

# MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY TRADESMAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS \$1 PER YEAR

VOL. 11

GRAND RAPIDS, DECEMBER 6, 1893.

NO. 533

**USE** FLAVORING  
**JENNINGS' EXTRACTS**

SEE QUOTATIONS.

GRAND RAPIDS,  
BRUSH COMP'Y,



MANUFACTURERS OF

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**MOSELEY BROS.,**

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If you have any BEANS, APPLES, POTATOES or ONIONS to sell, state how many and will try and trade with you.

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**Fruits and Produce.**

A FEW SPECIALTIES AT THIS SEASON ARE:

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**RED :- STAR :- COUGH :- DROPS**

They are the cleanest, purest and best goods in the market.

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Are the best. All orders will receive prompt attention at lowest market price.

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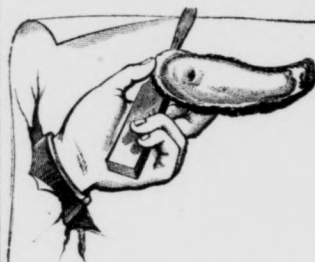
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Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Notions, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Woolens, Flannels, Blankets, Gingham, Prints and Domestic Cottons.

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—:THE:—

# PYRAMID PILE CURE

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

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

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



# MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

VOL. XI.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1893.

NO. 533

**THE Grand Rapids FIRE INS. CO.**  
**PROMPT, CONSERVATIVE, SAFE.**  
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No, \$2.25 for 1,000 printed statements does not buy very good stock, but you can send for a sample and see for yourself what it is.

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Executive Offices, 279, 281, 283 Broadway, N.Y.

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Offices in the principal cities of the United States, Canada, the European continent, Australia, and in London, England.

Grand Rapids Office, Room 4, Widdiecomb Bldg.

HENRY ROYCE, Supt.

**ONLY A COUNTRY GIRL.**

Richard Wyndham will never forget his summer at Hillsboro'. Society was sorry to lose him from Newport that season, but Society did not know how small was the fortune left by Mr. Sewell Wyndham.

Richard was decidedly out of temper. He could have borne it all so much more cheerfully had his bank account permitted Bethlehem and the Maplewood. But that was not to be thought of; so he chose an eminently respectable New England town, proportionately above the sea level—this latter as a precaution against a return of the hay fever. This was his physician's advice, and made such an excellent excuse to give the friends who urged him into a whirlpool of gaiety.

He walked back and forth upon the broad hotel piazza and looked at the town, which he had not been able to see in the darkness on his arrival the night before. The hills were all about, and broad intervals stretched away on either side. It was a beautiful view, and Richard was not wholly unresponsive. He threw away his cigar and walked down the street. He noticed with admiration the large yellow and white, square, strongly built, pleasant old mansions, surrounded by acres of green grass and well-kept lawns. He could see that the village never had been desecrated by capitalists; its very air proclaimed its scorn of manufactures and the populace. It was a New England town, pure and simple, with its very shops in the side streets.

It was impossible for Richard to classify the people who lived in such substantial old houses, so suggestive of mahogany and old silver.

He had met only one country girl, and he could hardly consider her a type of the country girl, for she had spent so much time in town and in foreign travel. He had read a few stories of country people, but the provincialism and rustic dialect offended his good taste.

As he sauntered along, one house in particular attracted his attention. It was a delightfully picturesque old homestead, with its wide piazzas supported by heavy columns. It was far back from the elm-shaded street, with trees and vines and flowers all about it. Like all the lawns this was green, velvety, and well kept.

Powdered wigs, silver buckles, knee breeches, brocades, courtesies, and minuets were everywhere suggested.

Richard wondered what sort of people were left to keep up the old-time aristocracy. It would be iconoclastic to imagine them rustic, yet—

Ah! that might be a Dorothy coming out the door. She paused to gather a few of the climbing roses, then moved on among the other flowers. She was dressed very simply in a quaint gown of white, yet it was all in the fashion of the present day. He could not see her full in the face, but the oval and bloom of her cheek, the light curls about her

forehead, the low coil of hair on her neck, the modeling of the upraised arms, the outline of her figure, emphasized his first impression that she was beautiful and suggested that she might grace other than a country house.

Richard walked on through the village until he came to a road that led to the grove beyond. There, warm and tired, he threw himself down under a tree to rest in the shade.

For a little while all was quiet; then the sound of hoofs, the barking and bounding of dogs, and a horse and its rider passed by him. He had recognized something familiar in the figure of the woman in the saddle.

By and by, as he turned his steps to the village, he came to the bend in the road, and saw, standing there, the young girl who had ridden past him, trying to tighten the saddle girth. Richard walked a little faster, lifted his hat and asked if he could be of service. He had soon straightened the saddle, buckled the strap, and was left walking toward the hotel.

"A truly rural incident," he laughed to himself. "Those straps are always breaking in the country—that is, if I can trust to the story writers who are always constructing plots about them—but they are a little hackneyed at present, though."

He wished that Guy Stuydevant were with him, though he would not in the slightest be interested in a country girl. Richard had a clear mental photograph of the girl whom Guy would marry. She would be tall, and dark, and proud. She need not have money, but she must have irreproachable connections. Richard sometimes wondered about the girl he himself would marry. Not that he had ever been in love, or was in haste to wed. His bachelor apartments at the club were as comfortable as they were expensive—and he knew that three thousand a year was a beggarly income for one, much less for two. In his boyhood he had decided that beauty would win the day; a little later he had thought that a fortune—with or without beauty, if it must be so—would go a long way in her favor. He needed no one to help him establish a social position—that was done for him years before he was born. And, besides ancestry and a coat of arms, he had height and breadth, and a sufficiently attractive face and manner to insure a ready smile from all women.

A week had passed since Richard tightened the saddle girth, and the pretty figure on horseback was quite familiar to him. In fact there seemed nothing to do in Hillsboro' but ride or walk. There were a few people at the hotel, but Richard did not find their society especially enlivening, so he was thrown upon his own resources for amusement. In the morning he walked in one direction, in the evening, in the opposite. It was becoming unbearably stupid. The season at Newport was an unusually brilliant one, his friends wrote. That very night Mrs. Wheeler was to give a great ball. He thought of Harriet Wheeler. She

was undeniably plain, but would inherit such a fortune—and she had long been sighing her heart away for Richard. Well—

Just then Richard glanced up to see a young woman sauntering along before him, in the pleasant twilight. Two dogs were leaping and running through the bushes on either side. Then the trees hid the girl from Richard's sight. The next time he glanced up, he saw a rough looking man stopping her, evidently begging or demanding money. She tried to pass, but the tramp seized her wrist.

Richard's college sports and record as a swift runner stood him in good service. The tramp saw Richard bearing down upon him; he hesitated a moment as taking a mental inventory of the young man's strength, then made a dash for the woods.

Richard's offered escort to her home was eagerly accepted. Her half-breathless, tremulous manner, her cheeks flushing and paling, made him feel very chivalrous towards the defenseless creature by his side. She even started nervously when the dogs came crashing out the thicket. "I am sorry," she faltered; "I never dreamed of danger—I always walk or ride at sunset—and nothing ever happened before. I am so grateful to you—what should I have done?"

Her voice was low and pleasant, and she had none of the disagreeable mannerisms that Richard had read about. She was almost childlike in her simplicity—another phase of country life, Richard thought. And it was not unpleasant after the *laissez aller* of the New York bred girl.

They found her mother sitting on the piazza, while the daughter, not yet self-possessed, told, in a breathless way, a tale that horrified her mother and gave the impression that Richard had behaved like a hero, dispersing an army of socialists.

After being warmly thanked for his gallant behavior, Richard left his card, and called the next morning—after the conventional precedent in books—to inquire for the health of the young woman he had rescued. In the brightness of the morning light and the less excited state of her daughter, Mrs. Alger was inclined to look upon the young rescuer's part with less enthusiasm than the evening before. However, she was sufficiently grateful, after finding that he was to be in Hillsboro' several weeks, to invite him in a way that might or might not be accepted, to call again. This was a courtesy not usually given to people who came to the Hillsboro' House.

II.

Richard found it very pleasant to go to the Algiers'. He used to wonder, as he and Ethel talked, if she would not open her innocent blue eyes at the world—at his world. Not that the Algiers were even provincial, nor that the women of his set were better bred, or more gracious, and surely few had the sunshine and charm. Yet there seemed a wide gulf separating the simple people of

Hillsboro' from the fashionable life of New York.

He used to feel that perhaps he ought not to go to see her quite so often. It would be such a natural thing for Ethel to fall in love with him—more experienced ones than she had been so indiscreet, and he would be sorry to wound her gentle heart. After all, it was not so often that he went there. Sometimes as he walked by the house he would see Mrs. Alger and Ethel sitting on the piazza, and he would join them for an hour. Then tea would be served on the piazza, and both mother and daughter made him welcome.

When his conscience demanded self-sacrifice, it never spoke very loudly nor long. And it really was a great pleasure to sit with the Algers on their great shaded piazza.

Richard decided he would not commit any indiscretions, as so many young men often did, in the country; and surely his attentions were not sufficiently marked to give Ethel reason to think he was either serious or amusing himself with her, though he acknowledged to himself that where he used to go once to see her, it was now twice, and thrice.

It was now September. Richard was surprised that he could so contentedly stay in a place he had mentally condemned before coming there. He acknowledged, in a faint-hearted way, that he had reached the point where he must either run away, or stay forever. He thought less and less about how the girl would feel, but more and more how he was going to bear it himself. His own state of mind was quite absorbing.

He had decided to say good-bye. As he made his way up the walk, he missed the familiar figures he usually found on the piazza, but as he drew nearer the house he heard some one singing.

He had not known that Ethel sang. There was something delightfully sympathetic about her voice, and cultivated, too. That might be accounted for at boarding school, though usually the result of those lessons was not so pleasant.

The outer hall door was open and Richard went in. He drew aside the drapery and softly rapped. Ethel came forward.

He thought he had never seen any one half so beautiful. Her cheeks were a little flushed, her eyes a little dewy, a sentimental grace all about her—perhaps from the song—perhaps from his presence.

His heart leaped wildly. He felt a gentle longing, a delicious thrill that made his lips tremble and his heart melt within him. But he was determined to do nothing he would regret when Hillsboro' was left behind and he was again among old associations. He tried to steady himself by wondering if he would notice the difference between Ethel and other young women in a New York drawing room. Whether he would quite dare to present her to his friends; how she would adapt herself to the artificiality of the smart set. He would not like the club men to inquire for his Hillsboro' Phyllis. He wished Guy were there to see her. Guy always gathered together all the shortcomings with a word that expressed the whole. Ah, Ethel!

Richard begged for a song, then another, and sat like one dreaming. He admired the wonderful colonial harmony of the furnishings of the room; the old mahogany, the bare and polished floors,

the faded rugs and tapestries that spoke of other days and other lands; the inlaid desk and tables, the quaint chairs and sofas. Yet the room did not lack color. There were a few jars and rare curios, a Japanese screen, old lace draperies behind the wooden shutters, which swayed in the light breeze; clusters of roses, whose perfume filled the room, were in Sevres vases. There were many books about; indeed, the large carved table in the center of the room was a confusion of books and magazines—English, French, and German. Could it be that Ethel had taught in some seminary! His heart sank within him.

The walls were hung with many pictures, pictures he was surprised to see in Hillsboro'—etchings and photographs; copies from the old masters, and unfinished sketches. Now he remembered that Mr. Alger was an artist, and, as he thought of that, everything seemed to be clearly revealed to him. The artist had evidently married some country gentleman's daughter, to whom the old mansion was left.

Now he thought it strange that in seeing the Algers so much he knew so little about them. He did not know what they had all talked about those long summer days—he fancied he had done most of the talking. This afternoon, however, he was quite distraught and silent. It was Miss Alger who talked, and if he had not been so preoccupied, he would have noticed that she talked very well.

As it was, he noticed only that the afternoon had gone, that the shadows were long and slanting, and that the time had come when he must say good-bye to Ethel. He felt himself a villain—yet his heart cried for sympathy. And Ethel—he was sorry for her.

It was so difficult to understand girls when they were so frank—yet being a country girl, and inexperienced—

Still, in his selfish sorrow he began to think he would feel a cruel satisfaction in seeing her long lashes droop and her color fade when he should tell her he was to leave Hillsboro'.

When at last he rose to tell her, he felt the same thrill, that something which made her presence unspeakably heavenly, then his heart grew like lead, and when he found voice to speak of going away, he could not meet her eyes, but looked out over the lawn to the spot where the dogs were lazily stretched out in the shade.

He did not dare look Ethel in the face. He knew her sweet lids must quiver; if he should behold her pain he would be utterly lost. He would take her in his arms—her lips were temptingly curved—even as it was, he might kiss her good-bye. But there are girls and girls. Some way Richard did not kiss this one. He did not know whether it was because of his virtue, or whether he did not dare.

The next morning, while Richard stood on the platform at the station, waiting for the train, the desolate feeling in his heart did not give place to anything lighter. He was sure that he had done right, and he hoped in the round of the winter's gaiety he would forget the whole matter. Then, too, he had decided, after all, to marry Harriet Wheeler. She was deplorably in love with him, and her fortune was large enough to insure a comfortable life for them both.

He stepped on board the parlor car and tried to look happy and expectant.

## SPECIAL NOTICE!



### A Brief Statement for busy Men.

The NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK COMPANY takes pleasure in announcing that in response to the request of numerous customers for absolutely pure unsweetened condensed milk of uniform richness and reliable keeping properties, put up in sealed cans, it is now prepared to supply the trade with

## BORDEN'S PEERLESS BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM,

Unsweened; guaranteed to keep under all conditions of temperature. The process used is far in advance of any other method. Our new plant is constructed especially for this branch of business, and is unequalled in equipment for the various processes employed. Having thoroughly tested all the important points in connection with the milk referred to, we are now prepared to offer the trade through the jobbing houses, **BORDEN'S PEERLESS BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM**, unsweetened, with entire confidence that it will prove, like our celebrated GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK, to have no equal. It is thoroughly guaranteed in every respect, and this guarantee is substantial, as every one knows. We will tell you more about this unsweetened milk in the next issue.

## SURE SELLERS.

Cleaned by our process—not washed. They are the best and cheapest. Ready for immediate use.



### A Case:

36 Packages.  
36 Pounds.  
FULL WEIGHT.

### Also in Bulk:

25 lb. Boxes,  
50 lb. Boxes, and  
300 lb. Barrels.

ORDER FROM YOUR JOBBER.

IMPORTED AND CLEANED BY

# Grand Rapids Fruit Cleaning Co.,

Grand Rapids, Michigan.



He failed in this, and began going over the same mental ground he had been traveling the last twenty-four hours. He had made no mistake—there could be no complications.

He thought of his income. Three thousand dollars! It would take that sum to dress a wife properly—dinner gowns, evening, walking, driving, reception and ball costumes; jewels, laces, bonnets, wraps, shoes, gloves, parasols! Ethel seemed to have simple enough tastes now, but in the whirlpool of fashion she might lose her head.

He had often pictured to himself the sort of establishment he would like to own. There must also be a country house, a yacht; then the dinners, the flowers, the horses, the wines. He must give up all these ideas of matrimonial bliss if he were to marry Ethel. Stocks had so depreciated that the income on his father's property amounted to scarcely three thousand dollars. It was madness for a man in his social position to think of marrying a girl without a fortune.

Yet he could not bear to think of her marriage. It would be a country lawyer, probably.

He wondered how Ethel would carry off the responsibilities of hostess, how she would look in an opera box. After all, his club apartments were delightful. What if Ethel should not regard the customs of the Wyndhams? She seemed to take guidance from a sort of revolutionary spirit, probably the same that led her mother to ignore tradition and marry an artist.

Ethel used, with a sweep of her pretty hand and a turn of her stately neck, to renounce some of the very things that were indispensable to the people he knew. Sometimes he used to fancy she was not a novice in social matters. Yet they had never talked of the fashionable world, for he had not wished to embarrass her about that which she had never seen.

He could imagine how she would open her pretty blue eyes at the merry-ground of society. At such times he felt he could forego everything, and take Ethel by the hand and live in an Arcadian spot. But he was afraid that piping to sheep might become monotonous after the first flush of springtide was over.

As the weeks went on Richard loathed the city. He longed to go back to Hillsboro' where he could once more sit on the old piazza and look into the face that haunted his dreams. It was on these keen autumn mornings, when the sun shone brightly and cleared away the mists, that walking or riding would be so delightful. Ethel would call her dogs—he could see her now, erect in the saddle, galloping over the country, Don and Duke bounding on before.

The impulse was strong upon him. He would fling up everything and go back to the dear voice that was calling him.

But everything seemed to conspire to keep him in New York. The autumn was growing late. Familiar faces were again upon the streets, and houses were once more inhabited. The Stuydevants were at home, and Richard was about to look up Guy, when he received cards to a ball, and a note from Guy telling him it was to be given in honor of his betrothed.

□ So Guy was engaged! Richard was quite unprepared for that news—he was not so anxious to see Guy after all. He

felt a cold despair creep over him, with the conviction that after seeing Guy's fiancée he would postpone his visit to Hillsboro'.

Guy was engaged. And unhappy Richard did not try to find him to congratulate him and wish him happiness. He was very unresponsive to his friend's happiness. He heard his aunts speaking about the size of the girl's fortune, her beauty, her honorable and ancient family name, her distinguished connections.

Richard listened with a sigh. Guy was a lucky dog—

Ah, Ethel!

Richard paced up and down his room some time after the hour appointed by the Stuydevants to receive their guests. He regarded his reflection in the mirror, face to face, and felt a certain satisfaction that would not be put down.

As he drew near the Stuydevants', he saw carriage after carriage roll up and away, its occupants passing under the canvas canopy that extended from the curbing to the door that was continually opening and closing. The house was brilliantly lighted, the vestibule set with plants and palms. Strains of music floated out upon the night air, yet Richard dismissed his coachman, and decided to walk a little, before going in to see Guy's betrothed.

An hour later he entered the swinging door, and caught glimpses of shining jewels, white shoulders, a mingling of black coats with rich silks and dainty laces. He breathed the perfume of flowers, and heard the seductive refrain of "A Thousand and One Nights" waltz.

When he came down stairs the rooms were a little less crowded, for the dancers had sought the ball room, and Richard more easily made his way to Mrs. and Miss Stuydevant. They murmured something about his meeting Guy's fiancée. He was listening in only a dreamy sort of way, for he saw the dark tall creature standing near Guy—but his gaze was riveted upon a beautiful girl near Miss Stuydevant.

The blood mounted to his face, he looked at her with his soul in his eyes. She stood calm and smiling and well dressed, but with the same simplicity as last summer at Hillsboro'. Now he saw it was that very simplicity which gave her distinction, and she seemed to belong as much to this scene as to the great house in the country.

How came she here! What if she had not a queenly fortune—he loved her! He cared not for poverty. He would follow the guidance of his heart and will.

What if the woman by Guy's side were radiant in glitter and jewels—his dear one carried only flowers. The other was tall and dark and proud—his dear one was fair and sweet and gentle.

With her any spot were paradise.

How had he lived these few months away from her? Bah! Society! What did he care for that? It was selfish and hollow. He went swiftly toward Ethel while she smilingly advanced a few steps. Her manner was as sweet and gracious and frank as ever.

She looked at him with her face radiant, and her eyes shining with a softly illuminated brightness.

Richard ceased wondering how she happened there—such was his joy to greet her.

"Ah, Miss Alger!" he cried in an impassioned tone. "It is such a delight to

(Continued on page 7.)

# WE HAVE FOUND IT. WHAT?

That which we and the trade have been looking for.

