial Tribune* tenders its very sincere congratulations to Editor Stowe and wishes him long life and ever increasing prosperity.

POULTRY.

Local dealers pay as follows:

DRESSED.	
Fowl	8
Turkeys	12½ @ 13
Ducks	12 @ 17
Chickens	9 @ 10
LIVE.	
Live broilers 1½ lbs. to 2 lbs. each, per doz	8
Live broilers less than 1-1½ lbs. each, per doz	7 @ 8
Spring Chickens	8 @ 9
Fowls	7 @ 8
Spring turkeys	10 @ 12½
Spring Ducks	8 @ 9

OILS.

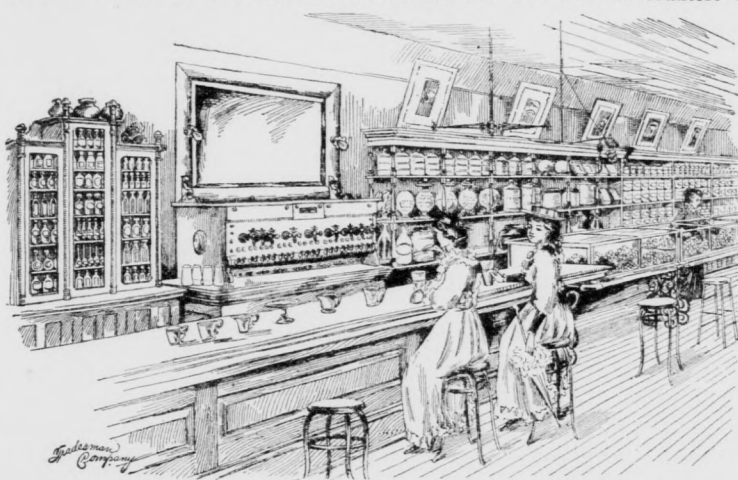
The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows, in barrels, f. o. b. Grand Rapids:

Eocene	8¼
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight	7½
Naphtha	6 @ 6½
Stove Gasoline	6 @ 7½
Cylinder	27 @ 36
Engine	13 @ 31
Black, 15 cold test	8 @ 34



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

TRADESMAN COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.



NO. 1.—SOUTH SIDE, LOOKING FROM MAIN ENTRANCE.

feet. Mr. E. J. Herrick, the proprietor, is one of the older of the successful merchants in Grand Rapids. He has introduced several new features, two of which—a soda fountain and candy department—are prominently brought out in view No. 1, showing the south side of the store looking from the entrance toward the rear. The case which occupies

utilized. To the right of the main entrance, on the north side, is, first, a glass case for the display of toilet articles, including fancy soaps. Next to that is a space devoted to the sale of tea and coffee, adjoining which is the spice department, with a second section for tea and coffee next in order; the coffee mill stands opposite this latter. Beyond



NO. 2.—NORTH SIDE, LOOKING FROM MAIN ENTRANCE.

the foreground of the picture on the left, is a very pretty piece of cabinet work with plate glass doors, and is used for the storage and exhibition of flavoring extracts in fancy bottles. Next to that is a very prettily designed soda fountain, over which is a large mirror, adjoining which is the confectionery department, where there is a large assortment of fine

that, and in harmony with the opposite side, canned goods are displayed. The engravings show the general character of the canisters, scales, and also the arrangement of the shelves. Across the rear of the store is a raised platform, reached by means of a stairway from the main floor, and which is utilized for office purposes and the storage of goods.

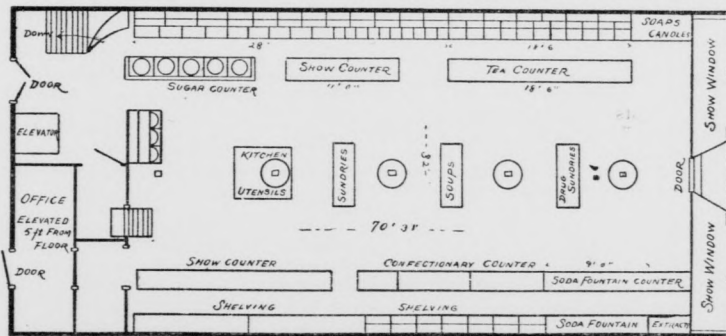


DIAGRAM SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF MAIN ROOM.

candy. It will be noted that in front of this, and beyond the counter which extends from the entrance to the end of the soda fountain, are handsome glass show-cases, used for the display of the choicest sorts of bon bons, etc. Beyond the

It will be noted that circular shelves surround the pillars supporting the ceiling, and which are used for the display of bottled and other fancy goods. The cheese counter, protected by glass, stands just beyond the settee shown in

Drugs & Medicines.

