

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

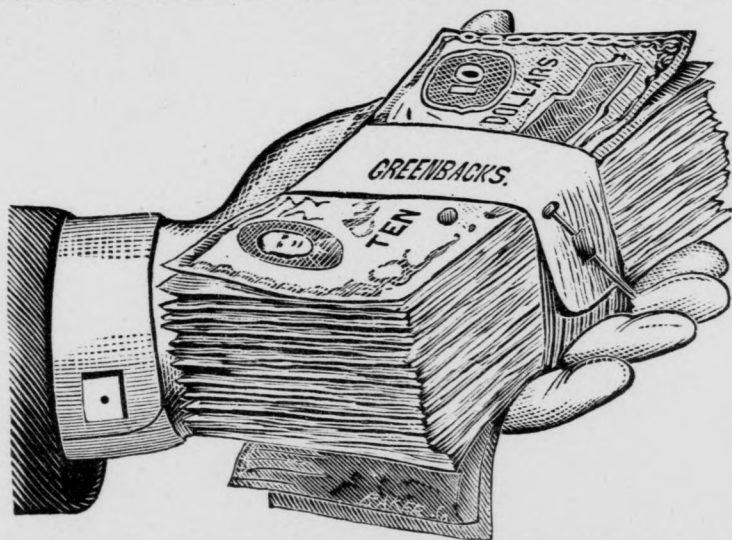
TRADESMAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

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VOL. 11.

GRAND RAPIDS, OCTOBER 18, 1893.

NO. 526



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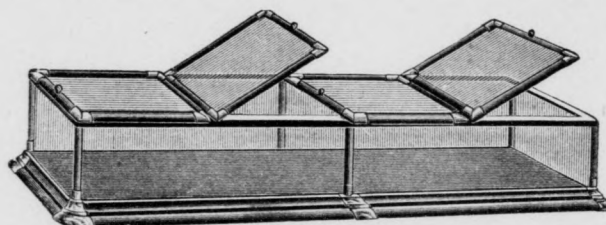
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MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

VOL. XI.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1893.

NO. 526

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
WIDDICOMB BUILDING.
Attorneys for R. G. DUN & CO.
References—Poster, Stevens & Co., Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co., Rindge, Kalmbach & Co., H. Leonard & Sons, Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co., Peck Bros., National City Bank, Olney & Judson Grocer Co., R. G. Dun & Co., Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., State Bank of Michigan, Tradesman Company.

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AN UNINVITED GUEST.

Miss Betty Perkins took a long but rather unsatisfactory look out between the immovable slats of her kitchen blinds.

"Dear me!" she exclaimed, after a vain attempt to extend her field of vision, "I should think anybody with a mite of sense would know better than to make blinds this way. You might as well try to see through the side of the house!"—which was a exaggeration, but some allowance must be made for Miss Betty's mental state.

She had by nature an enquiring mind, and took, at all times, a kind and friendly interest in her neighbors' doings; but on this particular morning her opposite neighbor, Mrs. Blake, had her parlor windows open at a very early hour, and had been plainly visible shaking rugs in the back yard before breakfast! When Miss Betty shook the crumbs from her tablecloth she had seen a black silk duster waving vigorously from one of the same parlor windows, and now, in the middle of a warm July morning, smoke was coming from Mrs. Blake's kitchen chimney. Truly, Miss Betty might say with the Mikado, "Here's a state of things!"

"You needn't tell me," said Miss Betty, apostrophizing her sitting-room lamp as she examined its wick, "that Melissa Blake's dishes ain't washed at this time of day and that's what the fire's for. No, it's comp'ny, that's what it is; I wonder who they be. I was in there yesterday afternoon and she never breathed a word about it; but then Melissa allers was close-mouthed. If 'tisn't own folks, and I believe her's all live up Worcester way, it's pretty funny I wasn't asked, near neighbor as I be. Well, folks is queer."

Her first plan was to go over to Mrs. Blake's and find out what she could about the expected guests. She could at least see what preparations were in progress for their entertainment, which would be something. "I'm 'most out of yeast and could borrow a cupful," she thought, searching her mind for an errand. But on reflection this course hardly seemed advisable, for Mrs. Blake was noted for her skill in keeping her affairs to herself. "Likely's not I shouldn't know a bit more when I come home than I do now," was Miss Perkins' second thought. "No, I won't go. I'll have an early dinner and see who comes."

Accordingly, at half past eleven, she brought out her tiny teapot and sliced her potatoes for frying, and two hours later, dressed in her second-best black dress, and with her knitting ready, she seated herself at her sitting-room window. The sun had traveled away from that side of the house now, so Miss Betty was screened from the public gaze by one half blind, while the other was comfortably fastened back out of the way. Capt. Blake on his return from one of his long foreign voyages had found time to plant a row of young maples across the front of his place, and they were now vigorous young trees; but Miss Betty's window was so far in the angle that she

could see the front walk and door and one of the parlor windows.

Dalton hours were early, and before 3 o'clock the first guest came in sight. "Miss Cap'n Swain," announced Miss Betty, half aloud. "Straight as a ramrod, as usual. I believe she's grown an inch or two taller since Cap'n Swain left off whaling and begun to go foreign voyages; but, law! what have we poor, perishing creatures to be proud of? I wonder if that's a new dress, now." She unconsciously leaned so far forward in the attempt to settle the important point that Mrs. Swain saw her and bowed, which caused Miss Perkins to retire in great confusion; but she came to the front again in time to scrutinize the next arrivals.

"Dr. Kennedy's wife," said she, and smiling, of course. I never saw her sober, even at a funeral. For my part, I think it makes folks look simple to be always a-laughing. Who's that with her? I never saw her before. Now, I shouldn't wonder if it was Miss Kennedy's sister, the missionary woman. I heard she was coming. How sing'ler 'tis that women want to go gadding about in that way."

There was such a long interval before any other guest appeared that Miss Betty had just made up her mind that the party numbered three, when Mrs. Randall, the minister's wife, hurried in at the opposite gate. Miss Betty's hard face softened a little at the sight of her, and for once she had no sharp or unkind word to say. Little Mrs. Randall was hardly ever quite in time; she was apt to come in flushed and breathless, but so sorry for her tardiness, and so sweet and lovable withal, that every one made excuses for her.

Mrs. Blake's parlor was full of pleasant talk that bright summer afternoon. "I saw Miss Perkins at her window, as I came in," said Mrs. Swain.

"I don't doubt it," answered her hostess. "Poor soul! It seems hard not to ask her, too; but I thought you might not care to tell how much your dresses cost, how much Dr. Kennedy's fees amounted to last month, and what the minister is going to preach to us about next Sunday."

The ladies laughed, and the conversation turned on Miss Plummer's work and adventures. She had been in Mexico and in the Northwest, and had so much to tell that when the great hall clock struck 5 Mrs. Blake was quite surprised, and she went out in a hurry to begin her preparations for supper. The house was an old-fashioned one, with the side door opening directly into the kitchen, and the only means of access to the cellar by a trap-door in the kitchen floor, and the steepest possible stairs.

Mrs. Blake started a crackling wood fire, opened the outer door for coolness, and swung back the door of the trap, which was of such generous proportions that the corner of the tea-table was on the verge, and the doorway in close proximity; but Mrs. Blake was used to her

house, and she made her biscuits and ran up and down the break-neck stairs, without even a sigh for modern conveniences.

She was justly proud of her table when it was ready. The cloth had been brought by her husband from what the neighbors called "foreign parts," and the china had been her mother's. The egg-shell cups and delicate plates were very pretty, and how nice the thin slices of ham looked, and the great dish of red and white currants! The fruit cake was as dark and rich and indigestible as need be, and the pound-cake!—nobody but Mrs. Blake knew the secret of that. She went back into the parlor for five minutes while the biscuits got their last touch of brown and the tea one more simmer, leaving the trap-door open to remind her that the cream and the butter were yet in the cool depths of the cellar.

Meanwhile it had been a long afternoon to Miss Betty. She could catch the sound of voices from across the way occasionally, and the desire to know what they were so merry over grew stronger every minute, till at last a brilliant idea came into her head. There was that yeast that she,—yes, really needed; she would go now and borrow it. She would go in at the side-door, and if Mrs. Blake had company, how should she know it when she was not invited?

So she put on her bonnet and mitts, took her green silk parasol, for the sun was still high, and carrying a cup for the yeast, crossed the street valiantly. Mrs. Randall had left the gate open, so she entered without any click of announcement, and, as it happened, all the ladies were looking at some pictures and did not see Miss Betty at all.

She glanced in at the open side-door, but the kitchen was dark, and looking in from the outside she could see nothing. She stepped on the door-sill and struggled with her parasol, which declined to shut. Setting her cup down she pushed harder, but still it did not yield. To bring her muscles into better play she stepped back a pace or two,—and went down the open trap! In falling she clutched wildly at the nearest object, which happened to be the corner of the tablecloth. There was not much staying power about the damask, and it went down with her,—with all its load.

Mrs. Blake was just expressing polite regrets about the absent husbands, when a sudden and awful crash drowned her voice and drew them all to the kitchen. What a sight was there, my countrymen! The table, which had been such a thing of beauty a few minutes before, now stood bare and desolate; the cloth draped the cellar stairs, currants had rolled to the farthest corners, and bits of cake were still hopping from stair to stair, and in the center of the cellar floor was Miss Betty Perkins, with her parasol still spread over her head, standing erect in a tub of soft soap, unhurt, but considerably crestfallen, and a prey to

such varied emotions that her face was void of expression as a blank wall.

The amazed spectators looked at this scene and at each other, and then broke into a laugh in which even Mrs. Blake joined, although her supper and her cherished china lay in a common ruin, and the air was full of the aroma of burning biscuits and boiling tea. Miss Betty looked up and smiled feebly.

"How—how do you do?" she stammered. "I came to borrow a cupful of comp'ny. I'd no idee you had any yeast, or I'd have come to-morrer."

At this added touch of absurdity the laughter was so prolonged that Miss Betty looked up at last, in some indignation. But whom did she see among the laughers! The minister himself, who, having knocked unheard, had admitted himself and joined the group in the kitchen, and was now laughing with the rest. This was the proverbial last straw, and Miss Perkins sank under it. One wild struggle to free herself from the clinging soap, a consequent loss of equilibrium, and she sat down in the tub and was completely extinguished by her green umbrella.

"Now, Mrs. Randall," said Mrs. Kennedy, as soon as speech was possible, "you and Mr. Randall and Mrs. Swain just go into the parlor for a little while, and Anna and I will help clear up here; but, Melissa," she added, "do ask the town next time, and not leave anybody to come borrowing company."

ANNIE I. HANDY.

MYRON HESTER.

Brief Sketch of the Division Street Machinery Dealer.

Myron Hester, head of the Hester Machinery Co., 45 South Division street, Grand Rapids, was born in Huron county, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1842. His father, Samuel Hester, was a farmer, and also kept a general store. After safely weathering the storms incident to infancy and early childhood, Myron took his place in the "deestrick skule," passing through the various grades and emerging at the age of 16 with the usual amount of credit given the average schoolboy. One turn at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, completed his schooling. He then took his place behind the counter of his father's store where he remained until he was 21 years of age. The next two years of his life were passed in a general store in Waterloo, Ind. On leaving Waterloo he went to Nashville, Barry county, Mich., with a small stock of goods, which he soon disposed of, and then turned his attention to carpentering, with which trade he was somewhat familiar. Mr. Hester came to Grand Rapids in 1872, working for some two or three years at carpentering. The next ten years were spent in the employ of W. C. Denison, selling implements and machinery. Nine years of this time were passed "on the road," resulting in an extensive acquaintance with the users of mill and other machinery in all parts of the State. To the personal friendships thus formed is due, in a measure, the success which has attended Mr. Hester since engaging in business for himself. Closing his engagement with Mr. Denison, he began the sale of machinery on his own account, continuing for about a year, when the firm of Hester & Fox was organized. This firm did business for seven years, when Mr. Hester sold his

interest to his partner and established himself on the opposite side of the street, where he is at present located.

Mr. Hester is the pioneer in the wood pulley business in Western Michigan, and is probably the heaviest dealer in that class of goods. The stringency in the money market has affected his business to a considerable extent, but he thinks that times "are looking up." The starting up of many factories, which have been closed for some weeks, has stimulated business in his lines, and he is looking forward hopefully to complete resumption on the part of the factories when his business will assume its old time proportions. Mr. Hester is a member of the Masonic order, and was for twelve years a trustee of the South Congregational Church. He was married 28 years when his wife died, twenty-nine months ago. He has three children, two daughters and a son. The daughters keep house for their father and the son, Carl S., is associated with him in business, having charge of the financial part of the concern. Mr. Hester has been twice requested to contest his ward, the Tenth, for a seat in the Common Council, but has so far steadily refused. He is not in politics and has no desire to be, although there is little doubt as to his election if he would allow himself to be nominated. He is one of the most companionable of men, though somewhat quiet and reserved in manner, of unquestioned integrity, a man of strong likes and dislikes, one of the men whom it pays to tie to, whose friendship is something to be treasured.

Interesting Meeting of the Jackson Retail Grocers' Association.

JACKSON, Oct. 10.—At the regular meeting of the Jackson Retail Grocers' Association, O. C. Leach was re-elected to membership.

The Auditing Committee reported several bills correct, and warrants were ordered drawn.

The Committee on Petitions, relating to hucksters and peddlers, reported progress and were granted further time.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported that they had done the duty assigned them and submitted a new draft for approval. The Secretary read the copy and, on motion, it was laid over for two weeks to be adopted at the next meeting.

The delegate to the World's Fair convention of grocers submitted his report of the transactions at the convention. On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the delegate for his able report, given by a rising and unanimous vote, for which the delegate returned thanks.

Letters were received from O. L. Deming, of the Chicago Grocer, O. F. Overbeck of the St. Louis Retail Grocers' Association, G. H. Schurer, of the Retail Grocers' Association at Peoria, and others, which were ordered answered by the Secretary.

The question of peddling bread by the bakers who supply the grocers was discussed and laid over until the next meeting.

The President appointed C. G. Hill on the Committee on Trade Interests, in place of R. A. Hobart, who has retired from trade. W. H. PORTER, Sec'y.

Re-opening of a Bankrupt Factory.

HOMER, Mich., Oct. 1.—E. Isley and E. H. Dowling, who have rented the butter and cheese factory, have issued cards to the farmers in which they state that they are now in shape to start. They have removed their families here from Blissfield, and are now putting in a new boiler and getting everything in order for business. They have had experience and are confident of making a success.

There are more false tongues than false teeth in the world.

OUR EXHIBIT



Located in Section G, Agricultural Building, World's Columbian Exposition, is attracting the attention of a great many visitors most of whom are acquainted with the merits of the celebrated "**Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.**"

The pavilion is one of the most beautiful on the grounds, and you will feel amply repaid for the time occupied in seeing it. Of course, if you have not already been, you are going to the World's Fair. Don't miss the grandest exhibition that was ever presented to the people on earth. You will always regret it if you do. Like the

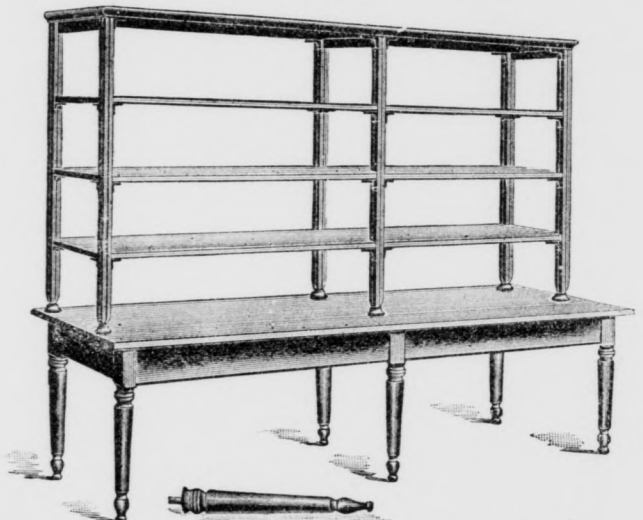
"**GAIL BORDEN
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The World's Fair has no Equal.

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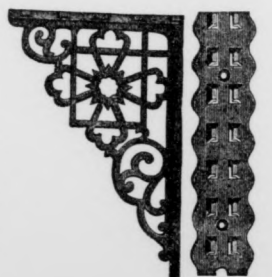


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Sabbath Observance by Business Men.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

Mr. E. A. Owen, in an article in last week's TRADESMAN, headed, "Have Business Men Any Use for the Sabbath?" seems to be impressed with the idea that the large number of deaths among business men is due to the fact that they do not observe the Sabbath as strictly as they ought, and, on that ground, pleads for a general suspension of work on Sunday by business men.

Man certainly does need regular intervals of rest, and, possibly, of recreation. The hours of night supply the first, while it is utterly impossible for one day in seven, even if it could be devoted to "absolute rest," to supply the latter. Not many business men can utterly withdraw their minds from the cares of business on Sunday; indeed, it is unnecessary for any purpose for which the Sabbath was instituted. But that is beside the question. Absolute rest, with the mind in a normal condition, is impossible. The mind of the average business man is kept at a high tension all the week, and to suddenly drop all thought of business, putting it completely out of mind, would be injurious rather than beneficial, unless something is given the mind to do in harmony with its usual habits. If it is given anything to do, the mind certainly cannot be in a state of rest, absolute or partial. The mind does not absolutely rest, even in sleep, the time, if ever, when mental energy is to be recuperated. The trouble with men of sedentary pursuits is that they pay little or no attention to even the commonest rules of diet. As a rule, they eat "when-ever they can snatch the time" from other duties. The food they eat is not very conducive to either mental or physical digestion, and is usually eaten in the shortest possible time.