## A FANCY BUTCHER'S LARD.

80-pound Tubs ..... 10½  
Tierces ..... 10¼

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Grocer Co.*

WESTERN MICHIGAN AGENTS FOR

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WHOLESALE

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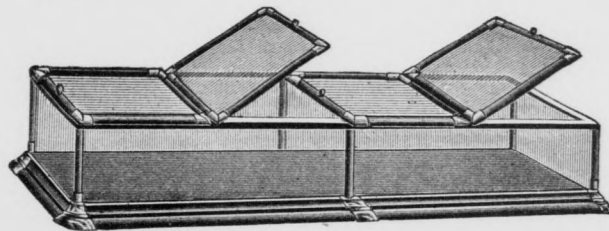
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**HEYMAN COMPANY,**  
Manufacturers of Show Cases of Every Description.



FIRST-CLASS WORK ONLY.

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WRITE FOR PRICES.

## AMONG THE TRADE.

## AROUND THE STATE.

Rockford—Chas. H. Krantz has opened a meat market.

Ionía—A. E. Shelley has sold his cigar business to G. A. Sherwood.

Negaunee—Oscar Field succeeds Corbit & Field in general trade.

Sheridan—M. Gray, grocer, is succeeded by the Cash Grocery Co.

Decatur—H. S. Crane succeeds C. H. Crane in the grocery business.

Marquette—Mack & Gibson succeed J. F. Mack & Son in the meat business.

Amble—G. C. Ward has opened a grocery stock in the postoffice building.

Woodland—Schantz & Co. are succeeded by Schantz Bros. in general trade.

Hartford—Riegel Bros. succeed L. W. Riegel in the grocery and bazaar business.

Detroit—J. T. Hurt succeeds J. T. Hurt & Co. in the boot and shoe business.

Jonesville—Louis Strauss has removed his clothing stock from Sturgis to this place.

Maple Rapids—Otto Bullis succeeds Crawford & Bullis in the boot and shoe business.

Grayling—Hansen & Braden, general dealers, have dissolved, Braden & Forbes succeeding.

Owosso—Daniel L. Murphy has been appointed receiver for the grocery firm of Hogan & Carmody.

Stanton—C. E. Howell will be admitted to partnership Jan. 1 in the general store of J. N. Crusoe.

Belding—F. A. Palmer has opened a grocery store in the building recently vacated by Lamb Bros.

Dunn Mine—Max Berlowitz & Co., general dealers, have dissolved, A. L. Bach continuing the business.

Marquette—H. H. Stafford & Co. succeed H. H. Stafford, Son & Co. in the wholesale and retail drug business.

Ludington—Louis Secor has been admitted to partnership with J. M. Markle, dealer in groceries and confectionery.

Lawrence—Kelly & Bowen, hardware, stove and agricultural implement dealers, are succeeded by Kelly & Rowland.

Hastings—Ed. Schuman has purchased the meat market of F. L. Tobias, Jr., and will continue the business at the same location.

Beaverton—M. Blumenthal has sold a part of his stock of general merchandise to Jos. Gettelson and removed the balance to Standish.

Jackson—Riggs & Winslow have decided to sell groceries for cash only hereafter, having formally abandoned the long credit system Dec. 1.

Middleville—M. M. Hodge has sold a half interest in his grocery stock to his son-in-law, Frank Lee. The new firm will be known as Hodge & Lee.

Richland—J. R. Hogg & Co. have doubled their capacity for business, having put a stock of general merchandise into the new I. O. O. F. store building.

Marengo—H. M. Evans has purchased a stock of goods and again embarked in business at the old stand that previous to 1883 he occupied for twenty-four years.

Allegan—H. H. Cook has purchased the interest of his partner, John W. Stegeman, in the furniture and undertaking firm of Cook & Stegeman, and will continue the business at the same location.

Stanton—The Alice McFarland millinery stock was bid in at foreclosure sale by Macauley & Co., wholesale millinery dealers of Detroit, who will continue the business under the management of the former owner.

Mattawan—The drug and grocery stock of J. M. Frost was sold at chattel mortgage sale by B. Desenberg & Co., of Kalamazoo, being bid in by Moshier Bros., late of Paw Paw, who will continue the business at the same location.

Traverse City—Owen Schoolcraft, for many years engaged in general trade at Bellaire, has formed a copartnership with John Kurts and Walter Truax and embarked in the grocery business under the style of Schoolcraft & Co.

Hart—E. S. Houghtaling, who has earned the title of "Beechnut king" by reason of the large business he has worked up in that line, handled only forty-seven bushels this year. The crop was choice, but not so plentiful as usual.

Ishpeming—A. J. Austin, the meat dealer, is a philanthropist in his way. Instead of throwing his waste meat away, he puts it into a big cauldron, adds cabbage, rice and other vegetables, pours in water, and thus produces an excellent soup. Mr. Austin has kept a number of families from starvation in this way at an expense of about \$1 per day.

Stetson—A. J. Felter, who has been engaged in general trade here for several years, has formed a copartnership with John De Vore under the style of De Vore & Co. for the purpose of handling lines of crockery, glassware, notions, wall paper and stationery in a new store building, 20x40 feet in dimensions, adjoining Mr. Stetson's establishment. Mr. De Vore has clerked for Mr. Felter several years and will probably reap the reward of faithfulness in his new undertaking.

Saginaw—E. St. John has given Charles H. Green a mortgage on his book and stationery stock and real estate as trustee for creditors whom he is owing \$45,608.37. Those who have endorsed his paper are made preferred creditors. All of his private property, with the exception of his homestead, is turned over to his creditors, including several houses and lots, which are the private property of his wife, who insisted on paying every dollar so far as their joint property would do it.

Montague—Wm. Peck closed the store of the Peck Mercantile Co. and filed a bill in the Circuit Court to foreclose a chattel mortgage given by the company to himself. The amount of the chattel mortgage is \$2,526.28, which Mr. Peck claims was given to him to cover five notes given at different times. He also asked for a receiver and John H. Chapman was appointed, with bonds of \$8,000, with E. M. Ruggles and J. C. Lewis as sureties. Mr. Chapman is now in possession of the stock and is taking an inventory. The liabilities are given as \$4,600. The assets are \$5,000 in goods and \$2,300 in accounts. The closing of the store by Mr. Peck was done to protect his own interests in the stock from existing judgments against the Peck Mercantile Co.

## MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Marquette—Palmer & Hopkins are cutting road and will shortly begin hauling the logs recently purchased by them in the Escanaba River. The logs are to be loaded on cars at Palmer for shipment to this city.

Saginaw—Wylie Bros. will change their shingle mill into a bandsaw mill, and are reported to have closed a deal for 100,000,000 feet of timber in Canada, and enough logs will be cut thereon to stock their mill next season.

Sidnaw—An extension of the Nester estate logging road from this place to Baraga is contemplated, and surveyors will begin work there shortly. The distance is about twenty-five miles, almost entirely through a heavily timbered country.

Manistee—The Canfield & Wheeler Co. has a man along the river buying logs and is picking up quite a lot of hemlock and a few lots of pine. Already 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 feet have been secured, to be put in on sleighs. The balance of the company's cut comes in by rail over the Manistee & North-eastern.

Menominee—The two sawmills of the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Co. cut 45,000,000 feet of lumber, besides the usual large amount of other mill products. About 6,000,000 feet of the lumber cut is piled in the yard. The company now has twelve camps in operation and will bank about 30,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

Menominee—The Bay Shore Lumber Co.'s sawmill has cut 31,000,000 feet of lumber for the season. Of this amount 12,000,000 feet is piled on the docks and in the yard. This lumber is owned by Holland, Graves & Montgomery, of Buffalo. The company is operating three camps on Sturgeon River, about nine miles from Norway, giving employment to 125 men and sixty teams, and already has 8,000,000 feet of logs skidded.

Muskegon—In accordance with the agreement entered into by the Muskegon log owners with the Muskegon Booming Company, a dredge is now on its way up the river. It is experiencing unlimited difficulty in endeavoring to get to the places in the river where its work must be done. The probabilities are that the work will be quite expensive, and as it enters into the cost of next year's drive, log owners, of course, are interested.

Menominee—The Kirby-Carpenter Co.'s two sawmills, which are the largest producers on the river, close the season's operations with 96,288,284 feet of lumber, 23,147,000 shingles and 16,848,650 lath. It is estimated that 48,000,000 feet of lumber remains in the yard at this writing. This company now has twenty-one logging camps in operation and expects to bank upward of 75,000,000 feet during the winter. The late fall of snow has greatly improved the roads, and 10,000,000 feet of logs are now on the skids.

Manistee—The sawmills are gradually shutting down. The Buckley & Douglas and the Peters mills will run for some time—the Peters concern as long as they can get logs and the Buckley & Douglas all winter. The latter will saw hemlock and hardwoods, as usual, expecting to put up about 4,000,000 feet of hardwoods before spring. They want about a month for repairs and are undecided whether they will take it in December or March. The Manistee Lumber Co. closed down last week, leaving only Louis Sands, Filer & Sons and the Canfield mills besides those above mentioned.

Manistee—There has been a very free movement in salt, and the blocks are doing their best to get all packed and shipped before navigation closes, as

after that time they either have to hold their product or ship out by rail, and the latter they do not take to very kindly, as their blocks are not arranged for rail shipment. Filer & Sons have about 16,000 barrels in bulk in their bins. The State Lumber Co. is tearing out some of its grainers and putting in new ones. A few years ago nothing but the best white pine was thought good enough for this purpose, but now hemlock plank is used entirely, and to obviate the splintering and wear under the shovels used for lifting the salt, the grainers are lined with maple culls, one inch thick, of which there is always a surplus.

## The Grocery Market.

Sugar—The market is still weak, the decline of a week ago having failed to induce any rallying movement. Jobbers are buying only for immediate wants, being still sore from their recent experience in attempting to anticipate the wants of the trade. Retail dealers would do well to buy sparingly, as the present indications are that the staple will go  $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower before many months shall have elapsed.

A shoemaker down in Maine has just completed the payments for a piece of land which he bought over a dozen years ago, and for which the seller agreed to take his pay in work. The deed says that consideration for the land was "cobbling."

## POULTRY.

Local dealers pay as follows:

DRESSED.

Fowl	7	@ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turkeys	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 13
Ducks	10	@ 12
Chickens	7	@ 8

## OILS.

The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows:

BARRELS.

Eocene	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Naphtha	@ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stove Gasoline	@ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cylinder	27 @ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Engine	13 @ 31
Black, 15 cold test	@ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
FROM TANK WAGON.	
Eocene	7
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight	5 $\frac{1}{2}$



DO YOU WANT A LAMP?  
We Want Money,

And offer Lamps this week at prices that break all previous records.

\$1.50 Lamps at	73c
\$2.50 Lamps at	\$1 35
\$2.75 Lamps at	1 48
\$3.00 Lamps at	1 63
\$4.50 Lamps at	2 48
\$5.00 Banquet Lamps at	2 98
\$5.00 Banquet Lamps at	3 75
\$25 Banquet Lamps, cut glass founts and onyx stand at	15 00

Come and See what an Upset we have given Old Prices.

May's Bazaar,  
41 and 43 Monroe St.



**Gripsack Brigade.**

W. Ralph Wagers, of Fremont, is now on the road for the Darling Milling Co., of the same place.

Geo. F. Schumm (Hawkins & Company) submitted to a third operation on his left arm Sunday, which will keep him at home several days.

Geo. H. McWilliams (Olney & Judson Grocer Co.) now makes his drives from this city with his own team—a pair of spanking bay colts which whisk him around at a 2:40 gait.

John H. Payne, formerly on the road for Hawkins & Co., but more recently engaged with the Drummond Tobacco Co., of St. Louis, in Colorado and the Far West, is now ill at a hotel at Los Angeles, Cal.

Frank E. Chase has signed with A. C. McGraw & Co. for another year. On his return home from the Elk's banquet, a few evenings ago, he was unable to tell whether he had been with his house fifteen or sixteen years.

Geo. Gane, who traveled several years for the flour and feed department of Hannah, Lay & Co., at Traverse City, but who has lately embarked in the bakery business at Traverse City, proposes to resume the profession of commercial traveler in case he can form a desirable connection.

Geo. W. Stowitts will on January 1 enter upon his fourth year with the Western Suspender and Neckwear Co., of Mansfield, Ohio. He will leave about Dec. 10 for the factory to get spring samples, combining business and pleasure on this trip. Mrs. Stowitts will accompany him and spend the holidays with her brother, returning home January 20.

The regular monthly meeting of Post E, Michigan Knights of the Grip, will be held at Elk's Hall Saturday evening, when every member is expected to be present, as arrangements will then be made to attend the annual meeting of the organization in Saginaw. All traveling men who expect to attend the convention are invited to be present at the meeting, whether members of the Post or not. It is hoped that the number who go to Saginaw will be large enough to make ample amends for past lapses in this respect.

The members of Post C, Knights of the Grip, held a meeting at the Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Saturday evening, to learn as far as possible how many members would attend the annual meeting of the Association in Saginaw Dec. 27. There are 335 members in Post C, and from the number who signified their intention of going to Saginaw, it is thought that an excursion party of 200 members can be formed. If a party suitable in size can be organized an excursion rate lower than the half fare rate already accorded will be granted by the railroad.

**The Hardware Market.**

General trade has been very good the past week in all lines of hardware. The snow storm seemed to have been quite general in Western Michigan and to have had a good effect on trade. Very few lines of goods, however, show any improvement in prices and the tendency seems to be lower.

Wire Nails—At the low prices which are being named on carload shipments from mill for future, many orders are being placed. We quote \$1.20 at mill for January and February, which does not indicate any prospect of higher

prices; \$1.60 for stock is the average market.

Sleigh Bells—The demand, owing to the snow, has started up with a good deal of briskness. As a result, stocks are soon broken, as jobbers purchased sparingly, fearing an open winter. We quote string bells at 90c@92 a string.

Snow Shovels—The demand being large and stocks very low, all the manufacturers are sold out, and cannot promise to fill orders for at least fifteen days; and, as no one can tell what the weather will be in that time, jobbers hesitate about placing an order.

Hand Sleighs—In sympathy with bells and snow shovels, the demand for sleighs has not been so good in many years; and, as we have had three bad winters, all manufacturers have been pursuing a conservative course and are caught with very light stocks; and as jobbers do not stock up ahead as they did years ago, somebody will have to go without.

Crosscut Saws—Are moving nicely. The Atkins, Simonds and Lumberman's Pride seem to take the lead. Should we have a good, old-fashioned winter, we may look for a good demand. We quote Atkins at 30c per foot; Lumberman's Pride, 30c; Simonds 6-foot, \$4.80; 6½-foot, \$5.50—all less 25 per cent.

Window Glass—Still in a demoralized condition, and prices seem to be moving downward, 80 and 10 by the box seeming to be regular.

Card from the Valley City Milling Co. GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 4.—In the published proceedings of your meeting, held Nov. 20, you quote Mr. Peter Schuit as saying, "Lily White appears to be sold at all kinds of prices," and Mr. Daniel Viergiver as saying, "That the Valley City Mills retail from one to two tons a day." Both these statements are incorrect and do us great injustice. The facts are we have only one price (discount, if any), based upon terms and quantity, as in every other line of business. As for our asking all the way from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 100, we can say that since Nov. 13 we have asked no more than \$1.65 in small lots, on usual terms, and no less than \$1.55 in large quantities on a cash basis. Mr. Viergiver has not favored us with his orders, nor have we had any dealings whatever with him, and he is not, therefore, in a position to talk about how we do business. We desire to state, distinctly and once for all, that we do not do a retail business, but, on the contrary, have referred scores of people to their nearest retail grocer. Since the hard times began we have made free delivery of flour to the poor and needy when asked to do so by some generous citizen desiring to relieve distress, and to our own employes who help make the flour and do our business we always have furnished and always expect to furnish flour at wholesale price.

Referring again to prices, no retailer can say we have sold him, or even offered him, "Lily White" flour for less than \$1.55 per 100, and if there is one who can say we have, we invite him to do so. We have been decidedly misrepresented, and, no doubt, unintentionally, by the gentlemen referred to, and would suggest that members of your Association investigate grievances of all kinds very carefully before making public statements harmful either to a jobber or a manufacturer.

Sincerely yours,

VALLEY CITY MILLING Co.  
W. N. ROWE, Mgr.

**From Out of Town.**

Calls have been received at THE TRADESMAN office during the past week from the following gentlemen in trade:  
A. J. Felter, Stetson.  
O. D. Blanchard & Son, Casnovia.  
B. S. Reed, Hart.  
Parkhurst Bros., Nunica.  
C. F. Sears, Rockford.  
De Vore & Co., Stetson.  
A. Purchase, South Blendon.

**Purely Personal.**

A. W. Niblock, who opened a tailoring establishment at Saginaw about a year ago, but was taken ill shortly afterwards, recently died at the Pontiac insane asylum.

Dr. C. P. Parkill, senior member of the drug firm of Parkill & Son, at Owosso, died last week from the effects of a kidney trouble. Deceased was born in Lewiston, N. Y., in 1820, and had been engaged in the drug business at Owosso since 1865. He left a large circle of friends and the legacy of a well-spent life.

E. E. Bisbee and G. W. Bisbee have formed a copartnership under the style of Bisbee Bros. and opened a general store at Paris. The I. M. Clark Grocery Co. supplied the groceries and Swartout & Downs the furnishing goods.

The Committee on Trade Interests of the Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association has promulgated the following schedule of prices on granulated sugar: 5 cents per pound; 5 pounds for 25 cents; 10 pounds for 50 cents; 20 pounds for \$1.

Every sensible man you meet will admit that he was a foot last week.

Some men who start out to set the world on fire give up at the first thunder-clap.

**PRODUCE MARKET.**

Apples—The market is almost entirely bare of stock, ordinary Russets commanding \$1 per bu., while selected Greenings, Spys and Baldwins bring \$4 per bbl.

Beans—Lower and dull. Handlers pay \$1.25 for country cleaned and \$1.35 for country picked.

Butter—About the same as a week ago. Dealers pay 18@20c for choice dairy, holding at 20@22c. Creamery is slow sale at 28c.

Cabbage—Home grown, \$5 per 100.

Carrots—20c per bushel.

Cranberries—Cape Cod are a little weaker, commanding \$2.25 per bu. and \$6 per bbl. Jerseys are in moderate demand at \$5.75.

Celery—Home grown commands 15@18c per doz.

Eggs—The market is about the same as a week ago. Handlers hold fresh at 21c and pickled at 20c per doz.

Grapes—New York Concord commands 15c per 8-lb. basket. Catawbas bring 25c, while Malagas in 55-lb. kegs bring \$4@5. California Tokays are the cheapest ever known at this market, commanding \$2.50 per 8-basket crate.

Honey—White clover commands 15c per lb., dark buckwheat brings 13@14c.

Lettuce—Grand Rapids forcing, 12½c per lb.

Nuts—Walnuts and butternuts, 75c per bu. Hickory nuts, \$1.10 per bu.

Onions—Home grown are weak and slow of sale owing to the large amount of stock thrown on the market. Handlers pay 40c, holding at 50c per bu. Spanish are in small demand at \$1.25 per crate.

Potatoes—The market is about the same as a week ago, handlers paying 45c here and 40@42c at outside buying points.

Squash—Hubbard, 1½c per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—Kiln dried Jerseys command \$3.50@4 per bbl. Baltimore are out of market.

Turnips—25c per bu.

**FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.**

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

**BUSINESS CHANCES.**

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO GO IN A GOOD business. A first class c ockery and bazaar stock for sale. Can get your money out in month of December what the whole stock will sell for. Address Box 730, Lansing, Mich. 825

POSITION WANTED—BY REGISTERED assistant pharmacist of five years' experience. Best of references. Address No. 526, care Michigan Tradesman. 826

IF YOU HAVE A GROCERY OR GENERAL stock of merchandise, doing a good business in a country town, which you wish to exchange for one of the finest residences containing nine acres of choice land with all kinds of fruit, in the flourishing village of Middleville, address W. Watson, Middleville, Mich. 827

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STOCK OF general merchandise. Address 222 Washington ave., North, Lansing, Mich. 830

WANTED—A CASH BUYER FOR THE best drug chance in Michigan; invoice \$3,000. Address 701 Main st., Menominee. 831

A CLEAN STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR Sale; good trade, cheap for spot cash; the only delivery wagon in town. Stock about \$2,500. Investigate. Address box 15, Centerville, Mich. 820

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK OF CLOTH ing or boots and shoes, two good hard timber farms of eighty acres each. Thirty-five and seventy acres improved. Title clear. Address Thos. Skelton, Big Rapids. 821

I HAVE SEVERAL GOOD IMPROVED farms and Lansing city property to exchange for merchandise. Address F. C. Brisbin, Lansing, Mich. 823

WANTED—WOODENWARE FACTORY OR Saw Mill, with good power, to locate here. Substantial aid will be given the right party. Address S. S. Burnett, Lake Ann, Mich. 819

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME TO SECURE A business at a great bargain—millinery and fancy goods. Write for particulars. H. T. Cole, Administrator, Monroe, Mich. 818

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW 7½ HORSE power Otto gas engine Discarded because we must have more power. W. T. Lamoreaux Co., 122 West Bridge St., Grand Rapids. 816

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR GRAND RAPIDS real estate, a new stock of clothing and furnishing goods, involving from \$5,000 to \$6,000. Address No. 815, care Michigan Tradesman. 815

FOR SALE—SHINGLE MILL, NEARLY new, capable of cutting 50,000 feet to-morrow. Must be sold soon. Big bargain for cash buyer. For particulars address, Holmes & DeGoit Tustin, Mich. 814

FOR SALE—A CLEAN STOCK OF DRUGS, groceries, paints, oils, sundries, soda apparatus, etc., in a live, growing manufacturing town of 2,000; will invoice about \$4,000; only two other drug stores; good business; can be increased; best location; three years' lease; no trade. Reasons for selling wish to engage in outdoor pursuits. Address Lock Box 5, Northville, Mich. 811

FOR SALE—CITY DRUG STORE. GOOD location on prominent business street. Invoice \$1,500. Good business. Investigation solicited. Address Castoria, care of carrier Wells, Grand Rapids, Mich. 813

FOR SALE—\$3,500 STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise and two-story building. Railroad, 500 population. Established strictly cash business. Center of town. Best farming section of Michigan. Bargain. W. H. Pardee, Freeport, Mich. 804

A GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF DRY GOODS, boots, shoes and groceries to exchange for Lansing city property or improved farms. Address F. C. Brisbin, Lansing, Mich. 824

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A VALUABLE farm of 160 acres for merchandise or personal property. The farm is located near a thriving town, 45 acres improved, balance heavily timbered. Address No. 805, care Michigan Trade man. 805

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, DESIRABLE Kalamazoo real estate for merchandise. Calvin Forbes, Kalamazoo, Mich. 806

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**

WANTED—SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS drug store, with view of purchasing a half or whole of business after six or eight months. Address No. 828, care Michigan Tradesman. 828

WANTED—POSITION AS WINDOW TRIM mer, book-keeper or salesman, by young man of five years' experience in general store. References if desired. Address No. 829, care Michigan Tradesman. 829

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

**HARRY HARMAN'S SCHOOL OF WINDOW DRESSING AND DECORATING.**

A monthly publication. Displays for every line of business.

HOLIDAY EDITION 25 CTS.

(No stamps.)

1204 Woman's Temple, Chicago.

**A Big Drive**

IN ALL SILK (SAT. EDGE) RIBBONS.

Having purchased a large lot of All Silk Ribbons at the great per-emptory sale in New York for cash, we are enabled to offer you the following bargains:

- No. 5.....40c
- No. 7.....52c
- No. 9.....68c
- No. 12.....84c

Or we will assort you a box each of Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 12, at 52½c average, and you can select your own colors.

We make a specialty of Ribbons, and you will find that we have the largest and most complete stock of these goods in the State.

We solicit your inspection or mail orders.

**Corl, Knott & Co.,**

20-22 No Division St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE MICHIGAN CRANBERRY.

In the early days of Michigan history it was very common to hear the remark, "The marshes are red with cranberries," and among the early settlers the cranberry became a very staple article of winter supply, purchased of the Indian at the established price of 25 cents per bushel.

From numerous sources of information, I am led to believe there were as many or more wild cranberries in Michigan in the early days as in Wisconsin, but so neglectful have the later settlers of our State been of this gift of nature that I doubt if the value of the Michigan crop has ever been as much as \$50,000 in one year, while many crops of Wisconsin have probably been sold for as much as \$500,000. A great share of the lands that were by nature cranberry lands have been turned to less profitable uses, some of them possibly to better purposes, such as the celery lands of Kalamazoo and other points. There are yet many pieces of waste land in our State that can be made valuable for this fruit, but care and experience are needed to select the places having the right conditions.

Cranberry growing, without expert experience, is something like the Indian's terse description of the white man, "heap unsartin," and unless soil, water supply and freedom from frost conditions are all favorable, the business is risky and uncertain.

There are some plantations about the Traverse Bay region that are very successful, and others scattered about the State. I do not know of any having more perfect frost protection than the "Grand Mere" farm near St. Joseph, where we have lost but one crop in fourteen years from frost. This land is practically a "bayou" alongside the great lake, with just elevation enough for drainage.

The average Michigan native berries are not as dark colored as are those from Cape Cod, and the superstition has become well established in many minds that the dark colored cranberries are superior to light colored ones, but this has been proven fallacious, over and over again, and the superior fine fruity flavor of the Michigan berry acknowledged after most careful tests by disinterested parties, and already some buyers seek for the "Michigan Bugles" to satisfy their customers.

The selection of the best varieties among the seedlings, which are found on all marshes where the berry grows, has not yet had the attention it deserves, but offers an interesting field for study and experiment.

The prices of the cranberry have been quite materially reduced by the large product, but they are yet too high to be as staple as they should be for economical buyers. A lower price will no doubt largely increase the demand, and foreign markets take them when they are comparatively as cheap as apples.

S. H. COMINGS.

Food of the Ancients.

The ancients had strangely accommodating stomachs; a sauce of honey could induce them to eat cuttle-fish. Garlic and cheese made the sword-fish a delicacy; the rhombus floated into Greek stomachs on a sauce of wine and brine; the ladies of Rome ate onions with the mizil, and pine-nuts with the pilchard. The more refined Greeks, on the other hand, would not touch the pilchard; and the same difference of taste existed with regard to the loach; while, again, both Rome and Greece united in admiration of the gudgeon.

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.		BLEACHED COTTONS.		HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.		CAMBRIC FLANNEL.		DRESS GOODS.		CORSETS.		CORSET JEANS.		PRINTS.		TICKINGS.			
Adriatic	7	Geo. Washington	8	Cabot	7 1/2	Unbleached	5 1/2	Hamilton	8	Coraline	90	Army	6 1/2	Allen turkey reds	5 1/2	Amoskeag A C A	12 1/2		
Argyle	6	Glen Mills	7	Farwell	8	Housewife A	5 1/2	Schilling's	9	Schilling's	9 00	Androsoggin	7 1/2	" robes	5 1/2	Hamilton N	7 1/2		
Atlanta AA	6 1/2	Green Medal	7 1/2	" B	5 1/2	" B	5 1/2	Davis Waists	9 00	Davis Waists	9 00	Brundwick	6 1/2	" pink & purple	5 1/2	" D	8 1/2		
Atlantic A	6 1/2	Gold Ticket	8 1/2	" C	6	" C	6	Grand Rapids	9 00	Grand Rapids	9 00	Armory	6 1/2	" buffs	5 1/2	" Awning	11		
" H	6 1/2	Great Falls	6 1/2	" D	6 1/2	" D	6 1/2	" 3-4 XXXX	12	" Century cloth	7	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" pink checks	5 1/2	" Foulards	5 1/2		
" P	5 1/2	Hope	7 1/2	" E	7	" E	7	" green seal TR	10 1/2	" Gold seal	10 1/2	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" staples	5	" Yellow seal	10 1/2		
" D	5 1/2	King Phillip	7 1/2	" F	7 1/2	" F	7 1/2	" yellow seal	10 1/2	" Serge	11 1/2	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" shirtings	4	" Turkey red	10 1/2		
" LL	5	Just Out	4 1/2	" G	7 1/2	" G	7 1/2	" Turkey red	10 1/2	" Ballon solid black	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" American fancy	5	" colors	18	" Berlin solids	5 1/2
Amory	6 1/2	King Phillip	7 1/2	" H	7 1/2	" H	7 1/2	" Ballon solid black	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" American indigo	5	" olf blue	6	" olf blue	6
Archery Bunting	4	King Phillip	7 1/2	" I	8 1/2	" I	8 1/2	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" American shirtings	6	" green	6	" green	6
Beaver Dam A A	4 1/2	King Phillip	7 1/2	" J	8 1/2	" J	8 1/2	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" American shirtings	6	" Foulards	5 1/2	" Foulards	5 1/2
Blackstone O. 32	5	King Phillip	7 1/2	" K	9 1/2	" K	9 1/2	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" Argentine Grays	6	" red	7	" red	7
Black Crow	6	King Phillip	7 1/2	" L	10	" L	10	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" Anchor Shlrtings	4	" red & orange	6	" red & orange	6
Black Rock	6	King Phillip	7 1/2	" M	10 1/2	" M	10 1/2	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" Arnold	6	" Berlin solids	5 1/2	" Berlin solids	5 1/2
Blackstone A A	7 1/2	King Phillip	7 1/2	" N	11	" N	11	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" Arnold Merino	6	" olf blue	6	" olf blue	6
Boston	7	King Phillip	7 1/2	" O	11 1/2	" O	11 1/2	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" long cloth B	9 1/2	" green seal TR	10 1/2	" green seal TR	10 1/2
Boat, A L	7	King Phillip	7 1/2	" P	14 1/2	" P	14 1/2	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" century cloth	7	" yellow seal	10 1/2	" yellow seal	10 1/2
Capital A	5 1/2	King Phillip	7 1/2	" Peerless white	15	" Peerless white	15	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" gold seal	10 1/2	" serge	11 1/2	" serge	11 1/2
Cavanat V	5 1/2	King Phillip	7 1/2	" colored	20	" colored	20	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" green seal TR	10 1/2	" Turkey red	10 1/2	" Turkey red	10 1/2
Chapman cheese cl.	3 1/2	King Phillip	7 1/2	" Integrity	18 1/2	" Integrity	18 1/2	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" long cloth B	9 1/2	" yellow seal	10 1/2	" yellow seal	10 1/2
Clifton C R	5 1/2	King Phillip	7 1/2	" Nameless	20	" Nameless	20	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" long cloth B	9 1/2	" serge	11 1/2	" serge	11 1/2
Comet	6 1/2	King Phillip	7 1/2	" Nameless	20	" Nameless	20	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" long cloth B	9 1/2	" Turkey red	10 1/2	" Turkey red	10 1/2
Dwight Star	6 1/2	King Phillip	7 1/2	" Nameless	20	" Nameless	20	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" long cloth B	9 1/2	" Turkey red	10 1/2	" Turkey red	10 1/2
Clifton C C C	5 1/2	King Phillip	7 1/2	" Nameless	20	" Nameless	20	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" long cloth B	9 1/2	" Turkey red	10 1/2	" Turkey red	10 1/2
		King Phillip	7 1/2	" Nameless	20	" Nameless	20	" colors	18	" colors	18	Amoskeag	6 1/2	" long cloth B	9 1/2	" Turkey red	10 1/2	" Turkey red	10 1/2

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(Concluded from 3d page.)

see you. I have thought of you so often since those enchanted days. I have so much to ask you—let us go to some more quiet spot—"

She smiled brightly and placed her hand on his arm. He felt a joyous thrill.

"Why, Dick!" said a voice behind him. "Where are you going with my pretty maid? I wanted to bring you to her myself. Didn't we have a delightful surprise for you?"

An idea came painfully into Richard's mind. He stood like one dazed. Miss Alger flashed one of her brilliant smiles at him.

"Don't you remember how little we talked of New York, and how completely we welcomed you after we found you were Mr. Richard Wyndham—I knew you were Guy's friend."

Richard remembered it all, but he had never thought of it in that light. He was far too nervous to carry off the situation with grace. In his pain and disappointment he could only wonder how conscious Ethel was of his suffering. She stood before him smiling and fanning herself so easily.

"Ethel wrote me you were in Hillsboro—and, well—as we were not ready to announce the engagement—we kept this as a grand surprise," explained Guy.

They had succeeded admirably in surprising him, Richard thought, but he could find no voice to answer. He heard Guy's happy laugh, and saw Ethel smiling. They were waiting for him to wish them happiness. There was a pathetic accent in his voice when he murmured his congratulations.

He made a mighty effort. His heart resented it all, yet it told him he had been a coward.

He recovered himself wonderfully. Ethel should not know that he loved her then nor now. His pride was quick and responded to the call.

As Richard walked up and down his room in the early hours that morning he would have given anything to know whether or not Ethel understood the situation; whether or not it was because of her kind heart that she had so tenderly and thoughtfully regarded his secret, and made it as easy as possible for him to bear, as they stood there together.

Would Guy suspect! The thought of their talking it over goaded him. He could not bear their pity—he would not bear Guy's concealed amusement and scorn of his behavior. Yet how were they to know his past point of view?

He would throw up his position and go abroad—but that would be obviously running away. There was Harriet Wheeler. She had looked at him that night with love in her eyes. Kind, rich, homely Harriet Wheeler! In the midst of his woe his vanity cried. He longed to be soothed. He wanted sympathy. She would always worship him. She would never know—and Guy and Ethel would never know—

MARGARET LIVINGSTON.

Andrew Carnegie on Millionaires.

"What concerns us most is the condition of to-day, and it is this condition that produces millionaires. For instance, Bell invented the telephone, and he to-day is a millionaire. Cunard built a steamship, and he to-day is worth millions. In Chicago there was a merchant who began to sell dry goods. His business, owing to his skill of direction, steadily increased, and he to-day is one of the great millionaires of the West. A

stupid, stolid Dutchman—I beg to say that I have no reference, in using the stupid and stolid, to those gentlemen I see before me who resemble Dutchmen in feature—but I say again that a stolid, unambitious, plodding, intensely religious Dutchman held onto his farm on Manhattan Island, and now twenty millionaires are the consequence of his tenacity of purpose. This sort of production is not only right, it is healthful. The presence of the millionaire is a benefit to the community.

"Look at the countries that are without millionaires. Take India, where there are no millionaires except the Indian princes, and there is no country in the East where the mass of the people are in such poor condition. In Russia, where there are no millionaires except those that have been made so by the inheritance of royal wealth, the condition of the people has excited the criticism of the world. In Germany, where there were two millionaires, but where there is now but one, and in France, where you can count the millionaires on your hands, the condition of the great mass of inhabitants is an unfavorable contrast to that of England. England, which has great millionaires, produces a race of working people whose conditions and surroundings are immensely superior to those of any other country in Europe, and whose political rights are clearly defined, more thoroughly respected. In this country the condition of the workmen is so far better than in any other civilized country that the American workman is able really to waste, I say waste, what would serve to 'keep' a workman in Germany or France.

"The millionaire is really a product of the prosperity of the masses. He is the legitimate outgrowth of their material advancement. We have millionaires here because the masses are prosperous. They know something of luxury. If anyone is agitated about what he fancies is an undue number of millionaires in this country, I will ask such a one to stop and think what the millionaire gets. I make the statement as a fact that, be a millionaire ever so miserly and selfish, it is not possible for him to divert his wealth from enterprises that contribute to the prosperity of the country. His very passion to multiply his riches of necessity enhances the prosperity of the nation. It is a fact undenied that that man who recently died, and who at his death ranked as the richest man of the country, had every cent of his vast fortune, except that which was necessary to support himself and his family, invested and at work night and day in the development of the vast railroad systems of this country. It is true that a millionaire may live in a finer house than some of his neighbors, he may wear finer clothes, he may eat a finer quality of food, he may adorn his dwelling with paintings and a few trifles of art fancies—after all, what does he really get? And frequently he toils like a slave at his business. Why, the community simply gives him his board and lodging. It is certain that he can't carry away any of the fortune that he is accumulating."

There are men who go to a gymnasium for exercise while their wives are sawing the wood.

Hardware Price Current.

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

Table listing hardware prices for AUGURS AND BITS, AXES, BARRAWS, BOLTS, BUCKETS, CAST IRON, CARTRIDGES, CHALK, COPPER, DRILLS, ELBOWS, EXPANSIVE BITS, FILES, GALVANIZED IRON, GAUGES, KNOBS, LOCKS, MAULS, MILLS, MOLASSES GATES, NAILS, PLANES, PANS, RIVETS, and SHEET IRON.

Table listing hardware prices for HAMMERS, HOLOGRAPHIC, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, IRON, LEVELS, SAND PAPER, SASH COORD, SASH WEIGHTS, SAWS, TRAPS, WIRE, HORSE NAILS, WRENCHES, MISCELLANEOUS, METALS, and PIG TIN.

Table listing hardware prices for HAMMERS, HOLOGRAPHIC, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, IRON, LEVELS, SAND PAPER, SASH COORD, SASH WEIGHTS, SAWS, TRAPS, WIRE, HORSE NAILS, WRENCHES, MISCELLANEOUS, METALS, and PIG TIN.

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1893.

## THE SCIENCE OF BLIZZARDS.

The cause of the weather is one of nature's most profound secrets. Not only are the causes of the storms wholly unknown, but nobody is able to explain intelligently, for nobody understands, the reasons for the changes of temperature. The phenomena of weather changes are being carefully observed and reported, but nobody has been able to get at the bottom of the mystery to know the reason why.

As an example, the changes of the weather, as shown on the weather maps issued by the Government Bureau, for the last few days present some curious facts. For instance, on Friday, Nov. 24, there appeared a cold wave advancing into the United States from British America. At St. Vincent, in Minnesota, the temperature at 8 o'clock in the morning, shown by the thermometer, was 12 degrees below zero, while the zero line swung southward in a curve down to Dubuque, Iowa. In twenty-four hours, at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, the cold had sensibly moderated at St. Vincent, the temperature having risen to 6 degrees above zero, while the zero line had retreated northward into British America. Now, if the heat which warms the earth is derived from the sun, why should these sudden changes have been experienced at that particular place within so short a time, when there was no change in the nearness of the sun to that locality, nor any variation in the angle at which the sun's rays fell on that place?"

But the facts cited at one place are true of every other place, so far as the sudden changes of temperature are concerned, and there is no possible way of accounting for such a state of things if the old doctrine that the sun is a fire, is to be retained, with the necessary qualification that the closer one gets to the fire the greater the heat, and the farther off the colder it is. Moreover, no theory of referring to the sun as a source of heat will explain the origin and advance of cold waves rushing down from the North. The Weather Bureau discovers them as soon as they reach the limits of the United States in the Northwest, and

their progress, whether to the southward or the eastward, is fully observed and even predicted. But the causes of these cold waves—what they are remain wholly unknown. If we only knew that, it might be possible to predict their coming.

What we do know about the blizzards is that they start somewhere in the far North, and move southward with great velocity. If they meet anywhere on the Western plains strong south winds, then the north and south currents, aided by the dense bank of atmosphere that commonly lies along the great mountain chains of the West, form a whirling storm which moves to the eastward. But if no south wind be met by the northern blast, then it forces its way even to the Gulf of Mexico, and far down into Mexico and Central America. Whenever, in the winter, there is a low atmospheric pressure over the Gulf of Mexico, it is certain that the northern blizzards will be felt this far south. But a high south wind on the Gulf keeps back the blizzards and forces them in another direction, which is always to the eastward.

