

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

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VOL. 11

GRAND RAPIDS, DECEMBER 27, 1893.

NO. 536

FLORIDA ORANGES

Are beginning to come forward. We are sole agents in this city for the "STAG" and "PALM" brands. Nothing but selected fruit goes into boxes so stenciled. DON'T BUY INFERIOR ORANGES WHEN THE BEST ARE SO CHEAP.

THE : PUTNAM : CANDY : CO.

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RAPERSEUREKAPEANUTWARMER.

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WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

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Fruits and Produce.

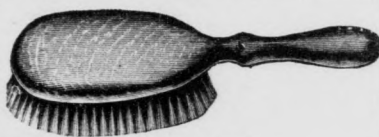
We will pay full market value for BEANS, CLOVER SEED and BUCKWHEAT. Send Samples to
ALFRED J. BROWN CO.
WE WANT APPLES if you have any to sell. Write us. A. J. B. CO.

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SEE QUOTATIONS.

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BRUSH COMP'Y,



MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES

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Our Goods are sold by all Michigan Jobbing Houses.

MOSELEY BROS.,

JOBBERS OF

Seeds, Beans, Fruits and Produce.

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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A. E. BROOKS & CO.,

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

RED :- STAR :- COUGH :- DROPS

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

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ANCHOR BRAND

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Your trade like 'em.



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UNITED STATES BAKING CO.,

CRACKERS, BISCUITS, CAKES.

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IF YOU SUFFER FROM PILES

In any form, do you know what may result from neglect to cure them? It may result simply in temporary annoyance and discomfort, or it may be the beginning of serious rectal disease. Many cases of Fissure, Fistula, and Ulceration began in a simple case of Piles. At any rate there is no need of suffering the discomfort, and taking the chances of something more serious when you can secure at a trifling cost a perfectly safe, reliable cure.

—: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.

NEW FOREIGN NUTS

Are arriving every week, and prices rule low on all of them excepting Brazils. Our mixed nuts in 25 lb. Cases are fine. **ORDER NOW.**

The Putnam Candy Co.

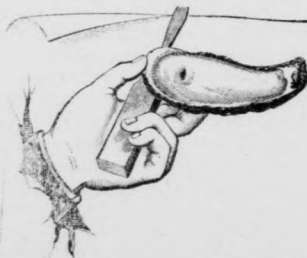
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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

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

Spring & Company.



P. & B. OYSTERS

BEAT THEM ALL.

PACKED BY

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

VOL. XI.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1893.

NO. 536



ESTABLISHED 1841.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY

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Eyes tested for spectacles free of cost with latest improved methods. Glasses in every style at moderate prices. Artificial human eyes of every color. Sign of big spectacles.

FAR FROM HOME.

It was a sad day for little Paul Hamilton when they carried to the cemetery all that remained of the mother he loved so well. With a heart full of woe, he silently watched them fasten down the lid of her coffin, forever shutting off a view of those beloved features. Although Paul was only twelve years old, he realized what death was in all its awful solemnity, for his mother had been preparing his youthful mind for the event she knew was near at hand. And it was because he so fully understood it all that his heart was so heavy with its newborn grief.

After the funeral was all over, he looked around the little room, now so empty, and wondered what would become of him, for his mother had fully impressed him with the idea that he could not remain there. He and his mother had occupied this room so long; it was, in fact, the only home he remembered ever having. To be sure, one of the neighbors had offered him another, for which he was expected to work on the farm in payment, but Paul disliked the prospect; not that he was afraid of work, but the master was known to be a hard one to serve.

While Paul was sitting by the window thinking this all over, the stage rumbled noisily along on its way to the town five miles distant, where its passengers took the railway cars to the city. Paul's one desire all his life had been to go to the city, and now he thought, what was there to prevent? Nothing that he could see stood in his way to accomplish the journey, and so he determined that early on the following morning he would be among the passengers.

That night when Paul went to bed he could not sleep for thinking of his prospective journey. He allowed his youthful imagination full play, and his fancies carried him through the most wonderful scenes. At length he fell into an uneasy slumber, from which he aroused with a start as the first gleam of the early dawn warned him to make his preparations for departure.

Paul moved quietly about the room while he gathered together a few of his possessions, fearing to disturb the landlady from whom his mother had rented their room, not feeling quite sure he could get off if she was aware of his purpose.

With the little package of his treasures in one hand and the cage containing a petted white rabbit in the other, he stood ready to leave; first, however, his glance roved around the room, resting an instant lovingly on each familiar object, while the tears welled up into his great brown eyes as he bade them all a mute farewell.

Another moment, and he was gone. Noiselessly he descended the stairs, unbolted the door, and as he stepped out, he heaved a sigh of relief.

A short brisk walk brought him to the village inn, whence the stage started. At last, after what seemed to Paul a long

time, for he was impatient to be off, the driver cracked his whip and they actually started.

After a ride of a couple of hours, Paul found himself at the railway station, and with a fast-beating heart inquired at the ticket office the fare to L——.

"Seventy-five cents," laconically replied that supercilious official, the ticket agent.

Paul slowly counted his money—sixty cents was all he could make it. He looked up into the man's face before him for some sign of encouragement to put the question hovering on his lips. A blank stare met Paul's wistful eyes, and his question died before it had even been framed into speech, and he slowly turned away. As he did so, however, his glance rested on the stage driver, who was standing near, and who had evidently been a witness of the scene just enacted at the window of the ticket office. Taking in the situation at a glance, he walked up to Paul, and, holding out a quarter, said: "You can pay me when you come back."

As Paul had no intention of returning very soon, his sense of honor would not allow him to accept the proffered assistance. Paul shook his head and, summoning up all the courage he could command, asked, "Where will sixty cents buy a ticket to?" (Paul's grammar was, at times, a little deficient.)

"Let me see—sixty cents, I guess, will take you to Cedar Grove, about five or six miles this side of L——; however, I'll ask."

As he turned to the ticket office, Paul thrust all his money into the driver's hand and watched anxiously the result.

Paul's face considerably brightened when he saw the driver receive the ticket.

"There, now, you'll have to hurry. Here's your ticket and there was ten cents change."

Paul thanked him and hurried on into the car, and it was not until he was well on his journey that it occurred to him that the "ten cents change" was, in reality, a free gift of the stage driver's.

"Cedar Grove," shouted the conductor, and Paul, picking up his bundle and his rabbit, hurriedly left the car, having already determined to walk the remaining distance—which he remembered was but five or six miles—to L——. With a cheerful heart he bravely set out, inquiring first his way.

It was now nearly noon, and, after walking a couple of miles, he began to feel a little warm and tired. Besides, he was very hungry, and to the pangs of hunger were added those of exhaustion, for he had not slept well. His spirits began to droop and his footsteps to lag, and he almost wished himself back again. He doubted the wisdom of leaving so suddenly, and rejecting so unceremoniously the farmer's home which had been offered to him—for he concluded that, if he had gone to Farmer Jones', he would never have been so hungry as he was just then.

Quite despondent, he slowly trudged along. Hearing voices, he stopped and

looked around, and saw a few workmen under a tree eating their mid-day meal. He stood watching them rather wistfully, as each mouthful disappeared. Finally, unable to silently endure this state of things any longer, he asked for a piece of bread. Each of the three workmen contributed to appease his hunger, two a piece of bread and meat, and one a piece of pie.

Thanking them, he hurried on to find a secluded spot where he could eat it undisturbed and unobserved.

A few steps brought him before a low stone wall which had partially given way from the ravages of time and weather, so that it was with little difficulty he stepped over it.

It seemed delightfully cool and shady here, for Paul was very warm and tired. He sat beside the wall and ate his lunch with great relish, regretting he had not as much more, for he gave a good share of the bread to the rabbit.

After he had finished he concluded to sit there a little while and rest before resuming his journey to the city. For the first time he seemed to realize the step he had taken; he was dispirited, and yet felt he could not retrace his journey—he knew he had gone too far for that. A feeling of utter desolation crept over him as his present situation dawned upon him in all its dreariness, for he began now to realize how very far from home he had wandered, and perhaps he never would see it again. In his utter loneliness he cried out, "O mother, mother! why were you taken from me?" And, throwing himself full length upon the ground, he suffered his grief to take possession of him and sobbed as though his heart would break. Presently this outburst subsided and he gradually grew calmer, as he began to think of what must be done next; but before he had decided, sleep, Nature's "sweet restorer," closed his eyes into forgetfulness of his present sorrows.

Alone, and far from home, he lay soundly sleeping on Dame Nature's couch, while the green trees above him whispered a soft and soothing lullaby, and a gentle breeze cooled his parched lips and aching head.

How long he slept he never knew, but it must have been some hours; for when he awoke, which was at the barking of a dog, the setting sun was just shedding its parting glory over the scene which met his view. To his surprise, he was not alone; and he almost doubted the evidence of his senses, for before him stood a beautiful boy, nearly his own age, dressed in dark-green velvet, while upon his head a cap of the same rich material scarcely concealed a wealth of golden hair. The boy stood there with his hands in his pockets, earnestly gazing down upon Paul, while his little white dog went sniffing and barking around the cage containing Paul's pet rabbit. In the path beside the stranger was a wheelbarrow, seated upon the side of which was a little girl who so much resembled the boy that Paul took them to be brother

and sister. Paul took all this in at a glance; then springing to his feet, asked how much further it was to L——.

"More than two miles from here," answered the boy.

"Do you live there?" asked the little girl.

Paul mournfully shook his head.

"What are you going there for, then?" asked the boy.

"I have no other place to go, and—" Paul's lip quivered; brought face to face with such a question somewhat staggered him, for he had no ready nor reasonable answer to make.

The little girl, quick to notice some trouble in the heart of the stranger before her, kindly took his hand and said: "Haven't you better tell us who you are, and what you are going to do? Perhaps we could help you."