"The man who can never find time to look up at the twinkling stars, or sit down in some quiet nook and listen to the voice of nature in her multiplicity of symphonies, ripples, murmurs, and plaintive cadences"—all of which is very fine reading, but—where is the man? How many business men are there who do not take a more or less extended vacation at least once a year? Whether they look up at the twinkling stars or listen to the voice of nature, does not seem to have much bearing on the case.

If it is true that more business men "die with their boots on" now than formerly, it can hardly be charged to their non-observance of the Sabbath. It may be accounted for by the fact that from the hour when the business man of today takes his place at his desk in the morning until he leaves it in the evening every energy of mind and body works at high pressure. There is no other way to succeed in these days. Competition is so keen and there is no much of it that the man who does not give himself heart and soul to his business will soon find himself on a back street or in the poor house. The effects of the constant nervous strain under which he labors for six days in the week could hardly be counteracted by one day's rest, and if heart disease or apoplexy be the result—it is the price he must pay for his success as a business man. But this is taking it for granted that there are more sudden deaths among business men to-day than there were years ago, which assertion lacks confirmation. There are more sudden deaths, certainly, but there are more

business men, and physicians say there are more sudden deaths among all classes. Why? This is the age of steam and electricity; of fast trains and electric cars; of labor saving machinery in every department of industry. So much more can be accomplished to-day than was the case when our fathers did business that a man does not need to live so many years.

There are just as many, probably more, octogenarians in the world to-day as there ever were, and they are just as jolly and ruddy cheeked, and frolic just as hilariously with their grandchildren as in "the days of the fathers." Mr. Owen must be color blind or he would surely have noted the large number of white heads which adorn the ranks of business men. They are found in every profession and in every calling, and their name is legion. One fact should not be lost sight of, however. The young man is coming to the front. Many of the largest and most important business concerns of the country are managed by young men, and managed just as efficiently and just as successfully as in the days when "the head of the house" was adorned with "the crown of silver." Maturity comes earlier and mental development is much more rapid now than was the case some years ago, so that, though the end may come earlier, life in reality is just as long. But it has not been demonstrated, beyond question, that the average length of life is shorter than in the past. The scriptural "three score years and ten" prevails to just as great an extent as it ever did.

The only reason for the observance of Sunday as a day of rest that has any weight whatever is a moral one. Little importance can be attached to the utterances of science on such a question, as there are hardly two scientists who agree on any subject. The attempt to show that the life of the business man is shortened by his non-observance of Sunday as a day of rest is a failure for two reasons: It has not been shown that he does not observe the Sabbath as much as he ever did and it has not been shown that the average length of life of business men is any shorter than it ever was.

DANIEL ABBOTT.

Toots from Ram's Horn.

Good looks, to be permanent, must begin on the inside.

Fishing for compliments is not a bit better than fishing on Sunday.

The devil gets lame as soon as he comes in sight of a good man's house.

If the devil ever takes off his hat to any man on earth it is to the hypocrite.

The man who expects to outrun a lie had better not start with lame feet.

When the devil goes to church he generally walks there with a church member.

The devil has no quarrel with the man who never has any controversy with himself.

An archangel would break down under what some people expect of a pastor's wife.

There is often as much venom in the point of a pen as there is in the big end of a club.

Minneapolis Northwest Trade: Mr. E. A. Stowe, the general manager of THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, is rejoicing in having carried his enterprise not only successfully but prosperously through its tenth year, the anniversary of which was fittingly commemorated in THE TRADESMAN office the 13th of September. THE TRADESMAN is one of our best considered exchanges, and has achieved signal success in a field that at first must have appeared limited, but has proved a wide and fertile one to Mr. Stowe.

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AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE STATE.

Ovid—J. E. Hill is succeeded by P. W. Bane in the harness business.

New Lathrop—McKay & Mott succeed Arthur McKay in general trade.

Uby—Samuel Vyse has purchased the harness business of J. B. Miller.

Calumet—O. L. Sturtz, photographer, is succeeded by Herman & Kopp.

Charlotte—Emery & McClintic succeed J. H. Emery in the drug business.

Saginaw—R. Luster succeeds H. C. Weil & Co. in the grocery business.

Coldwater—Geo. Hayes has sold his meat market to Moses E. Olmstead.

Reading—Allen & Enderby succeed H. C. Allen in the flour and feed business.

Saranac—M. T. Hubbell has purchased the meat market of I. O. Stebbins.

Quincy—Bishop & Rising succeed Stevenson Beecher in the hardware business.

Lyons—David Kelly succeeds Kelly & Son in the drug, grocery and crockery business.

Tecumseh—Heck & Halbert succeed Wm. C. Heck & Son in the flouring mill business.

Ludington—Cargill & Shackleton succeed Cargill & Chase in the grocery and meat business.

Fenton—McLeod & Halladay, wall paper dealers, have dissolved, Halladay & Co. succeeding.

Jackson—Frank M. Yerrick is succeeded by W. B. & E. T. Webb in the jewelry business.

Constantine—C. W. Ward has removed his notion and tinware stocks from Centerville to this place.

Harrisville—H. F. Colwell & Co., have sold their confectionery and notion business to John McGregor.

Charlevoix—The Charlevoix Roller Mills succeed the Ribenburg Milling Co. in the manufacture of flour.

Chippewa Lake—Parker & Williams succeed Moore & Parker, manufacturers of hardwood, and dealers in hemlock lumber.

Kalamazoo—Zander & Walter, dealers in wall paper, paints, etc., have dissolved, Ed. P. Walter continuing the business.

Nashville—C. E. Goodwin has sold his drug stock to Ed. Liebhauser, who will continue the business at the same location. Mr. Goodwin will probably remove to Marshall, where he will resume the drug business.

Sparta—J. R. Harrison & Co. have traded their store building for R. E. Misner & Co.'s store building at Gooding. Harrison & Co. will remove their general stock to Gooding, and Misner & Co. will move their goods into the building just vacated at Sparta.

Hastings—The Banner says: The co-operative plan for delivering groceries, each merchant paying his share to have his goods delivered, has been abandoned. The scheme is certainly a good one and if fully carried out we can see no reason why it shouldn't effect a saving to all merchants and give good satisfaction as well.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Lake George—Riley & Sons have 1,000,000 feet of hemlock logs on the skids here, and expect to put 2,000,000 feet more on skids before snow comes. The logs go into the Muskegon.

Coleman—The Michigan Head Lining & Hoop Co.'s mill has been shut down for some time owing to the hard times. Shipments of the products have been resumed, however, and it is expected that the mill will soon start up.

Vaughn Station—W. L. Hawken is building a new sawmill here, which will have a capacity of about 25,000 feet a day. There is a deal on whereby, if it is consummated, Selig Solomon will have 3,000,000 feet of lumber cut at this mill.

West Branch—Last spring the French Lumber Co. decided to build a shingle mill at Rose City, but the panic coming on the project was abandoned. It is now understood that the work of building the mill will begin next month, and it is the intention of the company to run the mill during the winter.

Rondo—Kudner & McCarty, of Lapeer, have leased M. S. Osgood's sawmill here, and have a crew at work cutting hardwood logs with which to stock the mill. They expect to put in about 5,000,000 feet, will start up about the 1st of next February and run the year round. They also have a lumber yard at Lapeer.

St. Helen—The big sawmill of Henry Stevens & Co. shut down last week, the stock tributary to it being exhausted. It is said the mill will go out of commission and be either sold or removed. The old mill was sold to Salling, Hanson & Co. last spring and removed to Grayling, and it is about ready to begin sawing. Stevens & Co. have operated their mills at St. Helen about fifteen years.

Saginaw—The manufacturing season of 1893 is drawing to a close and is not ending as brilliantly as it opened. The mills of Bliss & VanAuken, Green, Ring & Co., A. W. Wright Lumber Co. and those of Col. Bliss will doubtless run late, but the others now running will soon shut down. Should present conditions prevail, a lower scale of wages will go into effect next spring in the mills, as is the case already in wages for men for the woods. The indications all point to a hard winter for those industrious toilers, and many of them who have had plenty of work during the winter months for the last quarter of a century will find it a hard shift to find enough to do the coming winter to keep the wolf from the door.

Bay City—The end of the manufacturing and water shipping is at hand, and it has been an unsatisfactory one in some respects. The early months were so prosperous and active that when the collapse came it struck everyone in a heap and they have hardly as yet discovered where they are at. The lumber output will be somewhat smaller than last year as some of the mills have been idle owing to the lack of logs, and the start in the spring was late. Pretty large stocks of lumber will be on hand at the close. If trade should pick up later on there will be an ample supply to meet it and it will make the car trade lively in moving it. But will trade pick up? is a question that there is much hesitancy in answering. Aside from Canadian operations hardly a move has been made toward starting logging operations, and hundreds of men will be seeking work with poor prospects of obtaining it. One firm has had as many as 200 applications in one day.

Manistee—The movement of lumber for the past week has been so brisk that it has begun to look like old times with

all the men at work occasionally and most of them a few days each week. The week has been a very stormy one on the lakes and a good many vessels got caught in the different gales, but our Manistee fleet was fortunate in that we lost no lumber or salt. Piece stuff is still the most active in the category. It is a rather poor schedule now that will not sell for \$10 and the division line is strongly drawn between short and long. One man here recently with an inquiry for all long was rather surprised to be asked \$12 for it. Hemlock is feeling the impetus also, and according as pine advances in price it is being more called for. Hemlock piece stuff is now quoted at \$7.50 delivered, with a small percentage of long in it at that figure. Freights still hold at \$1.37½, but if the weather keeps as bad as it has been the rate will probably go to \$1.50 anyway. Hemlock lath have been pretty well cleared out from here of late and a good many pine lath have changed hands during the past week.

Delivering a Telegram.

There is no business man who has not at one time or another had reason to be disgusted with the poor service of the telegraph companies. Sometimes it is one thing and sometimes another. Very frequently it is tardiness of delivery, and yet occasionally, as revealed by the following story, it is the reverse. In any event the cheap machinery with which a big corporation feels bound to attempt to serve the public, and with the cast iron rules necessary for regulating such employees as they gather, causes some ludicrous blunders. The story is as follows:

A man went with a telegram to the office. It was midnight. Handing the paper to the fellow in the cage, he said: "I want that delivered at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning."

The fellow in the cage said, "We can deliver it within an hour."

"I don't want my friend aroused at 1 o'clock in the morning. Send it away from here at 7, so that he will get it at 8."

The fellow in the cage was puzzled, "We don't do business that way," he declared. "I wouldn't know how to fix it so as not to be delivered at once."

After a great deal of cogitation, a bright idea struck him. "If you pay the tolls on the words, 'Don't deliver till 8 o'clock,'" he said, "that will do it all right."

And so the customer paid the extra toll. But did the scheme work? Not much.

Within an hour a messenger boy arrived with the dispatch at the house of the sender's friend. He rang the bell for ten minutes. Then there came a policeman who asked what the matter was. The messenger boy said he guessed some one's wife must be dead, as he had an important message that had got to be delivered at once. So the policeman hammered at the side of the house with his night stick and awoke every one in it—about thirty all told.

In the midst of the uproar the dispatch was delivered to the person for whom it was intended. Trembling at the fear of a great bereavement, he opened it and read as follows:

"Will expect you to dinner Tuesday. Don't deliver till 8 o'clock," JIM.

The messenger boy went back proud of having done his duty, and the fool telegraph company increased its capital by \$3,000,000 on the following day.

With the Ringing of the Curfew.

From the Manton Tribune.

Complaint has been made to us that two of our merchants are in the habit of keeping their stores open some time after the bell rings at 8 o'clock. We have visited several of the business houses in the village at the closing hour, simply to see how the scheme was working, and have found the scheme of F. A. Jenison—locking his doors at the first tap of

the bell—to be the most satisfactory. Customers trading in the stores when the closing hour comes must necessarily be waited upon, but it is a nuisance, and an injustice upon your brother merchant, to keep your place of business open from fifteen to twenty minutes after the bell rings. Try and be more punctual.

A Little Too Preyious.

MANISTEE, Oct. 14—An item which appeared in one of the Grand Rapids daily newspapers recently regarding the affairs of the R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co. is hardly correct. It goes on to state that the concern is all out of debt and that Peters is handling it himself now. Had the season been a good one this much wished for consummation would doubtless have been reached before this time. As it is, the hard times and low prices have delayed the matter somewhat, but only for a short time, and before very long the institution will be entirely free from debt.

An amusing incident occurred at the counter of a well-known bakery. A man whose sons bear quite a resemblance to their father, sent one of the aforesaid sons to the bakery to buy two loaves of bread. While the son was waiting for the bread, the father stepped in and told the son to go on another errand, and that he would take the bread. When the girl at the counter turned again to deliver the bread, behold there was a gray-bearded man holding out the self-same bread-check and reaching for those two loaves. The girl said: "A boy bought this bread." "I know it," replied the gentleman, seriously, "I was a boy when I bought it, but I had to wait so long for the bread that I grew into a grey-haired man." That girl's face was a picture.—The Helper.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—2,350 LB. FIRE proof safe with burglar proof chest. Will sell cheap for cash or exchange for fire proof safe. A. E. Putnam, Milan, Mich. 797

WANTED—TO BUY A STOCK OF DRY goods. Address lock box 254, Lansing, Mich. 795

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL grocery salesman used to city trade. Must speak Holland or German. Address, with city references, stating amount of experience, No. 792, care Michigan Tradesman. 792

A FINE CHANCE DRUG AND GROCERY store for sale in town of 2,300. Do not wish to trade. Want cash or good security. Invoice \$4,500. Do not apply unless you positively mean business, for this is a fine opportunity. Reason for selling, failing health. Address No. 93, care Michigan Tradesman. 793

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 1,200 inhabitants in Eastern Michigan, tributary to large farming trade; lake and rail freights; only two drug stores in town; rent, \$300 per year; stock will inventory \$2,500; sales \$30 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—SITUATION AS REGISTERED pharmacist by a young man of good experience. First-class reference, address No. 796 care Michigan Tradesman. 796

WANTED—A POSITION FOR ANY KIND of employment by a young man of twenty one. Has had three years' experience in the retail grocery trade and four years' experience in the machinery business. Address No. 794, care Michigan Tradesman. 794

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

Tomatoes—50c per bu.
Turnips—25c per bu.

MEN OF MARK.

Frank J. Dettenthaler, the Monroe Street Fish Merchant.

Frank J. Dettenthaler, fish, game, oyster and poultry jobber at 117 and 119 Monroe street, was born in Munich, Bavaria, in 1854. His father, George Dettenthaler, was in the livery business in that city for many years. Frank's recollection of his father's business is very vague, but he says the principal difference between the livery business in Europe and this country is that people hiring horses do not do their own driving, the driver being considered a part of the outfit. Saddle horses are more in demand there than here. Frank attended



school in his native city until about the age of 14, when he went to work in his father's barns, continuing there until his emigration to this country. On his arrival in the United States he proceeded to Baltimore, Md., where he had friends residing. From Baltimore he went to Chicago, and thence to Racine, Wis., returning in a short time to Chicago, when he engaged as cook in a restaurant. This situation he held for about five years. His knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon tongue and of American customs and business methods was very limited, hampering him to such an extent that he determined to study in order to fit himself to compete with those who were "to the manor born," and who had had the immense advantage of a liberal education in American public schools and a life-long intimacy with America customs and institutions, which is of itself an education of the most liberal and effective kind. He attended night school, subsequently taking a course in a business college, while working as cook. From Chicago Mr. Dettenthaler went to Grand Haven and engaged as steward of the Cutler House. From there he went to Burlington, Iowa, and started a restaurant on his own account, which only lived about a year. He once more returned to Chicago, this time to engage in the manufacture of what are known as Moravian pretzels. It is not known whether the pretzels were to the taste of his customers or not; the business was not to Frank's taste, however, and in less than a year he quit it. The season of 1878 saw him again in the Cutler House at Grand Haven as steward. At the close of the season he came to Grand Rapids and took charge of the cooking in Sweet's Hotel, where he remained five years. In 1883 he purchased the fish and oyster business of H. M. Bliven, at 117

Monroe street. It is in connection with this business that Mr. Dettenthaler has proved himself to be a man of affairs, capable, aggressive, energetic. He has thoroughly mastered every detail of a business which requires a man to be constantly in communication with every part of the country. His correspondents comprise men in almost every walk of life, from the keen, shrewd man of business in the metropolis, to the unlettered backwoodsman and fisherman, and the fact that he is every day receiving communications from "men in the woods" who are seeking to do business with him, is an evidence of the widely known character of his business and shows the confidence reposed in him by men who themselves are not capable of doing business except in the crudest manner. The magnificent increase of the business in the last ten years also proves his ability as a business man. The first year's business amounted to \$18,000; last year's business amounted to about \$70,000, which next year he expects to reach \$100,000. A constantly increasing trade has made the old location altogether too small, and so Mr. Dettenthaler secured the lease of the premises next door. The partition between the two stores was torn away and extensive alterations made in other directions, so that now he has one of the most commodious stores in the city, if not in the State. Cash and parcel carriers run to every part of the store; everything has been arranged with a view to the economy of both time and labor, and is most admirably adapted to the purpose intended.

Mr. Dettenthaler is a member of the Masonic order, the K-P., the Patriarchal Arch, Royal Arcanum and the K. O. T. M. He is also a member of the Fountain Street Baptist Church and a liberal contributor to its various benevolences. He was married in 1876 to Miss Louise Scholl. Mrs. Dettenthaler died in 1889, leaving him with one child, who is now a charming young lady of 16 years. She is attending Kalamazoo College, where she is winning laurels as a student.

If there is one virtue, more than another, which marks Mr. Dettenthaler's career, it is his pertinacity. Whatever he undertakes is done in a spirit which precludes defeat. Although he met many discouraging circumstances at the inception of his career as a merchant, he rose superior to the occasion and his career since that time has been full of the honors and emoluments which accrue to the successful man of business.

A note signed with a friend sometimes becomes a note of regret.

Hardware Price Current.

These prices are for cash buyers, who pay promptly and buy in full packages.