State Board of Pharmacy.

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

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

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

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

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

VICTIMS OF COCAINE.

Sad Examples Furnished by a San Francisco Dentist and His Wife.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

Dr. William Cuthbert Harding, who appeared before the Commissioners of Lunacy shoeless, ragged, unkempt, is the same man who a few years ago was one of the most successful dentists of this State, studious, gentlemanly and respected. The change was brought about by cocaine. Mrs. Mina Harding, nervous, draggled and forlorn, a beggar from the streets, is in a cell in the city prison charged with vagrancy and thrown into the companionship of the offscourings of society. Not long ago she was a happy housekeeper, devoted to her husband, proud of her six children, courted by her neighbors, educated, refined and generally beloved. The change was brought about by cocaine. There are now living in the lodging and boarding houses within the central portion of San Francisco over 2,000 victims of the cocaine habit in whom the drug has worked, or is working, the same change it brought the Hardings. The habit has grown to such proportions within the past six years. It is still growing, and rapidly.

The homes, asylums and jails are continually receiving victims of the habit, and the police seem powerless to check its progress. The Hardings are merely types of the great class, their prominence calling particular attention to the spread and dangers of the use of cocaine. Dr. Harding is an Englishman who came to this country more than a quarter of a century ago. He was a skillful dentist and a tireless investigator. In Pennsylvania he met and married the woman who is now behind the prison bars. Twenty-one years ago the two came to California and settled at Vacaville. Thence they moved to Suisun. The doctor had a lucrative practice, and as a citizen was highly esteemed throughout Solano county.

Like many other investigating dentists, he spent much of his time in the search for an anesthetic which would make tooth extraction and the general operations of dentistry painless. Some six years ago he came to San Francisco. At last he secured a combination of drugs that seemed less harmful and more effective than anything known to the profession. He was elated with the discovery, but soon found there was one stumbling block in the way. The anesthetic was valueless for commercial purposes because it would not keep. It lost its effectiveness almost immediately. So he continued experimenting in the hope of curing this last defect, and the subject of his experiments was himself.

In the the anesthetic was cocaine, and as the doctor continued his experiments his anesthetic, like the monster of Frankenstein, worked his own undoing. It became the master, he the slave. His wife had some bad teeth. He administered the anesthetic to her. She found exhilaration in the effect, and, unknown to her husband, began to administer the drug to herself. Soon she, too, was completely under its mastery. Before long Harding became unreliable. A wild look came to his eyes. He neglected his attire. The perfection and self-application of his anesthetic became the one passion of life. He lost his position and his professional standing. Slowly he passed down the social ladder, his wife bearing him company. They became nuisances. Their children were taken away from them. They were examined as to their sanity more than once,

and were on one occasion, at least, committed to an asylum. They came out, made a short struggle to regain position, and then sank down lower and lower still.

The husband could no longer work, so the wife went out upon the streets to solicit money. He sat almost naked in a little room while she asked passers by at all hours of the day and night to lend her small sums—asked for loans so the police could not arrest her for begging. The money was spent for the bare necessities of life and for cocaine. With the drug they danced and sang amid their squalor, forgetful of the past, happy in the present, hopeful for the future. Without it they were nervous, maniacal, morose and even dangerous. The husband administered the drug to his wife and the two lived like wild beasts. When the supply of the drug was gone they hunted among the rags of the carpet for the precious grains—hunted like eager simians more than like rational beings. They had a little room on Howard street, with one window opening on a small patch of light in a cramped area. The doctor rarely left his room. It was never cleaned. If clothing was given them by those charitably inclined, it was pawned and cocaine purchased with the proceeds. They became so dangerous that the landlady was compelled to drive them out.

At the city prison Mrs. Harding fingered the bars of the woman's cell with the nervous, meaningless action of an animal. Crowding the cell with her were women from the slums, the social debris left by the receding tide in the stream of life. Yet this woman, who a few years ago had been a leader in the society of her surroundings, seemed as squalid and degraded as the worst.

"I want to get out of this," she said in a plaintive, uncertain tone, as she kept up her ceaseless action. "I don't know why they put me here. I don't owe any rent and I didn't beg. I only borrowed, because we had to live. I wish they'd give me a little of the cocaine now—just a little. Ask them if they won't give me just a few grains. I don't know what they've done with my husband. They had no right to take him. He's a sick man—a very sick man."