Paul, rather glad of the opportunity to talk to someone whose sympathy he felt was already assured, lost no time in relieving his mind of his burden. Upon concluding, he said: "Now, you know all about me; won't you tell me who you are, and where you live?"

"My name is Harry Russell."

"And mine is Edith Russell."

"My name is Minnie," piped a tiny voice in a very high treble, which came from almost a baby who had hitherto been only "a looker-on in Venice."

"And we live there," said Harry, indicating with a nod of his head that "there" was the fine, large, old-fashioned mansion, a glimpse of which only could be seen between the trees—in fact, so little that it had entirely escaped Paul's notice until his attention had been directed toward it.

"You must be both tired and hungry," said Edith. "Had you not better come to the house and rest while we get something for you to eat?"

Paul looked at the lengthening shadows. "I must move on, if I get to L—— before dark."

"But where are you going when you get there, if you have no friends?" questioned Harry, curiously.

Paul had a vague idea that all that was needful was to arrive in a city, when he would have food, shelter and clothes provided in some mysterious way. Exactly how, he knew not, but he rather expected he would be obliged to work for them. This he was willing to do—he had been brought up to work, but he supposed the work would be provided, also.

"Have you any money?" queried Edith, who was of a somewhat practical turn of mind.

"A little—not much."

"How would you like to stay here all night and start for L—— in the morning?" asked Edith, who was hospitable as well as practical.

"Perhaps your mother would not like it," suggested Paul, who had never acted independently of his mother's wishes as long as she lived.

"Oh, she won't care," said Harry. "Father might, but he's gone."

So, Paul's objection being easily overcome, he most willingly accompanied his new-found friends up to the house.

Paul had never before seen anything so large and grand looking, such lofty halls and immense rooms. He looked in amazement on his surroundings; they were entirely beyond his wildest imaginings of luxury and elegance.

Polished armor and stag's antlers greeted his eyes upon entering the wide hall. Then such beautiful pictures and statuary met his view on all sides, as he trod upon rich carpet, so thick that his feet sank deep in the piling. He was ushered into a long low room with a beautiful oriel window at the end, seated by which, on a crimson plush divan, was a sweet-faced little lady, clad right royally, Paul thought, as he surveyed the mass of silk and delicate lace upon her frail form. She looked up from her embroidery as they entered the room, and smiled.

"Whom have you here?" she asked, in a soft, sweet voice, looking earnestly at Paul, who, though rather dazed, stood the searching glance remarkably well.

An explanation soon followed, upon the conclusion of which, Edith received her mother's commendation for what she had done.

"Now, children, run and dress; dinner will be ready in a few minutes."

"Dinner!" exclaimed Paul, in whose mind dinner and high noon were indissolubly associated.

"Yes, and you must be very hungry by this time, are you not?" asked Mrs. Russell.

"Yes, ma'am," eagerly assented Paul, and he gave himself up to the delusion that he had fallen into a very strange place indeed, where people ate their dinners at night.

When Paul awoke the next morning, he could not for a long while remember where he was, or how he got there—in fact, doubted the evidence of his senses, and thought he must be dreaming, but dreaming under very comfortable and beautiful circumstances. Presently, however, he was wide awake and cognizant of his situation, arose, dressed, and descended to the room into which he had been ushered the previous evening.

Paul found his friends there, engaged in an earnest conversation, which suddenly ceased as he entered the room.

After the usual greetings of the morning, Mrs. Russell, indicating an empty chair beside her own for Paul to be seated, said:

"Harry and Edith have been asking me to allow you to stay here to-day. Would you like to do so?"

Paul, only too glad of such an opportunity, willingly assented. The following day, however, it rained, and so it came about quite naturally that Paul remained nearly a week among his new friends. During this interval, Mrs. Russell, becoming interested in the boy, secured him a situation with one of her friends, who carried on a large business in L——.

The day at last arrived on which Paul was to leave, and mutual promises to see each other often, for they had all become attached to each other, prevented sorrowful countenances.

Harry and Edith accompanied Paul to the gate, where they were to await the carriage, for Mrs. Russell was going to drive Paul to L—— herself.

At the final moment of parting, Edith thrust a little purse of her own knitting into Paul's hand and bade him keep it for her sake. Paul afterwards discovered a gold dollar in it, and, believing it to have come there by accident, never dreamed of spending it, but determined to return it.

Paul found his new duties of an entirely different character from any to

HEADQUARTERS FOR = = =

California Raisins

—AND—

Dried . . . Fruit.

WE HAVE 'EM ALL.

Ball Barnhart Putman Co.

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,

Unsweetened; 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.

which he had ever been accustomed, but, being both active and observant, soon won his way to his employer's confidence.

In the course of time Paul rendered himself quite invaluable, and, being thoroughly reliable, by degrees had little offices of trust imposed upon him, until, finally, after ten years of active life, he found himself the trusted confidential clerk of the establishment.

During all this time Paul never lost sight of the friends to whom he was indebted for his start in life. He had frequently visited them, and the acquaintance so accidentally begun had ripened into a lifelong friendship.

One morning, about this time, Paul was summoned to the private office of his employer, who, with a troubled look upon his face, had evidently just concluded the perusal of a letter which he still held open in his hand.

"I have here," said Mr. Reade, pointing to the letter, "news which requires immediate attention, the personal attention of either my partner or myself at our branch office in Vienna. Coming now at a time when it is impossible for either of us to leave is exceedingly awkward, and may result in disastrous and heavy losses. I have sent, therefore, for you, to ask you to take my place, to go there and take charge of the office until recalled. I feel satisfied you can carry out my instructions to the letter, and, should you succeed in averting the impending difficulties and the consequent loss involved, you will be fully repaid for your efforts. It will be necessary to go at once. A steamer sails from New York to-morrow, and this business will, in all probability, require your personal supervision for at least two years, possibly longer. Are you equal to this emergency? Can you, will you go?"

How could Paul refuse such a position of trust as was offered to him? It was simply impossible to do otherwise than accept this proffered honor.

"I am both willing and ready, sir, to do as you request," promptly responded Paul, grasping Mr. Reade's hand fervently.

"Thank you, Paul. You are not only doing me a personal favor, but laying the foundation of your own independent fortune. Such ready acquiescence merits my deepest regard and richly deserves to be financially rewarded."

Then followed many hours' earnest conversation while Paul received his instructions. It was late that night before Paul left the office, and he was to be off very early the following morning. Much as he wished to see his friends to bid them good-bye, he was obliged to content himself with a written farewell. The rest of the night was occupied with making his preparations for departure. He could not fail to recall just such another occasion, many years ago, but under far different circumstances. He thought over every little incident connected with his first venture from home, and, taking out a little knitted purse, looked long and lovingly at it. With a sigh he placed it carefully away, first, however, removing the little gold piece to his vest pocket. When, years ago, he discovered that it had been placed there intentionally by Edith for his use, he determined to keep it as a souvenir of the turning point in his existence. And so, through all these years, he had carefully preserved it, and was now taking it with

him to that new strange country, the only pledge of the unspoken love between Edith and himself.

Three, four, five years had come and gone before Paul received his summons to return. In the meantime, Mr. Reade's partner had died, and Paul had been offered and had accepted the partnership with Mr. Reade. Under Paul's administration the business had increased profitably; and now Mr. Reade, wishing to retire from active life, desired Paul to return and take charge of the office. So it was under these favorable circumstances that Paul found himself once more in his native land.

Paul's first visit was to his old home, to visit his mother's grave. He found everything much changed, and the thought came to him that he would like to go over again in the same way his first journey from home.

Accordingly, he took the early stage, and smiled when at the depot he purchased a ticket for Cedar Grove. And he thought of his discomfiture the last time he stood before that same ticket agent, whom, though now quite gray, Paul recognized at once. At Cedar Grove Paul alighted and commenced his walk amid many and varied sensations.

Toward noon, he knew he must be near that old-fashioned house which had sheltered him when a boy, and his heart beat tumultuously at the thought of once more meeting those dear friends.

His footsteps involuntarily quickened as he approached the place, until, finally, he was within the very grounds. He looked around for some familiar face or object; but it seemed so changed—or was the change within himself?

A ring at the door brought a stranger, who told him the Russells had not lived there for three years.

"Do you know where they are at present living?"

"No; but somewhere, I believe, in L—. You see," continued she, "Mr. Russell failed, and was obliged to sell this place and everything connected with it—the horses, carriages, and even all their silver and diamonds. Soon afterward Mr. Russell was killed in some railway accident, and these two shocks, people said, killed Mrs. Russell, who did not long survive her husband."

"And what became of their children?" inquired Paul with a sinking heart.

"Oh, they moved to L—, and, being young, I guess they can get along. Harry ought to be able to take care of his sister, although I have heard that Miss Edith is giving music lessons."

"Thank you," said Paul, and turned to walk away. Everything was changed now to Paul. The walk had lost all pleasure to him, and, seeing an empty hack going by slowly, he hailed it, and was driven to L—.

Here he began the search for Harry and Edith, and finally his efforts were rewarded.

He found Edith but little changed in appearance, and cheerful through all her misfortunes. Harry was at best earning but a moderate income, and at times was despondent.

One day Paul offered the Vienna position to Harry, the one he had vacated the year previous.

Harry said he would consult his sister; perhaps she would not care to go so far. "But," said Paul, "I don't expect you

(Continued on page 7.)

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.

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Clothing . . . Merchants . . .

Can now buy balance of nice selections of Ulsters, Overcoats, double and single breasted Suits at such low prices as will enable them to be retailed at wholesale prices. Write our representative,

WILLIAM CONNOR,

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to call upon you, and if he has not what you want, will thank you for looking, or write us.

ALL MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MICHAEL KOLB & SON,

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE STATE.

Ludington—Mrs. Flora Creighton, milliner, is dead.

Perry—R. M. Stiehler has sold his grocery stock to C. H. Shaylor.