AUGERS AND BITS.		dis.
Snell's	60	
Cook's	40	
Jennings', genuine	25	
Jennings', imitation	50	& 10
AXES.		
First Quality, S. B. Bronze	\$ 7 00	
" " D. B. Bronze	12 00	
" " S. B. Steel	8 00	
" " D. B. Steel	13 50	
BARROWS.		dis.
Railroad	\$ 14 00	
Garden	20 00	
BOLTS.		dis.
Stove	50	& 10
Carriage new list	75	& 10
Plow	40	& 10
Sleigh shoe	70	
BUCKETS.		
Well, plain	\$ 3 50	
Well, swivel	4 00	
BUTTS, CAST.		dis.
Cast Loose Pin, figured	70	& 5
Wrought Narrow, bright 5ast joint	60	& 5

Wrought Loose Pin	60	& 10
Wrought Table	60	& 10
Wrought Inside Blind	60	& 10
Wrought Brass	75	
Blind, Clark's	70	& 10
Blind, Parker's	70	& 10
Blind, Shepard's	70	
BLOCKS.		
Ordinary Tackle, list April 1892	60	& 10
CRADLES.		dis.
Grain	50	& 02
CROW BARS.		per lb
Cast Steel	5	
CAPS.		per m
Ely's 1-10	65	
Hick's C. F.	60	
G. D.	35	
Musket	60	
CARTRIDGES.		
Rim Fire	50	
Central Fire	25	
CHISELS.		dis.
Socket Firmer	70	& 10
Socket Framing	70	& 10
Socket Corner	70	& 10
Socket Slicks	70	& 10
Butchers' Tanged Firmer	40	
COMBS.		dis.
Curry, Lawrence's	40	
Hotchkiss	25	
CHALK.		120
White Crayons, per gross	12	& 12 1/2 dis. 10
COPPER.		
Planished, 14 oz cut to size	28	
" 14x52, 14x56, 14x60	26	
Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60	23	
Cold Rolled, 14x48	23	
Bottoms	25	
DRILLS.		dis.
Morse's Bit Stocks	50	
Taper and straight Shank	50	
Morse's Taper Shank	50	
DRIPPING PANS.		
Small sizes, ser pound	07	
Large sizes, per pound	0 1/2	
ELBOWS.		
Com. 4 piece, 6 in	75	
Corrugated	40	
Adjustable	40	& 10
EXPANSIVE BITS.		dis.
Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$26	30	
Ives', 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 3, \$30	25	
FILES—New List.		dis.
Disston's	60	& 10
New American	60	& 10
Nicholson's	60	& 10
Heller's	50	
Heller's Horse Rasps	50	
GALVANIZED IRON.		
Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27	25	
List 12 13 14 15 16 17		
Discount, 60		
GAUGES.		dis.
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	50	
KNOBS—New List.		dis.
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings	55	
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings	55	
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings	55	
Door, porcelain, trimmings	55	
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain	70	
LOCKS—DOOR.		dis.
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list	55	
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s	55	
Brantford's	55	
Norwalk's	55	
MATTOCKS.		
Adze Eye	\$18.00, dis. 60	
Hunt Eye	\$15.00, dis. 60	
Hunt's	\$18.50, dis. 20	& 10
MAULS.		dis.
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled	50	
MILLS.		dis.
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s	40	
" P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables	40	
" Landers, Perry & Clark's	40	
" Enterprise	30	
MOLASSES GATES.		dis.
Stebbin's Pattern	60	& 10
Stebbin's Genuine	60	& 10
Enterprise, self-measuring	25	
NAILS.		
Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire	1 50	
Wire nails, base	1 75	& 1 80
60	Base	
50	10	
40	25	
30	35	
20	45	
16	50	
12	55	
10	60	
8	65	
7 & 6	75	
4	90	
3	1 20	
2	1 60	
1	1 60	
Case 10	65	
" 8	75	
" 6	90	
Finish 10	75	
" 8	90	
" 6	1 10	
Clinch 10	70	
" 8	80	
" 6	90	
Barrell	1 75	
PLANES.		dis.
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy	2 40	
Scotch Bench	2 50	
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy	2 40	
Bench, first quality	2 40	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s wood	60	& 10
PANS.		dis.
Fry, Acme	60	& 10
Common, polished	70	
RIVETS.		dis.
Iron and Tinned	40	
Copper Rivets and Burs	50	& 10
PATENT PLANISHED IRON.		
"A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27	10	20
"B" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25 to 27	9	20
Broken packs 1/2 per pound extra		

HAMMERS.		dis.
Maydole & Co.'s	25	
Kip's	25	
Yerkes & Plumb's	40	& 10
Mason's Solid Cast Steel	30	list 60
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel Hand	30	& 40
HINGES.		
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3	dis. 60	& 10
State	per doz. net, 2	50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/4 14 and longer	3 1/4	
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2	net	10
" " " 3/4	net	3 1/4
" " " 1	net	7 1/4
Strap and T	dis.	50
HANGERS.		dis.
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co. Wood track	50	& 10
Champion, anti-friction	60	& 10
Kidder, wood track	40	
HOLLOW WARE.		
Pots	60	& 10
Kettles	60	& 10
Spiders	60	& 10
Gray enameled	40	& 10
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.		
Stamped Tin Ware	new list 70	
Japanned Tin Ware	25	
Granite Iron Ware	new list 33 1/2	& 10
WIRE GOODS.		dis.
Blight	70	& 10
Screw Eyes	70	& 10
Hook's	70	& 10
Gate Hooks and Eyes	70	& 10
LEVELS.		dis.
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	70	
ROPES.		
Sisal, 1/2 inch and larger	9	
Manilla	13	
SQUARES.		dis.
Steel and Iron	70	
Try and Bevels	60	
Mitre	30	
SHEET IRON.		
Nos. 10 to 14	Com. Smooth. Com.	
Nos. 15 to 17	4 05 3 05	
Nos. 18 to 21	4 05 3 05	
Nos. 22 to 24	4 05 3 15	
Nos. 25 to 26	4 25 3 25	
No. 27	4 45 3 35	
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra		
SAND PAPER.		dis.
List acct. 19, '86	50	
SASH CORD.		
Silver Lake, White A	list	50
" " " " " " " "	"	55
" " " " " " " "	"	50
" " " " " " " "	"	55
Discount, 10	"	35
SASH WEIGHTS.		per ton
Solid Eyes	\$25	
SAWS.		dis.
" Hand	20	
" Silver Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	70	
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	50	
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	30	
" Champion and Electric Tooth X Cuts, per foot	30	
TRAPS.		dis.
Steel, Game	60	& 10
Oneida Community, Newhouse's	35	
Oneida Community, Hawley & Norton's	70	
Mouse, choker	18c per doz	
Mouse, delusion	\$1.50 per doz	
WIRE.		dis.
Bright Market	35	
Annealed Market	70	& 10
Coppered Market	60	
Tinned Market	62 1/2	
Coppered Spring Steel	50	
Barbed Fence, galvanized	2 30	
" painted	2 40	
HORSE NAILS.		dis.
An Sable	40	& 10
Patnam	dis.	05
Northwestern	dis.	10
WRENCHES.		dis.
Baxter's Adjustable, nickle	30	
Coe's Genuine	50	
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought	75	
Coe's Patent, malleable	75	& 10
MISCELLANEOUS.		dis.
Bird Cages	50	
Pumps, Clifton	75	& 10
Scissors, New List	70	& 10
Casters, Bed a d Plate	50	& 10
Dampers, American	40	
Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods	85	& 10
METALS.		
PIG TIN.		
Pig Large	26c	
Pig Bars	28c	
ZINC.		
Duty: Sheet, 2 1/2c per pound.		
600 pound casks	6 1/2	
Per pound	7	
SOLDER.		
1/2 2/3	15	
Extra Wiping	15	
The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.		
ANTIMONY.		per pound
Cookson	13	
Hallett's	"	
TIN—MELTY GRADE.		
10x14 IC, Charcoal	\$ 7	
14x20 IC	7 0	
10x14 IX	9 25	
14x20 IX	9 25	
Each additional X on this grade, \$1.75.		
TIN—ALLWAY GRADE.		
10x14 IC, Charcoal	\$ 6 75	
14x20 IC	6 75	
10x14 IX	8 25	
14x20 IX	9 25	
Each additional X on this grade \$1.50.		
HOOPING PLATES.		
14x20 IC	6 50	
14x20 IX	8 50	
20x28 IC	13 50	
14x20 IX	6 00	
14x20 IX	7 50	
20x28 IC	12 50	
20x28 IX	15 50	
BOILER SIZE TIN PLATE.		
14x28 IX	\$14 00	
14x31 IX	15 00	
14x36 IX, for No. 8 Boilers,	10 00	
14x60 IX, " " " " " "	10 00	

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.

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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.

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

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1893.

A WORKINGMAN'S DOLLAR.

The notion obtains that the only thing necessary to create money is to put the Government stamp on the metal, paper or some other substance, and pass a law making it legal tender, and then it is money. Never was a notion more absurd.

The American people have all read of the continental money in the time of the war of the revolution. Millions of it were issued. It had the Government stamp on it, but, in spite of that it became utterly worthless. A government may put its stamp on something and call it money, but those facts do not necessarily give this money any value. A government is like an individual. He has credit according to his ability to pay. A man who has no business and no property gets no credit. His promises to pay are worthless. It is the same way with a government. The value of its promises to pay depends on its ability to pay. To-day there are bankrupt governments whose bonds are practically worthless, and whose paper money is like that issued by the Southern States during the civil war. When those governments go into the markets for any purpose they can buy nothing except for hard cash.

The United States is considered the richest country in the world, and its credit is at the highest notch because there is large confidence in its ability to pay. But where is the Government to get the money to pay its obligations? It has not a dollar, save what came by taxing the people. It cannot get a dollar unless it takes that dollar from the people by levying taxes. The Government can only collect these taxes by the consent of the people. If the people in a mass were to refuse to pay taxes, the Government would be helpless and peniless. More than a hundred years ago, when the American people were the subjects of the King of England, the British Government levied a tax on all the tea brought into this country. The people refused to pay this tax, and, in order to prevent payment, would not allow any tea to be imported. When a cargo did arrive, the people, to prevent its being landed, took possession of the ship and threw the tea overboard. When the

British Government attempted to collect some other taxes from the American colonists the people resisted and won their national independence. Thus it will be seen that no government can get any money, save by taxing the people, and, if the people in a mass refuse to pay taxes, then the government is powerless to get a dollar to pay its debts or to guarantee its paper money.

The notion ought to be abandoned that the Government stamp can give any intrinsic value to anything. Unless there is an ability to make good every note and promise to pay bearing the Government stamp, that stamp is worthless. An act of Congress which creates a legal tender note or coin cannot force anybody to accept it. To-day any creditor may refuse to take pay for his debt in silver dollars. He cannot force gold, but he is not bound to accept silver. A merchant may refuse to sell his goods for anything but gold. No power can force him to do otherwise. Up to the present time the Government has, with the greatest difficulty, preserved the parity of gold and silver; but suppose, by the passage of a law authorizing the free coinage of silver, the power to preserve that parity were lost. Then, although silver dollars would be legal tender, they would not be equal in value to gold dollars. The time would soon come when a silver dollar would be held at its real value compared with gold, and, although it would still be legal tender, in would only pass at the reduced rating, just as legal tender greenbacks did when \$2.80 were required to equal \$1 in gold.

One thing is certain, and this is that no class of the population is so much concerned in having sound money kept up to the highest standard of value as is the vast mass of people who live on wages. These constitute a great majority of the American voting population. These people should do all in their power to prevent the payment of their wages in 57-cent dollars. Whenever the bi-metalists, as they call themselves, shall succeed in destroying the gold standard of United States money, so that there will be a cheap silver dollar which is legal tender, and a high-priced gold dollar, which is also legal tender, the wage-workers may rely on being paid for their labor in cheap dollars. In that case the only relief possible would be to drive all the gold out of the country and bring everything to a silver basis. Any double standard of money would be ruinous to the wage-earners. They make up a majority of the American people, and they ought to speak. Every man who works for wages, whether by the day, week, month or year, is intensely interested in getting his pay in the best dollar to be had, and that is a dollar, no matter what material it is made of, that can be fully maintained up to the gold standard. If every workingman would see the situation as it really is, he would not cease to demand at the polls, and in public meetings, the best dollar that the country can afford.

CHINESE TRADE AND THE GEARY LAW.

In view of the fact that the United States Government has determined to enforce the Geary law, which requires the deportation to China of all Chinese persons who failed at a certain date, which has passed, to register their names and furnish photographic portraits for verification of their claims to remain in this

country, fear is generally felt that the Chinese Government will retaliate by expelling Americans, and particularly the Christian missionaries, from China.

This opinion is combated by Mr. Sheridan P. Read, who writes, with a good deal of knowledge of the conditions of the case, in the *New York Journal of American Politics*. Mr. Read argues that, while the Chinese Government might desire to retaliate on the Americans, it will not dare to do so, because it cannot afford to lose the extensive American consumption of Chinese products. It appears that the United States consumes four-fifths of the entire output of straw matting coming from Canton, and from the Lintin and Tong Koon districts, near Canton, and these districts are largely dependent for their daily support upon the manufacture of this commodity, and that the silk and tea districts would also suffer immeasurably if an attempt to keep these products out of this country were successfully instituted. It is, therefore, claimed that an effort to retaliate in this way could scarcely be effective, as in this case tea and silk would reach this country via England and Lyons respectively. It is also held that American cotton goods and petroleum are not only largely consumed in China, but that they cannot be got as cheaply in any other country. The writer referred to above holds that China is so largely dependent upon this country for her commercial welfare as an exporter, and for the satisfaction of her needs as an importer, that a serious project on her part to retaliate would be practically out of the question.

This is all very well, but commercial considerations will not prevent the enraged Chinese from visiting many cruelties upon the American missionaries in the interior of that great empire, nor can the Chinese Government itself prevent such action any more than the Federal Government can prevent the perpetration of cruelties upon Chinese in America. A good deal of trouble is to be expected from the enforcement of the Geary law. It is a most unwise piece of legislation, and it will cost a great many millions of dollars to have it enforced. If some of that money had been used to keep out the Chinese who are constantly being smuggled into the country it would be much better on all accounts.

THE ERA OF HOME RULE.

During the thirty years beginning with 1860 the manifest tendency of the world was towards the formation of great empires and powerful centralized governments. This was confined to no one section of the civilized world, but was universal. The more powerful nations absorbed their less powerful neighbors, while federated governments sought to obliterate as much as possible the rights and privileges of the several states composing such governments.

With the gradual process of obliterating States' rights in this country our readers are fully familiar. It will be remembered that, in the case of Germany, Bismarck, in his efforts to establish the great German Empire, destroyed the autonomy of a number of petty States, the most conspicuous example being the absorption of Hanover by Prussia, and finally came the formation of the empire in 1870. In Austria the same process of centralization was put in practice, but never with the same success that at-

tended the efforts of Bismarck in Germany. Italy also underwent a process of consolidation, which resulted in making Rome the capital of the Kingdom; while Great Britain, by conquest and colonial extension, more thoroughly consolidated an already vast empire.

During the past few years there has been a very marked and noticeable tendency in the other direction. In the United States, for instance, there has been an increasing show of resistance to the centralizing tendency and a pronounced drift towards a wider interpretation of State's rights on something like the ante-bellum lines. This tendency was made plainly manifest in the violent opposition to the force bill, two years ago, and to the steadily growing resistance to all measures brought up in Congress which gave the Federal Government an increased influence in State affairs. The latest exhibition of this has been the passage through the House of Representatives of the bill to repeal the federal election laws.

Another conspicuous example of this reactionary tendency from the centralization idea is the home rule agitation, which has shown so much strength of late in Great Britain. Aside from the Irish agitation, there is the demand for local government as embodied in the proposed county councils measure. There is also the drift in the direction of home rule for Scotland and Wales, and the manifest tendency on the part of the British colonies to demand greater freedom from interference on the part of the Imperial Government.

Although all demonstrations in favor of the smaller States of Germany exercising a greater share in the control of German affairs are carefully suppressed, it is a well-known fact that most of the smaller divisions of the German Empire are growing more and more restless of the supremacy exercised by Prussia, and these State jealousies are but poorly concealed. In the Austrian Empire the agitation in favor of autonomous government by the various divisions has become quite violent. Italy is also being threatened with a demand for home rule by Sicily, and the same tendency is observable in many other parts of the world, thus showing clearly the existence of a powerful influence antagonistic to centralization.

CHEESE IN THE BIBLE.

The beginning of the cheese industry is buried in the oblivion of the past. That it is very ancient is beyond question. The first mention of it, historically, is found in the book of Job, chapter 10, verse 10: "Hast thou not * * * curdled me like cheese?" The original Hebrew word here used is *gebinah*, which means curdled milk, the earliest known form of cheese. The next mention of cheese in the Bible is found in I Samuel, 17:18: "Carry these ten cheeses unto the captain;" the commission of Jesse to his son David, with reference to his three brothers, who were with the army under Saul. The Hebrew here has *charitse hech*, which means the cuttings and slicings of cheese. This shows that cheese was being made in solid form, and was not merely curdled milk. The third and last mention of cheese in the Bible is found in II Samuel, 17:29: "and sheep and cheese of kine for David." The insurrection of Absalom had driven David from Jerusalem, and he and those faithful to his cause were

in danger of starvation. Among the food supply sent to the camp of David was cheese. The word here used is *shaphah*—cheese of kine, or cheese made from cow's milk. The use of this distinctive term is an evidence that cheese was made from the milk of animals other than cows, or it would not have been necessary to so distinguish it. It was an article of food, and, most probably, in the days of Saul, a luxury, as David was told to carry it to the captain—no doubt of the "hundred" to which his brethren belonged. The reference in II Samuel would indicate that it was a luxury enjoyed only by the rich, as the cheese mentioned was for David. Whatever may have been the character of the cheese mentioned in these three references, they certainly put beyond question the great antiquity of cheese as an article of diet. The book of Job was written 1520 years before the beginning of the Christian era—over 3,000 years ago. That cheese was not considered deleterious to health is evident from the fact that it was not prohibited by the law of Moses, as was everything which was likely to be injurious.