"How did you acquire the cocaine habit?"

"I think I began about five or six years ago, but I've had epilepsy recently, and I don't remember things very well. My husband gave me some of his anesthetic when he worked on my teeth and I liked the sensation. Then I took some of it when he was away and didn't know anything about it. It braced me up like and made me feel better in every way. It isn't true that my husband got me into the habit, though afterward, of course, he administered cocaine to me. He doesn't use it himself like I do. He uses something else mixed with it."

"What does his anesthetic consist of?"

"That's his secret. I wouldn't tell if I knew. The dentists ought to support him for that, but they don't. He uses hypodermic injections, but it's only because he's sick. He has an affection of the joints, something like rheumatism, and another local disorder. So he's really a very sick man. Oh, I wish they'd give me a few grains of cocaine. It's awful to have it stopped right away like this. It don't seem as if I could stand it."

"Is cocaine expensive?"

"Yes, it costs 5 cents a grain—but I had to have it."

"How much did you use?"

"I used to take twelve or fifteen grains a day; but I couldn't do that now. I've been trying to stop it lately. How did it make me feel? Oh, it gave me courage and made me feel well."

"Did it supply the place of food?"

"No; I had a good appetite with it, and I could go without much sleep."

"Where are your children now? Were they taken from you?"

"No. I put them away myself when I found I couldn't support them. My oldest boy is nearly of age. He's a waiter at Suisun, and ought to support his poor old mother, but he doesn't do it. Oh, I want to get out of here! Won't you ask them if I can't have a little cocaine?"

Just a very little! I must have it or I must get out!"

Dr. Harding is confined in the Home for the Cure of the Inebriate pending further investigation into his sanity, and during his confinement no one from the outside world is permitted to see him.

"I really think there is hope for him," said Dr. Samuel O. L. Potter, Superintendent of the Home. "Notwithstanding his condition and the fact that he has been here before, I think that if he were kept quiet for a month or two and denied all drugs he might again become a valuable citizen."

"Is the cocaine habit growing?"

"I should say it was. Why, about six years ago cocaine was 85 cents a grain. There was none of this widespread habit then. It has all grown up in recent years. Now the drug can be purchased at retail at 3 cents a grain, and three or four drug stores in this city sell it to its victims in quantities to suit. Most of the reputable drug stores will not do this, notwithstanding the fact that the trade is very profitable. They don't care to have such a class of customers about them. But the habit grows and grows and grows."

"Is it very degrading?"

"Dreadfully so. Now, here is a hypodermic syringe I recently took from a West Point graduate, the son of an old general of the army. When he was brought here I added it to the collection there in the case. Look at that syringe! The point of the needle has been broken and filed down, because the victim couldn't get money enough to buy a new one. Why, it's enough to poison a man's entire system to inject that dirt into his blood. But this West Pointer told me the last time he used the syringe he took a penknife and gashed his arm, and then stuck the syringe into the wound. That's the condition they get into."

"How is the habit generally acquired?"

"In the effort to cure the morphine habit by using the cocaine to counteract the effect of the morphine. But it has just the opposite effect from the one desired. The man who is using, say, three grains of morphine a day and starts in to take cocaine, will find that before a fortnight elapses he is using ten grains of morphine and ten of cocaine. The cocaine breeds a desire for more morphine, and the morphine calls for more and more cocaine to counteract it. One patient who came in here was in the habit of taking forty-eight grains of cocaine and twelve grains of morphine daily. That was the worst case, as regards the quantity taken, that I have had experience with."

"What is the effect of cocaine?"

"It has a local effect of numbing or paralyzing the tissues immediately around the place where the injection is made, so you can cut those tissues without the patient's experiencing the slightest pain. So it is used in small surgical operations. But in addition to the local effect it has a general effect of exhilaration. People under its influence can do a great deal of work and go without sleep. But the effect wears off in about a quarter of an hour, requiring additional injections to maintain it. Morphine, on the other hand, has an effect lasting from six to eight hours."

"Cocaine as sold to the victims generally comes in bulk in boxes like antipyrine. It is a white powder, and the 'fiends' make their own solutions by dissolving it in water. Then all they require is an ordinary hypodermic syringe. Cocaine is also put up in tablets, which come in long thin vials. But in this form it is used by physicians and surgeons, rather than by the victims of the habit."