In all probability the storms would all go westward but for the great north and south mountain chains of our hemisphere. With their snow-covered peaks they furnish a wall of dense atmosphere which resists a movement to the westward, and, the only outlet being to the eastward, it is found in that direction, and hence all storms on the land originating on the Western plains move eastward, while those on the sea invariably move westward until they meet a high pressure, which turns them back to the northeast. The ocean cyclones either originate in the Atlantic east of the West Indian Archipelago, or in the Caribbean Sea, or even in the Gulf of Guinea off the coast of Africa; but in every case they move westward to the vicinity of Cuba, or even as far west as the coast of Mexico. In all probability they would continue westward but for meeting a dense atmosphere which causes them to sheer off to the northeastward.

But this does not give any reason for the causes of storms, either cold or hot. It only refers to the movement of these great meteors. In the meantime, experiments made recently in the possibilities of producing cold have opened new fields of speculation about the causes of the weather. Prof. Dewar, of London, has succeeded in producing such extremes of cold that at 340 degrees Fahrenheit below zero he solidified air into a transparent body like glass. At 346 degrees below zero he solidified nitrogen gas into a white crystalline wax. He reduced oxygen gas to a bluish oil at 154 degrees below zero. All these temperatures were measured with a hydrogen thermometer, which does not show a greater degree of cold than 400 below zero.

Since these discoveries were made in solidifying and liquifying the constituents of the atmosphere, and with the further belief, which is current, of the intense cold which reigns in the regions of space above the atmosphere, it is possible that the intense cold, instead of being brought from the poles, falls down upon the earth from the upper regions. The sun does not heat the upper regions of the atmosphere, as is seen from the perpetual snow on high mountains. Far above those peaks reigns the extreme cold which solidifies the gases of the air. When this cold falls on us there is, indeed, a blizzard. Here is a vast field for

speculation, and in it may be found some of the secrets of the weather.

## THE NEW SEARCH FOR GOLD.

The placing of the finances of most of the commercial nations of the earth on a gold basis, for in every case a parity must be preserved between silver and gold, has set the gold-seekers at work to find new supplies, while the miners are doing all in their power to increase their production.

To this end, gold mines which have long been discarded are being worked over, and much attention is being paid to the gold region along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains, from Maryland to the foothills of Alabama. Considerable good ore is obtainable in places, and much low-grade ore which has heretofore been rejected can be made available by the use of improved processes and machinery for reduction. It is estimated that with modern chemistry and appliances very low-grade ore can be profitably worked, and sulphurets which were long considered entirely refractory can be and are being successfully reduced by the improved methods.

Thus will be opened, not only large sources of supply in the mining regions of the West, but the Atlantic slope mines can be made productive to a degree not dreamed of. In the meantime it is given out that already increased supplies of gold will be found to appear in the report to be made up on the 1st of January, and it is claimed that the aggregate production of all countries will reach about \$145,000,000. This is \$6,000,000 more than the production of 1892, as it will appear in the forthcoming annual report of the Mint Bureau, and \$14,000,000 more than the amount was stated in the annual report on production which was transmitted to Congress in February. The figures of 1892 have been raised by Director Preston by adding \$6,000,000 for the production of China, increasing the figures for Africa from \$22,069,578 to \$23,706,000, and slightly changing the figures for Russia, Japan and one or two other countries. The new figures are based upon the latest reports from United States diplomatic officers and estimates by leading economists. The chief increase for the present year has been in

South Africa, where the Witwatersrandt region has proved exceptionally productive. The production for the first six months was far in excess of the same months in 1892, and the total for the present year is likely to reach 1,400,000 ounces, or nearly \$30,000,000, against a production in 1892 of 1,212,921 ounces, and in 1891 of 728,613 ounces.

It appears that the gold product of the United States for 1892 was estimated at \$33,000,000 in the last report on production, and will not be essentially changed in the coming annual report of Director Preston. The figures for the present year will probably range between \$35,000,000 and \$36,000,000 in the value of the gold product. Statistics of the silver product are not yet sufficiently definite to permit an intelligent estimate, but the shutting down of some of the mines since the suspension of free coinage in India is believed to have had the effect of considerably reducing the production of the present year.

The pressure for gold is certain to grow with the urgent and increased demand, and there will be a great revival of prospecting in all the gold-bearing States. Borings will be made with the diamond drill, an apparatus not available twenty years ago. By its use strata of rock to considerable depths may be pierced and the material brought up at a trifling expense compared with that of sinking shafts, which was long the only method of search in use. The earth is going to be ransacked for gold, and a grand rally will be made in every country to get it.

Traverse City is paying the penalty for having a reputation as a booming town. The business places are multiplying rapidly, the increase in this respect being mainly small stores opened by men who have been attracted to Traverse City by reason of the wonderful forward strides she has taken during the past two years.

## The Drug Market.

Opium is dull and lower.  
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Quinine is firm and an advance is probable.  
Cocaine has declined.  
Salacine has advanced.  
Linseed oil has advanced.

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**GIVE ALL AN EQUAL CHANCE.**

Men are by no means equal in any respect, whether physically, intellectually or morally. Any attempt to force them into a condition which implies equality is false, unjust and contrary to nature. All that a democratic republican state of society can confer on the human race is to declare and assure the rights of every individual according to his individual capacity and characteristics.

Men have an equal, original right to the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the law guarantees this right in an abstract way; but every man must work out his destiny according to his several ability, and, as a consequence of the vast difference and inequality in physical, moral and intellectual qualities, men will take vastly different places in life. Since nature did not make all human beings equal, it is plain that no human device can repair the result of the failure. What a democratic republican system does, and what it was designed to do, is to give to each individual an opportunity to do his best under the circumstances in which he is placed. Every individual is entitled to become as rich, as learned, as beautiful, as good, or in any other way as eminent and distinguished, as his or her capabilities used amid environments of various sorts will permit. But no success is promised, much less guaranteed. Life, under conditions of competition, is a struggle in which the strongest relatively to the conditions of the struggle will win the highest place, and all the others will fall into the places to which they gravitate.

In consequence of the operation of forces which create conditions of social life, some rise to high places, while others fall into the lower. Some are rich and others are poor; some are learned and others are illiterate. If the poor, the lowly, the illiterate, are enraged at their humble stations, and are aroused to hostility to those who are above them, they are complaining of conditions for which they are themselves largely responsible. Wealth, wisdom and social distinction are not to be got save by the use of intellectual forces and physical exertions, and commonly persons must be specially endowed in order to obtain particular supremacy. The idle, the profligate, the ignorant, who are embittered because they themselves have not reached positions of wealth and distinction, and are enraged against those who have, are socialists of an aggravated type. When they go to the extent of seeking to destroy those who are above them in the social scale, then they become nihilists and anarchists, who are socialists of the worst type.

But the large bodies of socialists are a good sort of people, who, brooding on the inequalities of social condition, desire to even up or level down society, so that all may be equal in wealth and condition, a situation utterly impossible until all human beings are made intellectually, morally and physically equal. The differences of individuals have brought about existing conditions of society, and these will remain until the end of the world, and after it, if such contingencies may be figured on.

In an autocratic country, where the law declares that some are better than others, and are entitled by the mere accident of birth to rule over others, there is some excuse for the popular dissatis-

faction at the differences of condition; but in a republic, where every road to honor and power lies open to all, nobody has a right to complain if he falls behind in the race. The tortoise is not as swift of foot as the hare, and so, if the former would win, he must oppose strategy and cunning to the latter's speed.

Unquestionably there is a great deal of dishonesty and violence employed in securing supremacy, but these and other imperfections are inseparable from all human affairs. If bad men get control of public office, it is commonly the fault of those who are considered the better sort of people, but who neglect their political duties. Many people who are subservient to unscrupulous men and assist them to get their dishonest wealth have no right to complain if the man who has risen through their aid shall refuse to recognize the obligation to them.

If it were possible to bring all men down to the same level of life, where there was no competition and no opportunity for the exercise of special talents and abilities, man would soon relapse into a state of barbarism. It is the competition of life that makes men strive to be higher, wiser, nobler, better. The men who are always seeking to work up to a high standard, and to conform to aspirations after honor, distinction, wealth and power, are actuated by the force that creates modern civilization and moves forward the whole of human society. Socialism, in any form in which it is presented, means not leveling up, but leveling down. The right rule is to give every man a chance to rise to the highest point in life to which his capabilities can carry him. If every man would do his best, there would be no complaint about inequality.

**PUBLIC HONESTY IN OLD TIMES.**

The statement has often been made that public men of a generation ago were vastly more honest than they are to-day, and that the corruptions which are charged on popular representatives and public officials in this age would have been impossible fifty years ago.

It must be remembered that fifty years ago this great nation had nothing like the population, the aggregated wealth and the representatives in State and national legislatures that exist to-day. In 1840 there were only twenty-eight States with a population of less than 18,000,000. There were fifty-eight Senators and some 135 Representatives in Congress. To-day forty-four States with a population of more than 65,000,000, represented by eighty-eight Senators and more than 300 Representatives, not to speak of State and city governments, furnish vast hordes of officials who handle thousands of millions of public funds, and necessarily, in the same proportion, the more officials there are, the more dishonest men there are among them. But it is extremely doubtful if men to-day are, as a rule, any less honest than they were half a century ago.

True, since the civil war, a point in American history from which an entirely new era of American politics must be dated, there have been many examples of public corruption, not only in Federal, but in State and municipal public life. Nevertheless, it cannot be held that earlier generations were entirely guiltless. A very striking picture of public life in an earlier day is seen in the annals of the political situation at the time of

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President Jackson's war upon the old United States Bank. The bank, after having dissolved, was re-chartered, and it has been shown that it had secured its lease of life by making large loans to Congressmen. It was given out, and the charge is doubtless true, that this loan business figured up as follows:

In 1830, to fifty-two members.....	\$192,161
In 1831, to fifty-nine members.....	322,199
In 1832, to forty-four members.....	478,069
In 1833, to fifty-eight members.....	374,766
In 1834, to fifty-two members.....	238,536
	\$1,605,781

At the dates mentioned the bank, with its \$35,000,000 of capital, took direct measures to secure the favor of a majority of Congress and to retain that favor. Suppose these amounts charged as loans were genuine loans to Congressmen, and it is very doubtful if they were, the entire transaction must be looked upon as corrupt, and the result of it was that the United States Bank, then a gigantic money monopoly, did actually control the votes of a majority of Congress until President Jackson, by an aggressive war upon it, drove that great moneyed monopoly out of existence. That happened rather more than half a century ago, in an age which is often now referred to as one of Roman justice and Spartan simplicity, but all the same, public men were tainted with bribery and corruption much as they are to-day. There have always been good and bad men, there have always been honest and dishonest public officials, and there always will be.

**CHEESE AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.**

Every now and then a new outbreak of cheese poisoning gives rise to a discussion of the dietetic properties of this much used article of food. Since Prof. Vaughan's discovery of tyrotoxin, the poisonous substance to which cheese poisoning is in most cases due, the mystery of these frequent outbreaks has been solved. The studies of modern bacteriologists have developed the fact that not only tyrotoxin, but also the peculiar flavors characteristic of cheese, are the products of decomposition and fermentation. These facts are gradually becoming known to the public, and have doubtless given rise to a falling off in the consumption of cheese. The writer is acquainted with hundreds of persons who have forever renounced the use of cheese as a food, on becoming acquainted with the effects above referred to. Prof. Vaughan has shown that all cheese contains more or less tyrotoxin, and tyrotoxin can be produced in poisonous quantities at any time by simply mixing a quantity of cheese with milk and putting it away for some time in a closed vessel. An acquaintance with this and other facts relating to cheese very naturally leads many people to question the propriety of using it as an article of diet, when nature has supplied us with so large a variety of wholesome and wholly innocuous foods.

The cheesemakers seem to have become somewhat anxious lest cheese should fall into such disrepute as seriously to interfere with their business. They cannot dispute the fact that cheese is produced by a process of fermentation and putrefaction, the evidence of which is to be found not only in the accurate flavors produced in the cheese, but by the presence of "skippers" and "mites," and larvæ of flies, which are led by instinct to deposit their eggs in masses of decomposing matter.

Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin, has re-

cently come to the rescue of the cheesemakers with the following argument: "In regard to cheese being a fermentative product, I have no defense whatever to offer. Digestion is a fermentative process to a considerable degree, and I do not know why it should be essential that no fermentation should start previous to the food entering the stomach." With all due respect to Prof. Henry as a scientist, we find it necessary to disagree with him in his view of the digestive process. It is true he finds some small foundation for his theory in the views which have been advanced by some modern bacteriologists, but a careful study of the digestive process under normal conditions shows it to be, not a fermentative or putrefactive process, but a catalytic change induced by organic substances improperly called ferments, since they agree in no respect whatever with the living organisms which give rise to the processes commonly known as fermentation and putrefaction. Digestion is sometimes called a fermentative process, but it is in an entirely different sense from that by which cider is converted into vinegar or grape juice into wine.

The digestive process is a change by which organic matter is changed from a solid to a liquid state by a process of hydration, and without any destructive change, and without decomposition products. The fermentation which takes place in cheese is a process in which poisonous products are formed and destructive processes take place. It is impossible to believe that any such process is essential to the digestive process. Fermentation, properly so-called, is the result of the action of germs. It is possible to conceive of a person's being born under circumstances in which germs might be entirely absent. Would Prof. Henry undertake to assert that an individual born under such happy circumstances would be made better by introducing germs into his stomach, or that he would be likely to die of indigestion because his food was entirely free from germs? On the contrary, every physician knows that the freer the stomach is from foreign microbes the better, and the more perfect is the digestive process.

The writer has made a careful chemical study of over 2,500 stomach fluids furnished by nearly 2,000 different persons, and has found a constant association between a multiplicity of microbes in the stomach and a deteriorated digestive product. In the treatment of disordered digestion, it has many times been found necessary to suppress altogether foods containing microbes, including yeast bread, unless the latter has been previously sterilized by conversion into zwieback. It is possible to prepare light, wholesome, and toothsome bread without either baking powder or yeast, a fact of which Prof. Henry seems not to be aware, as he gives us no alternative except to eat yeast bread, or bread made from baking powder, or sodden bread. Although eschewing each of the three kinds of bread mentioned, the writer finds himself largely supplied with an abundance of most palatable bread made without yeast or baking powder, and yet as light and toothsome as the most fastidious palate could require.

While anticipating no sympathy for our views on the part of cheesemakers, we do not hesitate to express our most decided opinion that cheese as an article

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

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

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**Kent County Savings Bank,** GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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goods lead in quality. We are agents for them.

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Socks, Felts, Knit Boots,

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Gilt Edge, Raven Gloss, Glycerole, White's Egg Finish, Loomer's Best, The 400, Ideal, Brown's Fr. & Satin, Topsey, Bixby's Royal, C C, Keystone, Loomer's Pride, Imperial, Eagle, Boston, Nubian.

We carry all the above kinds in stock, which are the best and leading makes in the market. Get your winter stock before freezing.

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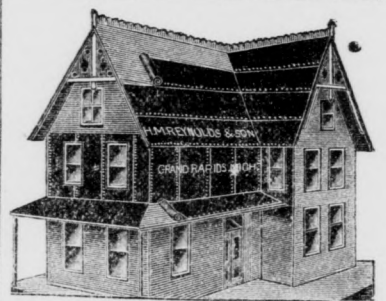


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This Roofing is guaranteed to stand in all places where Tin and Iron has failed; is superior to Shingles and much cheaper.

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

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

H. M. REYNOLDS & SON, Practical Roofers,

Cor. Louis and Campau Sts., Grand Rapids, Mich.



of food is wholly unfit for human consumption. Here is a little experiment which ought to be sufficient to convince anybody of the questionable character of cheese:

Take a boiled potato, cut it in two, taking pains to use a knife which has been previously well boiled; avoid exposing the cut surface of the potato to contamination with dust from the air, boiling the potato with the cut surface downward; place the potato on a deep plate, with the cut surface up, and cover quickly with a bell-glass—a glass butter-dish will do. Now cut off a bit of cheese, and quickly and carefully place it in the center of the cut surface of the potato. Replace the glass cover, and pour into the plate a sufficient amount of boiled water to cover the edges. In a few days a luxuriant growth of mold will appear upon the cheese, showing that it contains a great quantity of microbes, and on moving the bell-glass, a most repulsive odor will be observed, a pungent advertisement of the fact that cheese is filled with the agents of putrefaction and decay.

It is a matter of astonishment to the writer, that persons who are, in many respects, fastidious in their manner of eating, who would not think of touching a morsel of food with their fingers before placing it in their mouths unless the hands had been washed scrupulously clean, and who find it impossible to eat with complacency a dinner served in soiled dishes and with unwashed eating utensils, will, at the same time, with the utmost composure, after eating the most wholesomely prepared meal, well sterilized by cooking and daintily served, proceed at once to inoculate it with the agents of putrefaction and decay, together with the products of decomposition, by swallowing, as a dessert, a portion of "good" (?) old cheese! The writer is very fond of cheese, having acquired an abnormal liking for this unwholesome article when a boy, but, nevertheless, he has, from principle, abstained from its use for many years, and cannot be induced either to eat it or to recommend it to others as an article of food fit for human consumption under any other circumstances than threatened starvation or the absence of anything else less unwholesome.

J. H. KELLOGG, M. D.

**A New Mineral.**

An American chemist has recently discovered a new mineral which, in hardness and beauty, is only second to the diamond. The discovery was made quite accidentally. He was experimenting in the manufacture of diamonds, and was using the aluminum smelting apparatus of a Lockport, N. Y., firm, where electricity is employed and an enormously high temperature produced. By mere chance he put into the crucible together a lump of clay and a piece of graphite, and the result was some small wine-colored crystals of rhomboidal form, which proved to be harder than sapphire. Chemical analysis proved that the crystals were composed of carbon and silicon in a combination hitherto unheard of. It does not occur in nature. The process above described, repeated again and again, produced the wine-colored rhomboids every time. A company has been formed to manufacture them for polishing all sorts of things, even diamonds. They are crushed to powder like emery and made into wheels with a cementing compound. The demand for them is already greater than the supply. The new mineral has been named carborundum.

You must hunt opportunities—they won't hunt you.

**From Behring Sea to Lake Michigan.**

A reported decision in the United States Supreme Court, to the effect that the great Northern lakes are high seas and are subject to the same provisions of law as are applied to the ocean, seems to have a signification vastly more far-reaching than was probably intended.

The decision was made to settle jurisdiction over a case where a crime had been committed on a steamer lying in the Detroit River. A State court of Michigan took cognizance of the matter and proceeded against the criminal, who, however, appealed to the United States Court, holding that the act was committed on the high seas, and, therefore, a State court could not have jurisdiction over it.

This claim was sustained by the highest court, which decided that the lakes are high seas and subject to all the regulations as to all acts done upon their waters just as if such acts were done upon the ocean. Of course, nobody is going to call in question the sufficiency of this decision, but it is not amiss to inquire as to what may possibly result from it in an international controversy.

It has always been held that, so far as the lakes are boundaries between the United States and the British dominions, the line of international demarcation was drawn through the middle of the great bodies and of the connecting streams of such waters, on its own side of the dividing line. But if these waters are high seas, they are not to be divided or allotted to any power, but any country has jurisdiction only over the accustomed maritime league from shore, and inside a line from headland to headland, at the mouths of rivers, inlets and bays.

If it is to be held from such a decision that the United States does not claim control beyond the maritime league on the lakes, but that those waters are the same as the ocean, free to every ship and every power that sends its ships upon the ocean, it may prove a serious matter. But does the British Government make a like surrender as to the waters on its side of the line? It is not likely. A power which excludes American fishing vessels from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and from all the bays and inlets from the Bay of Fundy to beyond Labrador, is not likely to give up voluntarily control over an inch of the land or sea which it holds.