THE SENATE IN DISREPUTE.

The country is now experiencing a portion of the price to be paid for the luxury of possessing a second legislative chamber with revisionary power over the work of the popular or representative house. There can be no question but that the vast majority of the people of the country favor the repeal of the Sherman law, and this popular pressure was shown in the great majority by which the bill was passed in the House of Representatives. The Senate, however, shows no sign of yielding to the popular will, and is wasting its time with the avowed intention of talking the repeal bill to death.

It is rather a singular coincidence that in Great Britain the Upper House is being held up to popular condemnation for doing pretty much what our own Senate is now doing, namely, resisting the popular will in the matter of the passage of the Irish home rule bill. The opposition of the British Lords to the passage of home rule is really not as bold a defiance of the popular will as is the course of our Senate, as there is no such overwhelming majority for Mr. Gladstone in Great Britain as there is for the repeal bill in this country, nor is a mere minority responsible for the course of the Lords.

There can be no denying that it is one of the rights and privileges of the United States Senate to prevent the passage of intemperate and ill-advised legislation, even when demanded by a popular majority, or what is much the same thing, by a majority of the lower house, but it is certainly poor policy to carry that right to the extent of persistently baffling the popular demands when they have been so loudly and vehemently announced as in the present case. It is not even a majority of the Senate that stands between the country and the repeal of the Sherman law, but a determined minority.

This course of the Senate, together with the further fact that a number of petty States, by possessing as many Senators as the populous commonwealths, are enabled to successfully resist popular pressure, and are creating a strong feeling against the Senate among the people.

There is not the faintest probability that this present unpopularity will go to the length of demanding the abolition of the Senate, but it certainly will lead to demands for reforms in the methods of the upper house, and possibly in the way of choosing Senators.

SUSPICIOUS WEALTH.

In an article on the rapid acquisition of wealth by men holding political positions to which are attached, legitimately, little or no pecuniary income, *Harper's Weekly* makes some severe animadversions. After referring at some length to the enormous political robberies and jobberies perpetrated under the Boss Tweed regime, later times and events are taken up. The pictures painted will find duplicates in all the chief cities of the country. After disposing of the leaders the subordinates are treated. The bosses soon become millionaires; the subordinates come to be capitalists of a lower grade. We extract: "Not only the leaders, but the captains of hundreds and their lieutenants live on a scale far beyond their official incomes. Men who rise above the ranks in the police force, and receive a salary equivalent to the pay of a captain in the army, own houses in New York which a captain in the army could not afford to rent. The signs of luxury spread into the neighboring country districts."

There are all sorts of politicians, some with small salaries, some with none, who show every outward sign of wealth. "They can live in better houses, drive better horses, smoke more and better cigars and drink richer wines than business men can afford whose known income is five times as much as their salaries. They are to be seen wherever it is expensive to be, and notably on the race track, where they frequent the betting ring. There are politicians whose yearly incomes from the offices they hold average from \$500 to \$1,500 who annually lose ten or a dozen times their salaries on the race track. But how is the wealth that supports this magnificence and recklessness obtained? The public does not know. If a private citizen grows rich he has many friends who know his occupations and can give an account of his successes. If his wealth is great enough to give him distinction the whole city knows, through the newspapers, the means whereby his riches have grown. It is not so with the politicians. They grow rich secretly, and there are only rumors as to their methods. These rumors are of bad, even criminal, practices. It is the fact that every man in this city whose property or business comes within the power of a city official is fined for that official's benefit; that men and women pay largess for the privilege of breaking the law; that candidates for office are taxed to swell the private coffers of bosses."

These portraits may almost be declared to be familiar. This is the wonder and the scandal of the age. Politics is the surest and most rapid road to wealth. How some of the most successful keep out of the State's prison is equally a wonder, but then political influence extends a long distance. Nevertheless, some of them finally land there, as did Boss Tweed, for instance.

Dr. Kellogg ought to know what he is talking about when he discourses on the alleged unwholesomeness of what he is pleased to term "raw" cheese, but it is

possible he has found colleagues in Edward Atkinson, Prof. Henry and Prof. Hurd, who will see the question fought to a finish. It is not unlikely, also, that other able authorities on the subject may be impelled to take part in the discussion which was begun in the last issue and will probably be continued in several subsequent issues of this journal, with a view to determining, once for all, the exact position cheese should occupy in the food economy of the human race.

Push for Success.

There is no virtue in sitting idly in the store and moping over the dullness in business. It is your plain duty to search out the remedy which will counteract this state of affairs. Will power has often been known to keep very sick people alive and enable them to "pull through" to health and strength; likewise in mercantile life, push is the word which so crisply explains why some dealers never recognize a dull season. Push is the word which so briefly but fully explains the primary cause of every successful career. We do not believe that prosperity comes unguided to any man's door; it is very largely influenced by the persistent determination of the recipient throughout his career to make to-day's business better than yesterday's, and his energetic effort to make every spare dollar earn a profit. Few successful storekeepers, however, get the credit among their competitors for what they have accomplished; their success is usually attributed to the peculiar advantages of their surroundings, the opportune moment when they began their career, etc. In short, the successful man is generally regarded as a "man of destiny." "If I only had the chance some men have had, I'd soon show what I could accomplish" is too often the plea of the unsuccessful trader. We all know that none escape entirely the troubles and struggles of life. The truly successful man is also truly great, unconquerable determination and pluck, not his surroundings, have placed him in the front rank. Could we trace back his business career to its commencement we would find in the majority of cases innumerable difficulties which he encountered and met with courage, overcoming obstacles when possible, acknowledging defeats where necessary, but always pushing on with renewed energy. Yet the possibility of his having had anything but a smooth road is seldom or never considered. It is stated, with what truth we cannot say, that "not more than 1 per cent. of the best class of merchants succeed without first failing in Philadelphia. Not more than 2 per cent. of the merchants of New York ultimately retire on an independence, after having submitted to the usual ordeal of failure. Not more than three out of every 100 merchants in Boston acquire an independence." An old, experienced authority gives the following piece of advice: "Keep your troubles and your failures to yourself; the world cares nothing for them. Let your success be known. 'Twill help to advertise you, for people worship prosperity. No great prize is won without a severe struggle, no matter how strong appearances may be to the contrary. With every business 'knock-out' pick yourself up with determination to have one more 'round.' That's the kind of push that will win single-handed, or where other qualities are wanting. Do not be content with that self-satisfied feeling that you are about 'as smart as they make 'em.' Examine yourself and see if you are really making as sturdy an effort for business as you ought."

Wool, Hides and Pelts.

Wool—The week has been dull even to stagnation. Prices are now down to a free trade basis, where they must remain until something is decided. Transactions so far this year are over 80,000,000 pounds less than for the same period last year. This amount must be supplied somehow before next year's business

begins, but it is rather early to prophesy as to its effect upon the wool market next year. The supply at present is fully equal to the demand.

Hides—The market is at the lowest possible ebb. The supply just about meets the demand, which is saying very little. Prices are low.

Pelts—Shade lower if anything. The skins will not bring enough to pay for pulling. There will be no change until leather improves, which would make the tanning of skins an object.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

POULTRY.

Local dealers pay as follows:

DRESSED.

Fowl	8
Turkeys	12½ @ 13
Ducks	10 @ 12
Chickens	8 @ 9

LIVE.

Live broilers 1½ lbs. to 2 lbs. each, per doz	
Live broilers less than 1-1½ lbs. each, per doz	
Spring Chickens	6 @ 7
Fowls	5½ @ 6½
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	7¼
Naptha	6¼
Stove Gasoline	7¾
Cylinder	27 @ 28
Engine	13 @ 21
Black, 15 cold test	8¾

HEROLD-BERTSCH SHOE CO.

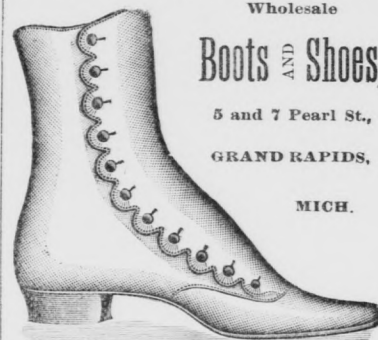
Wholesale

Boots AND Shoes,

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Orders by mail given prompt attention.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

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Other Chemicals

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Breakfast Cocoa,

which is absolutely pure and soluble.



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

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Drugs & Medicines.

State Board of Pharmacy.

One Year—James Verner, Detroit.
Two Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Three Years—George Gundrum, Ionia.
Four Years—C. A. Hagbee, Cheboygan.
Five Years—S. E. Parkill, Owosso.
President—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Secretary—Stanley E. Parkill, 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.

THE HEALTHY DRUMMER.

He Had No Use Whatever for Ordinary Precautions.

"How'm I feeling?" echoed the drummer as he hung up his overcoat, changed his hat for a skull-cap and sat down with his traps occupying the other half of the seat. "Happy to state that I haven't felt so well for three months. I'm just picking up fat at the rate of three pounds per week. Excuse me a minute, please. Ten drops in a little water three times a day."

"Is it medicine?"

"Well, hardly. Something the doctor fixed up to guard against rheumatism, you know. Some of the boys carry a regular drug store around with 'em and dose from morning till night, but I'm not built that way. Trouble with me is I'm too well. Beg your pardon, gents, but I came near forgetting my capsules. One after each meal and another on going to bed."

"Medicine?" was asked again.

"Oh, no! No! Just a little something to prevent flatulency, as I believe the doctors call it. Keeps up the supply of gastric juice and aids digestion. I've known men in my line who commenced dosing and doping right after breakfast and kept it up till bed time, and most of their complaints were imaginary at that. I never did believe in making a dumping ground of my stomach. Let's see! Did I leave that box behind? Ah! Here it is! Hold one in the mouth and let it dissolve gradually."

"No medicine there?"

"Not an iota. Simply soda-mints to take the wind off the stomach. I didn't want to bring 'em along, but the doctor insisted. Had to laugh over the case of that Boston drummer who got smashed up on this line the other day. He had enough bottles and boxes about him to start a country drug store. That's the way with four-fifths of the crowd. They are not on the road over a year before they imagine themselves victims of a dozen different disorders and begin to doctor accordingly. For instance, I know a feller in the hosiery line who—excuse me one minute, gentlemen. Eight drops twice a day on a lump of sugar, and I don't want to miss it."

"Remedy for anything in particular?"

"Hardly. It's a little something the doctor fixed up for the liver. Not that I need it at all, but the liver is an organ which is apt to get away with you if not looked after now and then. As I was saying, I know a feller in the hosiery line who starts out of New York with a regular medicine chest. Cost him \$32 to outfit it, and has to refill every two weeks. Last time I saw him he had a list of thirty-two ailments and expected two or three more next day. I don't want to misjudge a fellow man, but I'd be willing to bet ten to one that a doctor would pronounce him a perfectly healthy man. And I know a chap in the hardware line who is still more of a crank. He is—. Beg pardon, gentlemen. Any of you wish a nibble?"

"It looks like a root. Doctor recommend it?"

"It is a root—golden seal, they call it. No, the doctor didn't exactly recommend it, because I had no ailment to be cured. It's a great stomach tonic, you know, and it's a good thing to enrich the blood. I chew a bit about six times a day, but I really don't need it, of course. As I was saying about this hardware chap, he is a perfect picture of health, but he imagines he's a perfect physical wreck. I saw him throw a 200-pound man over a

saloon bar in St. Paul one night, and half an hour later he was in his room writing a farewell letter to his wife in Philadelphia. He was dead sure he had spinal meningitis and couldn't live the night out. Ha! ha! ha! It's enough to make a horse laugh to know what strange fancies get hold of men. What! By George, but what a fool I am! No—here it is. Don't let me interrupt you, gentlemen. I simply happened to notice that it was 10 o'clock. Let's see? From seven to ten drops in a little water twice a day, and on going to bed if thought necessary."

"You are not taking medicine?"

"Bless you, no! When anything ails me I'll go to a doctor and be treated in a regular rational way. Our old family physician who has made Bright's disease a speciality, insisted on my bringing this along. I am taking it simply to oblige him. Don't suppose any of you ever ran across a fellow in the negligee shirt line we call Drug Store Jim? He travels for a New York house, and of all the infernal cranks you ever saw he caps the climax. I rode with him from Detroit to Chicago one day last summer, and during the trip he took thirty-eight doses of medicine, each one for a different ailment. A doctor told him he was—. Gentlemen, please excuse me. My liver pad has slipped down against my electric belt and sort of grounded the wire, so to speak. There—it's all right now."

"Have you any faith in those things?"

"Not a particle, but as they were presented to me by warm personal friends in the trade, I feel obliged to wear 'em. As I was saying, a doctor told Jim he was dosing himself to death, but the cuss wouldn't be advised, and was found dead in the sleeper between Chicago and Milwaukee. When they came to post mortem on him they found his blood turned to water, his muscles all gone and his bones as soft as dough. He had dosed himself to death. It's all nonsense this dosing and doping. When a man's perfectly healthy—. Excuse me, but I was trying to rub the wrinkles out of that porous plaster on the small of my back. When a man's perfectly healthy he wants to let himself alone. Beg pardon, gentlemen, but this headache wafer was handed me this morning by the inventor, who wanted me to try it and report. I haven't had a headache in five years, but I always like to oblige my friends. While I'm about it I might as well take one of those powders for insomnia. I sleep like a brick, and it takes two men to wake me up in the morning, but the doctor is a good friend of mine, and I'll try it to oblige him. If I happen to doze off I hope some of you will wake me at 11 o'clock sharp. I've got to take a little something for catarrh at that hour. Haven't got the faintest sign of catarrh, you know, but as we shall be crossing the State line and changing climates at about that hour it's well enough to be on the safe side."

The Straitsville Robbery.

That was an interesting case that happened at Straitsville recently. And instructive, too. It was this way:

The biggest store in the city was that of Populus & Co. There was really no "Co.," old Populus himself being the sole proprietor; but it went under the firm name. The "old man," as he was commonly called, was an easy-going fellow, and left his business pretty much to his clerks, of whom he had a small army. Once a year he went over his books and accounts, and provided the money for the next year's business; but the rest of the time he merely looked on, growling occasionally when things did not go just to please him, but ordinarily taking little notice.

One day, however, just after his clerks had returned from a vacation—they were in the habit of taking vacations as often as they wanted to—he discovered by the merest accident that somebody had been robbing his safe. He knew so little about the details of the business that he could not tell just how much had been stolen; but he knew it amounted to several thousand dollars. So he called on his head clerk, Mr. Greeping, and asked him if he knew anything about it. Mr. Greeping was a bit embarrassed at

first; but he put on a bold front and said: "Oh, that's all right; the boys were going away on a 'tear,' and they took the money to pay expenses."

"But how did they get into the safe?" asked the old man.

"Oh, I let them in," said Greeping. "I knew the combination, you know."

"But don't you know that that is stealing?" said the old man, beginning to get hot under the collar; "don't you know that you are all thieves?"

"Thieves!" said Greeping indignantly. "Don't you call me a thief. We didn't steal your money. We took it. And before the boys took a cent they got together and signed a written agreement to take it. Stealing, indeed!"

"But I don't see," persisted the old man, "how that makes any difference. It was my money, and you fellows took it without asking me. You went to my strong box, and gobbled it just as a thief would. I don't see how your getting together and agreeing to do it makes it any less stealing."

"Well, I do," said Greeping, "and besides we spent a part of the money for your benefit. The bookkeeper got some new wrinkles in keeping books, which he is going to use hereafter on yours, and he thinks it will save you money in the future. The other boys, too, learned things that are going to help them do your business to better advantage. I don't think you have any right to kick."

Old Populus was silenced for a moment, but he soon found his voice again, and asked if he could see an itemized account of the money which had been spent for his benefit.

"Oh, yes," said Greeping, "it is all put down in black and white; and I have a copy in my pocket," he added, pulling it out.

The old man glanced at the paper and then his wrath broke out afresh. "What is this?" he cried; "whisky, cigars, dinners at the Palmer House, miscellaneous expenses? I don't see any money spent for me at all."

"Oh, but," said Greeping, insinuatingly, "we had to treat the boys, you know, and pass around the whisky and cigars so as to get the information. The bookkeeper that put yours up to the new wrinkle wouldn't have done it if he hadn't been treated."

"But how about this?" the old man proceeded. "These expenses seem to have been incurred by a big gang. There are nearly twice as many in the crowd as I have clerks. Why should I pay for all these? Did the rest of them get some information that is going to be valuable to me? Did any of them get any new

wrinkles, except eating and drinking with my money?"

"Oh, that's all right," said Greeping. "We took 'em along so that the boys would not be lonesome. You cannot expect your clerks to go at the work of getting information with any heart unless they are kept cheerful. We took these fellows along to keep the boys in good humor."

The old man pondered on the situation, and the more he pondered the more he was unable to see the transaction in any other light than that of a theft. He called in his lawyer and submitted the case to him, but Greeping had seen the lawyer first and coached him, so that instead of answering the old man fairly and frankly, he defended the thieves. But he was still unconvinced. He recalled the fact that the boys had asked him at the beginning of the year for money to spend in the way the stolen funds had gone, and that he had refused it; and he reasoned that the boys had no right to steal his money, even for his benefit, after he had expressly told them that he did not want to be benefited in that way. So he decided to prosecute the boys, including the head clerk, Greeping, and took the matter into the courts.