Saline—Cornelius Parsons, proprietor of the Boston Store Co., is dead.

Cheboygan—Howard & Horton succeed Wheeler & Son in the grocery business.

Perry—Moore & Shaylor, hardware dealers, have dissolved, C. Moore continuing the business.

Lake City—Balkwell & Decker, druggists, have dissolved. John W. Decker continuing the business.

Mason—Chas. R. Henderson succeeds Henderson & Huntington in the clothing and men's furnishing goods business.

Ionian—F. Banhagel has sold a half interest in his meat market to John Henke, who has been running a market at the east end.

Lapeer—W. H. Jennings & Co., dealers in general merchandise and cloak manufacturers, have uttered realty mortgages amounting to \$21,052.17.

Delton—C. A. VanAmburg has disposed of a half interest in his stock of general merchandise to his brother and moved the same to Caledonia.

Kalamazoo—The Featherbone Corset Co., which moved here from Three Oaks two years ago, has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. and passed \$7,300 to the surplus fund.

Allegan—D. H. Dowd and Will Howes are now proprietors of the meat market in the Peck block, having purchased the stock and rented the tools and fixtures of A. W. Mosher & Son.

Montague—John H. Chapman, receiver for the Peck Mercantile Co., has been granted an order by Judge Dickerman, of the Circuit Court, to receive sealed bids for the entire stock and fixtures of the Peck store.

Saginaw—The plant of the Highland Vinegar and Pickle Co. has been sold under foreclosure proceedings instituted by the East Saginaw National Bank, which went out of business last year. The Wells-Stone Mercantile Co. purchased the plant for \$15,000.

Moline—J. D. Noah has sold a half interest in his stock of lumber, lath, shingles and builders' supplies to J. G. Heinzman, and the business will be continued under the style of Noah & Heinzman. Mr. Heinzman formerly conducted a hardwood mill at Toland's Siding, which he has removed to this place, and will continue to operate in his own name.

Battle Creek—A sensation has been created by the arrest of J. M. Jacobs, for many years engaged in the clothing business here, upon a charge of "conspiracy to defraud." A little while later the news reached here that Jacobs' brother, J. L. Jacobs, who opened a store at Albion about three months ago, had also been arrested upon the same charge. When a portion of the goods shipped away by Morse Rosen from Grand Ledge were found at the depot here, and the officers learned that Jacobs and Rosen were cousins, they became suspicious that all was not right, and on Saturday secured proof which warranted them in arresting both of the men on the above charge.

Galesburg—The private bank of Olmsted & Storms has been compelled to go into liquidation. There has been a steady withdrawal of deposits for several months but the recent heavy pull began

Dec. 13 and 14. Several deals of the bank within the last few years have been severely criticised. The sale of the bank's half interest in the meat market of A. H. Read & Co. had some features which caused unfavorable comment. Blake Bros., sheep shippers, are said to have transferred their business to Kalamazoo and that report had some effect. Last week a rumor became current that W. S. Kirby & Co. would begin suits on claims aggregating \$1,000 or \$2,000. These and the other indefinite rumors are supposed to have been the cause of the run, and the general feeling of panic made the influence of these rumors more quickly felt. J. B. Smiley, of the *Enterprise*, has been careful that the facts and rumors were thoroughly ventilated. He declared war on Storms some time ago and friends of the bank are very bitter against him. Some of the creditors were secured, but no schedule of assets and liabilities has yet been made public.

Port Huron—The clothing house of A. Siegel & Co., with headquarters in New York and a branch store in this city, and also stores in other cities in Ohio and Pennsylvania, has become financially embarrassed. A few days ago, and shortly before the collapse, the Port Huron store was sold to M. Michaels, who came here from the east. With this proceeding a number of the creditors of the Port Huron store seem to have been dissatisfied, and a number of eastern creditors are now in the city levying on the stock or so much thereof as had been bought from their firms. Avery Bros. & Walsh, representing an eastern firm, attached the stock on a replevin for \$3,000 worth of goods. After their claim had been satisfied the store was reopened, but in a very short time it was again closed to prevent the serving of a second replevin, gotten out by Stevens & Merriam, at the instance of Desspeker, Weil & Co. and Seal, Batch, Levy, Lambert & Co., of Buffalo, for \$900 and \$700 respectively. Entrance to the store was refused the officers, but they finally effected an entrance in the rear of the building and secured the goods they were after. Other attachments are expected to follow.

PHYSIOGNOMY OF A HOUSE.

One can never wholly conceal himself at home. He must always, to a greater or less degree, reveal himself in his personal belongings and surroundings. A penknife, a cane, a watchguard, are keys, if not to character, at least to taste. There was a time when the artist betrayed himself by the length of his hair, the breadth of his hat brim, and the brilliancy of his neckerchief. It is true that we have changed all that, and nowadays the painter, especially if he is popular, is likely to be as well kempt and conventional as a successful broker or attorney. But the fashionable artist, dressed *a la mode*, is only the domesticated animal. In his wild state he would be inevitably picturesque and vivid.

A brand new house may have much to say for itself, but it will probably tell us very little of its owner and his family. But, however inexorably definite its lines, it is, so to speak, plastic material, which will gradually be wrought into an art product by being lived in. There is something beautiful in this conception of a house growing into a home, and becoming visibly and permanently informed with the life of its inmates. This is really the meaning, or, perhaps, we should

say, one of the meanings, of the present fad for old furniture. A house furnished from top to bottom with new furniture is so commonplace, so insignificant, so devoid of historical perspective, that it shocks us with a sense of its crudity. An old hall clock, an antique lamp, some andirons of the days of Washington, a few ancestral portraits, would be an immense relief. No depth of carpets, no luxury of easy chairs, no shimmer of satin, no sheen of silver, no glitter of glass, can atone for the absence of such things. But he who invites you to see his "things"—odds and ends gathered from the four corners of the world and of time—just to show you what a skillful or fortunate collector he has been, has utterly failed to understand the true value of ancient household properties. It will be remembered that the parvenue in "The Pirates of Penzance" claimed that the former proprietors of the estate he had bought were his ancestors, because he had bought the whole thing, graveyard and all. He was absurd, but he was thorough, and, we may say, consistent. He had come into possession of an old place complete, and he and his own people were the only incongruities there.

The genuine house picture is a harmonious composition, brought out by a slow process to the fullness of its rich effects, and was never conceived as a total by any of its authors. Generation after generation dwelling in one abode have at last made it the embodiment of the instincts, the aspirations, the genius, of a race. There is no need to bring anything old there, and there need be no fear of adding anything new.

The composition of a house as distinguished from the construction of a house—we hope we need not explain the difference any further—is something that goes on inside and out. The cheeriest man in the world may inherit a house with an aspect so gruesome, a frown so forbidding, that no light, decorative touch can make it less forbidding. In such a case, he must do what he can with the internal appointments of such an establishment. He can, at least, let in the sunlight and brighten up his walls with glad colors and pleasing faces. To be sure, if he has much of that sort of thing to do, he will begin to consider himself a dreadful innovator, departing from the traditions of an exceedingly venerable, intensely respectable ancestry. For our part, we would not advise rude changes, nor would we pay too much heed to sudden inspirations, for otherwise the whole idea of traditional effect would be lost.

When one examines the homestead of an ancient family, he is naturally interested in its gallery of portraits. He will find marked differences in the features of the successive heads of the house. But, running through them all, he will probably discover some prominent note of character which he will very probably not be able to define satisfactorily to himself, but which will be, nevertheless, unmistakably present. And so the house ought to express a compromise of the differences of its masters and a complete representation of the traits they have in common.

Does Age Improve Flour?

From the Practical Baker.

Flour fresh from the mill is in its best state. Flour left for weeks or months in bins or barrels may take on new scents

and other attributes; but these are not improvements. They are the result of partial decomposition, of absorption from surroundings, and of changes that necessarily carry the flour away from the normal. Flour may be "aged" exactly as cheese is "aged," says an exchange, but flour that is "high" from the absorption, from the decomposition of starch, from the weakening of its gluten, and from the growth of bacteria, is certainly not improved. Bakers say that flour is more easily handled, and makes the best and longest-keeping bread, when it is newest. Buckwheat flour and rye flour are familiar examples of what takes place with "ageing," and in wheat flour the deterioration is simply less marked. Much that is called improvement is simply a matter of taste in the consumer. One likes fresh butter and new cheese, while another prefers rancid butter and "high cheese."

Just "he same way age 'improves' flour by changes that introduce new features. But is it improvement?"

Cheese Will Be Eaten Just the Same.

From the New York Merchants' Review.

J. H. Kellogg, M. D., writes to THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN at considerable length on cheese as an article of diet. He declares that cheese is entirely unfit for human consumption, but there is no reason to suppose that the consumption of the article will be affected in the slightest degree because "J. H. Kellogg, M. D.," chooses to ventilate his peculiar notions.

Postal Notes To Go.

It seems likely that the postal note will soon be a thing of the past. A bill has been introduced into Congress and referred to the joint commission of investigation of the government departments, which, among other changes in the postoffice, provides for the discontinuance of postal notes, and the material reduction of the fees for postoffice money orders.

The Book of the Fair, which cost the Bancroft Company such a heavy outlay, is an assured success, subscriptions having already exceeded 100,000, and still keep coming in as fast as ever. What has given this work such great popularity has been not only the plan but the execution. Nothing could have better fitted popular requirements than a work which covered the whole ground, historical and descriptive, and executed in the highest style of art.



Country Merchants

wishing a small stock of holiday goods will find it to their interest to call at once at

May's Bazaar,

41 and 43 Monroe St.

Our stock is complete, and the largest and finest in the city.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

Mrs. S. Watson has opened a grocery store at Luther. The I. M. Clark Grocery Co. furnished the stock.

G. E. Carter has embarked in the grocery business at the corner of Scribner and Eighth streets. The stock was furnished by the I. M. Clark Grocery Co.