But an interesting question comes up in the case of Lake Michigan. Every foot of its coast is in the United States, and where it joins Lake Huron the line from headland to headland units two shores of the State of Michigan. Is Lake Michigan also a part of this free fresh-water ocean? Is Chicago only separated by a league of water from the open sea, where the warships of every nation may cruise at pleasure? The United States, not many years ago, set up the high claim that Behring Sea, an integral part of the Pacific Ocean, was an American lake. This has, however, been long ago abandoned, and now it appears that an American lake, a fresh-water lake at that, wholly inclosed in United States territory, is a high sea. If this be the effect of the great court's decision, then there is an immense descent from the arrogant claim upon Behring Sea to the voluntary surrender of ownership of a fresh-water inland lake.

FRANK STOWELL.

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

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

Prevents and cures **Sea Sickness** On cars or boat.

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

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



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**BUY THE PENINSULAR**  
Pants, Shirts, and Overalls

Once and You are our Customer for life.

**Stanton & Morey,**

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GEO. F. OWEN, Salesman for Western Michigan,

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**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.

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DEALERS IN

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



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**GENUINE : VICI : SHOE,**

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

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MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR

**CARPETS and DRAPERIES,**

19 So. Ionia St.,

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Special Sale of Lace and Chenille Curtains.

Merchants visiting the Grand Rapids market are invited to call and inspect my lines, which are complete in every respect. In placing orders with me you deal directly with the manufacturer.

**PECK'S HEADACHE POWDERS**

Pay the best profit. Order from your jobber.



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

TRADESMAN COMPANY,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Quick Sellers.**

**WHAT?**

**THE NEW FALL LINE**

Manufactured by

**SNEDICOR & HATHAWAY,**

DETROIT, MICH.

All the Novelties in Lasts and Patterns.

State Agents Woonsocket and Lycoming Rubber Co.

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

## Is the Profit on Bread Too Large?

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

Five thousand destitute people in the city and one pound and four ounces of bread cost eight cents! What will these destitute people do for bread this winter? It would seem as though cruel circumstances would compel them to forego this great luxury and confine their diet to cheaper food, such as pies, cakes, tarts, roast pig, stuffed turkey and cranberry sauce. Eight-cent bread was all right in war times when everything was dear, work plentiful and wages high; but now, when wheat is a drug in the market at 54 cents per bushel, and labor so overwhelmingly abundant that it will not command any price, such extravagance would be almost criminal.

Somebody said that bread was the staff of life, but he didn't mean the kind of bread that sells at six and two-fifths cents a pound, when wheat is worth only nine-tenths of one cent a pound. Oh, no; it would be an insult to the memory of the author of this familiar saying to call eight-cent bread made from fifty-four-cent wheat the "staff of life." A "staff" of life is something that life may rely upon for a sure support when everything else passes beyond reach; but a pound and a quarter of bread at eight cents is not even among the possibilities for those who are fairly able to help themselves, and as to those who are entirely helpless, it is simply preposterous to think of it.

The bakers say they feel the effects of the hard times. No one disputes them. Indeed, if this were not the case it would be impossible to make any sane person believe that the times are hard. If the quantity of eight-cent bread sold did not show signs of diminution it would certainly be an indication that the times are good and people had more money than they know what to do with. By way of justifying themselves before the public, and of pacifying their own troubled consciences, the bakers claim that, owing to the great falling off in the demand for their goods, they are not making any more money than they are entitled to. But what has caused this great falling off in demand? Other trades also suffer a diminished demand for their goods, such as the confectioner, the fancy grocer, the jeweler, the merchant tailor and scores of others; but in their cases the falling off in trade is the result of a diminished consumption made imperative by the stringency of the times. In the baker's case it is not so. The direct effect of this stringency is to increase the consumption of bread which is the staff of life, and decrease the consumption of luxuries and even many of the so-called necessities not indispensable in the maintenance of life. The cause of the falling off of the baker's trade is a lessened demand for the eight-cent article which is a luxury of the luxuries, and one that is altogether dispensable in the question of domestic economy.

The bakers have made an egregious blunder in this matter. In their greedy persistency in maintaining the present extortionate price of bread, in defiance of the stringency of the times and in utter disregard of the principles of justice and common sense, they have invited a large number of domestic (home-made) bread makers all over the city to enter the field and compete with them in gathering in the golden harvest. They have lost a good share of their trade and in-

ited a new class of competition to step in and secure a share of the portion that still remains—and, during all this time, the consumption of bread has been steadily increasing. Surely the bakers have made an egregious blunder.

This domestic bread is peddled all over the city, and is found on the counters of every grocery store by the side of baker's loaves. The price is the same. You pay eight cents and take your choice; but when you take the domestic loaf you get—according to a test recently witnessed in a down town grocery store—six ounces more bread for your eight cents. If weight be a proper basis upon which to estimate relative values, then the baker's loaf ought not to cost more than six and two-thirteenths cents to be on a parity with the domestic loaf at eight cents. On the basis of weight, therefore, the baker's loaf is thirty per cent. dearer than the domestic loaf, a respectable margin of profit of itself; but let us see what the profit is on the domestic loaf. One of these domestic or home-made bread makers, whose bread occupies a prominent place in the bread case

of the aforementioned down town grocery, says that she makes twenty-two loaves from a twenty-five (or twenty-four, rather) pound sack of flour. She pays the grocer fifty cents for the flour, puts it through a little chemical process, adding a "pinch" of this or a "pinch" of that, at a cost which is a mere bagatelle when, presto! twenty-two delicious, "home-made" loaves of the staff of life are taken from the oven, weighing thirty-five pounds twelve ounces in the aggregate, or one pound ten ounces each. Fifty cents for the flour and ten cents for the "bagatelle" represent the cost—sixty cents for twenty-two loaves, or about two and two-thirds cents each. The baker's appliances for baking are much better. He buys his flour at wholesale prices and possesses other important advantages which will warrant the statement that his bread costs less, pound for pound, than domestic bread; but we will let all that pass and base the percentages on the cost of the domestic article. It will be seen from the figures given, that the domestic loaf, selling at eight cents, represents a nice little mar-

gin of profit exceeding 294 per cent. Adding to this the 30 per cent. advantage already pointed out, it gives the baker a profit of 326 per cent. Remember, the above calculations are based on the grocer's retail price of flour, and represent the baker's part in accounting for the wonderful discrepancy existing between eight-cent bread and fifty-four cent wheat.  
E. A. OWEN.

## The Potato Crop of the World.

The potato crop of the world amounts to the enormous sum of 2,850,000,000 bushels, by far the largest proportion of which is grown in Europe. Germany is the largest potato producing and consuming country in the world, with the average production of nearly 900,000,000 bushels per annum, and in years of the largest production exceeding 1,000,000,000 bushels. Russia comes next with a crop of 464,000,000 bushels, closely followed by Austria-Hungary and France. The crop of the United States is small in comparison with that of Europe, averaging only about 170,000,000 bushels, which is considerably less than that of the United Kingdom. This crop does not largely enter into the foreign trade of any country, the supply being mainly for home use.

# The President of the United States of America,

To

**HENRY KOCH**, your clerks, attorneys, agent, salesmen and workmen, and all claiming or holding through or under you,

GREETING:

**Whereas**, it has been represented to us in our Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, in the Third Circuit, on the part of the ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS COMPANY, Complainant, that it has lately exhibited its said Bill of Complaint in our said Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, against you, the said HENRY KOCH, Defendant, to be relieved touching the matters therein complained of, and that the said

## ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS COMPANY,

Complainant, is entitled to the exclusive use of the designation "SAPOLIO" as a trade-mark for scouring soap.

**Now, Therefore**, we do strictly command and perpetually enjoin you, the said HENRY KOCH, your clerks, attorneys, agents, salesmen and workmen, and all claiming or holding through or under you, under the pains and penalties which may fall upon you and each of you in case of disobedience, that you do absolutely desist and refrain from in any manner unlawfully using the word "SAPOLIO," or any word or words substantially similar thereto in sound or appearance, in connection with the manufacture or sale of any scouring soap not made or produced by or for the Complainant, and from directly, or indirectly,

**By word of mouth or otherwise, selling or delivering as "SAPOLIO," or when "SAPOLIO" is asked for,**

that which is not Complainant's said manufacture, and from in any way using the word "SAPOLIO" in any false or misleading manner.

**Witness**,

The honorable MELVILLE W. FULLER, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, at the City of Trenton, in said District of New Jersey, this 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two.

[SEAL]

ROWLAND COX,

Complainant's Solicitor.

[SIGNED]

S. D. OLIPHANT,

Clerk.



MICHIGAN KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP.



OFFICERS:

President—N. B. Jones, Lansing.  
 Secretary—L. M. Mills, Grand Rapids.  
 Treasurer—Geo. A. Reynolds, Saginaw.

Weekly Report of Secretary Mills.

LANSING, Dec. 4.—Certificates have been issued to the following members since my last report:

- 3340 M. B. Price, St. Joseph.
- 3342 E. H. Povah, Detroit.
- 3347 Geo. W. Corson, Detroit.
- 3348 W. J. Deppen, Grand Rapids.
- 3350 B. W. Schram, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 3351 Stephen E. Kirk, Muskegon.
- 3352 A. J. Elliott, Grand Rapids.
- 3370 J. F. Umphrey, Yale.
- 3371 G. T. Lindermann, Saginaw.
- 3372 E. H. Voorhees, Detroit.
- 3373 E. S. Davis, Detroit.
- 3374 W. I. Biles, Saginaw.
- 3375 D. S. Menasco, Milwaukee.
- 3376 J. B. McInnes, Grand Rapids.
- 3377 W. H. Pipp, Chicago.
- 3378 W. J. Jones, Grand Rapids.
- 3379 A. B. Gibbs, Grand Rapids.
- 3380 Geo. F. Schumm, Grand Rapids.
- 3381 Frank E. Novak, Chicago.
- 3382 John Glass, Cadillac.
- 3383 H. C. Piper, Detroit.
- 3384 L. B. Davis, Mt. Clemens.
- 3385 D. W. Dugan, Chicago.
- 3386 J. P. Patton, Detroit.
- 3387 Wm. Reid, Allegheny, Pa.
- 3388 R. G. Dilley, Saginaw.
- 3389 E. A. Blankman, Dayton, Ohio.
- 3390 C. A. Stebbins, Creston, O.
- 3391 Elmer E. Stanton, Grand Rapids.
- 3392 Wilbur F. Warner, Grand Rapids.
- 3393 Frank A. Cameron, Detroit.
- 3394 J. H. Rogers, Columbus.
- 3395 M. L. Horning, Albion.
- 3397 M. S. McKee, Thorp, Wis.
- 3398 C. L. Weaver, Toledo.
- 3399 H. E. Flach, Saginaw.
- 3400 J. H. Laing, Saginaw.
- 3401 E. D. Henderson, Saginaw.
- 3402 O. J. Hutton, Grand Rapids.
- 3403 W. H. Rouse, Grand Rapids.
- 3404 Ed. L. Hughes, Grand Rapids.
- 3405 J. B. Josselyn, Grand Rapids.
- 3406 C. A. Ricord, Saginaw.
- 3407 P. Z. Smith, Almont.
- 3408 C. F. Reinke, Buena Vista.
- 3409 J. B. Lull, South Haven.
- 3410 Sam K. Beecher, Grand Rapids.
- 3411 H. R. Putnam, Grand Rapids.
- 3412 W. T. McNaull, Berwyn, Ill.
- 3413 W. B. Haight, Cleveland.
- 3414 T. C. Hammill, Detroit.
- 3415 C. E. Brown, Detroit.
- 3416 W. Henderson, Detroit.
- 3417 P. McDuff, Detroit.
- 3418 G. A. Clifford, Detroit.
- 3419 A. R. Thayer, Saginaw.
- 3420 R. P. Stericker, Saginaw.
- 3421 L. C. Stage, Shelby.
- 3422 E. P. Andrew, Grand Rapids.
- 3423 D. E. Tillotson, Muskegon.
- 3424 F. B. Potter, Detroit.
- 3425 Sam Wile, LaPorte, Ind.

3426 F. S. Brewer, Detroit.  
 3427 W. W. McKean, Grand Rapids.  
 3428 S. C. Smith, Jackson.  
 The following honorary members:  
 H33 G. S. Farrar, Cass City.  
 H39 W. B. Kinyon, Caro, Mich.

The third regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held in Lansing, Dec. 2, with a full attendance, except Director Northrup, who is quite ill at home.

The Secretary was instructed to enclose in the notice to members, of the convention, a certificate of membership as required by the railroads, entitling them to half fare rate for themselves and families to the convention at Saginaw, Dec. 26 and 27.

Proofs of the death of Brothers Geo. H. Boehnlein, J. W. Button and R. T. Scott were presented and orders were ordered drawn for the first two. The Secretary was instructed to defer payment of the latter claim until the proofs of the Probate Court are submitted.

The Secretary's report showed balances in the general fund, Nov. 30, of \$344.57, and in the death fund, \$972.

Orders were drawn for the following amounts:

Mileage of Directors to present meeting..	\$28 63
D. Forbes, 1,000 grip tags and rubber stamps .....	76 75
M. S. Goodman, expert work on books....	34 75
Tradesman Company, printing and stationery.....	42 58
Post F, Saginaw, postage on invitations..	50 00
Swinton & Reynolds, one mimeograph....	18 00
Postage for officers.....	84 00
L. M. Mills, salary account.....	150 00

An adjourned meeting of the Board will be held at the New Livingston Hotel, Grand Rapids, Friday evening, Dec. 22, at which time it is expected that a final report of the accounts of the former Secretary will be made.

Fraternally yours,  
 L. M. MILLS, Sec'y.

Gone but Not Forgotten.

GRAND LEDGE, Nov. 28.—M. Rosen, clothier and gents' furnishings goods, mysteriously vanished from this city sometime between Saturday night and Monday morning. Recent developments show that his stock is also gone. Diligent search and inquiry reveal nothing, only that for a week past someone has come to the alley back of the store about 8 o'clock each night with a chestnut horse and express wagon, and about 11 o'clock would leave with a load of boxes and trunks. Which way or where he went no one knows. To-day there are creditors on the ground representing \$3,000 to \$4,000. Notice was left on the door saying: "Will be back in two days." The boxes are all left on the shelves, making it look as if the goods were there, and the store was already to open, and not until the door was forced open and the boxes examined was it found that the goods were all gone.

A gentleman who just returned from Gray's Harbor City, Wash., states that there are upward of one hundred buildings there, but they are all deserted. A few fishermen dwell near the shore in their own rude shanties. Some of the deserted buildings are handsome structures, one business block having cost upward of \$20,000.



**BUILDINGS.** Suitable for advertising in papers, or use on stationery.

**PORTRAITS.** Half-tone for the finest printing, or line work for general printing.

**PATENTED ARTICLES.** No pains or expense should be spared to have finest engravings, as a poor cut will prevent the success of a patent.

**BUSINESS CARDS.** We make the finest plates for the money obtainable.

**MAPS, PLANS and PLATS.** Our method of making these is a surprise for its fine results and low price.

**CATALOGUES.** Furniture, Machinery, Carriages, Agricultural Implements or Specialties of any kind engraved and printed complete. The finest and most elaborate or the cheapest and most economical. The best results in either case.

**Tradesman Company,**  
 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



**A STORE DO YOU RUN ONE?**

If so, and you are endeavoring to get along without using our improved Coupon Book system, you are making a most serious mistake. We were the originators of the coupon book plan and are the largest manufacturers of these books in the country, having special machinery for every branch of the business. **SAMPLES FREE.**

**TRADESMAN COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.**

**Drugs & Medicines.****State Board of Pharmacy.**

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

**Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.**

President—A. B. Stevens, Ann Arbor.  
Vice-President—A. F. Parker, Detroit.  
Treasurer—W. Dupont, Detroit.  
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**Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.**

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

**The Bank of England in 1696.**

The compliment paid to President Tappen, of the Gallatin National Bank, of New York, by his associates in the Loan Committee of the Clearing House, was as graceful and appropriate as it was deserved. The identical silver tankard which, nearly two centuries ago, had been given to Sir John Houblon, the first Governor of the Bank of England, by its directors, "in token of his great ability, industry and strict uprightness at a time of extreme difficulty," has now been again employed as a mark of appreciation of similar qualities in a bank president, exhibited in similar circumstances. The precautions taken by the Clearing House Association early last summer, under Mr. Tappen's lead, undoubtedly did much to mitigate the severity of the financial panic which subsequently prevailed, and if all the bank presidents had managed their institutions as wisely as he did his, and had fulfilled their obligations to their depositors as honorably, we would have been spared the disgrace of seeing, day after day, certified checks upon many of our banks sold to brokers at a discount, because payment of them was refused by the banks on which they were drawn.

The crisis in England in 1696, during which Sir John Houblon so conducted himself as to win from his directors the grateful recognition of his merits, which was repeated to Mr. Tappen by his fellow committeemen, was in more respects than I think is generally known like ours of last summer. Both were brought on by depreciation in the value of the currency, both were marked by a general prostration of credit, both were accompanied by an urgent pressure for a debasement of the standard of value; and as the London crisis ended, in the course of a few months, with a restoration of confidence and a revival of prosperity, so, let us hope, may that from which we are now emerging.

When the Bank of England was established, in 1694, there was no dispute in Great Britain, as there is with us now, about the relative values of gold and silver, nor was there any fear of an over-issue of paper money, because no paper was in circulation and the currency consisted almost exclusively of silver coin. Nor were there any banks, properly speaking, the only custodians of other people's money being the London goldsmiths, who, in a crude, primitive fashion, did all the banking business that was done. What the nation suffered from was the clipping of its silver coin by dishonest hands and its consequent depreciation. As fast as the Government could turn out from the mint new half crowns, shillings and sixpences of full weight, they were either melted down or hoarded, thus leaving the field entirely to the light weight, clipped coins, which every day were made lighter

and lighter. Finally, when the weight of the coins had been so reduced that twenty shillings contained no more silver than eleven or less ought to contain, the evil aroused the Government into seeking a remedy for it. At first it was proposed to issue without notice a proclamation that the clipped coins should at once be accepted in payment of taxes at the Government offices not by count, but by weight only. This project was abandoned because of the impossibility of obtaining for it the sanction of Parliament without so much delay and publicity as to give some holders of the depreciated coin an advantage over others. Finally, in January, 1696, an act was passed fixing the 4th of May following as the latest date up to which clipped money should be payable to the Government by count.

In order to provide for the filling with good crowns and shillings of the vacuum to be created by the withdrawal of the bad, the mint was at once set to work at its utmost capacity. But its machinery was antiquated, and its management inefficient, and when the fatal 4th of May came and a flood of the old coins poured into the Exchequer to be melted down, there was a scarcity of the new coinage intended to take its place. The distress that ensued and the expedients adopted to relieve it were notably like those which marked our recent currency famine. Employers could only with extreme difficulty pay their workmen. Wealthy men discharged their debts with promissory notes, which passed from hand to hand as money among those who knew them. The new Bank of England and the money changers of Lombard street issued their notes and put them into circulation. The Government, also, fortunately possessed authority, and made use of it to emit interest-bearing notes of five pounds and upward. In order to hasten the production of the new coins Sir Isaac Newton was appointed Warden of the Mint, and, by the introduction of improved machinery and the establishment of branch mints, he immensely increased its coining capacity.

These measures and the use of so much of the old coins as had escaped the shears of the clippers tided over the emergency, and by August signs of improvement in the condition of things were manifest.

Nevertheless, a complete relaxation of the monetary stringency was hindered by an agitation for a reduction of the weight of the new crowns and shillings, so as to make them of no greater value than the old clipped coin, and very much the same arguments were used in favor of the proposition as those now advanced on behalf of the silver standard. Pending the settlement of the controversy the new money was hoarded, because no one who could help doing so would pay it out at a valuation which might be ultimately increased by its recoinage into smaller coins. The House of Commons, however, stood firm, and, late in October, 1696, declared without a division that the standard of British money should not be altered in fineness, weight or denomination. This turned the tide, the hoarded coins came out into circulation, the foreign exchanges improved, the public credit revived, and by March, 1697, the crisis was completely passed.