The defense was managed by the old man's own lawyer, and all the arguments put forth by Greeping were rebuffed for the obfuscation of the court and jury. But the latter were just as dense as the old man. They could not see, in spite of the plausibility of Greeping and the eloquent sophistry of the lawyer, that the case was anything else than a plain steal; and so they convicted the accused one and all. What the punishment will be has not yet been decided, but it will probably be severe. It came out on the trial that some of the accused were old offenders, and that the items of the account they rendered of their peculations did not cover more than a tenth of the amount they had actually taken in one way and another. The court will probably take this into account in passing sentence.

A Nashville collection agency uses a black covered wagon on the sides of which are painted pictures of the devil in red and gold. When the rig stands in front of a man's house or place of business, every one knows the inmate has secured a high place on the agency's "black book."

A sure way of getting a debt outlawed is to pay it.

A short bank account makes a long face.

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AGENTS FOR
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Advanced—Alcohol.

Declined—

ACIDUM.		TINCTURES.	
Aceticum	82 10	Aconitum Napellus R.	60
Benzolium German.	65 75	" " F.	50
Boricum	25 30	Aloes.	60
Carbolicum	52 55	" and myrrh.	60
Citricum	32 5	Arnica.	50
Hydrochlor.	102 12	Asafoetida.	50
Nitricum	102 12	Atrope Belladonna.	60
Oxalicum	102 12	" Co.	60
Phosphoricum dil.	30	Benzoin.	60
Sulfuricum.	1 30 70	Sanguinaria.	50
Tartaricum.	1 30 70	Barosma.	50
AMMONIA.		Cantharides.	75
Aqua, 15 deg.	3 1/2 5	Capsicum.	50
" 30 deg.	5 1/2 7	Ca damon.	75
Carbonas.	12 14	" Co.	75
Chloridum.	12 14	Castor.	1 00
ANILINE.		Catechu.	50
Black.	2 00 25	Cinchona.	50
Brown.	80 21 00	" Co.	60
Red.	45 50	Columba.	60
Yellow.	2 50 30 00	Conium.	50
BACCÆ.		Cubeba.	50
Cubæ (po 40).	3 1/2 40	Digitalis.	50
Juniperus.	82 10	Ergot.	50
Xanthoxylum.	2 1/2 30	Gentian.	50
BALSAMUM.		" Co.	60
Copaiba.	42 45	Gualia.	50
Peru.	61 9	Zingiber.	50
Terabin, Canada.	50 60	Hyoscyamus.	50
Tolutan.	35 50	Iodine.	75
CORTEX.		" Colorless.	75
Abies, Canadian.	18	Ferri Chloridum.	35
Cassia.	11	Kino.	50
Cinchona Flava.	18	Lobelia.	50
Eunymus atropurp.	30	Myrrh.	50
Myrica Cerifera, po.	12	Nux Vomica.	50
Prunus Virgin.	10	Opil.	85
Quillaja, grd.	12	" Camphorated.	50
Sassafras.	12	" Deodor.	2 00
Ulmus Po (Ground 15).	15	Aurant Cortex.	50
EXTRACTUM.		Quassia.	50
Glycyrrhiza Glabra.	24 25	Rhatany.	50
" po.	35 35	Rhel.	50
Haematox, 15 lb. box.	11 12	Cassia Acutifol.	50
" 18.	12 14	" Co.	50
" 14.	14 15	Serpentaria.	50
" 1/2.	16 17	Stromonium.	60
FERRU.		Tolutan.	60
Carbonate Precip.	15	Valerian.	50
Citrate and Quinia.	50 50	Veratrum Verde.	50
Citrate Soluble.	50 50	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Ferrocyanidum Sol.	50 50	Ether, Spts Nit, 3 F.	28 30
Solut Chloride.	15	" 4 F.	32 34
Sulphate, com'l.	30 2	Alumen.	2 1/2 3
" pure.	7	" ground, (po.	3 4
FLORA.		7).	3 4
Arnica.	18 20	Anatto.	55 60
Anthemis.	3 2 35	Antimoni, po.	4 5
Matricaria.	50 65	" et Potass T.	55 60
FOLIA.		Antipyrin.	21 40
Barosma.	18 20	Antifebril.	25
Cassia Acutifol, Tin-	25 28	Argent Nitras, ounce	55
nively.	35 50	Arsenicum.	50
" Alx.	35 50	Balm Gilead Bud.	38 40
Salvia officinalis, 1/2	15 25	Bismuth S. N.	2 30 25
ura Ursi.	50 10	Calcium Chlor, 1s, (1/2	11
GUMMI.		12; 1/2, 14).	11
Acacia, 1st picked.	2 60	Cantharides Russian,	21 00
" 2d.	2 40	po.	21 00
" 3d.	2 30	Capsici Fructus, af.	28
" sifted sort.	2 30	" po.	28
" po.	60 80	" B po.	20
Aloe, Barb. (po. 60).	50 60	Caryophyllus, (po. 15)	10 12
" Cape, (po. 20).	50 60	Carmin, No. 40.	23 75
Socotri, (po. 60).	50 60	Cera Alba, S. & F.	50 55
Catechu, 1s, (1/2, 14 1/2,	10 16)	Cera Flava.	38 40
16).	10 16	Coccus.	40
Ammoniac.	55 60	Cassia Fructus.	25
Asafoetida, (po. 35).	3 40	Centraria.	10
Benzoinum.	50 55	Cetaceum.	40
Camphora.	50 55	Chloroform.	60 63
Euphorbium po.	35 40	" squibbs.	25
Galbanum.	25 30	Chloral Hyd Crat.	1 35 21 60
Gamboge, po.	70 75	Chondrus.	20 25
Guaiaicum, (po. 35).	20 30	Cinchonidine, P. & W.	150 20
Kino, (po. 1 10).	20 30	" German 3	12
Mastic.	20 30	Corks, 1st, dis. per	60
Myrrh, (po. 45).	20 30	cent.	60
Opil, (po. 3 85).	2 75 2 85	Creasotum.	35
Shellac.	35 42	Creta, (bbl. 75).	2 2
" bleached.	35 42	" prep.	50 5
Tragacanth.	40 41 00	" precip.	92 11
HERBA—In ounce packages.		" Rubra.	8
Absinthium.	25	Crocus.	40 50
Eupatorium.	25	Cudbear.	24
Lobelia.	25	Cupri Sulph.	5 6
Majoram.	25	Dextrine.	10 12
Mentha Piperita.	25	Ether Sulph.	70 75
" Vir.	25	Emery, all numbers.	70 75
Rue.	25	" po.	6
Tanacetum, V.	25	Ergota, (po.) 75.	70 75
Thymus, V.	25	Flake White.	12 15
MAGNESIA.		Galla.	23
Calcined, Pat.	55 60	Gambier.	7 8
Carbonate, Pat.	20 22	Gelatin, Cooper.	40 60
Carbonate, K. & M.	20 25	" French.	40 60
Carbonate, Jennings.	35 36	Glassware flint, by box	70 & 10.
OLEUM.		Less than box 66 1/2	
Absinthium.	3 50 24 00	Glue, Brown.	90 15
Amygdalæ, Dulc.	45 75	" White.	130 25
Amygdalæ, Amaræ.	8 00 25 25	Gracifera.	14 20
Anis.	1 70 21 80	Grana Paradisi.	22
Aurant Cortex.	2 30 2 40	Humulus.	25 55
Bergamot.	3 25 3 50	Hydrag Chlor Mite.	85
Cajuput.	60 65	" Cor.	80
Caryophyll.	75 80	" Ox Rubrum.	90
Cedar.	35 65	" Unguentum.	45 55
Chenopodii.	60 65	Hydragrym.	64
Cinnamoni.	90 100	Ichthyobolla, Am.	1 25 21 50
Citronella.	45	Indigo.	75 21 50
Conium Mac.	35 65	Iodine, Resubl.	3 80 23 90
Copaiba.	80 90	Iodoform.	24 70

Morphia, S. P. & W.	2 30 2 45	Seidlitz Mixture.....	20	Linseed, boiled.....	40	43
S. N. Y. Q. &	2 10 2 35	Sinapis.....	18	Neat's Foot, winter		
C. Co.	2 10 2 35	opt.....	30	strained.....	75	80
Moschus.....	40	Snuff, Maccaboy, De	35	Spirits Turpentine.....	33	39
Myristica, No 1.....	65 70	Voes.....	35	PAINTS. bbl. lb.		
Nux Vomica, (po 20).....	20 22	Snuff, Scotch, De. Voes	35	Red Venetian.....	1 1/2	2 1/2
Os. Sepia.....	20 22	Soda Boras, (po. 11).....	10 11	Ochre, yellow Mars.....	1 1/2	2 1/2
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D.		Soda et Potass Tart.....	27 30	" Ber.....	1 1/2	2 1/2
Co.....	2 00	Soda Carb.....	1 1/2 2	Putty, commercial.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Pils Liq, N. C., 1/4 gal		Soda, Bi-Carb.....	5	" strictly pure.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
doz.....	2 00	Soda, Ash.....	3 1/2 4	Vermilion Prime Amer-		
Pils Liq, quarts.....	2 00	Soda, Sulphas.....	2	ican.....	13 16	
" plnts.....	2 85	Spts. Ether Co.....	50 55	Vermilion, English.....	65 70	
Pil Hydrarg, (po. 80).....	2 50	" Myrcia Dom.....	2 25	Green, Peninsular.....	70 75	
Piper Nigra, (po. 32).....	2 1	" Myrcia Imp.....	2 3 00	Lead, red.....	6 1/2 7	
Piper Alba, (po 35).....	2 3	" Vinl Rect. bbl.....		" white.....	6 1/2 7	
Pix Burgun.....	2 7	7.....	2 23 2 33	Whiting, white Span.....	70	
Plumbi Acet.....	14 15	Less 5c gal, cash ten days.		Whiting, Gilders.....	96	
Pulvis Ipecac et opii.....	10 21 30	Strychnia Crystal.....	1 40 21 45	White, Paris American	1 0	
Pyrethrum, boxes H		Sulphur, Subl.....	2 1/2 3	Whiting, Paris Eng.		
& P. D. Co., doz.....	21 25	" Roll.....	2 2 1/2 3	cliff.....	1 40	
Pyrethrum, pv.....	20 22	Tamarinds.....	82 10	Pioneer Prepared Paints	20 21	
Quassia.....	82 10	Terebenth Venice.....	28 30	Swiss Villa Prepared		
Quinia, S. P. & W.....	20 22 34	Theobromae.....	45 48	Paints.....	1 00 21 30	
" S. German.....	20 22 30	Vanilla.....	2 00 16 00	VARNISHES.		
Rubia Tincturum.....	12 14	Zinci Sulph.....	7 8	No. 1 Turp Coach.....	1 10 21 30	
Saccharum Lactis pv.....	20 22	OILS.				
Salacin.....	1 75 21 80	Bbl. Gal		Extra Turp.....	160 21 70	
Sanguis Draconis.....	40 50	Whale, winter.....	70 70	Coach Body.....	2 75 3 00	
Sapo, W.....	12 14	Lard, extra.....	75 80	No. 1 Turp Furn.....	1 00 21 10	
" M.....	10 12	Lard, No. 1.....	42 45	Extra Turk Damar.....	1 55 21 60	
" G.....	15	Linseed, pure raw.....	37 40	Japan Dryer, No. 1		
				Turp.....	70 75	