"The cocaine as we get it is the active element in the leaves of a small shrub, *erythroxylon coca*, which is indigenous to Peru and Bolivia, and extensively cultivated in those and other South American States. The leaves resemble large tea leaves, two inches to three inches long, and oval-shaped. They have a tea-like odor, are aromatic, and have a bitter taste. Coca should not be confounded with cocoa, the seed of the chocolate tree."

"Though the general use of cocaine is comparatively recent, its qualities have been known for some time. Dr. Lane

told me he heard a lecture on the drug at Vienna in 1857, in which all the qualities now known were spoken of at length. It sprang into its present prominence because a German or Austrian surgeon began using it in operations on the eye. It is a valuable medicine when properly used, but the spread of the habit of using it is alarming."

Dr. Kellogg, the Great Sanitarian, on Cheese and Cheese Poison.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 25—I am under obligations to you for a copy of your paper containing an account of a case of cheese poisoning in Ohio. I am much obliged to you for sending me this account, which I shall be glad to use in my journal as a warning against the use of cheese as an article of food, until the cheesemaker devises some method of manufacturing the article without producing decomposition of products. It seems to me that there is no room to doubt that the symptoms were due to tyrotoxin. Dr. Vaughan's experiments have shown that all cheese contains more or less tyrotoxin, and that a sufficient amount of poisoning can be produced from any cheese by supplying the proper conditions for fermentation. I have known many cases of severe cholera morbus to be produced as a result of eating cheese when it did not occur in other persons who had partaken of the same cheese. Sometime ago I was called in consultation to see a case of this sort in which one member of the family, a lady who was not accustomed to the use of cheese, had eaten somewhat freely of the article, as did several other members of the family. The lady, however, was the only one who was taken sick. I found her in a state of collapse from cholera morbus, and she died shortly afterward, scarcely twenty-four hours after the cheese was eaten.

I am glad to see that you call attention in your editorial columns to the fact that "it is now generally conceded that the ripening of cheese is due to bacteria." This means simply that the "ripening" of cheese is simply a species of decay, similar to that which occurs in the "ripening" of game, beef, etc. Nature has supplied us with such a great abundance of wholesome and palatable food that it seems to me not only wholly superfluous, but gross and barbarous to cultivate a taste for substances in an advanced stage of decomposition. Those who eat cheese ought always to cook it. This would destroy not only the tyrotoxin but also the germs capable of producing tyrotoxin, which may continue their action in the stomach, developing a poison, even though it may not be contained in the cheese in sufficient quantities to produce any injurious results.

Very truly yours,

J. H. KELLOGG.

He Had Stolen Rides.

The receiver of the Erie Railroad was a good deal surprised the other day at receiving a money order for \$3.45, accompanying a letter stating that the writer, a minister, some seventeen years ago had stolen a ride on the cow-catcher of an engine of seventeen miles and back over the road. The writer said that his conscience had troubled him about the affair ever since, and that he was anxious to quiet it by confessing his wrong-doing and making restitution. The Erie people say that if all the stolen rides were paid for at the same rate, the road would soon be out of the hands of a receiver.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

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

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

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

THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

In noting the evolution of methods which have affected the condition of labor in the present century, one needs to take more than a superficial view, in order to decide whether, on the whole, such conditions show a gain or loss. Progress is often mistaken for improvement. To determine what true progress is, one should take a wide range in his compilation and comparison of facts. Those who are personally familiar with those facts can reach the most intelligent conclusions. While in general mankind is benefited by the changes that are constantly taking place in methods of production, and enlarged opportunities for material development, some of those changes have, no doubt, worked relative disadvantages.

Among the old methods which have been almost entirely superseded by the new is the apprentice system as it once existed in this country. It was never so harsh and arbitrary as that which prevailed in Europe, because it was modified by the spirit of our institutions. Nor did our laws regulating its details ever give such excessive power to the master as those in force in other lands. Our practice allowed shorter terms of service, and more liberal conditions concerning hours of labor, compensation, and personal freedom from harrassing restrictions.

As we applied the system to the different mechanical trades, or to the allied arts which almost ranked as professions, the results were certainly valuable in furnishing a constant supply of qualified artizans who honored their respective callings by performing more effective and uninterrupted service than is now done by the system of labor which has taken its place. Though a mercantile education was not always secured by actual apprenticeship, our merchants of olden time, having no business college ways to unlearn, acquired a practical knowledge of every detail in their business by a service similar to the apprentice system. Their safe and successful methods may well command the respect and imitation of many merchants to-day, who, despising them as old fogies, find the modern mercantile route often the shortest cut to bankruptcy.