Miss S. M. Stringham has opened a grocery store at Millbrook. The Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co. furnished the stock.

Gripsack Brigade.

H. S. Robertson (Olney & Judson Grocer Co.) left last Monday for Waukesha, Wis., where he will remain several weeks, in hopes of benefitting his health.

"Hub" Baker has purchased a meat market at Lansing and will retire from the road January 1. He has traveled for the Lemon & Wheeler Company eight years.

It is to be hoped that the Grand Rapids members of the Knights of the Grip will redeem their reputation this year by going to the Saginaw convention in sufficient numbers to reflect credit on themselves and their local organization. It has been decided to go via the D. L. & N. Railroad, leaving Union depot in special car attached to the 7:40 train Tuesday morning.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, held at the New Livingston Hotel last Friday evening, all the Directors were present except A. C. Northrup, of Jackson, and C. E. Cook, of Bay City. F. M. Douglass, chairman of the Hotel Committee, reported that the Committee had thoroughly investigated the complaint of G. B. Gregory made against the Hastings House, at Hastings, and found same to be groundless, and recommended that he be expelled from the Association. A final disposition was made of the McCauley matter, but the Board instructed the Secretary to withhold the action from publication. A pleasant feature of the meeting was a charming dinner, tendered the members of the Board and a few invited guests by J. A. Gonzalez and wife at their home on Paris avenue.

P. Bangs, Schott & Co., West Waterloo, made firearms. The firm is as old as the United States of America. Business methods have changed, however, faster than the firm. Guns have to be sold by different methods to-day from those that were considered necessary when fifty per cent. of their product went across the counter. Dealers no longer send in unsolicited orders for cases of firearms. Finally, old Bangs himself, and young Bangs, and Schott, and all the rest of the firm, old and young, woke up to the fact that they must put a salesman on the road. The question was "Whom shall we send out?" There was but one answer to that—it must be Bob Grade. Bob wore a 6½ hat and a ¾ inch No. 14½ collar. Bob was in style; he was in style from the sole of his patent leathers to the very top of his Knox hat. He was just out of Yelvard University. Bob was a funny fellow. Ever since he had been big enough to get away from apron strings he had spent his loafing time in the factory telling stories and watching the machines. He knew firearms of all kinds perfectly, from a Quackenbush air gun to a hydraulic rifle. Bob's father was an eminent and wealthy contractor. Bob was born Robert Delmonico Grady.

He got rid of the Delmonico, and he had the spelling of his last name changed to Grade; but the "Bob" stuck. His address was magnificent. He could talk like an angel; he was as interesting as a Summer girl, and he hadn't brains enough to make change for three cents. But he persuaded old Bangs, and he persuaded young Schott and all the rest of them, and they fitted him out, and he had photographs, and he had samples, and he had "actions" and things, and he went out with the blessings of all concerned. It was an affecting time, and old Bangs went into the office and used his handkerchief. Bob went West, and he went South, and he went North. He was witty, and he knew so many stories that he had all the dealers spellbound, from the time he made that straight-line-club-tooth-escapement bow on entrance until he gave his high-numbered-polished-steel-leaves-elevated-wrist handshaking on leaving. In Cincinnati a dealer was so enamored with him that he took him home to tea and made him spend the evening with his daughters in the parlor, and they had an impromptu dance, and they made him promise to come again. In Cleveland the same thing was repeated; in Chicago they went out and painted the town a very lurid color. Bob wrote home very remarkable letters. He told of his successes, and they often heard of him as the most interesting salesman that had ever traveled west of the Pan Handle. Bob's bills likewise came home, or what was the same thing, requests for silver certificates, which were duly honored—likewise certain drafts. Rival salesmen sat by the hour and listened to Bob talking guns. It was as good as a liberal education, and many a man went out of the office where Bob was preaching, saying to himself: "I wonder how a No. 6½ hat could hold so much knowledge in regard to the details of the gun trade." Bob came home and he brought his orders with him. Evidently he did not like to trust them to the mails. He had been gone three months. He sold goods to the amount of \$6.50. He does not travel any more for Bangs, Schott & Co., of West Waterloo.

Purely Personal.

Fred H. Ball, Secretary of the Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co., is spending the Christmas holidays with his wife's family at Henderson, Ky.

George B. Kellogg, formerly engaged in the clothing business at Allegan, has purchased an interest in the Broas clothing store, at Jackson, and is about to move his family from Lansing to the Prison City.

C. S. Scofield, formerly Eastern Michigan traveling representative for Barnes, Hengerer & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers at Buffalo, who resigned two years ago to take the management of the St. Johns Mercantile Co., at St. Johns, relinquishes that position January 1 and resumes his former position on the road. His successor as manager of the Mercantile Co. has not yet been decided upon.

Alvin B. Moseley, junior member of the firm of Moseley Bros., died last Friday at San Antonio, Texas, whither he had gone a couple of months ago in search of health. Deceased was 31 years of age and was well known to the traveling men and outside trade, having traveled on the road for the house about ten years prior to his admittance in the firm

as a partner. Deceased possessed a sunny disposition and many elements of strength, socially and financially. He was married less than a year ago to a Chicago lady, who was with him at the time of death. The remains will be brought here for interment.

The Grocery Market.

Sugar—The market is steady, with prices unchanged and no probability of a change soon.

Fish—Whitefish is a little higher and is stronger at the advance. Mackerel is dull, with small demand. Cod is easy and quiet.

Corn Syrup—Another decline has occurred and the demand is unsatisfactory.

Merry Christmas To All!

On account of Christmas falling on Monday, the usual publication day of THE TRADESMAN, the paper is issued on Saturday this week. The same arrangement will be observed with the next issue, on account of New Year's falling on our regular publication day. THE TRADESMAN wishes all its friends and patrons a merry Christmas and many happy returns of the day.

From Out of Town.

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

Walker & Brooks, Shelbyville.
G. A. Ball, Dighton.
Adam Newell, Burnip's Corners.
O. P. De Witt, St. Johns.
J. D. Noah, Moline.
W. M. Briggs, Shelbyville.
Frank Hamilton, Traverse City.
St. Johns Mercantile Co., St. Johns.

Avoid the
Curse of Credit

BY USING

COUPON
BOOKS.

THREE GRADES:

Tradesman,
Superior,
Universal.

Manufactured only by

TRADESMAN COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

See quotations in Grocery Price Current.

ENGRAVING PHOTO
WOOD
HALF-TONE

Buildings, Portraits, Cards and Stationery
Headings, Maps, Plans and Patented
Articles.

TRADESMAN CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

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.

Tradesman Company,
GRAND RAPIDS.

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.

DRUGGIST, PRACTICAL MAN, WANTS permanent situation. Registered, married, 35 years of age, long experience as manager, and a good store man. What have you got? Address Box 85, Gobleville, Mich. 840

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND CONFECTION-ery business in Big Rapids, Mich., with or without property; doing a first class paying business. Ill health the only cause for selling. Address D. F. Emerson, Big Rapids, Mich. 838

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STORE BUILD- ing and fixtures also dwelling house, in good location in Saginaw county. Address No. 839, care Michigan Tradesman. 839

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR COUNTRY real estate, a new stock of clothing and furnishing goods, involving from \$5,000 to \$6,000. Address No. 832, care Michigan Tradesman. 832

FOR SALE—LAND SUITABLE FOR SUM- mer resort, comprising 50 acres, with 200 rods of water front, on one of the inland lakes near Petoskey. Excellent brook trout; bass and pickerel fishing; fine shore for bathing or boating. A better investment for capital than a campaign fund. Address Resort, care Michigan Tradesman. 835

A WIDOW WHO HAS BEEN LEFT A STOCK of general merchandise by the death of her husband, and who has not the necessary experience to conduct the business successfully, wishes to correspond with a widower or gentleman of middle age, with a view to matrimony. Correspondent must be experienced in mercantile business and able to conduct a general store in a country town. Address, stating age, business experience and financial condition, No. 836, care Michigan Tradesman. 836

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

FOR SALE—ONE YALE POST OFFICE case, containing one hundred and fifty nine call boxes, twenty four lock boxes, and six large drawers. Will sell for one-half its cost. H. Bird, Jr., postmaster, Douglas, Mich. 833

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, Centreville, Mich. 831

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

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

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 Tradesman. 805

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

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.

FREE TO F. A. M. A Colored Engraving of Chinese Masons at work, also, large Catalogue of Masonic books and goods with bottom prices. New Illustrated History of Freemasonry for Agents. Beware of the spurious Masonic books. REDDING & CO., Publishers and Manufacturers of Masonic Goods, 731 Broadway, New York.

THE LITTLE OLD WHITE GROCERY STORE.

That little old white grocery store,
Down by the bridge some rods or more
From where the roads divided;
One went straight on through Bristol town,
And one ran zigzag up and down,
As though quite undecided

Which way to go or where to end,
Much like a faulty poet's pen
When wisdom most is wanted,
Or like the ghost that memory brings
On wind that through the casements sings,
Or sleep with visions haunted.

Here 'twas that country wisdom met.
Long winter nights, or when too wet
Outside to mind their farming;
Here men waxed wroth in warm debate
On church affairs or those of state.
With freedom quite alarming.

The village oracle would come,
Quite glib of speech and nimble tongue,
With tattle, tale and gossip;
He'd all the news for miles around,
Some light as chaff and some profound,
From death to Jones' cosset.

Here, too, on pleasant days there'd be,
To barter eggs for hyson tea,
Some maidens antiquated,
Of doleful voice and shadowy cast,
Queer relics of a distant past,
Matchless but yet unmet.

Here Dr. Bolus, wise in saws,
And 'Torney Adee, learned in laws,
Would social chat together,
Along with brawny Blacksmith Moak,
Whose ready wit and quip and joke
Were proof against the weather.