Precisely what Sir John Houblon did, during this crisis, to earn the praise bestowed upon him, I have been unable to learn. Lord Macaulay, whose "History of England" gives a long account of the

matter, mentions only that when the Government, being at war with France and in dire need of what was then the enormous sum of two hundred thousand pounds, not in notes but in hard coin, applied to the bank of England for the loan of it, Sir John called a meeting of his shareholders and made them a speech soliciting them for authority to grant the Government's application. There was at first a little murmuring, but the question being finally put to the vote, it was unanimously decided in favor of lending the money. It may also be presumed, from the inscription on the tankard presented to Mr. Tappen, that during the "time of extreme difficulty" to which the directors of the Bank therein refer, Sir John was the master spirit and the guiding hand of the institution. Thus, when the great rivals and enemies of the bank, the Lombard street goldsmiths, seized the opportunity afforded by the reform of the currency to gather together, on the 4th of May, 1696, all of the bank's notes that they could lay their hands on and demand their immediate redemption in coin, hoping thereby to break the institution, it must have been at his instigation that the directors defied them, while paying other creditors who asked for their money in good faith. For this latter purpose they called upon the proprietors for a 20 per cent. contribution, and gave every creditor applying for payment 15 per cent., in new money, of the amount due to him. Still, the notes of the bank, as well as its shares, fell to a large discount, and one can well imagine how severely, for the period of ten months during which the crisis lasted, Sir John's ability and patience must have been tried. MATTHEW MARSHALL.

**New Treatment for Diphtheria.**

A French medical journal announces a new and successful treatment for diphtheria, discovered by a country doctor, M. Frederic Flahaut, who lives near Rouen. Last year a malignant diphtheria broke out in his village, and he treated it in the usual way, losing, to his disgust, a considerable number of patients. Knowing the antiseptic qualities of petroleum, he determined to try it on some of his cases as an experiment. The first one on which he experimented was a little girl whose recovery he despaired of. He proposed to her parents to make the experiment as a last resort, and they consented. The petroleum was applied to her throat with a swab, and, to the physician's surprise, a marked improvement was noticeable after the first application. The treatment was continued and the child recovered. He at once used the treatment with his other patients, with the result of saving every one. The present year he has treated forty cases, and every one has recovered. In order to be sure that the disease was really malignant diphtheria, he had the expectorated matter analyzed by the expert of the Rouen College of Medicine, who pronounced it indubitable diphtheria. It is said that the treatment presents little difficulty and no danger. The swabbing is done every hour or two, according to the virulence of the attack, care being taken to shake the swab, after dipping into the petroleum, to prevent any drops falling into the respiratory channels. The patients experience immediate relief. The disagreeable taste of the petroleum lingers in the mouth but a few minutes.

**Toots From Ram's Horn.**

It is hard to convince a dyspeptic that the world is growing better.

There is no place in the Bible where God has promised to make a loafer happy.

Unless a Christian's walk corresponds with his talk, the less he has to say the better.

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George W. Cable will begin in the January number a romance entitled "John March, Southerner."

Two other important serials have been engaged: J. I. Barrie, author of the famous "Little Minister," has written a new novel, the first since that famous story. George Meredith, the great English novelist, has in preparation a novel entitled "The Amazing Marriage."

SHORT STORIES will be abundant. W. D. Howells, Miss Elliott, W. H. Bishop, Ludovic Halevy, Paul Bourget, Joel Chandler Harris and many new writers will contribute.

STUDIES OF AMERICAN LIFE will be an important feature, including Newport, Bar Harbor, Lenox, etc., and the West.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS will be even more numerous and beautiful than ever. A series of Frontispieces chosen by Philip Gilbert Hamerton will be especially notable.

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**WE GIVE** One Ream 9x12 White Wrapping Paper in Tablet form, cut from 40 lb. book, for each dozen ordered, also a supply of Leaflets containing Choice Prescriptions, which the druggist can compound with a good margin of profit. All advertising bears dealer's imprint on front side. Advertising matter sent free on receipt of label. Send order to your jobber, who will notify us. We will do the rest. **PECKHAM'S CROUP REMEDY CO.,** Freeport, Mich.

The following appeared in the local column of the Salina, Kans., Herald, Oct. 20, 1893: "Our sales of Peckham's Croup Remedy, 'The children's cough cure,' have increased rapidly ever since we began handling it in the year 1888. Without an exception it is the best and most RELIABLE remedy of its kind we ever sold. Parents once knowing its merits will never be without it in the house. We recommend it above all others for children. We notice that in each instance where we have sold it, that same party calls for it again. This notice is not one paid for by the manufacturers of this medicine, but is our own, prompted by past experience with, and ever present faith in Peckham's Croup Remedy. Get a bottle of it, you may need it any night."—O. C. Tobey & Co., the 3d Ward Drug Store, Salina, Kans.



Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—Linseed Oil.	Salactne.	Declined—Opium.	Cocaine.
<b>ACIDUM.</b>			
Aceticum..... 80 10	Cubebae..... 2 30	Execithitos..... 2 50	Erigeron..... 2 00
Benzoficum German..... 65 75	Boricac..... 20 30	Gaultheria..... 2 00	Geranium, ounce..... 75
Carbolicum..... 25 35	Gossipii, Sem. gal..... 70 75	Hedeoma..... 2 50	Juniper..... 1 25
Citricum..... 52 55	Lavandula..... 90 95	Limonis..... 2 40	Mentha Piper..... 2 75
Hydrochlor..... 30 5	Limonis..... 2 40	Mentha Verid..... 2 20	Morrhuae, gal..... 1 00
Nitrosum..... 10 12	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50	Olive..... 8 25
Oxalicum..... 10 12	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50	Picis Liquida, (gal. 35)..... 10 12	Ricin..... 1 25
Phosphorum dil..... 10 20	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50	Rosmarini..... 75 80	Rosae, ounce..... 6 50
Sallylicum..... 1 30	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50	Succin..... 40 45	Sabina..... 90 95
Sulphuricum..... 1 30	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50	Santal..... 3 50	Sassafras..... 50 55
Tannicum..... 1 40	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50	Sassafras..... 50 55	Snaps, ess, ounce..... 65
Tartaricum..... 30 33	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50	Snaps, ess, ounce..... 65	Tigli..... 90
<b>AMMONIA.</b>			
Aqua, 16 deg..... 3 1/2	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50	Thyme..... 40 50	Theobromas..... 15 20
" 20 deg..... 5 1/2	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50	Theobromas..... 15 20	
Carbonas..... 13 14	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Chloridum..... 12 14	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
<b>ANILINE.</b>			
Black..... 2 00	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Brown..... 80 100	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Red..... 45 50	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Yellow..... 2 50	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
<b>BACCÆ.</b>			
Cubae (po 36)..... 2 30	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Juniperus..... 8 10	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Xanthoxylum..... 25 30	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
<b>BALSAMUM.</b>			
Copaiba..... 45 50	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Peru..... 21 9	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Terabin, Canada..... 60 65	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Tolutan..... 35 50	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
<b>CORTEK.</b>			
Abies, Canadian..... 18	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Cassiae..... 11	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Cinchona Flava..... 18	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Eunymus atropurp..... 30	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Myrcia Cerifera, po..... 20	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Prunus Virgini..... 12	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Quillaja, grd..... 10	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Sassafras..... 12	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Ulmus Po (Ground 15)..... 15	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
<b>EXTRACTUM.</b>			
Glycyrrhiza Glabra..... 24 25	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
" po..... 33 35	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Haematox, 15 lb. box..... 116 12	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
" 18..... 132 14	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
" 1/4..... 142 15	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
" 1/8..... 162 17	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
<b>FERRU.</b>			
Carbonate Precip..... 15	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Citrate and Quinia..... 2 30	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Citrate Soluble..... 80	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Ferrocyanidum Sol..... 50	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Solut Chloride..... 15	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Sulphate, com'l..... 9 2	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
" pure..... 7	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
<b>FLORA.</b>			
Arnica..... 18 20	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Anthemisi..... 3 35	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Matricaria..... 50 65	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
<b>FOLIA.</b>			
Barosma..... 18 20	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Cassia Acutifol, Tin..... 25 28	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
nivelly..... 35 50	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
" Alex..... 35 50	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Salvia officinalis, 1/4..... 15 25	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
and 1/8..... 15 25	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Ura Ursi..... 8 10	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
<b>GUMMI.</b>			
Acacia, 1st picked..... 2 60	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
" 2d..... 2 40	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
" 3d..... 2 30	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
" sifted sorts..... 2 20	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
" po..... 60 80	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Aloe, Barb, (po. 20)..... 50 60	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
" Cape, (po. 20)..... 2 12	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Socotri, (po. 20)..... 2 50	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Catechu, 1s, (1/4, 1/8)..... 1 16	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Ammoniac..... 50 60	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Assafetida, (po. 35)..... 33 36	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Benzofinum..... 50 55	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Camphore..... 50 55	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Euphorbium po..... 35 40	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Galbanum..... 2 50	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Gamboge, po..... 70 75	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Guaiacum, (po 35)..... 2 30	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Kino, (po 1 10)..... 2 15	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Mastic..... 2 80	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Myrrh, (po 45)..... 2 40	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Opil (po 3 50)..... 2 35	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Shellac..... 35 42	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
" bleached..... 35 38	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Tragacanth..... 40 41	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
<b>HERBA—In ounce packages.</b>			
Absinthium..... 25	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Eupatorium..... 20	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Lobelia..... 25	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Majoram..... 25	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Mentha Piperita..... 25	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
" Vir..... 25	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Rue..... 20	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Tanacetum, V..... 22	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Thymus, V..... 25	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
<b>MAGNESIA.</b>			
Calcined, Pat..... 55 60	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Carbonate, Pat..... 20 22	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Carbonate, K. & M..... 20 25	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Carbonate, Jenn'ngs..... 35 38	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
<b>OLEUM.</b>			
Absinthium..... 3 50	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Amygdalae, Dulc..... 45 75	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Amygdalae, Amarse..... 8 00	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Anisi..... 1 70	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Aurant Cortex..... 2 30	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Bergamit..... 3 25	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Cajupiti..... 60 65	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Caryophylli..... 75 80	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Cedar..... 35 40	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Chenopodii..... 60 65	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Cinnamon..... 1 10	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Citronella..... 2 45	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Citronellum..... 35 45	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Clunum Mac..... 8 25	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		
Copaiba..... 8 25	Myrcia, ounce..... 2 50		

Morphia, S. P. & W..... 2 10	Selditz Mixture..... 20	Linseed, boiled..... 43	46
S. N. Y. Q. &..... 2 00	Snaps..... 18	Neat's Foot, winter..... 65	70
C. Co..... 2 00	opt..... 30	strained..... 67	70
Moschus Canton..... 65 70	Snuff, Maccaboy, De..... 35	Spirits Turpentine..... 35	40
Myristica, No 1..... 65 70	Voos..... 35	<b>PAINTS. bbl. lb.</b>	
Nix Vomica, (po 20)..... 20 22	Snuff, Scotch, De. Voos..... 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..... 2 00	Soda et Potass Tart..... 27 30	" Ber..... 1 1/2	2 1/2
Co..... 2 00	Soda Carb..... 1 1/2	Putty, commercial..... 2 1/2	2 1/2
Picis Liq, N. C., 1/2 gal..... 2 00	Soda, Bi-Carb..... 5	" strictly pure..... 2 1/2	2 1/2
doz..... 2 00	Soda, Ash..... 3 1/2	Vermillon Prime Amer-..... 13 16	
Picis Liq, quarts..... 2 00	Soda, Sulphas..... 2	Vermillon, English..... 65 70	
doz..... 85	Spts. Ether Co..... 50 55	Green, Peninsular..... 70 75	
Pil Hydrarg, (po. 80)..... 50	Myrcia Dom..... 2 25	Lead, red..... 6 1/2	
Piper Nigra, (po. 22)..... 2 1	" Vini Rect. bbl..... 2 25	" white..... 6 1/2	
Piper Alba, (po 65)..... 2 1	Less 5c gal., cash ten days..... 2 25	Whiting, white Span..... 2 70	
Pix Burgun..... 3	Strychnia Crystal..... 1 40	Whiting, Gilders..... 2 90	
Plumbi Acet..... 14 15	Sulphur, Subl..... 2 1/2	Whiting, Paris American..... 1 0	
Pulvis Ipecac et opil..... 1 00	" Roll..... 2 2 1/2	Whiting, Paris Eng..... 1 40	
Pyrethrum, boxes H..... 1 00	Tamarinds..... 8 10	Pioneer Prepared Paints..... 20 21	4
& P. D. Co., doz..... 2 25	Terbenth Venice..... 2 80	Swiss Villa Prepared..... 1 00	20
Pyrethrum, pv..... 20 20	Theobromae..... 45 48	Paints..... 1 00	20
Quassia..... 8 10	Vanilla..... 9 00	<b>VARNISHES.</b>	
Quilla, S. P. & W..... 28 34	Zinc Sulph..... 7 8	No. 1 Turp Coach..... 1 10	20
" S. German..... 21 20	<b>OILS.</b>		
Rubia Tinctorum..... 12 14	Whale, winter..... 70 70	Extra Turp..... 1 60	20
Saccharum Lactis pv..... 20 22	Lard, extra..... 50 55	Coach Body..... 2 75	30
Salactn..... 2 00	Lard, No. 1..... 42 45	No. 1 Turp Furn..... 1 00	20
Sanguis Draconis..... 40 50	Linseed, pure raw..... 40 43	Eutra Turk Damar..... 1 55	20
Sapo..... 12 14			
" M..... 10 12			
" G..... 12 15			