Though trade unionism may have been responsible in some degree for the decadence of the apprentice system in trades requiring manual dexterity, yet the improved methods of manufacturing by machinery were, no doubt, the main cause. The impetuous march of new inventions has left many worthy mechanical trades in the background. It is a question whether or not they have left a balance of profit to compensate society for what has been taken. We may think the resultant gain in cheapness of construction, with the increased use and demand, makes an equivalent for all the waste involved in the change. That depends, however, somewhat on how one views the ends and aims of human activities. We can give due credit to the so-called march of improvement, while at the same time we are just to the methods and customs of a past generation. The old is not to be altogether condemned because it has been outgrown; nor should the new be overvalued on account of its novelty. One does not need the wisdom of Solomon to perceive the merits of past methods, the apparent practical advantages of those now in use, and the strong

probability that the present must yield to the future, just as the past has yielded to the present.

In justly estimating the value of the apprentice system, financial conditions should not wholly prevail. An especial merit lay in its influence for good over the youth controlled by a quasi-paternal restraint. By it they were guarded from the power of evil associates and idle habits until the time when years added manly instincts and purposes to strengthened good resolutions. Life to them became real and earnest, because it was considered in the light of a time contract. The years so many spend in foolish pleasures or ill-directed efforts to find a profitable yet pleasant vocation were under the control of wiser heads. As one deposits his capital in a bank to be returned in time with cumulative interest, so they placed the few precious years preceding early manhood as a valuable treasure in hands whose experience could be depended on to manage it profitably and return to the depositor full compensation for the investment. Unlike the ordinary lender, however, they became themselves hostages for the success expected in the future; for, in proportion as they fulfilled the terms of their contract, was the measure of that success.

Contrasted with the present system of an arbitrary division of labor in nearly all trades and industries that contracts for employes in wholesale lots, one may well regret the decadence of the once safe, sure and healthy methods of the apprentice system; though one may at the same time accept the inevitable necessity. It would seem as though there might still be some use for it in certain lines of skilled labor. But in the adjustments of means to an end, capital has decided to secure such labor by a different method; and so the power of organized industry has displaced a worthy system just as agriculture by wholesale on the wide prairies of Dakota has lessened the profits of hard working farmers in older States, who submit to it as they do to other unavoidable evils, while deploring the wasteful and extravagant means by which such changes are brought about.

The youth of to-day has not such a healthy stimulus to exertion as those of fifty years ago, notwithstanding all the educational advantages of the present age. If he wishes to apply himself to an occupation requiring skilled labor he finds himself hedged in by industrial customs that sacrifice everything to one inflexible purpose; viz. to manufacture the largest amount of products at the least cost. By this system each workman becomes as it were only an intelligent part of a certain division of machine power. If he satisfies his employer, he continues to repeat forever with dreary monotony a series of operations he has learned to do perfectly. But all ambitious longings to know more must be given up if he wishes to hold his position, and the means of livelihood. He has proved himself too useful to be allowed to go higher in his mechanical aspirations. The demon of organization does not treat him as a person, but only a part of a material force that turns out profit for capital. There is no room for thinkers among the workers; as, in an army, only a small proportion can be officers, and so promotion does not follow ambitious merit.

Established 1868.

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10 LYON ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

Is it strange, then, that so few youth of to-day begin their life work with a definite end in view? How many, alas! have no apparent purpose or place in life, and are like waifs of the ocean that drift to and fro with the tides.

Sometimes, from sheer force of adverse conditions, a few lose heart till they become willing to accept the precarious rewards of those who prey on society as fakirs or as agents for disreputable schemes.

In summing up comparisons between the old and the new industrial systems one conclusion seems quite apparent, and that is, whatever changes have taken place from the old to the new, they have come to stay.

So let us in taking leave of the apprentice system, remember to say nothing but good of the dead past. To the present system that succeeds we can say in the words of Hamlet, "To this com-

plexion you must come at last." The world moves, and time moves also—each overturning, destroying, and restoring, in new forms.

S. P. WHITMARSH.

Pay Your Small Bills.

If there is one sight more dreaded than another at the present time it is a bill, especially when the amount exceeds one's bank deposit. That such bills are not paid at once by men and women whose hatred of debt is only exceeded by hatred of dishonesty, is because their debtors, either from necessity or choice, do not meet their obligations; thus the failure of Jones forces Smith to ask for extension from Robinson, and so on until the whole nation is embarrassed almost beyond endurance.