Here, too, would come good Deacon Smart,
Of homely speech but kindly heart,
And Farmer Jones, his neighbor;
They'd talk of hoeses, caows and shoats,
And 'bout the price they'd get for oats,
And products of their labor.

And oftentimes here would be seen
The rotund form of Elder Green,
With his high standing collar;
He'd talk of souls to save in town,
Then scave the price of groceries down,
To save himself a dollar.

Here, too, would come the country squire,
Whose homely pate was smooth and bare,
And polished so it glistened:
Whose misconstructions of the law
Were worse than Blackstone ever saw,
That made all laugh who listened.

And Browning, too, that ran the store.
Whose nasal twang was like a snore,
Or like an engine's whistle;
With stumpy beard a dingy red,
And deep-set eyes far in his head,
But blue and clear as crystal.

A cheery word he had for each,
And practised what the parsons preach,
His creed was "Man's a brother;"
If we would mind this precept they
Would only tell the good and say
Less evil of each other.

The store was strangest yet of all—
From anvils down to bouncing ball,
From codfish up to laces,
From china crockery ware and tea,
And powders that would kill a flea,
To powders for the faces.

* * * * *
That little old-time country store
Still stands—alas! but white no more.
The years their records keeping
On shattered doors and window panes,
On clap-boards loosed by wind and rains,
And roof decayed and leaking.

And Browning, too, among the pines,
Where zigzag up the cross road winds,
Among his old-time neighbors,
Beneath a plain and simple stone,
On which the moss has thrived and grown,
Lies resting from his labors.

J. WILSON KINTON.

Toots From Ram's Horn.

If some of our heads were not so big,
Our hearts would grow faster.

Whenever faith prays it holds out both
hands to receive the answer.

When people are hired to be good they
will stop as soon as the pay stops.

The man who has been taken for worse
and found better is a happy disappointment.

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.			
Adriatic	7	Arrow Brand	4 1/2
Argyle	6	World Wide	6
Atlanta AA	6	LL	4 1/2
Atlantic A	6 1/2	Full Yard Wide	6 1/2
"H	6 1/2	Georgia A	6 1/2
"P	5	Honest Width	6
"D	5	Hartford A	5
"LL	5	Judian Head	5 1/2
Amory	6 1/2	King A	6 1/2
Archery Bunting	4	King EC	5
Beaver Dam A A	4 1/2	Lawrence L L	4 1/2
Blackstone O. 32	5	Madras cheese cloth	6 1/2
Black Rock	6	Newmarket G	5 1/2
Boot, AL	7	"B	5
Capital A	5 1/2	"N	6 1/2
Cavanaf V	5 1/2	"DD	5 1/2
Chapman cheese cl.	3 1/2	Noibe R	5
Clifton C R	3 1/2	Our Level Best	6
Comet	6 1/2	Oxford R	6
Dwight Star	6 1/2	Pequot	6
Clifton CCC	5 1/2	Solar	6
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
A B C	8 1/2	Geo. Washington	8
Amazon	8	Glen Mills	7 1/2
Art Cambric	10	Gold Medal	7 1/2
Blackstone A A	7 1/2	Green Ticket	8 1/2
Beats All	4 1/2	Great Falls	7 1/2
Boston	12	Hope	7 1/2
Cabot	7 1/2	Just Out	4 1/2 @ 5
Cabot, %	6 1/2	King Phillip	7 1/2
Charter Oak	5 1/2	"OP	7 1/2
Conway W	7 1/2	Lonsdale Cambric	10
Cleveland	6 1/2	Lonsdale	@ 8 1/2
Dwight Anchor	8 1/2	Middlesex	@ 5
"shorts	8	No Name	7 1/2
Edwards	6	Oak View	6 1/2
E	6	Our Own	6 1/2
F	7 1/2	Pride of the West	12
Fruit of the Loom	8 1/2	Rosalind	7 1/2
Fitchville	7	Sunlight	4 1/2
First Prize	7	Utica Mills	8 1/2
Fruit of the Loom %	7 1/2	Nonpareil	10
Fairmount	4 1/2	Vinyard	8 1/2
Full Value	6 1/2	White Horse	6
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Cabot	7 1/2	Dwight Anchor	8 1/2
Farwell	8		
CANTON FLANNEL.			
Unbleached.		Bleached.	
Housewife A	5 1/2	Housewife Q	5 1/2
"B	5 1/2	"R	5 1/2
"C	6	"S	5 1/2
"D	6 1/2	"T	5 1/2
"E	7	"U	5 1/2
"F	7 1/2	"V	5 1/2
"G	7 1/2	"W	5 1/2
"H	7 1/2	"X	5 1/2
"I	8 1/2	"Y	5 1/2
"J	8 1/2	"Z	5 1/2
"K	9 1/2		
"L	10		
"M	10 1/2		
"N	11		
"O	11 1/2		
"P	12 1/2		
CARPET WARP.			
Peerless, white	18	Integrity colored	20
"colored	20	White Star	18
Integrity	18 1/2	"colored	20
DRESS GOODS.			
Hamilton	8	Nameless	20
"	9	"	25
"	10 1/2	"	27 1/2
G G Cashmere	20	"	30
Nameless	18	"	32 1/2
"	18	"	35
CORSETS.			
Coraline	20	Wonderful	24
Schilling's	9	Brighton	4 75
Davis Waists	9	Bortree's	9
Grand Rapids	4 50	Abdominal	15
CORSET JEANS.			
Armory	6 1/2	Naumkeag satteen	7 1/2
Androsoggin	7 1/2	Rockport	6 1/2
Biddeford	6	Conestoga	7 1/2
Brunswick	6 1/2	Walworth	6 1/2
PRINTS.			
Allen turkey reds	5 1/2	Berwick fancies	6 1/2
"robes	5 1/2	Clyde Robes	4 1/2
"pink & purple	5 1/2	Charter Oak fancies	4 1/2
"buffs	5 1/2	DelMarine cashm's	5 1/2
"pink checks	5 1/2	"mourning	5 1/2
"staples	5	Eddystone	5 1/2
"shirtings	5	"chocolate	5 1/2
"American fancy	5	"rober	5 1/2
"American Indigo	5	"sateens	5 1/2
"American shirtings	4	Hamilton fancy	5 1/2
"Argentine Grays	4	"staple	5 1/2
"Anchor Shirtings	4	Manchester fancy	5 1/2
"Arnold	6	"new era	5 1/2
"Arnold Merino	6	Merrimack D fancy	5 1/2
"long cloth	9 1/2	Merrimack shirtings	4
"C	7 1/2	"Reppfurn	5 1/2
"century cloth	7	Pacific fancy	5 1/2
"gold seal	10 1/2	"robes	5 1/2
"green seal TR	10 1/2	Portsmouth robes	5 1/2
"yellow seal	10 1/2	Simpson mourning	5 1/2
"serge	11 1/2	"greys	5 1/2
"Turkey red	10 1/2	"solid black	5 1/2
"Ballon solid black	10 1/2	Washington indigo	6 1/2
"colors		"Turkey robes	7 1/2
Bengal blue, green,		"India robes	7 1/2
red and orange	6	"plain Tky X	6 1/2
Berlin solids	5 1/2	"X	6 1/2
"oil blue	6	"Ottoman Tur	6 1/2
"green	6	key red	6 1/2
"Foulards	5 1/2	Martha Washington	6 1/2
"red %	7	Turkey red %	7 1/2
"4 1/2	9 1/2	Martha Washington	6 1/2
"4 1/2 XXXX	12	Turkey red	9 1/2
Cocheco fancy	5	Riverpoint robes	5 1/2
"madders	5	Windsor fancy	6 1/2
"XX twills	5	"gold ticket	6 1/2
"solids	5	Indigo blue	10 1/2
"TICKINGS.		Harmony	4 1/2
Amoskeag A C A	12 1/2	A C A	13
Hamilton N	7 1/2	Pemberton AAA	16
"D	8 1/2	York	10 1/2
"Awning	11	Swift River	7 1/2
Farmer	8	Pearl River	12
First Prize	10 1/2	Warren	13 1/2
Lenox Mills	13	C ALLOGA	16
COTTON D.			
Atlanta, D	6 1/2	Stark A	8
Boot	6 1/2	No Name	7 1/2
Clifton, K	7	Top of Heap	9