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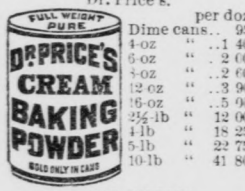
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<p><b>AXLE GREASE.</b> doz gross Aurora 55 6 00 Castor Oil 60 7 00 Diamond 50 5 50 Frazer's 75 8 00 Mica 65 7 50 Paragon 55 6 00</p> <p><b>BAKING POWDER.</b> Acme 1/2 lb. cans, 3 doz 45 1 lb. " 2 " 85 Bulk 1 1 00 Arctic 1/2 lb. cans, 6 doz case 55 1 lb. " 4 doz 1 10 1 lb. " 2 doz 2 00 5 lb. " 1 doz 9 00 Posfon 5 oz. cans, 4 doz. in case 80 16 " 2 " 2 00 Red Star, 1/2 lb. cans 40 1 lb. " 75 1 lb. " 1 40 Telfer's, 1/2 lb. cans, doz 45 1 lb. " 85 1 lb. " 1 50 Our Leader, 1/2 lb. cans 45 1 lb. " 75 1 lb. cans 1 50 Dr. Price's Dime cans, per doz 4-oz 1 40 6-oz 2 00 8-oz 2 60 12-oz 3 90 16-oz 5 90 3 1/2 lb 12 00 4 lb 18 25 5 lb 22 75 10 lb 41 50</p> <p><b>BATH BRICK.</b> 2 dozen in case. English 90 Bristol 80 Domestic 70</p> <p><b>BLUING.</b> Gross Arctic, 4 oz ovals 3 60 " 8 oz 6 75 " pints, round 9 00 " No. 2, sifting box 2 75 " No. 3, " 4 00 " No. 5, " 8 00 " 1 oz ball 4 50 Mexican Liquid, 4 oz 3 60 " 8 oz 6 80</p> <p><b>BROOMS.</b> No. 2 Hurl 1 75 No. 1 2 00 No. 2 Carpet 2 25 No. 1 " 2 50 Parlor Gem 2 75 Common Whisk 80 Faucy 1 00 Warehouse 3 00</p> <p><b>BRUSHES.</b> Stove, No. 1 1 25 " 10 1 50 " 15 1 75 Rice Root Scrub, 2 row 85 Rice Root Scrub, 3 row 1 25 Pametto, goose 1 50</p> <p><b>BUTTER PLATES</b> Oval—250 in crate. No. 1 60 No. 2 70 No. 3 80 No. 5 1 00</p> <p><b>CANDLES.</b> Hotel, 40 lb. boxes 10 Star, 40 " 9 Paraffine 10 Wicking 24</p> <p><b>CANNED GOODS.</b> Fish. Clams. Little Neck, 1 lb 1 20 " 2 lb 1 90 Clam Chowder. Standard, 3 lb 2 25 Standard, 1 lb 85 Cove Oysters, 2 lb 1 60 Lobsters. Star, 1 lb 2 45 " 2 lb 3 50 Picnic, 1 lb 2 00 " 2 lb 2 90 Mackerel. Standard, 1 lb 1 25 " 2 lb 2 10 Mustard, 2 lb 2 25 Tomato Sauce, 2 lb 2 25 Soused, 2 lb 2 25 Salmon. Columbia River, flat 1 80 " "alls 1 65 Alaska, Red 1 25 " pink 1 10 Kinney's, flats 1 95 Sardines. American 1/2 5 " 3/4 7 Imported 1/2 10 " 3/4 15 Mustard 1/2 2 Boneless 21 Brook, 3 lb 2 50</p>	<p><b>Fruits.</b> Apples. 3 lb. standard 1 00 York State, gallons 2 90 Hamburg. Apricots. Live oak 1 75 Santa Cruz 1 75 Lusk's 1 75 Overland 1 75 Blackberries. B. &amp; W 90 Cherries. Red 1 10 Pitted Hamburg 1 75 White 1 50 Erle 1 25 Damsons, Egg Plums and Green Gages 1 10 California 1 60 Gooseberries. Common 1 25 Peaches. Pie 1 00 Maxwell 1 40 Shepard's 1 45 California 1 75 Monitor 1 75 Oxford 1 75 Pears. Domestic 1 30 Riverside 2 10 Pineapples. Common 1 00 Johnson's sliced 2 50 " grated 2 75 Booth's sliced (2 5) 2 75 " grated (2 5) 2 75 Quinces. Common 1 10 Raspberries. Red 1 30 Black Hamburg 1 50 Erle black 1 25 Strawberries. Lawrence 1 25 Hamburg 1 25 Erle 1 20 Terrapin 1 10 Whortleberries. Blueberries 1 00 Meats. Corned beef Libby's 1 95 Roast beef Armour's 1 80 Potted ham, 1/2 lb 1 40 " 1 lb 85 " tongue, 1/2 lb 1 35 " 1 lb 85 " chickens 1/2 lb 95 Vegetables. Beans. Hamburg stringless 1 25 " French style 2 25 " Limas 1 35 Lima, green 1 40 " soaked 65 Lewis Boston Baked 1 35 Bay State Baked 1 35 World's Fair Baked 1 35 Picnic Baked 1 00 Corn. Hamburg 1 40 Livingston Eden 1 30 Purity 85 Honey Dew 1 40 Morning Glory 75 Soaked 75 Hamburg marrofat 1 35 " early June 1 50 " Champlon Eng. 1 50 " petit pois 1 75 " fancy sifted 1 90 Soaked 75 Harris standard 75 VanCamp's marrofat 1 10 " early June 1 30 Archer's Early Blossom 1 35 French 2 15 Mushrooms. French 1 00 Pumpkin. Erle 85 Squash. Hubbard 1 15 Succotash 1 15 Hamburg 1 40 Soaked 85 Honey Dew 1 50 Erle 1 35 Tomatoes. Hancock 1 10 Excelstor 1 30 Eclipse 2 30 Hamburg 3 50 Gallon</p> <p><b>CHOCOLATE.</b> German Sweet 23 Premium 37 Breakfast Cocoa 43</p> <p><b>CHEESE.</b> Amboy @13 1/2 Acme 12 1/2 @13 Lenawee @12 1/2 Riverside @13 1/2 Gold Medal @12 1/2 Skim @10 1/2 Brick 11 Edam 1 00 Leiden 23 Limburger @10 Pineapple @25 Roquefort @26</p>	<p>Sap Sago 2 21 Schweitzer, imported 2 24 " domestic 2 14 CATSUP. Blue Label Brand. Half pint, 25 bottles 2 75 Pint " 3 50 Quart 1 doz bottles 4 50 Triumph Brand. Half pint, per doz 1 35 Pint, 25 bottles 4 50 Quart, per doz 3 75</p> <p><b>CLOTHES PINS.</b> 5 gross boxes 40 @ 45 COCOA SHELLS. 35 lb. bags @3 Erle Less quantity @3 1/2 Pound packages 6 1/2 @ 7</p> <p><b>COFFEE.</b> Green. Rio. Fair 17 Good 18 Prime 20 Golden 20 Peaberry 22 Santos. Fair 18 Good 20 Prime 21 Peaberry 22 Mexican and Guatamala. Butter. Seymour XXX 6 Seymour XXX, cartoon 6 1/2 Family XXX 6 Family XXX, cartoon 6 1/2 Salted XXX 6 Keston XXX, cartoon 6 1/2 Kenosha 7 1/2 Boston 8 Butter biscuit 6 1/2 Soda. XXX Soda. 6 Soda City 7 Soda, Dutchess 8 1/2 Crystal Wafer 10 Long Island Wafers 11 Oyster. S. Oyster XXX 6 City Oyster XXX 6 Farina Oyster 6</p> <p><b>CREAM TARTAR.</b> Strictly pure 30 Telfer's Absolute 31 Grocers' 15 @ 25</p> <p><b>DRIED FRUITS.</b> Domestic. Apples. Sundried, sliced in bbls. 6 1/2 " quartered 7 Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes 11 California in bbls. 8 1/2 Evaporated in boxes. 15 Blackberries. In boxes. Nectarines. 70 lb. bags 10 25 lb. boxes 10 Peaches. Peeled in boxes 10 1/2 Cal. evap. 10 1/2 " in bags 10 Pears. California in bags 10 Pitted Cherries 50 lb. boxes 10 25 " 10 Pruneles. 30 lb. boxes 10 Raspberries. In barrels 10 50 lb. boxes 10 25 lb. " 10 Loose Muscatels in Boxes. 2 crown 1 20 3 " 1 60 Loose Muscatels in Bags. 2 crown 4 3 " 5 Foreign. Currants. Patras, in barrels 3 " in 1/2 bbls. 3 1/2 " in less quantity 3 1/2 cleaned, bulk 6 1/2 cleaned, package 6 1/2 Peel. Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes 20 Lemon " 25 " 11 Orange " 25 " 11 Raisins. Ondara, 25 lb. boxes @ 7 1/2 Sultana, 20 " @ 8 Valencia, 30 " @ 8 Prunes. California, 100-130 7 " 90x100 25 lb. bxs. 7 1/2 " 80x90 " 8 " 70x80 " 8 1/2 " 60x70 " 9 Turkey Sultana French, 60-70, " 11 " 70-80, " 11 " 80-90, " 11 " 90-10, " 11</p> <p><b>ENVELOPES.</b> XX rag, white. No. 1, 6 1/2 \$1 75 No. 2, 6 1/2 1 60</p>	<p>\$ 1 books, per hundred \$3 00 \$ 2 " " 3 50 \$ 3 " " 4 00 \$ 5 " " 5 00 \$ 10 " " 6 00 \$ 20 " " 7 00</p> <p>Above prices on coupon books are subject to the following quantity discounts: 200 books or over .5 per cent 500 " " .10 " " 1000 " " .30 " "</p> <p><b>COUPON PASS BOOKS.</b> [Can be made to represent any denomination from \$10 down.] 20 books \$1 00 50 " 2 00 100 " 3 00 250 " 6 25 500 " 10 00 1000 " 17 50</p> <p><b>CREDIT CHECKS.</b> 500, any one denom'n \$3 00 1000, " " 5 00 2000, " " 8 00 Steel punch. " 75</p> <p><b>CRACKERS.</b> Butter. Seymour XXX 6 Seymour XXX, cartoon 6 1/2 Family XXX 6 Family XXX, cartoon 6 1/2 Salted XXX 6 Keston XXX, cartoon 6 1/2 Kenosha 7 1/2 Boston 8 Butter biscuit 6 1/2 Soda. XXX Soda. 6 Soda City 7 Soda, Dutchess 8 1/2 Crystal Wafer 10 Long Island Wafers 11 Oyster. S. Oyster XXX 6 City Oyster XXX 6 Farina Oyster 6</p> <p><b>CREAM TARTAR.</b> Strictly pure 30 Telfer's Absolute 31 Grocers' 15 @ 25</p> <p><b>DRIED FRUITS.</b> Domestic. Apples. Sundried, sliced in bbls. 6 1/2 " quartered 7 Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes 11 California in bbls. 8 1/2 Evaporated in boxes. 15 Blackberries. In boxes. Nectarines. 70 lb. bags 10 25 lb. boxes 10 Peaches. Peeled in boxes 10 1/2 Cal. evap. 10 1/2 " in bags 10 Pears. California in bags 10 Pitted Cherries 50 lb. boxes 10 25 " 10 Pruneles. 30 lb. boxes 10 Raspberries. In barrels 10 50 lb. boxes 10 25 lb. " 10 Loose Muscatels in Boxes. 2 crown 1 20 3 " 1 60 Loose Muscatels in Bags. 2 crown 4 3 " 5 Foreign. Currants. Patras, in barrels 3 " in 1/2 bbls. 3 1/2 " in less quantity 3 1/2 cleaned, bulk 6 1/2 cleaned, package 6 1/2 Peel. Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes 20 Lemon " 25 " 11 Orange " 25 " 11 Raisins. Ondara, 25 lb. boxes @ 7 1/2 Sultana, 20 " @ 8 Valencia, 30 " @ 8 Prunes. California, 100-130 7 " 90x100 25 lb. bxs. 7 1/2 " 80x90 " 8 " 70x80 " 8 1/2 " 60x70 " 9 Turkey Sultana French, 60-70, " 11 " 70-80, " 11 " 80-90, " 11 " 90-10, " 11</p> <p><b>ENVELOPES.</b> XX rag, white. No. 1, 6 1/2 \$1 75 No. 2, 6 1/2 1 60</p>	<p>No. 1, 6 1/2 1 65 No. 2, 6 1/2 1 50 XX wood, white. No. 1, 6 1/2 1 35 No. 2, 6 1/2 1 25 Manilla, white. 6 1/2 1 00 6 1/4 95 Mill No. 4. Coin. 1 00</p> <p><b>FARINACEOUS GOODS.</b> Farina. 100 lb. kegs. 3 1/2 Hominy. Barrels 3 00 Grits 3 50 Lima Beans. 3 1/2 @ 4 Maccaroni and Vermicelli. Domestic, 12 lb. box 55 Imported. " 10 1/2 @ 11 Oatmeal. Barrels 200 4 75 Half barrels 100 2 50 Pearl Barley. Kegs. 2 1/2 Peas. Green, bu 1 45 Split per lb 2 1/2 @ 3 Rolled Oats. Barrels 180 @ 4 75 Half bbls 90 @ 2 50 Sago. German 4 1/2 East India 5 Wheat. Cracked. 5 Bloaters. Yarmouth. Cod. Pollock Whole, Grand Bank 5 @ 5 1/2 Boneless, bricks 6 @ 5 Boneless, strips 6 @ 5 Halibut. Smoked 11 @ 12 1/2 Herring. Holland, white hoops keg 70 " " bbl 9 50 Norwegian Round, 1/4 bbl 100 lbs. 2 25 " 1/2 " 40 " 1 20 Scaled 17 Mackerel. No. 1, 100 lbs 11 00 No. 1, 40 lbs 4 70 No. 1, 10 lbs 1 30 No. 2, 100 lbs 8 50 No. 2, 40 lbs 3 70 No. 2, 10 lbs 1 05 Family, 90 lbs 6 00 " 10 lbs 70 Russian, kegs. 65 Trout. No. 1, 1/2 bbls, 100 lbs 6 00 No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs 2 75 No. 1, kts, 10 lbs 3 10 No. 1, 8 lb kts 90 45 8 lb. " 75 40 Whitefish. Family No. 1 1/2 bbls, 100 lbs. \$7 00 \$2 75 1/4 " 40 " 3 10 1 30 10 lb. kts. 90 45 8 lb. " 75 40</p> <p><b>FLAVORING EXTRACTS.</b> Jennings. Lemon, Vanilla 2 oz regular panel 75 1 20 4 oz " 1 50 2 00 6 oz " 2 00 3 00 No. 3 taper 1 35 2 00 No. 4 taper 1 50 2 50</p> <p><b>GUNPOWDER.</b> Rifle—Dupont's. Kegs. 3 25 Half kegs. 1 90 Quarter kegs. 1 10 1 lb cans 30 1/2 lb cans 18 Choke Bore—Dupont's. Kegs. 4 25 Half kegs. 2 40 Quarter kegs. 1 35 1 lb cans 34 1/2 lb cans 18 Eagle Duck—Dupont's. Kegs. 11 00 Half kegs. 5 75 Quarter kegs. 3 00 1 lb cans 60</p>	<p><b>HERBS.</b> Sage 15 Hops 15</p> <p><b>INDIGO.</b> Madras, 5 lb. boxes 55 S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes 50</p> <p><b>JELLY.</b> 17 lb. palls @ 50 30 " @ 70</p> <p><b>LICORICE.</b> Pure 30 Calabria 25 Sicily 12</p> <p><b>LYE.</b> Condensed, 2 doz 1 25 " 4 doz 2 25</p> <p><b>MATCHES.</b> No. 9 sulphur 1 65 Anchor parlor 1 70 No. 2 home 1 10 Export parlor 4 00</p> <p><b>MINCE MEAT.</b> 3 doz. case 2 75 6 doz. case 5 50 12 doz. case 11 00</p> <p><b>MEASURES.</b> Tin, per dozen. 1 gallon \$1 75 Half gallon 1 40 Quart 70 Pint 45 Half pint 40 Wooden, for vinegar, per doz. 1 gallon 7 00 Half gallon 4 75 Quart 3 75 Pint 2 25</p> <p><b>MOLASSES.</b> Blackstrap Sugar house 14 Cuba Baking. Ordinary 16 Porto Rico. Prime 20 Fancy 30 New Orleans. Fair 18 Good 22 Extra good 27 Choice 32 Fancy 40 One-half barrels, 3c extra.</p> <p><b>PICKLES.</b> Medium. Barrels, 1,300 count @ 5 00 Half bbls, 600 count @ 3 00 Small. Barrels, 2,400 count 6 00 Half bbls, 1,200 count 3 50</p> <p><b>PIPES.</b> Clay, No. 216 1 75 " T. D. full count 75 Cob, No. 3 1 25</p> <p><b>POTASH.</b> 48 cans in case 4 00 Babbitt's 4 00 Penna Salt Co.'s 3 25</p> <p><b>RICE.</b> Domestic. Carolina head 6 " No. 1 5 1/2 " No. 2 5 Broken 4 Imported. Japan, No. 1 5 1/2 " No. 2 5 Java 6 Patna 5 1/2</p>
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Universal.





## NEW PHASE OF THE SUGAR QUESTION.

All that I know is that the facts I state  
Are true as truth has ever been of late.  
—Byron.

There is a bright side even to the work  
of a storekeeper.

There was once a customer who bought  
a big bill of goods, allowed the clerk to  
make the selections, asked no questions  
as to cost or quality, paid spot cash for  
everything and took the goods away from  
the store himself.

But that is another story,\* and the man  
is now dead. Let us hope that he rests  
easily in his grave, and that the flowers  
of spring bloom unceasingly and spread  
perpetual fragrance above his tomb.  
*Requiescat in pace.*

It is often a pleasure to supply infor-  
mation to those who seek knowledge  
and who go about obtaining it in a be-  
coming manner. The writer is acquaint-  
ed with one such, and the penstock to  
the fount of wisdom ever responds read-  
ily to her magic touch.

"Mr. Thurston, have you any sugar?"

"We have."

"What kinds do you keep?"

"Well, several. What kind would you  
like?"

"I hardly know. The last light brown  
sugar I got tasted smoky—I didn't get it  
here—and I don't like that kind very  
well. Does yours taste smoky?"

"I think not. Never heard that it did.  
However, here it is, and you can taste  
for yourself."

"No, I don't think that tastes as  
smoky as the other did. It seems quite  
nice; but that was so smoky I think per-  
haps I had better take some other kind.  
Is this all you have?"

"O, no. Would you like granu-  
lated?"

"I don't know about that, either. I  
got some granulated at Charlevoix this  
summer that wasn't sweet at all. Is  
yours sweet?"

"O, yes, ma'am; ours is sweet, I'm  
sure. At least I never heard anyone  
complain of it."

"Are you sure it's sweet?"

"Yes, ma'am; very sure."

"I think I had better look at it, any-  
way. I saw some granulated sugar that  
a neighbor had that was so coarse that it  
wouldn't hardly dissolve, and, of course,  
sugar that won't dissolve isn't just the  
thing for coffee. That looks quite good.  
Yes, it tastes sweet at first. Is this sug-  
ar pure?"

"I suppose it is."

"Ain't you sure, then?"

"Why, yes; I am pretty sure. We buy  
only the best we can get."

"Don't you think the brown sugar is  
more pure than the granulated?"

"No, ma'am; I don't."

"Well, I am sure it is. You just taste  
of brown sugar and see how much  
sweeter it is than the granulated."

"I know that, but it is because there  
is a certain amount of water in the dark  
sugars, and they dissolve much more  
quickly than the hard grains of the dry  
white sugar. As the pure sugar crystals  
are themselves white, it stands to reason  
that dark sugar cannot be pure, and to  
purify or refine brown sugar the dark  
particles of coloring matter must be re-  
moved. That is my idea, though I may  
be wrong."

"Well, that doesn't sound very unrea-  
sonable. What is the price of the gran-  
ulated?"

\* Kipling.

"Fifteen pounds for a dollar."

"Did you say fifteen?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"My! that's awful high!"

"Yes'm."

"That's more'n it was last spring!"

"Yes'm."

"Or last winter?"

"Yes'm."

"Or last fall?"

"Yes'm, considerable more."

"Well, but it's terrible dear."

"I know it."

"They don't charge so much as that at  
Torch Lake!"

"Don't they?"

"Nor at Eastport!"

"Indeed!"

"Nor at Atwood!"

"Ah!"

"Nor Charlevoix!"

"M-m-m—"

"Nor Petoskey!"

"—"

"Nor at Cheboygan! And I can send  
right to Montgomery Ward & Co. and  
get it for even less!"

"My, it must be cheap, indeed, in Chi-  
cago!"

"It is. Is that the best you can do?"

"Yes'm."

"Don't they give more anywhere else  
in town?"

"I don't know. Just sit down a min-  
ute and I'll go and see."

"No, never mind; I'll see for myself."

(I may add here that she had been see-  
ing; but that, also, is another story.)

"Would you do any better if I'd take  
two dollars' worth?"

"No'm, that is our best price."

"Now, Mr. Thurston, I want you to  
give me your very best prices. I do a  
deal of trading in a year, and I always  
go where I can do the best. I had rather  
come here, for it's handy; and I like your  
store, for I can get most anything here  
that I want. Now, if you want our trade,  
you will have to do as well by us as they  
do at other places. And I know lots that  
I could get to trade here, too. Now,  
don't you think you ought to do your  
best by me?"

"I certainly do, Mrs. Reinhart. We  
should like, above all things, to have  
you buy a large bill of goods of us, and  
we should be glad, indeed, to have you  
send your friends here to trade. But we  
are here to make a living. We are  
charging you but a small fraction of a  
cent profit on a pound of sugar, perhaps  
not enough to cover the loss by down  
weight, and the expense of paper sacks  
and twine, to say nothing of the waste  
in handling and our time in selling it,  
which is quite important. You come to  
us for the bare item of sugar and want  
to buy it below cost. We cannot, in  
justice to our business, accede to your  
request. Give us a chance on something  
on which we can make a fair living profit,  
and buy in large quantities, and we can  
make it worth your while to trade with  
us. There are ten people in your family.  
Give us an order for ten pairs of boots  
and shoes, and we will guarantee to sell  
them cheaper than you could buy them, a  
pair at a time, at the cheapest store in  
Michigan."

"Well, I don't want any shoes. We  
are not ready to buy shoes yet, and, be-  
sides, I think they sell shoes cheaper at  
Montgomery Ward's."

"That is because you only buy a pair  
or two as you happen to need them. If  
you would look ahead a little when it



Pat. July 5 & Oct. 4, '92



Pat. July 5 & Oct. 4, '92.  
Reg'd, Eng., Aug. 23, '93.



Patented July 5 and Oct. 4, 1892.

## KITTENS, PICKANINNIES, BOW-WOWS, DOLLS AND MONKEYS,

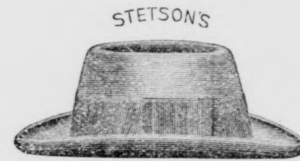
Two to the yard, 12½¢ per yard. A fast retailer at 10¢. Any child can put them  
together. (Twenty yards to the piece.) ORDER AT ONCE.

## P. Steketee & Sons.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## Alfred J. Brown Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED



HAT BRAND ORANGES  
REGISTERED

## -: ORANGES :-

We guarantee this brand to be  
as fine as any pack in the market.  
Prices Guaranteed. Try them.

Alfred J. Brown Co.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



Why Not Use the Best?

OUR

"Sunlight"

FANCY PATENT FLOUR

Is unsurpassed for whiteness, purity and  
strength. Increase your trade and place your  
self beyond the competition of your neighbors  
by selling this unrivaled brand. Write us for  
price delivered at your railroad station

The Walsh-DeRoo Milling Co.,

HOLLAND, MICH.

## Badges

For

SOCIETIES,  
CLUBS,  
CONVENTIONS,  
DELEGATES,  
COMMITTEES.

The Largest Assortment of Ribbons  
and Trimmings in the State.

TRADESMAN CO.



gets toward fall, and buy at once of one dealer all the shoes you will need for, say, six months, he will sell them to you for less money than any Montgomery Ward & Co. dare name in their catalogues."

"I don't see why you can't sell one pair at a time just as cheap as a dozen."

"It is because it often takes as long to sell one pair as it does to sell six. Merchants are like farmers in one respect—they like to see money coming in in large sums. Supposing I make a profit of 25 cents on a pair of shoes that it takes me fifteen minutes to sell—"

"I think that is an *outlandish* profit to make on a pair of shoes!"

"Well, but I mean by way of illustration. Now, if in half an hour I could sell five pairs more to the same person, making six pairs in all, there would be a profit of a dollar and a half. Well, then, why couldn't I throw off enough on the lot to make it an object to the customer?"

"Oh, I suppose you could. You merchants make big enough profits anyway. I've heard that you don't get less than a hundred per cent. on anything, and from that up. I know a man that used to be a clerk in a store, and he says they always made just *half* profit on sugar, and I think you ought to sell me sugar cheaper. Can't you?"

"No, ma'am, we can't. Sugars are up and we are giving you the best possible price."

"What made sugar raise?"

"The war in Maracaibo."

"My! Is that so? What is the matter there?"

"Why, the king's gardener planted red lima beans in the queen's oyster bed. Then the queen sowed a few rows of field corn in the same place, with the hope of blending the two and raising succotash. This, of course, didn't work, for the oysters climbed the bean poles, and they were cooked whole for string beans, the king eating so many of them, shells and all, that it made him dreadful sick. The queen was mad because the king ate her oysters, and so they have gone to war. There are lots of mountains so steep in that country that wagons cannot be used on them, and, now that the war is on, they cover the hills with sugar and everybody uses sleighs. Funny, isn't it?"

"No, I don't see as it's very funny. It's just queer. But I've heard that they do strange things in those foreign places. Then most likely there won't be any sugar at all after a little."

"Not if the war keeps on."

"Do tell! And how much would you charge for a barrel of granulated?"