Impossible as it may be for many to draw checks for large amounts, it is the exception when persons in tolerable circumstances cannot pay the small bills of daily life; to ignore them during this terrible stringency is to violate every Christian precept. Thoughtlessness, far more than heartlessness, is the cause of incalculable mischief.

Seated at breakfast recently in the house of a rich man, I heard a charming woman exclaim petulantly: "That's six times I've received this miserable bill for seventy-five cents. I won't pay it until I get ready. The idea of drawing a check for seventy-five cents; it's ridiculous. Some time when I'm driving past that woman's shop I'll settle with her. She knows I don't intend to cheat her."

"Has your creditor much capital?" I asked. "Really I don't know; probably not."

"Then she is poor." "Yes; but what difference can seventy-five cents make?"

"You say you have received that same bill six times?" "Yes; did you ever hear of such impertinence?"

"I don't admit the impertinence. Let us see what those six duns have cost that poor woman. Six letter postage stamps amount to twelve cents. Twelve cents from seventy-five leave sixty-three cents. Add time, labor and writing materials, and you have deprived that woman of her small margin of profit."

"The pretty woman looked astounded. "I never thought of that," she murmured.

"Of course not. Had you done so you would no more have postponed paying a just debt than you would be guilty of murder. You are quite right in thinking seventy-five cents of little consequence, but multiply that amount a hundred times, and look at the sum total. You may be one of many who are indebted to this same woman and who have failed to pay their bills for similar reasons."

Tears stood in my friends eyes as she replied, "Thank you. Will you go with me this morning and see that I pay my bill?"

"With pleasure." The carriage was ordered, and off we drove to the out-of-the-way part of a town that shall be nameless, until we stopped before the shop of a woman who is an expert in a certain trade. Looking up from her work, the woman smiled faintly as she stilled the cries of a small boy tugging at her skirts.

"Don't say a word, dear Mrs. Y—," said her debtor. "I owe you a thousand apologies for so long neglecting to pay my bill. It was small you know, and I didn't think. I hope you have not been inconvenienced."

"Oh, it would not matter if yours were the only bill, but you see 'mony a mickle macks a muckle' and ladies don't pay up this season; so I've been obliged to discharge my girls and do all my own work. I haven't been able to pay my rent, and I'm afraid the landlord will turn me out. Then God knows what will become of me and my children."

At this point the poor woman broke down, and a more conscience-stricken face than that of my friend I never beheld. Before we left that shop the debtor paid her bill with interest plus 12 cents; what is more, she became security for her grateful creditor's rent until hard times cease. God bless her for her generous amend.

"Tell me," asked the pretty women, as the carriage turned toward home, "what made you think of what had never occurred to me?"

"A fellow-feeling that is said to make us wondrous kind. I am a working woman."

For locking up the capital of the country the people are now suffering capital punishment.

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NATIONAL BOOK & PICTURE CO., CHICAGO.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Schedule in effect Aug. 27, 1893.

Table with columns for 'TRAINS GOING NORTH', 'Arrive from Leave going North', and 'South'. Lists routes to M'Kinaw, Trav. City and Sag., Cadillac and Saginaw, etc.

Table with columns for 'TRAINS GOING SOUTH', 'Arrive from Leave going South', and 'North'. Lists routes from Cincinnati, Kalamazoo, etc.

Table with columns for 'Chicago via G. R. & I. R. R.', 'Lv Grand Rapids', 'Arr Chicago', and 'Trains leaving south at 6:00 p.m. and 11:20 p.m. runs daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.'

Table with columns for 'Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.', 'From Muskegon—Arrive', and 'Sunday train leaves for Muskegon at 7:45 a.m., arriving at 9:15 a.m. Returning, train leaves Muskegon at 4:30 p.m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 5:50 p.m.'

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.



In connection with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern or Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Rys offers a route making the best time between Grand Rapids and Toledo. Time Table in effect May 14, 1893.

VIA D., 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.