DEMINS.					
Amoskeag	9 oz	Columbian brown	12		
"	brown	Everett, blue	12 1/2		
Andover	11 1/2	"	brown	12 1/2	
Beaver Creek	AA	Haymaker blue	7 1/2		
"	BB	"	brown	7 1/2	
"	CC	Lancaster	12 1/2		
Boston Mfg Co. br.	7	Lawrence, 9 oz.	12 1/2		
"	blue 8 1/2	"	No. 230	13	
"	d & twist 10 1/4	"	No. 250	11 1/2	
Columbian XXX br.	10	"	No. 280	10 1/2	
"	XXX bl. 19				
GINGHAMS.					
Amoskeag	6 1/2	Lancaster, staple	6		
"	Persian dress 7	"	fancies	7	
"	Canton	"	Normandie	8	
"	AFC	Lancashire	6		
"	Teazle	Manchester	5 1/2		
"	Angola	Monogram	6 1/2		
"	Persian	Normandie	7 1/2		
Arlington staple	6 1/2	Persian	7		
Arasapha fancy	4 1/2	Renfrew Dress	7 1/2		
Bates Warwick dres	7 1/2	Rosemont	6 1/2		
"	staples	Slatersville	6		
Centennial	10 1/2	Somerses	7		
Criterion	10 1/2	Tacoma	7 1/2		
Cumberland staple	5 1/2	Toil du Nord	10 1/2		
Cumberland	5	Wabash	7 1/2		
Essex	4 1/2	"	seersucker	7 1/2	
Elfin	7 1/2	Warwick	7		
Everett classics	8 1/2	Whittenden	8		
Exposition	7 1/2	"	heather dr.	7 1/2	
Glenarie	6 1/2	"	Indigo blue	9	
Glenarven	6 1/2	Wamsutta staples	6 1/2		
Glenwood	7 1/2	Westbrook	8		
Hampton	6 1/2	"		10	
Johnson Chalou cl	16	Windermeer	5		
"	Indigo blue 9 1/2	York	6 1/2		
"	zephyrs			16	
GRAIN BAGS.					
Amoskeag	14	Georgia	14 1/2		
Stark	19				
American	14 1/2				
THREADS.					
Clark's Mile End	45	Barbour's	56		
Coats', J. & P.	45	Marshall's	81		
Holyoke	22 1/2				
KNITTING COTTON.					
No. 6	33	White	37	Colored	42
"	8	34	16		38
"	10	35	18		39
"	12	36	20		40
					41
CAMBRICS.					
Slater	4 1/2	Edwards	4 1/2		
White Star	4 1/2	Lockwood	4 1/2		
Kid Glove	4 1/2	Wood's	4 1/2		
Newmarket	4 1/2	Brunswick	4 1/2		
RED FLANNEL.					
Fireman	32 1/2	T W	32 1/2		
Creedmore	27 1/2	FT	32 1/2		
Talbot XXX	30	J R F XXX	35		
Nameless	27 1/2	Buckeye	32 1/2		
MIXED FLANNEL.					
Red & Blue, plaid	40	Grey S R W	17 1/2		
Union R	22 1/2	Western W	18 1/2		
Windsor	18 1/2	D R P	18 1/2		
6 oz Western	30	Flushing XXX	23 1/2		
Union B	22 1/2	Manitoba	23 1/2		
DOMEST FLANNEL.					
Nameless	8 @ 9 1/2	"	9 @ 10 1/2		
"	8 1/2 @ 10			12 1/2	
CANVASS AND PADDING.					
Slate	Brown	Black	Slate	Brown	Black
9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	12	12	12
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	20	20	20
DUCKS.					
Severin, 8 oz	9 1/2	West Point, 8 oz	10 1/2		
Mayland, 8 oz	10 1/2	"	10 oz	12 1/2	
Greenwood, 7 1/2 oz	9 1/2	Raven, 10 oz	12 1/2		
Greenwood, 8 oz	11 1/2	Stark	12 1/2		
Boston, 8 oz	10 1/2	Boston, 10 oz	12 1/2		
WADDINGS.					
White, doz	25	Per bale, 40 doz	83 50		
Colored, doz	20	Colored	7 50		
SILESIA.					
Slater, Iron Cross	8	Pawtucket	10 1/2		
"	Red Cross	Dundie	9		
"	Best	Bedford	10 1/2		
"	Best AA	Valley City	10 1/2		
L	7 1/2	KK	10 1/2		
G	8 1/2				
SEWING SILK.					
Corticelli, doz	35	Corticelli knitting,			
50 yd, doz	40	per 1/2 oz ball	30		
HOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS.					
No 1 Bk & White	10	No 4 Bk & White	15		
"	2	"	6	20	
"	3	"	10	25	
No 2-20, M C	50	No 4-15 J 3 1/2	40		
"	2-18, S C				
COTTON TAPE.					
No 2 White & Bk	12	No 8 White & Bk	20		
"	4	"	10	25	
"	6	"	12	30	
SAFETY PINS.					
No 2	28	No 3	36		
NEEDLES—PER M.					
A. James	1 40	Steamboat	40		
Crowley's	1 36	Gold Eyed	1 50		
Marshall's	1 00	American	1 00		
TABLE OIL CLOTH.					
5-4	1 75	6-4	1 65		
6-4	2 20				
COTTONTWINES.					
Cotton Sall Twine	28	Nashua	14		
Crown	12	Rising Star 4-ply	17		
Domestic	18 1/2	"	3-ply	17	
Anchor	18	North Star	20		
Bristol	13	Wool Standard 4 ply	17 1/2		
Cherry Valley	15	Powhattan	16		
I X L	18 1/2				
FLAID OSNABURGS.					
Alabama	6 1/2	Mount Pleasant	6 1/2		
Alamance	6 1/2	Onelda	5		
Augusta	7 1/2	Prymont	5 1/2		
Ar sapha	6	Randelman	6		
Georgia	6 1/2	Riverside	5 1/2		
Granite	5	Sibley A	6 1/2		
Haw River	5	Toledo	6 1/2		

(Concluded from 3d page.)

to take Edith. She has given me the privilege of taking care of her for the rest of her life. We shall be married in a few months."

Harry grasped Paul's hand warmly.

"Well, I can't say I am altogether surprised, old boy, and I'm ever so glad, for I know none into whose keeping I would so gladly consign her."

"I am happy to hear you say that. And, now that that objection is removed, how about the Vienna mission?"

"I am only too glad to accept it," replied Harry feelingly.

So it was arranged that at the expiration of three months, Harry was to sail for Vienna. In the meanwhile he gave up his position and entered Paul's office to acquaint himself with the business.

Three months afterward there was a quiet wedding at the little church where Edith had been organist for two years. Upon conclusion of the ceremony, and after the usual congratulations of friends, these three (or rather, four, for little Minnie had now become a young lady), stepped into a carriage, and Paul gave the order to the coachman—the one word "home."

"I declare, Paul," exclaimed Harry. "I am very anxious to see this home of yours that you have been so mysterious about."

"Well, your curiosity will be gratified now," and Paul leaned back in the carriage and laughed softly to himself.

Presently they left the city and drove out past familiar landmarks into the pure country air. A slight shadow passed over both Edith's face and Harry's as they drove nearer the old home they had loved so well.

Nearer and nearer, until it was right before them. Then the carriage gave a sudden turn, and they drove into the very grounds, dashing up before the wide old entrance hall. Inquiring eyes were directed to Paul, who was enjoying the anticipated surprise he was about to give.

Harry, speechless, grasped Paul's hand, and Edith flung her arms around his neck and sobbed aloud, and Paul began to have grave doubts of the wisdom of his little plan.

"Look up, my darling, at our future home. Does it not please you?"

Edith looked up into Paul's face, smiling gratefully through her tears, and Paul, clasping her in his arms, whispered softly for the first time, "My wife."

Here we will leave them—here, where, in his first adventure in life, Paul had found friends; here would he spend the remainder of his life, where he had found shelter when as a boy he first had wandered "far from home."

H. D. MILLER.

Creosote for Consumption.

In a recent contribution to a medical journal Prof. Graham says that the results obtained from the use of creosote for tubercular complaints in the Eastern States do not justify the great claims made for it. He says that it is unquestionably a valuable medical agent, when used in connection with hygienic, dietetic and symptomatic treatment, and may be said to cure a small percentage of first-stage cases, but that commonly it will be found useless, except in such connection. He thinks its factitious reputation is due to the common tendency to trumpet the successful and say nothing of the unsuccessful cases.

A preacher who has a praying church behind him is a hard man to discourage.

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No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa,

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

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

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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

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

Wrought Loose Pin	60&10
Wrought Table	60&10
Wrought Inside Blind	60&10
Wrought Brass	75
Blind, Clark's	70&10
Blind, Parker's	70&10
Blind, Shepard's	70
BLOCKS.	
Ordinary Tackle, 1st April 1892	60&10
CRADLES.	
Grain	dis. 50&62
CROW BARS.	
Cast Steel	per lb 5
CAPS.	
Ely's 1-10	per m 65
Hick's C. F.	" 60
G. D.	" 35
Musket	" 60
CARTRIDGES.	
Rim Fire	dis. 50
Central Fire	dis. 25
CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer	70&10
Socket Framing	70&10
Socket Corner	70&10
Socket Slicks	70&10
Butchers' Tanged Firmer	40
COMBS.	
Curry, Lawrence's	40
Hotchkiss	25
CHALK.	
White Crayons, per gross	12@12 1/2 dis. 10
COPPER.	
Planished, 14 oz cut to size	per pound 28
14x52, 14x56, 14x60	26
Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60	23
Cold Rolled, 14x48	23
Bottoms	25
DRILLS.	
Morse's Bit Stocks	50
Taper and straight Shank	50
Morse's Taper Shank	50
DRIPPING PANS.	
Small sizes, per pound	07
Large sizes, per pound	6 1/4
ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.	dis. net 75
Corrugated	dis. 40
Adjustable	dis. 40&10
EXPANSIVE BITS.	
Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$26	dis. 30
Ives', 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 3, \$30	25
FILES—New List.	
Disston's	60&10
New American	60&10
Nicholson's	60&10
Heller's	50
Heller's Horse Rasps	50
GALVANIZED IRON.	
Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27	28
List 12 13 14 15 16 17	17
Discount, 60	
GAUGES.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	dis. 50
KNOWS—New List.	
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, trimmings	55
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain	70
LOCKS—DOOR.	
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list	55
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s	55
Brantford's	55
Norwalk's	55
MATTOKES.	
Adze Eye	\$16.00, dis. 60
Hunt Eye	\$15.00, dis. 60
Hunt's	\$18.50, dis. 30&10
MAULS.	
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled	dis. 50
MILLS.	
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s	40
" P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables	40
" Landers, Ferry & Clark's	40
" Enterprise	30
MOLASSES GATES.	
Stebbin's Pattern	60&10
Stebbin's Genuine	60&10
Enterprise, self measuring	25
NAILS.	
Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire.	
Steel nails, base	1 50
Wire nails, base	1 75@1 80
Discount, 60	Base
30	10
40	25
50	35
60	45
70	55
80	65
90	75
100	85
110	95
120	1 00
130	1 10
140	1 20
150	1 30
160	1 40
170	1 50
180	2 00
190	2 10
200	2 20
210	2 30
220	2 40
230	2 50
240	3 00
250	3 10
260	3 20
270	3 30
280	3 40
290	3 50
300	4 00
310	4 10
320	4 20
330	4 30
340	4 40
350	4 50
360	5 00
370	5 10
380	5 20
390	5 30
400	5 40
410	5 50
420	6 00
430	6 10
440	6 20
450	6 30
460	6 40
470	6 50
480	7 00
490	7 10
500	7 20
510	7 30
520	7 40
530	7 50
540	8 00
550	8 10
560	8 20
570	8 30
580	8 40
590	8 50
600	9 00
610	9 10
620	9 20
630	9 30
640	9 40
650	9 50
660	10 00
670	10 10
680	10 20
690	10 30
700	10 40
710	10 50
720	11 00
730	11 10
740	11 20
750	11 30
760	11 40
770	11 50
780	12 00
790	12 10
800	12 20
810	12 30
820	12 40
830	12 50
840	13 00
850	13 10
860	13 20
870	13 30
880	13 40
890	13 50
900	14 00
910	14 10
920	14 20
930	14 30
940	14 40
950	14 50
960	15 00
970	15 10
980	15 20
990	15 30
1000	15 40