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AXLE GREASE.		Fruits.		Sap Sago.		No. 1, 6.		GUNPOWDER.	
doz gross		Apples.		Schweitzer, imported. 2 21		No. 2, 6. 1 50		Rifle—Dupont's.	
Aurora. 55	6 00	3 lb. standard. 1 00		domestic. 2 34		XX wood, white. 1 35		Kegs. 3 25	
Castor Oil. 60	7 00	York State, gallons 2 90		Blue Label Brand.		No. 1, 6 1/2. 1 35		Half kegs. 1 90	
Diamond. 50	5 50	Hambrook. 1 75		Half pint, 25 bottles. 2 75		No. 2, 6 1/2. 1 25		Quarter kegs. 1 10	
Frazier's. 75	8 00	Lusk's. 1 75		Pint. 4 50		Manilla, white. 1 00		1 lb cans. 30	
Mica. 65	7 10	Lusk's. 1 75		Quart 1 doz bottles. 3 50		Coin. 95		1/2 lb cans. 18	
Paragon. 55	6 00	Overland. 1 75		Triumph Brand. 4 50		Mill No. 4. 1 00		Choke Bore—Dupont's.	
BAKING POWDER.		Blackberries.		CLOTHES PINS.		FARINACEOUS GOODS.		Kegs. 4 25	
Acme. 45		B. & W. 90		5 gross boxes. 40 45		Farina. 3 1/2		Half kegs. 2 40	
1 lb. 1 10	1 60	Cherries. 1 25		COCOA SHELLS.		100 lb. kegs. 3 1/2		Quarter kegs. 1 35	
Bulk. 10		Peaches. 1 25		35 lb bags. 2 34		Barrels. 3 00		1 lb cans. 34	
Arctic. 55		Pineapples. 1 00 @ 1 30		Less quantity. 2 34		Grits. 3 50		Eagle Duck—Dupont's.	
1/2 lb cans 6 doz case. 1 10		Common. 1 00 @ 1 30		Pound packages. 6 1/2 @ 27		Dried. 3 1/2 @ 4		Kegs. 11 00	
1 lb. 2 doz. 2 00		Johnson's sliced. 2 50		COFFEE.		Maccaroni and Vermicelli. 3 00		Half kegs. 5 75	
5 lb. 1 doz. 9 00		Booth's sliced. 2 50		Green. 1 70		Domestic, 12 lb. box. 55		Quarter kegs. 3 00	
Fosfon. 80		" grated. 2 75		Rio. 1 70		Imported. 10 1/2 @ 1/2		1 lb cans. 60	
5 oz. cans, 4 doz. in case. 2 00		Common. 1 10		Fair. 17		HERBS.		Sage. 15	
Red Star, 1/2 lb cans. 75		California. 1 70		Good. 18		Hops. 15		INDIGO.	
1 lb. 1 40		Common. 1 25		Prime. 20		JELLY.		Madras, 5 lb. boxes. 55	
Telfer's, 1/2 lb. cans, doz. 45		Pears. 1 20		Golden. 20		Kegs. 2 1/2		S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes. 50	
1 lb. 1 50		Domestic. 1 20		Peaberry. 22		Pearl Barley. 2 1/2		LICORICE.	
Our Leader, 1/2 lb cans. 75		Riverside. 2 10		Fair. 21		Peas. 1 45		Pure. 30	
1 lb. 1 50		Common. 1 20		Good. 22		Split per lb. 2 1/2 @ 60		Calabria. 25	
Dr. Price's. 1 50		Pineapples. 1 00 @ 1 30		Fancy. 23		Rolled Oats. 2 1/2 @ 30		Sicily. 12	
per doz		Johnson's sliced. 2 50		Prime. 23		Barrels 300. 4 60		LYE.	
Dime cans. 95		Booth's sliced. 2 50		Milled. 24		Half barrels 100. 2 40		Condensed, 2 doz. 1 25	
4 oz. 1 40		" grated. 2 75		Interior. 25		German. 4 1/2		4 doz. 2 25	
6 oz. 2 00		Quilnes. 1 10		Private Growth. 27		East India. 5		MATCHES.	
8 oz. 2 60		Common. 1 10		Mandehling. 28		Cracked. 5		No. 9 sulphur. 1 65	
12 oz. 3 30		Raspberries. 1 30		Roasted. 28		Fish—Salt. 5		Anchor parlor. 1 70	
16 oz. 5 00		Red. 1 30		To ascertain cost of roasted		Yarmouth. 5		No. 2 home. 1 10	
2 1/2 lb. 18 25		Black Hamburg. 1 50		coffee, add 1/4c. per lb. for roasting		Pollock. 5 1/2		Export parlor. 4 00	
4 lb. 23 75		Erie. 1 25		and 15 per cent. for shrinkage.		Whole, Grand Bank. 5 1/2			
5 lb. 23 75		Erie. 1 25		Package.		Boneless, bricks. 6 1/2			
10 lb. 41 80		Whortleberries. 1 00		McLaughlin's XXXX. 24 45		Boneless, strips. 6 1/2			
BATH BRICK.		Meats. 1 00		Lion, 60 or 100 lb. case. 24 45		Hallbut. 10 1/2 @ 12			
2 dozen in case.		Corned beef Libby's. 1 55		Extract. 24 45		Herring. 70			
English. 90		Roast beef Armour's. 1 70		Valley City 1/2 gross. 75		Holland, white hoops keg 70			
Bristol. 80		Potted ham, 1/2 lb. 1 40		Felix. 1 15		" " bbl 9 75			
Domestic. 70		" 1 lb. 85		Hummel's, foll. gross. 1 50		Norwegian. 2 65			
BLUING.		" tongue, 1/2 lb. 1 35		tin. 2 50		Round, 1/2 bbl 100 lbs. 2 65			
Gross		" chicken, 1/2 lb. 35		CHICORY.		Scaled. 17			
Arctic, 4 oz ovals. 3 60		Vegetables. 1 00		Bulk. 5		Mackerel. 11 00			
" 8 oz. 6 75		Beans. 1 00		Red. 7		No. 1, 100 lbs. 11 00			
" spots, round. 9 00		Hamburg stringless. 1 25		CLOTHES LINES.		No. 1, 40 lbs. 4 70			
" No. 2, sifting box. 2 75		" French style. 1 25		Cotton, 40 ft. per doz. 1 25		No. 1, 10 lbs. 1 30			
" No. 3. 4 00		Limas. 1 25		" 50 ft. 1 40		No. 2, 100 lbs. 8 50			
" No. 5. 4 00		Lima, green. 1 40		" 80 ft. 1 60		No. 2, 40 lbs. 3 70			
" 1 oz ball. 4 50		" soaked. 65		" 70 ft. 1 75		No. 2, 10 lbs. 1 05			
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz. 3 60		Lewis Boston Baked. 1 35		" 80 ft. 1 90		Family, 90 lbs. 6 00			
" 8 oz. 6 80		Bay State Baked. 1 35		June 80 ft. 1 90		" 10 lbs. 70			
BROOMS.		World's Fair Baked. 1 35		72 ft. 1 00		Sardines. 65			
No. 2 Burl. 1 75		Pleinic Baked. 1 00		CONDENSED MILK.		Russian, kegs. 65			
No. 1. 2 00		Corn. 1 40		4 doz. in case. 1 50		Trout. 6 00			
No. 2 Carpet. 2 25		Hamburg. 1 40		Livingston Eden. 1 30		No. 1, 1/4 bbls. 100 lbs. 6 00			
No. 1. 2 50		Purity. 1 30		Purify. 1 30		No. 1 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs. 2 75			
Parlor Gem. 2 75		Honey Dew. 1 40		Morning Glory. 75		No. 1, kits, 10 lbs. 80			
Common Whisk. 1 15		Soaked. 75		Peas. 1 35		No. 1, 8 lb kits. 68			
Fancy. 1 15		Hamburg marrofat. 1 35		Hamburg. 1 40		Whitefish. 40			
Warehouse. 3 25		early June. 1 50		Livingston Eden. 1 30		Family. 30			
BRUSHES.		Champion Eng. 1 50		Purify. 1 30		No. 1. 87 00 2 75			
Stove, No. 1. 1 25		petit pois. 1 75		Honey Dew. 1 40		" 3 10 1 40			
" 10. 1 50		fancy sifted. 1 90		Morning Glory. 75		10 lb. kits. 90 48			
" 15. 1 75		Soaked. 75		Peas. 1 35		8 lb. 75 42			
Rice Root Scrub, 2 row. 85		Harris standard. 75		Hamburg marrofat. 1 35		Prunelles. 34			
Rice Root Scrub, 3 row. 1 25		VanCamp's marrofat. 1 10		early June. 1 30		" in 1/4 bbls. 34			
Palmetto, goose. 1 50		Archer's Early Blossom. 1 35		Champion Eng. 1 50		" in less quantity. 4			
BUTTER PLATES.		French. 2 15		petit pois. 1 75		Peel. 2			
Oval—250 in crate.		Mushrooms. 170 22		fancy sifted. 1 90		Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes 20			
No. 1. 60		Pumpkin. 90		Soaked. 75		Lemon. 25 10			
No. 2. 70		Hubbard. 1 25		Honey Dew. 1 50		Orange. 25 11			
No. 3. 80		Succotash. 1 25		Erie. 90		Raisins. 8			
No. 5. 1 00		Hamburg. 1 40		Tomatoes. 1 05		Loose Muscatels in Boxes. 2 crown 3			
CANDLES.		Erie. 90		Ecolipse. 1 05		Loose Muscatels in Bags. 2 crown 3			
Hotel, 40 lb. boxes. 10		Gallon. 3 75		Hamburg. 1 40		Foreign. 34			
Star. 9		CHOCOLATE.		Soaked. 85		Currants. 34			
Paraffine. 10		Baker's. 23		Honey Dew. 1 50		Patras, in barrels. 34			
Wicking. 24		Premium. 37		Erie. 1 35		" in 1/4 bbls. 34			
CANNED GOODS.		Breakfast Cocoa. 43		Tomatoes. 1 05		" in less quantity. 4			
Fish.		CHEESE.		Erie. 90		Peel. 2			
Clams.		Amboy. 2 12 1/2		Hubbard. 1 25		Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes 20			
Little Neck, 1 lb. 1 30		Acme. 2 12 1/2		Succotash. 1 25		Lemon. 25 10			
" 2 lb. 1 90		Lanewee. 2 12 1/2		Hamburg. 1 40		Orange. 25 11			
Clam Chowder. 2 25		Riverside. 2 12 1/2		Soaked. 85		Raisins. 8			
Cove Oysters. 85		Gold Medal. 2 10 1/2		Honey Dew. 1 50		Loose Muscatels in Boxes. 2 crown 3			
Standard, 1 lb. 1 60		Skin. 1 11		Erie. 1 35		Loose Muscatels in Bags. 2 crown 3			
Star, 1 lb. 2 50		Edam. 1 00		Tomatoes. 1 05		Foreign. 34			
" 2 lb. 3 50		Leiden. 23		Ecolipse. 1 05		Currants. 34			
Picnic, 1 lb. 2 00		Limburger. 20		Gallon. 3 75		Patras, in barrels. 34			
" 2 lb. 2 90		Pineapple. 25		CHEESE.		" in 1/4 bbls. 34			
Mackerel.		Roquefort. 25		Amboy. 2 12 1/2		" in less quantity. 4			
Standard, 1 lb. 1 25		COUPON BOOKS.		Acme. 2 12 1/2		Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes 20			
" 2 lb. 2 10		1. 1		Lanewee. 2 12 1/2		Lemon. 25 10			
Mustard, 2 lb. 2 25		2. 11		Riverside. 2 12 1/2		Orange. 25 11			
Tomato Sauce, 2 lb. 2 25		3. 11		Gold Medal. 2 10 1/2		Raisins. 8			
Soused, 2 lb. 2 25		4. 11		Skin. 1 11		Loose Muscatels in Boxes. 2 crown 3			
Columbia River, flat. 1 80		5. 11		Edam. 1 00		Loose Muscatels in Bags. 2 crown 3			
" tall. 1 65		6. 11		Leiden. 23		Foreign. 34			
Alaska, Red. 1 25		7. 11		Limburger. 20		Currants. 34			
" pink. 1 10		8. 11		Pineapple. 25		Patras, in barrels. 34			
Kinney's, flats. 1 95		9. 11		Roquefort. 25		" in 1/4 bbls. 34			
Sardines. 2 5		10. 11		COUPON BOOKS.		" in less quantity. 4			
As. 6 1/2 @ 7		11. 11		1. 1		Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes 20			
Imported 1/2. 10 11		12. 11		2. 11		Lemon. 25 10			
Mustard 1/2. 15 11		13. 11		3. 11		Orange. 25 11			
Boneless. 27		14. 11		4. 11		Raisins. 8			
Trout. 2 50		15. 11		5. 11		Loose Muscatels in Boxes. 2 crown 3			
Brook, 8 lb. 2 50		16. 11		6. 11		Loose Muscatels in Bags. 2 crown 3			
		17. 11		7. 11		Foreign. 34			
		18. 11		8. 11		Currants. 34			
		19. 11		9. 11		Patras, in barrels. 34			
		20. 11		10. 11		" in 1/4 bbls. 34			
		21. 11		11. 11		" in less quantity. 4			
		22. 11		12. 11		Peel. 2			
		23. 11		13. 11		Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes 20			
		24. 11		14. 11		Lemon. 25 10			
		25. 11		15. 11		Orange. 25 11			
		26. 11		16. 11		Raisins. 8			
		27. 11		17. 11		Loose Muscatels in Boxes. 2 crown 3			
		28. 11		18. 11		Loose Muscatels in Bags. 2 crown 3			
		29. 11		19. 11		Foreign. 34			
		30. 11		20. 11		Currants. 34			
		31. 11		21. 11		Patras, in barrels. 34			
		32. 11		22. 11		" in 1/4 bbls. 34			
		33. 11		23. 11		" in less quantity. 4			
		34. 11		24. 11		Peel. 2			
		35. 11		25. 11		Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes 20			
		36. 11		26. 11		Lemon. 25 10			
		37. 11		27. 11		Orange. 25 11			
		38. 11		28. 11		Raisins. 8			
		39. 11		29. 11		Loose Muscatels in Boxes. 2 crown 3			
		40. 11		30. 11		Loose Muscatels in Bags. 2 crown 3			
		41. 11		31. 11		Foreign. 34			
		42. 11		32. 11		Currants. 34			
		43. 11		33. 11		Patras, in barrels. 34			
		44. 11		34. 11		" in 1/4 bbls. 34			
		45. 11		35. 11		" in less quantity. 4			
		46. 11		36. 11		Peel. 2			
		47. 11		37. 11		Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes 20			
		48. 11		38. 11		Lemon. 25 10			
		49. 11		39. 11		Orange. 25 11			
		50. 11		40. 11		Raisins. 8			
		51. 11		41. 11		Loose Muscatels in Boxes. 2 crown 3			
		52. 11		42. 11		Loose Muscatels in Bags. 2 crown 3			
		53. 11		43. 11		Foreign. 34			
		54. 11		44. 11		Currants. 34			
		55. 11		45. 11		Patras, in barrels. 34			
		56. 11		46. 11		" in 1/4 bbls. 34			
		57. 11		47. 11		" in less quantity. 4			
		58. 11		48. 11		Peel. 2			
		59. 11		49. 11		Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes 20			
		60. 11		50. 11		Lemon. 25 10			
		61. 11		51. 11		Orange. 25 11			
		62. 11		52. 11		Raisins. 8			
		63. 11		53. 11		Loose Muscatels in Boxes. 2 crown 3			
		64. 11		54. 11		Loose Muscatels in Bags. 2 crown 3			
		65. 11		55. 11		Foreign. 34			
		66. 11		56. 11		Currants. 34			
		67. 11		57. 11		Patras, in barrels. 34			
		68. 11		58. 11		" in 1/4 bbls. 34			
		69. 11		59. 11		" in less quantity. 4			
		70. 11							

Root Beer Extract.		Thompson & Chute Brands.		Smoking.		PROVISIONS.		MIXED CANDY.			
Williams, 1 doz.	1 75	Silver	3 65	Catlin's Brands.		The Grand Rapids Packing and Provision Co.		Standard	Bbls. Pails.		
" 3 doz.	5 00	Mono	3 35	Kiln dried	17	quotes as follows:		Leader	6 7		
Hires, 1 doz.	1 75	Savon Improved	2 50	Golden Shower	19			Royal	6 1/4 7 1/2		
" 3 doz.	5 00	Sunflower	3 05	Huntress	26	PORK IN BARRELS.		Nobby	7 8		
SPICES.		Golden	3 25	Meerschm	29	Mess.		English Rock	7 8		
Whole Sifted.		Economical	2 25	American Eagle Co.'s Brands.		Short cut	19 00	Cones	7 8		
Allspice	10	Scouring.		Myrtle Navy	40	Extra clear pig, short cut		Broken Taffy, baskets	8 9		
Cassia, China in mats	7	Sapallo, kitchen, 3 doz.	2 50	Stork	30 3/4	Extra clear, heavy		Peanut Squares	10 9		
" Batavia in bund	15	" hand, 3 doz.	2 50	German	15	Clear, fat back	20 00	French Creams	13 10		
" Saigon in rolls	22	SUGAR.		Frog	33	Boston clear, short cut	21 00	Valley Creams	13 10		
Cloves, Amboyana	22	The following prices represent the actual selling prices in Grand Rapids, based on the actual cost in New York, with 36 cents per 100 pounds added for freight. The same quotations will not apply to any town where the freight rate from New York is not 36 cents, but the local quotations will, perhaps, afford a better criterion of the market than to quote New York prices exclusively.		Java, 1/2 foil	32	Clear back, short cut	21 00	Midget, 30 lb. baskets	8 8		
" Zanzibar	12			Banner Tobacco Co.'s Brands.		SAUSAGE—Fresh and Smoked.		Modern, 30 lb.	8 8		
Mace Batavia	80			Banner	16	Pork Sausage	9	FANCY—In bulk			
Nutmegs, fancy	75			Banner Cavendish	38	Ham Sausage	9	Lozenges, plain	Pails.		
" No. 1	70			Gold Cut	28	Tongue Sausage	9	" printed	11 11		
" No. 2	60			Scotten's Brands.		Frankfort Sausage	8	Chocolate Drops	11 1/4		
Pepper, Singapore, black	10			Warpath	15	Blood Sausage	6	Chocolate Monumentals	13 13		
" white	16			Honey Dew	26	Bologna, straight	6	Gum Drops	5 1/4		
" shot	16			Gold Block	30	Bologna, thick	6	Moss Drops	8 8		
Pure Ground in Bulk.				F. F. Adams Tobacco Co.'s Brands.		Head Cheese	7	Sour Drops	8 1/4		
Allspice	15			Peerless	26	Kettle Rendered	11	Imperials	10	FANCY—In 5 lb. boxes. Per Box	
Cassia, Batavia	18			Old Tom	18	Granger	16 1/4	Lemon Drops	55 55		
" and Salgon	25			Standard	22	Family	8 1/2	Sour Drops	55 55		
" Salgon	22			Extra Fine Granulated	6 1/2	Compound	8	Peppermint Drops	60 60		
Cloves, Amboyana	22			Cubes	6 23	50 lb. Tins, 1/2 c advance		Chocolate Drops	65 65		
" Zanzibar	18			XXXX Powdered	6 42	20 lb. pails, 1/2 c		H. M. Chocolate Drops	40 50		
Ginger, African	16			Confec. Standard A	5 73	10 lb. " 1/2 c		Gum Drops	1 00		
" Cochin	20			No. 1 Columbia A	5 67	5 lb. " 1/2 c		Licorice Drops	80 80		
" Jamaica	22			No. 5 Empire A	5 54	3 lb. " 1 c		A. B. Licorice Drops	80 80		
Mace Batavia	71			No. 6	5 48	BEEF IN BARRELS.		Lozenges, plain	60 60		
Mustard, Eng. and Trieste	22			No. 7	5 30	Extra Mess, warranted 200 lbs	8 00	" printed	65 65		
" Trieste	25			No. 8	5 23	Extra Mess, Chicago packing	7 50	Imperials	60 60		
Nutmegs, No. 2	75			No. 9	5 17	Boneless, rump butts	11 50	Molasses Bar	55 55		
Pepper, Singapore, black	10			No. 10	5 11	SMOKED MEATS—Canned or Plain.		Hand Made Creams	85 00		
" white	24			No. 11	5 05	Hams, average 20 lbs.	11	Plain Creams	80 00		
" Cayenne	20			No. 12	4 98	" 16 lbs.	11 1/4	Decorated Creams	1 00		
" Absolute in Packages	48			No. 13	4 86	" 12 to 14 lbs.	11 1/4	String Rock	65 65		
SAGE.				No. 14	4 36	Burnt Almonds	1 00 1 00				
Allspice	84 1 55	SYRUPS.		Leidersdorf's Brands.		Wintergreen Berries	60 60				
Cinnamon	84 1 55	Corn.		Tom and Jerry	25	CARAMELS.					
Cloves	84 1 55	Barrels.		Traveler Cavendish	38	No. 1, wrapped 2 lb. boxes	34 34				
Ginger, Jamaica	84 1 55	Half bbls.		Buck Horn	30	No. 1, " 3 " "	51 51				
" African	84 1 55	Choice		Plow Boy	30 3/4	No. 2, " 3 " "	28 28				
Mustard	84 1 55	Pure Cane.		Corn Cake	16	Stand up, 5 lb. boxes					
Pepper	84 1 55	Fair		HIDES.		Small	1 50 @ 1 75				
Sage	84	Good		Green	2 2 1/2	Medium	2 00 @ 2 50				
SAL SODA.		Choice		Part Cured	@ 3	Large					
Kegs.	1 1/4	SWEET GOODS		Full " "	@ 3 1/4	LEMONS.					
Granulated, boxes	1 1/4	Ginger Snaps		Dry " "	4 5	Messina, extra fancy 360	5 00				
SEEDS.		Sugar Creams		Kips, green	2 3/4	" fancy 360	6 00				
Anise	@ 12 1/4	Frosted Creams		Kips, green	2 3/4	" fancy 360	4 00				
Canary, Smyrna	10	Graham Crackers		Calfskins, green	3 4	" choice 360	3 50				
Caraway	6	Oatmeal Crackers		Calfskins, green	3 4	" choice 360	3 50				
Cardamom, Malabar	90	VINEGAR.		Deacon skins	10 25	OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.					
Hemp, Russian	4 1/4	40 gr.		No. 2 hides 1/2 off.	10 25	Figs, fancy layers, 6 lb.	@ 12 1/4				
Mixed Bird	5 1/4	50 gr.		PELTS.		" extra 10 lb.	@ 12 1/4				
Mustard, white	10	\$1 for barrel.		Shearlings	10 20	" extra 14 lb.	@ 12 1/4				
Rape	9	WET MUSTARD.		Lambs	15 25	" 20 lb.	@ 14 14				
Cattle bone	30	Bulk, per gal		WOOL.		Dates, Fard, 10-lb. box	@ 7 1/4				
STARCH.		Beet mug, 2 doz in case		Washed	12 @ 18	" 50-lb. "	@ 6 1/4				
20-lb boxes	5 1/4	YEAST.		Unwashed	2 @ 14	" Persian, 50-lb. box	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4				
40-lb "	5 1/4	Magic		MISCELLANEOUS.		Almonds, Tarragona	@ 16 1/4				
Gloss.		Warner's		Tallow	3 @ 4 1/4	" Ivaca	@ 15 1/4				
1-lb packages	5 1/4	Yeast Foam		Grease butter	1 @ 2	" California	@ 17 17				
3-lb "	5 1/4	Diamond		Switches	1 1/2 @ 2	Brazils, new	@ 10 1/4				
6-lb "	5 1/4	Royal		Ginseng	1 75 @ 2 50	Filberts	@ 11 1/4				
40 and 50 lb. boxes	3 1/4	TEAS.		GRAINS AND FEEDSTUFFS		Walnuts, Grenoble	@ 13 1/4				
Barrels	3 3/4	JAPAN—Regular.		No. 1 White (58 lb. test)	54	" Marbot	@ 13 13				
SNUFF.		Good		No. 2 Red (60 lb. test)	54	" Calif.	@ 13 13				
Scotch, in bladders	37	Choice		Bolted	1 40	Table Nuts, fancy	@ 13 13				
Maccaboy, in jars	35	Dust		Granulated	1 65	" choice	@ 12 12				
French Rappee, in jars	43	SUN CURED.		Straight, in sacks	3 50	Pecans, Texas, H. P.	@ 13 13				
SODA.		Fair		Patent " barrels	4 50	Cocoanuts, full sacks	@ 4 50				
Boxes	5 1/4	Good		" " sacks	4 75	PEANUTS.					
Kegs, English	4 1/4	Choice		Graham " sacks	1 70	Fancy, H. P., Suns	@ 6 6				
SALT.		Dust		Rye	1 70	" Roasted	@ 7 1/4				
100 3-lb. sacks	2 25	BASKET FIRED.		MILLSTUFFS.		" H. P., Flags	@ 6 6				
60 5-lb. "	2 00	Fair		Car lots	43	" Roasted	@ 7 1/4				
20 10-lb. sacks	1 85	Choice		Less than car lots	45	Choice, H. P., Extras	@ 5 5				
20 14-lb. "	2 25	Choice		OATS.		" Roasted	@ 6 1/4				
24 3-lb. cases	1 50	Dust		Car lots	32	CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.					
56 lb. dairy in linen bags	32	TOBACCO.		Less than car lots	36	FRUIT JARS.					
28 lb. " drill " 16	18	Fine Cut.		HAY.		Pints	5 50				
Warsaw	18	Pails unless otherwise noted		No. 1 Timothy, car lots	11 00	Quarts	6 00				
56 lb. dairy in drill bags	32	Bazoo		No. 1 " ton lots	13 00	Half Gallons	8 00				
28 lb. " Ashten	18	Can Can		WOODENWARE.		Cups	2 50				
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks	75	Nellie Bly		Tubs, No. 1	6 00	Rubbers	45 45				
Higgins	75	Uncle Ben		No. 2	5 50	LAMP BURNERS.					
Solar Rock	27	Hiawatha		No. 3	4 50	No. 0 Sun	45 45				
56 lb. sacks	27	McGinty		No. 4	4 00	No. 1 Sun	50 50				
Common Fine	70	Dandy Jim		No. 5	3 50	No. 2 " "	75 75				
Saginaw	70	Torpedo		No. 6	3 00	No. 3 " "	75 75				
Manistee	70	Yum Yum		No. 7	2 50	First quality					
SALERATUS.		1892		No. 8	2 00	No. 0 Sun, crimp top	2 10				
Packed 60 lbs. in box	5 1/4	English Breakfast.		No. 9	1 50	No. 1 " "	2 25				
Church's	5 1/4	Fair		No. 10	1 00	No. 2 " "	3 80				
DeLand's	5 1/4	Choice		No. 11	1 00	Pearl top					
Dwight's	5 1/4	Best		No. 12	1 00	No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled	3 70				
Taylor's	5	TOBACCO.		No. 13	1 00	No. 2 " "	4 88				
SOAP.		Fine Cut.		No. 14	1 00	No. 1 Sun, plain bulb, per doz.	1 25				
Laundry.		Pails unless otherwise noted		No. 15	1 00	No. 2 " "	1 50				
Allen B. Wrisley's Brands.		Bazoo		No. 16	1 00	No. 2 crimp, per doz	1 35				
Old Country, 80 1-lb.	3 2	Can Can		No. 17	1 00	No. 3 " "	1 60				
Good Cheer, 60 1-lb.	3 90	Nellie Bly		No. 18	1 00	LAMP WICKS.					
White Borax, 100 1/2 lb.	3 65	Uncle Ben		No. 19	1 00	No. 0, per gross	23 23				
Proctor & Gamble.		Hiawatha		No. 20	1 00	No. 1, " "	28 28				
Concord	3 45	McGinty		No. 21	1 00	No. 2, " "	38 38				
Ivory, 10 oz.	6 75	Dandy Jim		No. 22	1 00	No. 3, " "	75 75				
6 oz.	4 00	Torpedo		No. 23	1 00	Mammoth, per doz.	75 75				
Lenox	3 65	Yum Yum		No. 24	1 00	STONEWARE—AKRON.					
Mottled German	3 15	1892		No. 25	1 00	Butter Cocks, 1 to 6 gal.	06 06				
Town Talk	3 25	English Breakfast.		No. 26	1 00	" 1/2 gal. per doz.	60 60				
Dingman Brands.		Fair		No. 27	1 00	" 1 to 4 gal., per gal.	07 07				
Single box	3 95	Choice		No. 28	1 00	Milk Pans, 1/2 gal. per doz.	07 07				
5 box lots, delivered	3 85	Best		No. 29	1 00	" 1	72 72				
10 box lots, delivered	3 75	TOBACCO.		No. 30	1 00	STONEWARE—BLACK GLAZED.					
Jas. S. Kirk & Co.'s Brands.		Fine Cut.		No. 31	1 00	Butter Cocks, 1 and 2 gal.	07 07				
American Family, wrp d.	84 00	Pails unless otherwise noted		No. 32	1 00	Milk Pans, 1/2 gal.	65 65				
" plain	2 94	Bazoo		No. 33	1 00	" 1	78 78				
N. K. Fairbank & Co.'s Brands.		Can Can		No. 34	1 00	STONEWARE—BLACK GLAZED.					
Santa Claus	4 00	Nellie Bly		No. 35	1 00	Butter Cocks, 1 and 2 gal.	07 07				
Brown, 60 bars.	2 40	Uncle Ben		No. 36	1 00	Milk Pans, 1/2 gal.	65 65				
" 80 bars	3 25	Hiawatha		No. 37	1 00	" 1	78 78				
Lautz Bros. & Co.'s Brands.		McGinty		No. 38	1 00	STONEWARE—BLACK GLAZED.					
Acme	4 00	Dandy Jim		No. 39	1 00	Butter Cocks, 1 and 2 gal.	07 07				
Cotton Oil	6 00	Torpedo		No. 40	1 00	Milk Pans, 1/2 gal.	65 65				
Marcellines	3 95	Yum Yum		No. 41	1 00	" 1	78 78				
Maffer	4 35	1892		No. 42	1 00	STONEWARE—BLACK GLAZED.					