GOING TO CHICAGO. Lv. G'd Rapids at 7:30am 1:25pm 5:45pm Ar. Chicago at 1:55pm 6:50pm 6:30am

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO. Lv. Chicago at 7:45am 4:35pm 11:35pm Ar. G'd Rapids at 2:30pm 10:30pm 6:10am

VIA ST. JOSEPH AND STEAMER. Lv. Grand Rapids at 7:30am 1:25pm 5:45pm Ar. Chicago at 8:30pm 2:00am

TO AND FROM MUSKOGON. Lv. Grand Rapids at 7:30am 1:25pm 5:45pm Ar. Grand Rapids at 9:20am 2:30pm 5:25pm

TRAVERSE CITY CHARLEVOIX AND PETOSKEY. Lv. Grand Rapids at 7:30am 1:25pm 5:45pm Ar. Manistee at 12:10pm 7:35pm

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. 7:30am 1:25pm 11:30pm To Petoskey, Lv. G. R. 7:30am 2:45pm 1:00 p.m. To G. R. Lv. Chicago 7:45am 4:50pm 11:35pm To G. R. Lv. Petoskey 5:00am 1:30pm

DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT. Lv. Grand Rapids at 7:00am 1:45pm 5:40pm Ar. Detroit at 11:40am 5:50pm 10:25pm

RETURNING FROM DETROIT. Lv. Detroit at 7:45am 1:45pm 6:00pm Ar. Grand Rapids at 12:45pm 5:40pm 10:45pm

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS. Lv. G. R. 7:30am 4:15pm Ar. G. R. 11:50am 10:40pm

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 Ag't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

(Taking effect Sunday, May 23, 1893.)

Arrive. Depart 10 20 p.m. Detroit Express 6 55 p.m. 6 00 a.m. Atlantic and Pacific 10 45 p.m. 1 00 p.m. New York Express 5 40 p.m. *Daily. All others daily, except Sunday.

Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific express trains to and from Detroit. Parlor cars leave for Detroit at 6:55 a.m.; returning, leave Detroit 5 p.m., arriving at Grand Rapids 10:20 p.m.

Direct communication made at Detroit with all through trains east over the Michigan Central Railroad (Canada Southern Division.) A. ALMQUIST, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Station.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE Railway.

Depot corner Leonard St. and Plainfield Avs.

Table with columns for 'EASTWARD', 'Trains Leave', and 'No. 14', 'No. 16', 'No. 18', 'No. 22'. Lists routes to G'd Rapids, Ionia, St. Johns, Owosso, E. Saginaw, Bay City, Flint, Pt. Huron, Pontiac, Detroit.

Table with columns for 'WESTWARD', 'Trains Leave', and 'No. 81', 'No. 11', 'No. 13', 'No. 15'. Lists routes to G'd Rapids, G'd Haven, Milw'kee Str, Chicago Str.

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

Trains arrive from the east, 7:20 a.m., 12:50 p.m., 4:45 p. m. and 10:00 p. m. Trains arrive from the west, 6:40 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 3:15 p. m. and 9:35 p. m.

Eastward—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 18 Parlor Car. Westward—No. 11 has Wagner Sleeper. No. 11 Parlor Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffet car. JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent, 23 Monroe Street.

THE MODERN AMAZON.

From the earliest times the woman question was decided as it is to-day in Oriental countries. The women were the "keepers at home," or of the home; the men were the bread-winners. This idea is strongly expressed in the old Anglo-Saxon terms, "husband," house-bond, the gatherer of the gear and maintainer of the estate; "lord," or laford, or hlaford, the provider or furnisher of the loaf or bread; "lady," "lafdig or hlafdig," the divider of the loaf; "wife," "wif," the weaver; while the unmarried women were the spinsters, the word "spinner" being masculine, while "spinster" is feminine. All these words express a signification that men are to protect or to provide for the women who are to take care of the home and perform such household duties as properly fell to them.

Doubtless this is the natural state of the human race in every age where the people have not been changed by excessive civilization. The universal effect of civilization, when carried to a high degree, is to increase enormously the habits of luxury and self-indulgence. Every discovery of science is called into requisition to make labor easier and to multiply the comforts and luxuries of life. The working classes enjoy these benefits as much as the rich. The laborer no longer is forced to walk long distances to and from his work. A carriage transports him at a cost of a few cents. Public places of resort are fitted up with fans, brilliant lights, and often furnished with music, where he may spend his evenings with as much comfort as can the rich man in his splendidly appointed club. These are only a few items of the remarkable increase in personal luxury and opportunity for indulgence in this age; but all goes to show that with the growth in opportunity for self-indulgence the men are correspondingly less willing to work. And so the women have gradually been driven to push themselves into men's places.

This has not been the result of any noisy demands by women for political equality or recognition, but it is the irresistible force of fate which is pushing women into the places of men. Husbands, fathers and brothers are loafers, hoodlums, drunkards and otherwise worthless through self-indulgence. They, so far from supporting the women who are naturally dependent on them, change the rule and prey upon their women. Thus the softer sex is driven by a force it did not create, and which it cannot resist, to cease to be keepers at home, and to sally forth to seek the means of a livelihood.