HAMMERS.	
Maydole & Co.'s	dis. 25
Kip's	dis. 25
Yerkes & Plumb's	dis. 40&10
Mason's Solid Cast Steel	80c list 60
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel Hand	80c 40&10
HINGES.	
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3	dis. 60&10
State	per doz. net, 2 50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/4 and longer	3 1/4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2	net 10
" " " "	net 8 1/4
" " " "	net 7 1/4
" " " "	net 7 1/4
Strap and T	dis. 50
HANGERS.	
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track	50&10
Champion, anti friction	60&10
Kidder, wood track	40
HOLLOW WARE.	
Pots	60&10
Kettles	60&10
Spiders	60&10
Gray enameled	40&10
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.	
Stamped Tin Ware	new list 70
Japanned Tin Ware	25
Granite Iron Ware	new list 33 1/4&10
WIRE GOODS.	
Blight	dis.
Screw Eyes	70&10&10
Hook's	70&10&10
Gate Hooks and Eyes	70&10&10
LEVELS.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	dis. 70
ROPES.	
Sisal, 1/4 inch and larger	9
Manilla	13
SQUARES.	
Steel and Iron	dis. 75
Try and Bevels	60
Mitre	20
SHEET IRON.	
Nos. 10 to 14	Com. Smooth. Com.
Nos. 15 to 17	\$4 05 \$2 95
Nos. 18 to 21	4 05 3 05
Nos. 22 to 24	4 05 3 15
Nos. 25 to 28	4 25 3 25
No. 27	4 45 3 35
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra	
SAND PAPER.	
List acct. 19, '86	dis. 50
SASH CORD.	
Silver Lake, White A	list 50
" " " " " "	55
" " " " " "	50
" " " " " "	55
" " " " " "	35
Discount, 10	
SASH WEIGHTS.	
Solid Eyes	per ton \$25
SAWS.	
" Hand	dis. 20
" Silver Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	70
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	50
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	30
" Champion and Electric Tooth X	30
Cuts, per foot	30
TRAPS.	
Steel, Game	dis. 60&10
Oneda Community, Newhouse's	35
Oneda Community, Hawley & Norton's	70
Mouse, choker	18c per doz
Mouse, delusion	\$1.50 per doz
WIRE.	
Bright Market	dis. 65
Annealed Market	70-10
Coppered Market	80
Tinned Market	62 1/2
Coppered Spring Steel	50
Barbed Fence, galvanized	2 80
" painted	2 40
HORSE NAILS.	
An Sable	dis. 40&10
Purdam	dis. 05
Northwestern	dis. 10&10
WRENCHES.	
Baxter's Adjustable, nicked	dis. 20
Coe's Genuine	50
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought	75
Coe's Patent, malleable	75&10
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Bird Cages	50
Pumps, (Western)	75&10
Screws, New List	70&10
Casters, Bed and Plate	50&10&10
Dampers, American	40
Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods	65&10
METALS.	
PIG TIN.	
Pig Large	26c
Pig Bars	28c
ZINC.	
Duty: Sheet, 2 1/2c per pound.	
600 pound casks	6 1/2
Per pound	7
SOLDER.	
1/2 1/2	16
Extra Wiping	15
The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.	
ANTIMONY.	
Cookson	per pound
Hallett's	13
TIN—MELTIN GRADE.	
10x14 IC, Charcoal	\$ 7
14x20 IC, " "	7 0
10x14 IC, " "	9 25
14x20 IC, " "	9 25
Each additional X on this grade, \$1.75.	
TIN—ALLWAY GRADE.	
10x14 IC, Charcoal	75
14x20 IC, " "	6 75
10x14 IC, " "	8 25
14x20 IC, " "	9 25
Each additional X on this grade \$1.50.	
ROOFING PLATES.	
14x20 IC, " "	6 50
14x20 IC, " "	8 50
14x20 IC, " "	13 50
14x20 IC, " "	8 00
14x20 IC, " "	7 50
14x20 IC, " "	12 50
14x20 IC, " "	15 50
BOILER SIZE TIN PLATE.	
14x20 IC, " "	\$14 00
14x20 IC, " "	15 00
14x20 IC, for No. 8 Boilers, 1 per pound	10 00
14x20 IC, " " 9	



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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1893.

LAND-HUNGRY AND BLOODTHIRSTY.

Knowing the characteristic land-hunger of the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic races, surprise has often been expressed that the people of the United States have been less adventurous than those of other nations, and that the United States does not possess a colony or even a foot of land outside the limits of the Union.

The reason for this has been found in the fact that within the limits of the Union there has been from the first a vast domain of public lands which were, by a wise system of laws, given out to citizens as homesteads. The result has been that the Americans have been able to appease their land-hunger almost entirely at home, and beyond some filibustering schemes occasionally attempted, they have had little cause to go abroad to settle lands or to colonize.

Very much the same conditions have obtained with regard to wars. The American people are among the most warlike in the world. They have had three foreign wars in less than a century, but that amount of indulgence for their belligerent instincts and habits would have gone but a little way to satisfy their bloody demands but for the facilities which existed for domestic warfare. For a long period there was incessant war with the wild Indians who originally inhabited the entire American domain. Then there was the vast sectional struggle that furnished to history one of the most colossal wars of modern times.

But it would seem that the home opportunities for satisfying the race craving for land and blood are rapidly becoming exhausted. The public lands are being settled up, the territories have nearly all become States, and the few that are left will soon follow. As to war, the people of the once hostile sections are becoming so much united in general interests that they can no longer find pleasure in internecine war, while the Indians have all been subdued and forced to reside upon fixed reservations. It cannot be long before the belligerent energies of the Americans will demand to make war upon some foreign peoples.

But it is not proposed to speculate fur-

ther in that direction, but to make some observations upon the disposal of the public lands. It appears from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that during the year ending June 30, 1893, 1,404,958.82 acres were disposed of by cash sales, 10,396,727.22 acres by miscellaneous entries; also 89,457.95 acres of Indian lands were disposed of; aggregating 11,891,143.99 acres. The total cash receipts from various sources for the year amounted to \$4,479,734.14. There yet remain to the General Government more than 13,000,000 acres of forest lands which should be protected by some wise system of forestry laws, for when it is known that there is little or no timber in the vast country from a line 300 miles west of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains the need for its protection will be obvious.

The Government has in recent years undertaken to deprive the Indians of the large and fertile tracts of lands that were given to them for reservations, and this policy has resulted in the opening to general settlement of what is now Oklahoma Territory, and of the Cherokee "Strip," and of the Cherokee "outlet," in the Indian Territory, and of White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota and Dakota. The last of these openings was that of the Cherokee "Outlet." Booths were established at eight places around the frontiers in which applications for homesteads could be filed. Vast crowds of settlers assembled. The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that the rush of applicants for certificates was unprecedented, the returns from the several booths showing that they numbered over 100,000, greatly in excess of the expected number. That hardships were incurred by applicants was an unavoidable result, when so large a crowd, far in excess of the land to be obtained, was preparing to rush madly upon it. No care of the department could have lessened the intense heat, or have prevented the stifling dust. The scarcity of water was due to the fact that an extended drought had dried up many of the usual sources of water supply, and when crowds to the extent of over 20,000 gathered in the neighborhood of a single booth it was impossible to place all the booths at locations suited for entry and also to find a sufficient water supply.

This mild description of the situation at a land opening by the Government shows what the American land-hunger is. When there are no more public lands inside the Union to satisfy the demand, then the people will overflow into other countries and either conquer or absorb. The Anglo-Saxons will take lands wherever they are to be found, and this fact will supply new opportunities for war.

THE HEMISPHERE OF DISCORD.

If there is one distinguishing characteristic that could be declared universal concerning the American Hemisphere, it is that it has been and is the scene of general and perpetual discord.

The Temple of Janus at Rome was never shut except when the empire was at peace, and that never happened save in rare instances. One of these was at the time of the birth of Christ, when the Roman power, having conquered all the surrounding nations, had no object against which to lead its invincible legions, and so, perforce, there was peace. But if there had been a Temple

of Janus on the American Hemisphere, to be closed only when war and discord no longer raged upon any part of its vast extent, there is reason to believe that it would never have been closed.

Philologists declare that upon the mainland of the New World there were more than 900 distinct and separate languages spoken by as many distinct and separate tribes of people. The fact of these 900 tongues, each peculiar and characteristic and differing from all the others, proves that the 900 tribes maintained distinct and separate existence, and had little or no friendly intercourse. While this can safely be assumed of the prehistoric age, it is certain that the first European explorers not only found these conditions to be true, but that the numerous tribes were all hostile to each other. Cortez, with his handful of Spaniards, would never have conquered the powerful nation of the Aztecs if he had not secured the aid of the Tlascalans, a martial people who were encountered near the coast and who were perpetually at war with the nation that was founded on the high plateau of Mexico. With these allies the Spaniards were enabled to do what would otherwise have been impossible.