The Well-Informed Clerk.

Wm. H. Maher in Trade.

A firm in an enterprising town in New York lately advertised for a clerk to take charge of its grocery department, and among the qualifications necessary was this:

"One who has taste for reading the trade journals with a view to being well informed."

It would seem as if every merchant and every clerk would be only too glad to avail himself of every help in the way of education, and particularly so in the direct line of his business or employment.

One source of information is the trade journal, wherein are gathered items regarding the goods handled in the special branch of trade to which the journal is devoted, discussions upon trade matters, suggestions as to trade points, drawn from the experience of others, and gossip as to the world of business.

It matters not how thoroughly one is posted as to his own trade and locality, there is never an issue of his trade journal that will not contain that which he can read with interest as well as profit. If this is true of the merchant how much more generally it will apply to clerks!

It is the one encouraging feature to the ambitious young poor man of the present that his competitors in the ranks are so superficial, so anxious to shine today, and so antagonistic to hard work. A large number, a large proportion, are "graduates" of a school system that teaches a smattering of everything, from drawing to Greek, and teaches nothing thoroughly. The "graduate" has a fine sense of his own ability and importance and rests upon this. His place in "society" is of much greater importance to him than his position in the store, and so much of his time is taken up with his social duties he has no hours to spare for reading either trade journals or anything else.

There is usually, in the same store, a young man who is too insignificant to have a place in "society." His mind is too warped to enjoy the small gossip that occupies the mouths of his more expansive companions, and his business occupies his thoughts during all his waking hours. He is the one clerk who sees the weekly trade journal; not infrequently he digests its contents better than does his employer; he thinks over the things he reads and assimilates them—makes them his own, and in due course of time is referred to by all around him, for this or that bit of information.

As a salesman he is able to explain in an intelligent manner why things are thus and so. Buyers see that he knows his business and they like to trade with him.

When goods are called for that are not in stock, or may never have been kept in stock, he knows about them, can show where they are weak or strong, and can advise with his employer as to whether it would be wise to add them to the stock or not.

His greater knowledge of everything about the goods helps him to remember prices better, and is hourly consulted by his associates about points in which they are uncertain. Whatever changes are made in the force, he is sure of his place until the day comes when he has a store of his own, or is given an interest in the firm.

It is not the brilliant fellow that succeeds. When he does it is the exception. It is the plodding man, who is thorough, careful, intelligent.

When I was a salesman on the road and, upon entering the store, saw the trade journal unopened, circulars and price lists unread, I always knew I might ask good prices with safety. On the contrary, where I saw the trade paper open at the desk I felt my way carefully to discover what prices I might get.

To-day the trade journal has a much more distinctive field than it had twenty years ago; it is less a mere price list and more an intelligent friend. No merchant can afford to discard its help, and no clerk should miss the opportunity of going to the school that it conducts for his benefit. But this article is not written to increase the circulation of trade journals; it is to emphasize the benefit of

being a well-informed clerk. Trade journals are one medium through which he can inform himself, and they ought to induce him to try further fields of reading.

One of the best salesmen that I ever met was one who always carried an educational book in his gripsack; when he had to wait for a delayed train or had an hour to spare at the hotel, he had his book in his hand.

I found him a pleasant companion and so did his customers. He was respected and liked by all who knew him and deserved the success that came to him later. He was a well-informed man; interested in everything worth a man's thought, with no time to waste over billiards or bar-rooms or worse things.

One of the high salaried men that called on me from New York had the faculty of picking up the latest story and repeating it to perfection. He was equal to many men on the stage. But if I asked for specific information about an article in his line he could not give it; he had the samples and there was the price; he could tell a good story and was free in paying for refreshments, if you would have them, but beyond this he had nothing.

I was not surprised when his employer told me that he would be allowed to resign at the end of the year. Said he: "He sells less each trip. Everybody likes him and speaks well of him, but each time they see him they buy less of him."

I thought I understood the reason. Stories are good in their way; cigars and wine influence some, but, after all, men think, "business is business," and they want to buy of a man who understands his goods from A to Z.

It is for this reason that merchants are looking around either for well-informed clerks, or for those of such frame of mind that they will inform themselves as they grow in the business. If the desire is there the rest will follow.

Twenty-five years ago a young man worked in a stove store next door to me. He worked hard, too, for he had to run stoves out and in, black stoves, set them up, and do anything and everything needed to be done. Shops in those days kept open till 8 o'clock every evening, and were opened very early in the morning. But this young man found time to study up on everything connected with stoves and tin. By and by, with a very few hundred dollars and some credit, he opened a shop to make tin cans, and today he is at the head of the largest factory of this kind in all the world.

He read and studied "with a view to being well informed," just as the New York advertisement wants a young man to do, and his information became valuable capital.

The young man of to-day should take courage and press on in the same direction. Well-informed men are needed, always will be needed, and will always get to the top.

Notice of the Lansing Meeting.

Owosso, Oct. 10.—A meeting of the Michigan Board of Pharmacy for the purpose of examining candidates for registration will be held at Lansing, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 7 and 8, 1893.

The examination of both Registered Pharmacists and Assistants will commence on Tuesday at 9 o'clock a. m., at which hour all candidates will please report at Representatives' Hall. The examination will occupy two days.

Owing to the action of the Legislature, which caused the Railway Association of Michigan to change its rules relative to reduced rates for assemblies, special railroad rates for this meeting could not be secured.

STANLEY E. PARKILL, Sec'y.

Philadelphia Cash Grocer: The tenth anniversary of that excellent paper, THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, finds it a lusty, vigorous youth, giving promise of an equally vigorous manhood. THE TRADESMAN is admirably conducted and deserves the prosperity it is evidently enjoying, and more, too.

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Sea Sickness

On cars or boat.

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

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

Guaranteed satisfactory.

OVERGAITERS!



A LARGE STOCK IN ALL
GRADES OF BLACK AND
COLORS.

PRICES FROM \$4.25
TO \$10.50 PER DOZEN.

HIRTH, KRAUSE & CO.

BUY THE PENINSULAR

Pants, Shirts, and Overalls

Once and You are our Customer
for life.

Stanton & Morey,

DETROIT, MICH.

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



KALAMAZOO PANT & OVERALL CO.

221 E. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

Milwaukee Office: Room 502 Matthew Building.
Our fall line of Pants from \$9 to \$42 per dozen are now ready. An immense line of Kersey Pants, every pair warranted not to rip. Bound swatches of entire line sent on approval to the trade.

PECK'S HEADACHE POWDERS

Pay the best profit. Order from your jobber.

Progression in Milling Processes.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

When I was a boy on the farm one of the most important duties was "go in' to mill." This duty devolved upon pater familias whenever the bottom of the "flour chist" became visible, and, like all domestic duties—such as going for the doctor—had to be attended to at once, regardless of circumstances. The weather, condition of the roads, or press of other matters, cut no figure—when the command was given it had to be obeyed. About two and one-half bushels of wheat, with the usual accompaniment of cockle, drips and rodent deposits, was the regulation "grist." To forget the "bran bag" was to necessitate a violation of orders to keep the "middlin's" separate. The "grist mill" might be only a mile distant, or it might be ten miles away; if there was no grist ahead, it was considered a stroke of good luck—that is, if the water was not too low, the water wheel out of repair, the stones passing through a "pecking" operation, or the miller on a "spree." Whenever two or three grists were ahead, it meant an increase of the lie-swallowing and plug-tobacco-chewing crowd in the store over on the corner. The reason the grists were not larger, thereby reducing the time lost in going to mill, was the fear on the part of the maternal head of the house that the flour might become stale before it could be used up. The wheat was taken from the same bin each time, with about the same mixture of foreign matter—except the portion contributed by the afore-said rodent, which naturally increased as the bin became lower and another harvest approached—yet no two grists gave the same degree of satisfaction. When the bread "raised" all right and was light and spongy, the extra quality of the wood used in baking was given credit for it; but when the mass was unrisable and depressed—like the business of the country at the present time—and the bread was sour as swill and black as the ace of spades, the miller was cursed for it. This made the millers of forty years ago reckless, and the only way they could get even was to steal half the grist and get on a "spree" occasionally. It was in those days that the old philosopher lived who said "that bread was the staff of life, but whisky was the staffer." In those times whisky was required to counteract the injurious effects of the vile impurities which, unavoidably, were incorporated in the "staff of life." My father was a miller of the olden time, and a good one, too. He could dress a stone as neatly and as quickly as any miller of his time, and he could make as good flour, after he bought his "smut" machine, as that made in any country mill at that time. One day, while at dinner, a grist arrived at the mill. His partner, who had joined him a short time previously, and who knew nothing whatever of milling, undertook the job. He let the water on and dumped the wheat in the hopper. When the last of it disappeared from sight, he "raised the lever" and proceeded to capture the grist. But it wasn't in the usual place, much to his surprise, and, after searching in vain, he started off for father, who was a mile away, to come and find that grist. The disgusted farmer was left in charge of the mill. The grist was found in a dirty bin in a dark corner in the basement of the mill where it had been deposited by some disarrangement of the old-fashioned conducting spouts or carriers.

What a wonderful change has come about in the milling processes since that time! Indeed, milling, as a science, was unknown forty years ago. Up to that time the principle involved in the process of grinding grain remained the same from the time that Sarah used her mill when told by her lord to do the thing handsomely and in a hurry for the strangers—that is, by the use of two stones, the lower one stationary and the upper one in motion. I say the principle remained the same—the mode of application marked the only changes made during thousands of years. At first the upper stone was kept in motion by seizing it with both hands as Sarah did, and precisely as the natives of South Africa did when Dr. Livingston visited them. The next step in advance in the application of the old principle, was the quern, or handmill, still in use in the Shetland Isles and other places. The old quern scarcely differs from a pair of the more modern mill stones, except in the stones being small enough to allow of the upper one being turned by hand, instead of by wind, water or steam power. The rock from which the mill stones of our fathers' time were made, was a form of silica like flint in hardness, but not so brittle. This rock is found in abundance only in the mineral basin of Paris and adjoining districts, and belongs to the Tertiary formation. The highest degree of improvement reached by the old principle of milling was the patent process of dressing the stones by means of a peculiar kind of diamond; the application of a current of cold air for the purpose of keeping down the temperature of the millstones, and the introduction of a patent disintegrator which ground wheat by means of two vertical iron discs made to revolve in opposite directions so as to grind the wheat by percussion. The "smutter" and crude fanning-mill then in use prepared the wheat for the hopper, but the result, whatever the condition or quality of the wheat, was simply flour of one grade, containing impurities the extent and nature of which no one ever dreamed of at that time.

To-day, milling has become a science. Wheat is not now thrown into a hopper, "dirt an' all," like apples are thrown into a cider mill, and then passed between a couple of stones, run through a bolt and called flour. Scientific investigation has discovered the fact that the proper way to convert wheat into flour is by a process of gradual reduction. Modern mechanical ingenuity is equal to the most advanced thought, and scientific deductions are no sooner made than machines are brought into existence to give them practical exemplification. Hence, we find all of our merchant mills equipped with a full set of patent rolls. This modern roller system of gradual reduction, with its scalping, grading, purifying, sifting and separating processes remove all impurities and gives us several grades of flour at the same time and from the same grain. The complicated machinery in use in modern milling processes requires the most skillful manipulation, and herein lie the chances for the modern miller's success.

Most people now understand that there is a vast difference between grades of flour, not only in purity and color, but in actual bread-producing properties. It is not only more conducive to good health, but it is actually more economical on the part of the consumer, to buy the higher

grades of flour. For instance, a grade of flour costing \$4 or \$5 a barrel is cheaper, from an economic point of view, as a rule, than a grade costing from \$1 to \$2 less. The higher grades not only contain more gluten, consequently absorbing more water and making much more bread to the barrel, but the bread itself is sweeter, richer and much more wholesome. Bread is the cheapest article of diet, and if it be made of the very best material, a larger bulk is not only obtained, but the consumption is increased, thereby decreasing the cost of living and adding to the comforts of life. This is a fact which has been demonstrated, over and over again, and one which should be thoroughly understood by the masses of the people, especially at the present time when the cost of living is a question of vital importance and when the price of wheat is so unusually low.