The philosophical thinker will give credit to the ancient stories of the Amazons, nations of women who monopolized all the business of war, government and commerce, because it is entirely possible that the men of such nations have been killed off in incessant wars, leaving the women to protect themselves and to perform all the duties of citizenship. Such an event may have occurred without reflecting any discredit on the men, but every Amazon of modern times is a reproach upon some man who has failed to do his duty.

It is hard for women who have been carefully nurtured to be forced to battle with the world for subsistence. No mere aggregation of figures can represent the vast accumulation of disappoint-

ments, the humiliations, the mortifications, the temptations, the rebuffs, the insults, the heart-rending, soul-wrenching and bodily agonies which have been endured by women who have been driven to labor in the places of men. Their necessities have compelled them to accept lower wages than were formerly given to males, and the demand for cheaper labor has resulted in many cases in the displacement of competent men, because women would work at lower rates. In this connection women have found it necessary to provide themselves with a knowledge of book-keeping, type-writing and other practical professional information which can be useful in business situations. Women who possess no such stock in trade must fall back on their more elegant, but often less appreciated accomplishments.

Just here is suggested the sense of helplessness of the elegant and accomplished women who hope to make a living in the departments that have always been considered open to the sex. The *New York World*, speaking of the great numbers of these classes, reports that at the New York Exchange for Women's Work there are 100 addresses of gentlewomen, with the very best of references, willing to accept positions in respectable families and make themselves useful as nursery governesses, traveling companions or chaperons for a comfortable living. Six months before the World's Fair opened the enrollment of applicants desirous of accompanying pleasure parties of dependent women and young ladies to Chicago was suspended for the reason that the supply already booked was thought by the Board of Directors to exceed the possibilities of demand. These women were recommended by physicians, ministers, judges, school superintendents, college professors, statesmen, and men and women prominent or influential in the community to which they belonged. There were artists, teachers, doctresses and musicians among the professional class; there were ladies in reduced circumstances, whose very names were letters of introduction; there were widows of famous men, whose culture and broad intelligence eminently fitted them to chaperon young ladies and make the journey profitable, educationally and socially, for wives and mothers not born in the purple.

What a pity these women are forced to such precarious callings, and how much greater pity that there is not an immediate demand for their services! But the social forces of the age are against them. The tendency is to the creation of a modern Amazon, who takes the places of men through the failure of men to do their duty of taking care of the women. Much as such a state of things may be deplored, it is a condition, not a theory. The forces which are behind this movement are most potential; nothing can restrain them. The movement is not swift, but it is not slow. There has been immense progress in the present generation. When carried to its legitimate conclusion the result will be the modern Amazon. If there is any blame anywhere, it does not fall to her. She will be only the creature of circumstances.

FRANK STOWELL.

Wayland *Globe*: THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN came to our table this week with a handsome new heading and is otherwise improved. THE TRADESMAN is a first-class trade journal.

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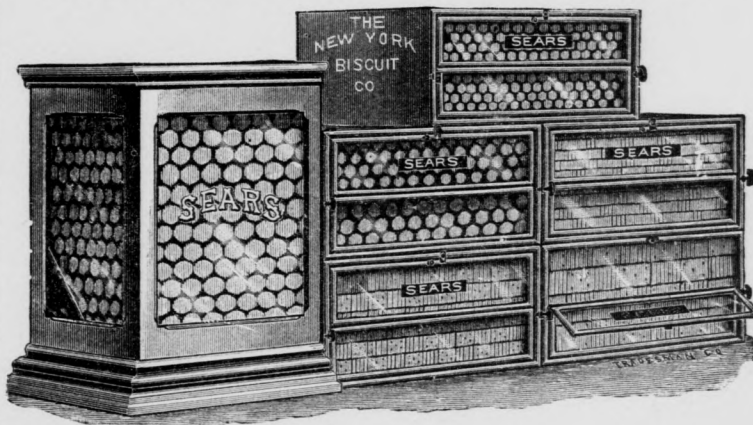
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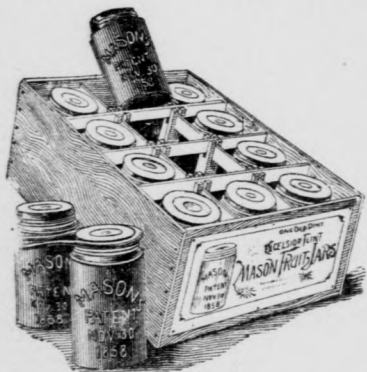
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