"Couldn't make any better price."

"How many pounds of the light brown for a dollar?"

"Sixteen."

"How much by the barrel?"

"Same price."

"Do you think that the sweet taste will evaporate after a while?"

"No, ma'am, I don't think it will—that is, not for years and years at least."

"Then it would evaporate sometime?"

"I don't know—it might, but I never heard of such a thing."

"Well, if you're not sure, I'll try twenty-five cents' worth of it to-day; and please put two papers around it so it won't break open on the road, and I wish you'd hurry, for I promised to be home in time to get supper for the threshers."

Geo. L. Thurston.

Points for Clerks.

Of all the allurements which beguile the steps of youth, probably not one is so powerful and so fatal as false friendship. And it is "false" in every sense. The "honor among thieves" is only in the name. The bond between them is one of fear and hate, rather than confidence and love. However fair and flattering the promises of those who tempt others to do evil, they are at heart hollow. When a "tool" has served his purpose he is cast off with taunts and jeers or silent contempt.

A certain Frenchman named Dentz had betrayed a party who was considered dangerous to the government for 50,000 francs. The information he had to give was gladly received, and the arrest promptly made, and a secretary commissioned to pay over the money to the traitor.

As the hour approached, the secretary sent a messenger for his son. When he came he said: "Look well now at what passes, and never forget it. You will see what a traitor is and the method of paying him."

Dentz entered the apartment and approached the desk behind which his paymaster was standing. A sign was made for him to stop. On the desk lay two packages of 25,000 francs each. With a pair of tongs each package was picked up and dropped into the outstretched hand of the other, and then he was pointed to the door. A dog would have been treated with more respect and consideration. One rather wonders what were the feelings of the man as he retired with such gains in his possession. The love of money must have been very strong to have given much pleasure without that which gives money its chief value, the respect of his fellows.

When one has made money at the expense of his reputation, he has lost ground he will hardly be able to recover. But the loss to himself from the moral standpoint is far greater than any disadvantages that may arise because of "what people may say about him." What you are is far more important than what folks think you are. Said Macaulay: "One foolish line of a man can do him more harm than the ablest pamphlets against him by other people;" and the same is true of one evil act. Just a forged signature to a paper can blacken a man's whole prospects for life, and bring disgrace and ruin on all associated with him.

There have never been better cautions and directions given than those which Solomon wrote down, though his observations of life were made from the standpoint of a palace, and one would suppose he had seen life mainly on its pleasing side. Yet the old world goes on much in the same pace. Evil workers say now as then to those they would lead astray: "Cast in thy lot among us; let us all have one purse. We shall find all precious substance; we shall fill our homes with spoil." Well does he add the caution: "Walk not thou with them; refrain thy foot from their paths."

There is not a crooked way of getting money that does not bring "a wound and dishonor;" and the wound to the spirit of the too trusting, deceived youth is often the hardest of all to bear.

"To-Morrow" Never Comes.

Longfellow has said that "Our unfinished tasks wait like mendicants at our gate." The shiftless man expects to accomplish to-morrow the work of yesterday, and wastes to-day in vague plans for the future. The satisfaction of being abreast of his work he has never felt. His office table is always buried under an avalanche of unanswered letters, unchecked accounts, and unsorted documents of every kind. A place for everything and nothing in its place is his idea of order. Correspondents have to write twice or more before he replies, and then he never answers their communications fully. As to paying accounts on the date due, that is an act he is never guilty of. He intends to be honest, but he delays the doing of it until it is too late. The man who, through mere habit, has fallen into shiftless methods and dilatory ways seems to himself to be overwhelmed with business. He has, he

complains, "no time to do anything." He is always a few minutes too late to catch the train, or just misses an important appointment.

His position is like that of a person who would attempt to climb a ladder with both hands full of packages. A step forward means the loss of balance, and the shiftless man spends all his energy in recovering his own possessions.

What he did yesterday slips from his grasp as he reflects on to-morrow, because his plans do not provide for the necessities of to-day. He resolves at night to accomplish the unfinished task to-morrow, but when the sun rises he discovers that it is simply another "to-day," and delays the purpose for a more leisurely occasion.

The prospector digs among the rocks and washes the sand in search of gold, and, when the day is over and nothing of value has rewarded his efforts, buoys his courage with dreams of the glittering nuggets which the shovel of to-morrow will bring to the surface. The miner's to-morrow may serve some useful purpose and cheer his heart, but the business man who puts off the present duty will never find a to-morrow to which he can intrust the demands of to-day.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa,

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

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

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



In connection with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern or Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee R'ys 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 Nov. 18, 1893.  
TRAINS GOING NORTH.  
Arrive from Leavegoing South.  
For McKinaw, Trav. City and Sag. 7:20 a. m. 7:40 a. m.  
For Cadillac and Saginaw 8:10 p. m. 8:30 p. m.  
For Petoskey & Mackinaw 8:10 p. m. 8:30 p. m.  
From Kalamazoo 9:10 a. m. 9:30 p. m.  
From Chicago and Kalamazoo 9:50 p. m.  
Trains arriving from south at 7:20 a. m. and 9:10 a. m. daily. Others trains daily except Sunday.  
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.  
Arrive from Leavegoing North.  
For Cincinnati 7:05 a. m. 7:25 a. m.  
For Kalamazoo and Chicago 8:10 a. m. 8:30 p. m.  
For Fort Wayne and the East 11:40 a. m. 6:00 p. m.  
For Cincinnati 5:15 p. m. 6:00 p. m.  
For Kalamazoo & Chicago 10:55 p. m. 11:20 p. m.  
From Saginaw 11:40 a. m.  
From Saginaw 10:55 p. m.  
Trains leaving south at 6:00 p. m. and 11:20 p. m. run daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

Chicago via G. R. & I. R. R.  
Lv. Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 11:30 p. m.  
Ar. Chicago 4:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 7:05 a. m.  
10:40 a. m. train solid with Wagner Buffet Parlor Car.  
11:30 p. m. train daily, through coach and Wagner Sleeping Car.  
Lv. Chicago 6:50 a. m. 4:15 p. m. 11:40 p. m.  
Ar. Grand Rapids 2:15 p. m. 9:50 p. m. 7:20 a. m.  
4:15 p. m. through Wagner Buffet Parlor Car and coaches. 11:40 p. m. train daily, through Coach and Wagner Sleeping Car.  
Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.  
For Muskegon—Leave. From Muskegon—Arrive  
7:35 a. m. 9:40 a. m.  
5:40 p. m. 5:20 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 NOV. 19, 1893  
AND WEST MICHIGAN R'Y.

GOING TO CHICAGO.  
Lv. G'd Rapids 7:30am 1:25pm \*11:50pm  
Ar. Chicago 1:45pm 6:50pm \*6:30am  
RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.  
Lv. Chicago 7:45am 4:55pm \*11:30pm  
Ar. G'd Rapids 2:30pm 10:20pm \*6:10am  
TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.  
Lv. Grand Rapids 7:30am 1:25pm 5:45pm  
Ar. Grand Rapids 10:55am 2:30pm 10:30pm  
TRAVERSE CITY, CHARLEVOIX AND PETOSKEY.  
Lv. Grand Rapids 7:30am 3:15pm  
Ar. Manistee 12:10pm 8:15pm  
Ar. Traverse City 12:40pm 8:45pm  
Ar. Charlevoix 3:15pm 11:10pm  
Ar. Petoskey 3:45pm 11:40pm  
Arrive from Petoskey, etc., 1:00 p. m. and 10:00 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. 7:30am 1:25pm \*11:30pm  
To Petoskey Lv. G. R. 7:30am 3:15pm  
To G. R. Lv. Chicago 7:45am 4:55pm \*11:30pm  
To G. R. Lv. Petoskey 5:00am 1:30pm  
\*Every day. Other trains week days only.

DETROIT, NOV. 19, 1893  
LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.  
Lv. Grand Rapids 7:00am \*1:30pm 5:40pm  
Ar. Detroit 11:40am \*5:25pm 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. 7:40am 4:50pm Ar. G. R. 11:40am 10:55pm  
TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.  
Lv. Grand Rapids 7:00am 1:20pm 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, Nov. 19, 1893.)  
Arrive. Depart  
10:20 p. m. Detroit Express 7:00 a. m.  
5:30 a. m. Atlantic and Pacific 11:20 p. m.  
1:30 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 7:00 a. m.; returning, leave Detroit at 4:55 p. m., arriving at Grand Rapids 10:20 p. m.  
Direct communications made at Detroit with all through trains east over the Michigan Central Railroad (Canada Southern Division.)  
A. ALQUEST, Ticket Agent,  
Union Passenger Station.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE Railway.

Depot corner Leonard St. and Plainfield Avs.  
EASTWARD.  
Trains Leave +No. 14 +No. 16 +No. 18 +No. 82  
G'd Rapids, Lv 6:45am 10:20am 3:25pm 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 4:38pm 8:57pm 7:15am  
Plint Ar 10:05am 3:45pm 7:55pm 5:48am  
Pt. Huron Ar 12:05pm 5:50pm 8:50pm 7:30am  
Pontiac Ar 10:53am 3:05pm 8:25pm 5:37am  
Detroit Ar 11:50am 4:05pm 9:25pm 7:00am  
WESTWARD.  
Trains Leave \*No. 81 +No. 11 +No. 13  
G'd Rapids Lv 7:00am 1:00pm 4:55pm  
G'd Haven Ar 8:20am 2:10pm 6:00pm

+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, 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, Dec. 2.—We are entering the last month of a year the departure of which no business man will regret. It has been full of disappointments and, although a revival of confidence has been predicted for so long, the fact remains that the present volume of trade does not justify the assertions made a month ago or more. The charitable associations are crowded with applicants for relief, and mendicants are more numerous than ever.

These are rather gloomy views, to be sure; but, when the situation of business during the past summer is remembered, it will be seen that it is very hard to find a ray of cheerfulness. The strike on the Lehigh road came at an unfortunate time, and the strikers, who seemed to have justice on their side, seem now to be forfeiting the good opinion of the people by resorting to violence. This strike, and the stopping of hat factories at Danbury, are two disquieting elements. They affect many consumers and, in turn, the retailers, jobbers and manufacturers.

The sugar market remains steady and prices are unchanged. With prospects of an oversupply in Europe, there seems no reasonable chance of any advance; in fact, it is predicted that the consumer will buy granulated sugar before next summer for 4 cents a pound. Indeed, it is now retailing here at the rate of 16 cents for 3½ pounds.

Coffee excites no attention and the buying is of a moderate, everyday character. For Rio No. 7, 17½¢ prevails. For mild coffees—Mochas, Javas, Mexicans, etc.—the inquiry is about of an average character. Affairs in Brazil are watched with eagerness, but the supply of coffee in Europe is so large that no great change is looked for, whichever side wins.

Dullest of all things are canned goods. The big dry goods stores which have grocery annexes are advertising special bargains in "tinned" goods, and they offer well-known brands at almost jobbing prices. In the whole line there is nothing which brokers handle which attracts more than passing notice. Tomatoes are said to be doing very well in Baltimore, and no fears are felt about the supply being insufficient. California canned goods are meeting with some favor for holiday goods.

Lemons are in ample supply, but are selling indifferently. They are worth \$3.25@4.50 per box, with some fancy Serrentos selling as high as \$6@7 per box of 300. Florida oranges have the call, and have driven the foreign out. Bananas are moving slowly at from \$1@1.25 per bunch.

Butter does not reach the 30c mark and the finest Western is selling at about 26c. Cheese is moderately active at 10@12c, as to size and quality. Eggs are selling well, fresh arrivals bringing 25@27c. "A dozen of eggs for a pound of butter" now is the rule.

Rice, molasses and syrups are all selling at a slow rate. New Orleans molasses, 33@40c; Porto Rico, 23@30c; sugar syrups, good to choice, 17@22c.

The meeting of Congress is awaited with a good deal of interest and discussions over the tariff wax hot and heavy.

Government reports of the wheat supply are being severely criticised and it is felt that they are about as inaccurate as can be; in fact, worse than none.

Returns made to raisers of poultry must show about the most unsatisfactory returns imaginable. Good turkeys have retailed at 12½¢ a pound. Where the profit is at such prices no one can tell. The supply was tremendous, and buyers had it all their own way.

The number of pilgrims going home to Thanksgiving was remarkably small. The financial stringency is felt all around, although 45,000 people went to see the football game and the theaters are well patronized.

No statement of the affairs of the Thurber, Whyland Co. has yet been made, although it is promised within a few days. It is said that Mr. Thurber feels greatly encouraged over the preliminary figures, and everybody hopes he may soon be "on top" again. JAY.

## The Saginaw Fishing Season.

SAGINAW, Dec. 1.—The fishing season is about finished in Saginaw Bay. The catch has proved exceptionally large and is considered more profitable than the season of 1892. There is plenty of fish in the market, and since Sept. 15, 30,000 packages of 100 pounds each of herring have been salted down and shipped from the valley. The floating ice which is driven by the wind cuts the nets, otherwise the fishing season would continue longer. As soon as the bay freezes over, the ice as far as Tawas City will be dotted over with about 300 fishing shanties, each with two occupants, and the work of catching the finny tribe through holes in the crystal surface will continue until the ice breaks up in the spring.

## Reduction in the Price of Bread.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—The Master Bakers' Association held a meeting last night at the Russell House, at which the price of bread was discussed. At the conclusion of the discussion, it was decided, in view of the low price of flour and other articles used in the manufacture of bread, to reduce the price as follows: For two-pound loaves, heretofore sold at eight cents retail, now seven cents; for one-pound loaves, heretofore sold at five cents, at four cents; Vienna bread to remain the same, at five cents per pound loaf. This action was taken as a result of thorough understanding among those comprising the Association.

□ Tempting a child to do wrong is as much a sin as shooting at a man with a gun.

## THE MOST USEFUL MAGAZINE

to the business man, the lawyer, the physician, the clergyman, the teacher, the politician, and, in short, to every one who is interested in affairs which concern the American public, and who wishes to keep fully abreast of the times, is

## The North American Review

Every subject of importance is dealt with in its pages—impartially, on both sides—at the very time when the course of events brings it to the front, and by the very men or women whose opinions are most valued. The REVIEW does not hesitate at the most liberal expenditure in order to secure articles from the highest authorities. Its list of contributors forms a roll of the representative men and women of the age.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is the most widely read magazine of its class in the world, being neither scholastic nor technical, but popular and practical in its treatment of all topics.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is the only periodical of its kind which has a recognized place as

## A FAMILY MAGAZINE.

This is because it devotes much attention to subjects that are of particular interest to women.

No other periodical in the world can point to such a succession of distinguished writers as have contributed to the REVIEW during the past four years. The list embraces American and British Cabinet Ministers; United States Senators and Representatives; Governors of States; American Ministers abroad; Foreign Ministers to the United States; Judges of the Supreme Court; Ecclesiastical dignitaries and eminent theologians of every denomination; officers of the Army and Navy; famous physicians and scientists; and in general men and women whose names are household words throughout the English-speaking world.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. \$5.00 A YEAR.

The North American Review,  
3 East 14th St., New York.



WILLIAM CONNOR will be at Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich., on THURSDAY, NOV. 30, and FRIDAY, DEC. 1. Customers' expenses allowed who meet him there.

## FALL AND WINTER 1893-4

It will pay merchants to see our samples and learn our reduced prices of the balance of our stock of

## READY MADE CLOTHING.

Having been established for thirty-six years is, we trust, sufficient proof of our stability. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, or you can write our Michigan representative, MR. WILLIAM CONNOR, Box 346, Marshall, Mich., to call upon you, and buy or not buy, we will thank you for the compliment.

## MICHAEL KOLB &amp; SON,

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Vegetable Scoop Forks.



In shoveling potatoes or other vegetables from wagon box or floor with the forks as they have been made, either the load on the fork must be forced up hill sharply, or the head of the fork lowered as the push continues. If the head of the fork is lowered the points will be raised and run into the potatoes. The sharp edge of oval-tined forks will bruise potatoes and beets, and the ordinary points will stick into them.

These difficulties are entirely overcome by our SCOOP FORK. It has round tines and flattened points. IT WILL LOAD TO THE HEAD WITHOUT RAISING THE POINTS. It also holds its load and hangs easy to work.

The superiority of our SCOOP FORK over the wire scoop is in its much greater durability and handiness. It is all made from one piece of steel and will last for years.

The utility of this fork is not limited to vegetables. It will be found excellent for handling coal, lime, sawdust, fine manure and a great variety of uses.

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



# C. G. A. VOIGT & CO.



## STAR ROLLER MILLS

OUR LEADING BRANDS ARE  
Our Patent, Gilt Edge, Star, Calla Lily and Golden Sheaf.  
WE GUARANTEE EVERY SACK

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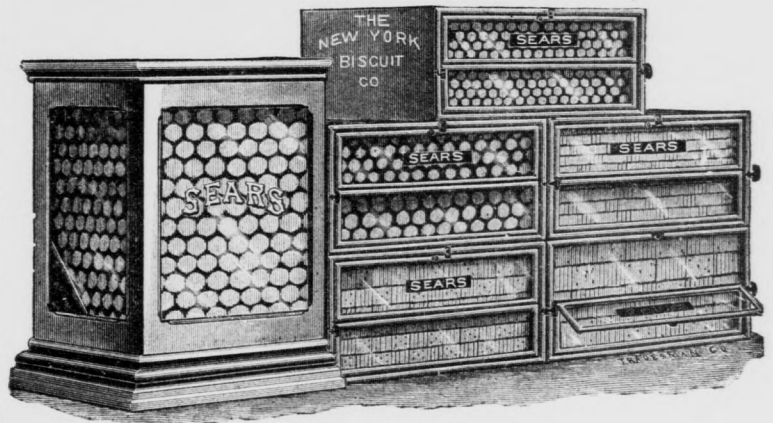
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Ball  
Barnhart  
Putman Co.

## 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.

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

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THE ONLY RELIABLE

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# Headquarters for Crockery and Holiday Goods.



**NO. 2223**---German China 56 piece Tea Set. List price ..... \$12 00  
Write for discount or look on page 20 in our No. 111 catalogue.



**NO. 4300**---Haviland French China 98 piece Dinner Set. For composition of pieces and discount see page 23, Catalogue 111. List price ..... \$66 00



**NO. F 124**---Porcelain 56 piece Tea Set. List ..... \$10 00  
For composition and discount see page 20 in No. 111 Catalogue.

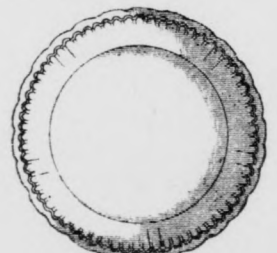


**NO. 1178**---Doulton's Adrian English Porcelain 100-piece Dinner Set. Pencil color. List price ..... \$17 60  
We also keep this pattern in open stock or in assorted crates. For prices and discount see page 10 in our No. 111 Catalogue.

## WE EXTEND TO ALL DEALERS

A most cordial invitation to visit our salesroom where we are showing the largest and most complete line of HOLIDAY GOODS ever offered by any house in the West, and we know it will pay you to give us a call no matter how much or how little you may want.

If you have not already ordered don't delay any longer, but come and see us or send a mail order at once.



**NO. 8772**---English Porcelain, in Gray, Blue, Pink or Brown. For composition and discount see page 22 in our No. 111 Catalogue. List price ..... \$24 00



**FLORENCE PATTERN** 12 piece toilet set, blue and gold stippled decoration. Jars are pail shape. List price ..... \$12 50



**NO. 2607**---Chrysanthemum Pattern, Carlsbad China, 100 piece Dinner Set. Write us for composition and discount, or look on page 23 in our No. 111 Catalogue. List price ..... \$42 00



**NO. 1728**---12 Piece Toilet Sets. Has stippled extra large with handled slop jar. List price ..... \$15 50

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**THE BEST PEANUT WARMER IN THE MARKET.**  
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