There is a wonderful discrepancy between wheat at 59 cents per bushel and bread at 8 cents per loaf! It strikes me that this inconsistency is so glaring that it may safely be called an unreasonable imposition on the part of those responsible for it. In a future article I will have something to say on this matter.

E. A. OWEN.

Any half-educated, badly-raised young man can play the hoodlum; but it takes a certain amount of culture, breeding and talent to play the gentleman. It is always pitiful when the weeds of a boy's character are allowed to crop over the precious grain that is in him.

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

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

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



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

Time Table in effect May 14, 1893.

VIA D. L. & N. R. Y.
Lv. Grand Rapids at 7:10 a. m. and 1:25 p. m.
Ar. Toledo at 1:15 p. m. and 10:45 p. m.
VIA D. 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.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Schedule in effect Aug. 27, 1893.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Arrive from Leave going South. North.
For M'Kinaw Trav. City and Sag. 6:50 a. m. 7:30 a. m.
For Cadillac and Saginaw 2:15 p. m. 4:15 p. m.
For Petoskey & Mackinaw 8:10 p. m. 10:50 p. m.
From Kalamazoo 9:10 a. m.
From Chicago and Kalamazoo 9:40 p. m.
Trains arriving from south at 6:50 a. m. and 9:10 a. m. daily. Others trains daily except Sunday.
Train leaving north at 7:20 a. m. daily. This train does not run to Traverse City on Sundays.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Arrive from Leave going North. South.
For Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 7:00 a. m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago 7:30 a. m. 10:05 a. m.
For Fort Wayne and the East 11:50 a. m. 2:00 p. m.
For Cincinnati 5:15 p. m. 6:00 p. m.
For Kalamazoo & Chicago 10:40 p. m.
From Saginaw 11:50 a. m.
From Saginaw 10:40 p. m.
Trains leaving south at 6:00 p. m. and 11:20 p. m. runs daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

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

Lv. Grand Rapids 10:05 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 11:20 p. m.
Ar. Chicago 4:10 p. m. 9:10 p. m. 7:05 a. m.
10:05 a. m. train through coach and Wagner Parlor Car.
11:20 p. m. train daily, through coach and Wagner Sleeping Car.

Lv. Chicago 4:00 p. m. 10:00 p. m.
Ar. Grand Rapids 9:40 p. m. 6:50 a. m.
4:00 p. m. through Wagner Parlor Car. 10:00 p. m. train daily, through Coach and Wagner Sleeping Car.

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.
For Muskegon—Leave. From Muskegon—Arrive
7:00 a. m. 9:40 a. m.
11:35 a. m. 4:40 p. m.
5:40 p. m. 5:25 p. m.
Sunday train leaves for Muskegon at 7:45 a. m., arriving at 9:15 a. m. Returning, train leaves Muskegon at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 5:50 p. m.
C. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO

SEPT. 24, 1893

AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

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

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

Lv. Chicago 7:45am 4:55pm *11:35pm
Ar. G'd Rapids 2:30pm 10:20pm *6:10am

VIA ST. JOSEPH AND STEAMER.

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

TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.

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

TRAVERSE CITY CHARLEVOIX AND PETOSKEY.
Lv. Grand Rapids 7:30am 1:25pm 5:45pm
Ar. Manistee 12:10pm 7:55pm
Ar. Traverse City 12:40pm 8:05pm
Ar. Charlevoix 3:15pm 10:45pm
Ar. Petoskey 3:45pm 11:15pm
Ar. Bay View 3:55pm 11:25pm
Arrive from Bay View, etc., 1:00 p. m. and 10:30 p. m.
Local train to White Cloud leaves Grand Rapids 5:45 p. m., connects for Big Rapids and Fremont. Returning arrives Grand Rapids 11:20 a. m.

PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS.

To Chicago, Lv. G. R. 7:30 a. m. 1:25 p. m. *11:30 p. m.
To Petoskey, Lv. G. R. 7:30 a. m. 2:45 p. m.
To G. R. Lv. Chicago 7:45 a. m. 4:5 p. m. *11:35 p. m.
To G. R. Lv. Petoskey 5:00 a. m. 1:30 p. m.
*Every day. †Except Saturday. Other trains week days only.

DETROIT,

JULY 30, 1893

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

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

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

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

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

TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.

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

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Parlor Cars on all trains between Grand Rapids and Detroit. Parlor 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 28, 1893.)

Arrive. Depart
10 20 d. 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 cast over the Michigan Central Railroad (Canada Southern Division.)
A. ARMQIST, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Station.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE Railway.

Depot corner Leonard St. and Plainfield Av.

EASTWARD.				
Trains Leave	*No. 14	*No. 16	*No. 18	*No. 82
G'd Rapids, Lv	6 45am	10 20am	3 25pm	10 45pm
Ionia, Ar	7 40am	11 25am	4 27pm	12 27am
St. Johns, Ar	8 25am	12 17pm	5 20pm	1 45am
Owosso, Ar	9 00am	1 20pm	6 05pm	2 40am
E. Saginaw, Ar	10 50am	3 45pm	8 00pm	6 40am
Bay City, Ar	11 32am	4 35pm	8 57pm	7 15am
Flint, Ar	10 05am	3 45pm	7 55pm	5 4 am
Pt. Huron, Ar	12 05pm	5 50pm	8 50pm	7 30am
Pontiac, Ar	10 53am	4 05pm	8 25pm	5 30am
Detroit, Ar	11 50am	4 05pm	9 25pm	7 00am
WESTWARD.				
Trains Leave	*No. 81	*No. 11	*No. 13	*No. 15
G'd Rapids, Lv	7 00am	1 00pm	4 55pm	10 20pm
G'd Haven, Ar	8 20am	2 10pm	6 00pm	11 20pm
Milwaukee Str			6 20am	3 30am
Chicago Str	4 00pm		6 00am	

+Daily except Sunday. *Daily.
Trains arrive from the east, 6:35 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 9:15 a. m.
Eastward—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 18 Parlor Car.
Westward—No. 11 Parlor Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffet car.
Jas. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.
23 Monroe Street.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

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

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Contrary to the usual custom very little money is being taken from this city by the South and West to move the cotton and wheat crops, and, on the other hand, vast quantities are coming here from those sections. It is needless to say that the recent performance of the Senate has not increased the respect for that honorable body among business men here and one can hear something that sounds very much like curses not loud but deep on every hand. "We are marching straight to national bankruptcy," said one, and the sentiment seems to prevail pretty generally. Trade has received a setback apparently, and many are in the "dumps."

Travel to Chicago is simply immense, and surely no one would think a national stringency was prevailing. Sleeping car tickets are sold on nearly all lines for two weeks ahead and everybody is bound to see Chicago or die.

The deciding race between the yachts was as full of interest as were the reports from Congress. A boat was chartered by a lot of Produce Exchange members, at \$3 each, and the interesting part of this was that though the members waited, the boat did not come and they are now wondering whether it was the famous Flying Dutchman they paid for.

Your correspondent has seen the famous Aladdin oven, invented by Edward Atkinson, and has sampled the food cooked therein by the heat of an ordinary lamp. There was a piece of roast beef weighing twelve or fifteen pounds, fish, sausages, puddings, bread, etc. Every article, including the huge piece of meat was done to a turn, and nothing could excel the toothsome of each. The sausages and bread were perfect; in fact, they must have been revelations to most of those present, and it seems wonderful to think that all this could be done with about a quart of oil, costing three cents. The old range has got to go. When we stop to consider the enormous waste of heat there must be in the burning of coal, we wonder it has not been more carefully studied before. The latest style of oven is a home-made affair, and can be made by anybody. A person of ordinary intelligence can get up an excellent meal, whether he (or she) has had any previous experience or not. This has been proven over and over, hard as it seems to believe it.

The country around New York for many miles is being riddled by trolley car tracks, and New Jersey, in particular, is having them placed in every direction. This is bound to exert quite an influence on the trade of many country merchants, and, as freight cars will follow in time, it is certain that many will come to the city to trade who have hitherto patronized "home talent" exclusively. At the same time it will take out of the city many of the inhabitants of the overcrowded parts, and so the exchange may be about even, if not in favor of the country dealer.

Michigan celery begins to be seen in the big markets, and, although not strictly prime as yet, it is a portent of what we may expect in the near future. The best celery from the Wolverine State is worth about 60 cents per dozen roots.

Cranberries are becoming plentiful, and are worth \$4.75@6 per bbl. The crop promises to be of ample dimensions this season.

Potatoes are in good supply at \$1.75@2.50 per bbl., and this seems to be the outside price. Many that are coming will not grade as first-class.

The apple crop will be short, but just now this town is full of 'em. They are quotable at \$2.75 for Kings; \$2.25 for Greenings, and about \$2@2.25 for Baldwins.

Dried fruits are very dull of sale, with the exception of apples, which are held at 10@10½ cents for fancy; peaches, 15@18c; cherries, 8@10c; raspberries, 17@18½; California apricots, firm, and at present prices are paying a good profit to growers.

Butter remains at 30c for best Western and New York State, but the market is

very dull, and, even with small receipts, presents no signs of immediate revival. Other grades range 24@28c.

Cheese is quite firm and prices at home are so high that exporters are not buying to any extent. For fancy fully cream State 11½c is obtained, and for colored, 10½c. These prices are even below those said to be obtained at the factories. Michigan eggs are worth 23c and this is also the price of other good Western stock.

Canned goods in demand. Tomatoes are on their way up again, and bid fair to reach, if they do not pass, last year's prices. They are quotable at \$1.02½@1.10 per dozen for New Jersey and Maryland pack.

Sugar is now only about a week behind in its deliveries, and the great American public is to be congratulated. Price unchanged.

The meeting of the Wholesale Grocer's Association was held on Oct. 4. President G. Waldo Smith, in his annual address, speaking of the limited price system, said that wholesalers must maintain it or they must fail, or, at least, sell goods at unremunerative figures. While much has been accomplished in this direction, there still remain such goods as Royal Baking Powder and Baker's Cocoa, the manufacturers of which refuse to grant a limited price and rebate, and they must be labored with. He suggested that the members of the Association have uniform terms and have them printed on their bills, offering discounts for prompt payments and charging interest on payments deferred. There ought to be more sociability, he thought, among the members in the way of stated dinners, where all could become better acquainted. Complaint was made at the meeting that some retailers were in the habit of clubbing lots, which they then divided among themselves at prices less than the limited prices established by the refiners. It was agreed to secure the services of a man to look the matter up. Mr. Smith was re-elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

JAY.

Weekly Report of Secretary Mills.

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 16.—Membership certificates have been issued to the following new members:

- 3327 Wm. G. Volkman, Chicago.
- 3328 A. E. Dore, Chicago.
- 3329 H. C. Collins, Jackson.
- 3330 Boyd Clarke, South Bend, Ind.
- 3331 John Schultz, Bay City.
- 3332 Henry Rosenberg, Saginaw.
- 3333 Geo. E. Blake, Lexington.
- 3334 W. B. Burris, Greenville.
- 3335 Geo. D. Lunn, Edmore.
- 3336 John C. Detweiler, Allegheny, Pa.

I do most earnestly request every member to make a special effort to secure at least one new member between now and the annual convention to be held in Saginaw Dec. 26 and 27, as a little effort on the part of each member will bring our membership up to the 2,000 mark; and a special inducement to new members to join at this time is that the \$1 membership fee paid during November or December pays the annual dues for 1894.

In this connection, I would voice the sentiment expressed by our President in his circular letter of July 23, as follows: "Use care in taking applications. Recommend only such as are worthy, and who are justly entitled to be called traveling men, and look well to their condition of health and general good standing."

An application blank was mailed to each member with notices of assessments 3 and 4, and will be promptly forwarded to any member upon request. A new supply of nickel-plated grip-tags have been secured and will be sent to any member upon request.

For the convenience of our members who may wish to pay any dues or assessments when in this city, I have arranged with M. S. Goodman, Secretary of the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., corner Ottawa and Louis streets (two blocks from Morton House), to receive and receipt for the same.

A united effort is to be made by all organizations of commercial travelers in the United States before the coming session of Congress, to obtain an amend-

ment to the inter-state commerce bill, to allow railroads to grant concessions of mileage and baggage to members of such organizations. The railroads are willing to do this so soon as they can legally and our Association is on record at Washington as having accomplished most effectual work in this direction, during the past four years of our existence, through the successful campaign planned by ex-President Peake, who, by the way, has never carried a pound of excess baggage in his life, but did the work in fraternal regard for his more unfortunate fellow travelers and our Association.

L. M. MILLS, Sec'y.

The Drug Market.

The only change of note this week is the advance of 4c per gallon in alcohol.

The Petoskey City Bank will soon be merged into the First National Bank of Petoskey, with \$100,000 capital. Messrs. Curtis and Wylie will hold the larger part of the stock.

**BLOOKER'S
DUTCH
COCOA.**
CHOICEST, PUREST, BEST.
Lemon & Wheeler Company,
Agents,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

TO CLOTHING MERCHANTS.

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

WILLIAM CONNOR,

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

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

NOTICE—William Connor will be at Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich., on Thursday and Friday, October 26 and 27.

CUSTOMERS' EXPENSES ALLOWED.

**Musselman
Grocer Co.**

JOBBER OF

STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES,
GRAND RAPIDS.

OUR MOTTO:

Good Goods, Right Prices, Courteous Treatment.

MUSKEGON BAKERY
UNITED STATES BAKING Co.,
 CRACKERS, BISCUITS, CAKES.

Originators of the Celebrated Cake, "MUSKEGON BRANCH."

HARRY FOX, Manager,
 MUSKEGON, MICH.

Spring & Company,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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

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

Spring & Company.

MILTON KERNS'
El Puritano Cigar.



THE FINEST
 10 Cent Cigar on Earth

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

VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO.,
 WHOLESALE

Dry Goods, Carpets and Cloaks

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

Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks.

OVERALLS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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



SEE QUOTATIONS.



A LADY'S
GENUINE : VICI : SHOE,
 Plain toe in opera and opera toe and C. S. heel.
 D and E and E widths, at \$1.50. Patent leather
 tip, \$1.55. Try them, they are beauties. Stock
 soft and fine, flexible and elegant fitters. Send
 for sample dozen.

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

Your Bank Account Solicited.

Kent County Savings Bank,
 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

JNO. A. COVODE Pres.
 HENRY IDEMA, Vice-Pres.
 J. A. S. VERDIER, Cashier.
 K. VAN HOP, Ass't C's'r.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
 Interest Allowed on Time and Savings
 Deposits.

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

Deposits Exceed One Million Dollars.

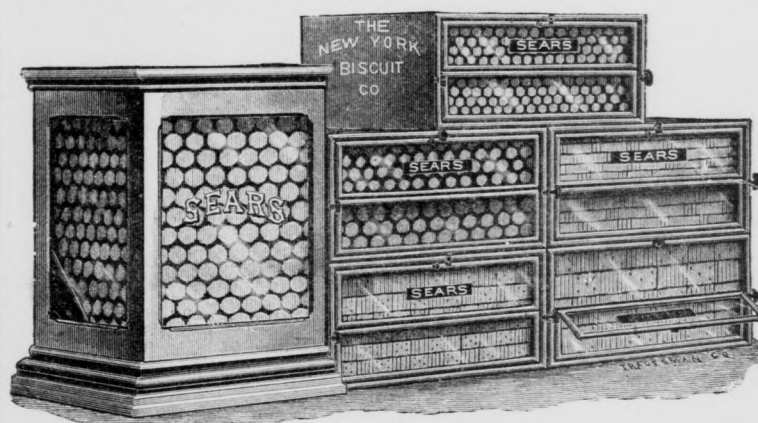
ARE THE TIMES HARD?

THEN MAKE THEM EASY
 BY ADOPTING THE COU-
 PON BOOK SYSTEM FUR-
 NISHED BY THE

TRADESMAN COMPANY,
 GRAND RAPIDS.

Cracker Chests.

Glass Covers for Biscuits.



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

OUR new glass covers are by far the
 handsomest ever offered to the
 trade. They are made to fit any
 of our boxes and can be changed from
 one box to another in a moment. They
 will save enough goods from flies, dirt and prying fingers in a short time to pay
 for themselves. Try them and be convinced. Price, 50 cents each.

NEW NOVELTIES.

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

CINNAMON BAR.

ORANGE BAR.

CREAM CRISP.

MOSS HONEY JUMBLES.

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

THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.,

S. A. Sears, Mgr.

GRAND RAPIDS.

PERKINS & HESS

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

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

P. & B. OYSTERS



Equalled by Few,
 Excelled by None.

PACKED BY

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

The beautiful display of holiday goods at H. Leonard & Sons' mammoth wholesale store is attracting a great deal of attention just at present. Their fall importations are now all in, and they have given up a greater part of their large sample room, which has been rearranged to better accommodate and show to advantage their varied assortment of Christmas and holiday goods.

They are also showing a beautiful line of Lamps for the fall and winter trade; their line of Decorated Vase Lamps comprise all the new and richest decorations, while the quality of the goods and prices speak for themselves.

And to look over their fine assortment of Banquet Lamps will give you the right impression that they are headquarters for this line of goods. If the lamp question interests you at all don't fail to see their line when you are in the city. Their New Lamp Catalogue has just been mailed, and if you have not received it just drop them a postal and they will mail you one if you are in business.

H. LEONARD & SONS.

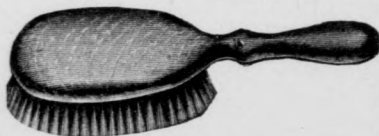


QUALITY WINS!

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

GRAND RAPIDS,

BRUSH COMP'Y,



MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Our Goods are sold by all Michigan Jobbing Houses.

If You Want Good, Light, Sweet Bread and Biscuits,

—USE—

FERMENTUM

THE ONLY RELIABLE

COMPRESSED YEAST

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

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

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

THESE ARE THE COFFEES FOR YOU TO BUY.

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

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

I. M. Clark

Grocery Co.