For more than two centuries after the first colony from Europe was planted in America the invaders could have been easily exterminated if only the natives would have confederated for the purpose. But the fact, and a most remarkable fact it is, stands forth that, however serious the hostility manifested by the American natives to the whites, their savage tribes were still more bitterly hostile to each other, and they were ready at any time to combine with the whites to destroy some other tribe. But long before the advent of Europeans upon this hemisphere, and possibly before the red men had spread over its vast area, there had been nations, the ruins of whose cities and civilization still survive, but whose history is so completely buried in oblivion that even the causes of their destruction, quite as much as any knowledge of their beginnings and progress, are wholly lost.

Nations which once flourished here have been exterminated, and the red men, who succeeded them, have been driven from their lands and many tribes have been extinguished, while all of the others in North America have been greatly thinned out. It is not probable that there ever was any peace before the white men came, and certainly there never has been any since they had control. When there were no more opportunities for the whites to destroy the Indians, they began the work of bloodshed upon their own kind, and from that time war and revolution among the white nations of the continent have been the rule.

The Americans seem to have no appetite for war with the peoples of the Old World. They never send out colonies, they do not protect their citizens abroad, they resent no injuries done on the high seas or upon the lands of the Old World. It is only on their own hemisphere that their angry passions are aroused, and here they never cease from fighting. This is the hemisphere of war and discord, and the work of destruction must go on apparently until some vast and prehistoric curse shall be wiped out, or some monstrous and titanic crime of earlier ages be expiated in oceans of

blood. To-day war, revolution and discord reign upon the hemisphere. Evidently the work of expiation has not yet been accomplished.

INDEPENDENT OF UNIONISM.

On and after Jan. 1, 1894, the composing room of THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN will be an open office, competency being the only requirement for employment therein. No one will be asked whether he is a member of a union or a non-unionist, white or black, Catholic or Protestant, native or foreign born; nor will any discrimination be made against any man by reason of his affiliation with, or opposition to, any political, mechanical or social organization. This position is in line with the policy now pursued by a majority of the best business institutions of the country, in consequence of the friction, interference and tyranny incident to the exclusive employment of union workmen; and if the adoption of this rule precipitates the opposition of the trades unionists, the friends of the Tradesman Company will have an opportunity to show where they stand on this economic question.

It has transpired that the movement on the part of the printers' union, referred to last week, was especially aimed at THE TRADESMAN in retaliation for the freedom with which it has always criticized the acts of trade unionism thought to be inimical to the interests of employer and employe alike. While our action at this time is a result of this move on the part of the union, it is in no way retaliatory; but, aside from the conviction that the control of all branches of THE TRADESMAN's business should be in the hands of its management, THE TRADESMAN will not remain subject to alien star chamber edicts unknown to ourselves or employes, nor will we continue to be subject to the annoyance and loss of time necessary to meet and settle such movements.

THE HATCH ANTI-OPTION BILL.

According to the recent dispatches from Washington, Mr. Hatch, of anti-option fame, has announced that he would, shortly after the holidays, introduce his new anti-option bill, dealing with trading in farm products for future delivery. The bill, it is understood, will be much the same as last year's measure, with the exception that the license fee on traders in futures will be lowered.

Mr. Hatch is reported to have stated that he will consider a reference of the bill to the Ways and Means Committee a defeat. The energetic Congressman from Missouri will naturally seek to have his pet measure referred to the Agricultural Committee, but as it is ostensibly a revenue measure and is introduced as such it should rightfully go to the Ways and Means Committee.

As Congress is likely to have the most of its time taken up with such important measures as the tariff and currency reforms, it is not likely that it will see its way to devote much attention to a bill like that of Mr. Hatch, which, at the best, could only be passed after a sharp contest.

FAILURE OF THE UNION LABEL.

"Open confession is good for the soul." Even the organs of trade unionism reluctantly admit that the attempt to compel union workingmen to buy union made goods is a failure, for the reason that such goods are usually inferior to the

products of free workmen who are not bound, body and soul, to a tyranny which destroys every vestige of manhood and independence, rendering its adherents mere tools in the hands of designing demagogues. The Grand Rapids *Workman*, the local organ of unionism and anarchy, thus deplores the disinclination of the average unionist to take goods bearing the badge of dishonor:

The consistent trades unionist will always buy labeled goods in preference to the other kind. I heard a man wearing a suit of non-union clothes, a non-union hat and non-union shoes, kick for a blue label cigar the other day. He was with a crowd of union printers, railroad men, tailors, molders and cigarmakers. When he isn't with union men he always buys a scab cigar. If there weren't so many of him, I'd print his name.

The Chicago *Record*, which has always been friendly to trade unionism, deplores the fact that nine-tenths of the unions of Chicago hold their meetings in halls over saloons and that the meetings are in most cases bacchanalian revels, usually ending in disorder and drunkenness. The authority quoted states that many young men who join unions find themselves drifting into habits of intemperance through the evil influence thus thrown around them.

Business women are so much of a rarity that when one is discovered the reporters talk about her as though she were a bird of a new species, and extend their accounts even to a description of the individual feathers composing the plumage. Women who are business assistants are numerous everywhere, but women who command success in a business sense are comparatively few.

Building Up a Business Afflicted With Dry Rot.

I succeeded to a business formerly owned by a German who allowed what had been at one time a fairly prosperous store to become afflicted with dry rot. I sometimes think it would have paid me better to have started in an entirely new neighborhood. I not only had to build up my own reputation, but I also had to live down his—a rather trying ordeal I assure you. Still I had made the start and was determined to succeed if it was at all possible.

I early looked around for every possible means of attracting custom. I read with avidity all the hints our trade papers conveyed, and studied with interest the methods of my dry goods neighbors, who placed such reliance on the virtues of advertising. I talked the matter over with all the drummers with whom I came in contact, and finally came to the conclusion that no one was suffering for my groceries, and that if I would effect sales I must devise some scheme to bring the people to the store.

I accidentally hit upon an idea that makes me smile when I think how simple it is, and yet how far reaching it has been in its effects. Whenever a very small child came to the store, I made it a point to put a cracker or a bit of candy in the hand of my diminutive customer. When the parents accompanied the child I made it two crackers. The result was surprising. I became at once a great favorite with the children, and I am afraid that I was frequently the recipient of orders that were meant for my more opulent neighbor across the way. In this way my store became known to the parents, and I frequently heard it

said that they never would have thought it worth while to give me a trial had it not been for my kindness to the children.

I early began the observance of special days, so to speak. On Saturdays, though usually a busy day, I announced in flaring posters in the window that I would throw in a dozen clothes pins with every purchase of soap or other articles incident to wash day. The profits on these staple articles, particularly the ones largely advertised, are not calculated to make a Rockefeller out of the corner grocery man with appalling speediness, and I was in doubt as to the wisdom of the experiment. But the ultimate result justified my temerity. I noticed through the week that a great many other articles naturally followed the demand for soap, and, on the whole, I count the scheme among the best I have yet devised.

The store windows were small and almost wholly obliterated with different signs, placed there by enterprising salesmen, etc. I soon decided to put in large front plate glass windows, arranging panels on the bottoms and down the side. I readily let the spaces thus secured to the various firms who desired an outdoor display, and the rental from those signs not only paid for the plate glass eventually, but earned a neat little profit besides. I was also enabled to make a splendid showing in the window, wherein I was careful to show only such goods as were being then largely advertised in our daily papers. Thus, when cottolene appeared, I had the window decorated entirely with pails of the new goods. I never hesitated to buy freely of goods that were heavily advertised. They are good sellers, and though the demand at first is slow, yet it is all important to anticipate the demand, rather than wait until you can no longer afford to be without them. I also reproduced the main feature of the advertising thus: "Here is that new shortening, Cottolene, you hear so much about. It is worth trying." I found that there is always a disposition to try new things at once, but, if you have to wait a week or so, people get over their curiosity and let it go for the time being. Besides, I was anxious to get a reputation for having everything first. I had French soups first, plum pudding, etc., etc., and the idea took well. Anything that brought trade was what I wanted.

About this time I removed the awful structure which surrounded my store, which was by courtesy called an awning or shed. It darkened my store and cast a blight on the whole place. I replaced it with a handsome, stylish awning in blue and white. It made a wonderful improvement. I also removed the big bulky stove that stood in the middle of the room and took up more space than anything else in the store. Other trifling improvements of a similar nature were made from time to time, and did much to gratify my customers and attract trade. I do not think that money thus invested is ever lost. If I had more money I would spend it all on handsome fixtures. I would follow the plan of the bar rooms, "Nothing is too good for them," and it evidently pays.

I have spoken of the effect my care of the children produced on the minds of the parents. I have since had repeated opportunities to test the value of the same idea in other directions, and I have always found it to work well. The same

thought is what actuates the great manufacturer, when he produces picture cards and books, by the million, for the children alone. It is evidently one of these streaks of nature that makes the whole world kin. So I may be pardoned if I repeat my caution to be liberal with the children. A cracker or bit of candy will come back multiplied in many ways.

I soon began to realize that my trade was growing more and more extended. New names were on the order books, and I gradually found that the customers whom I did not know personally were beginning to outnumber the ones whom I did. This was a healthy sign, and I welcomed the newcomers for more reasons than one. I found it a good plan when I did meet one of my new customers to treat them politely and attentively, but on no account to let them get so well acquainted with me as the families who were close enough to be neighbors. It is always hard to collect money from "neighborly" customers, and in the end you lose them. I was determined my new trade should start right, and it did. I found that nothing was ever more rightly spoken than that "Short credits make long friends."

As this was a desirable adjunct to my business, I was anxious to cultivate it all I could. So I sold out one of the meanest looking wagons that ever disgraced a junk shop. I kept the horse. I may have been stingy with my wagons and miserly with my paint, but I never begrudged the horse its keep. It looked well, and many a time some of my customers would call out as they went by: "That's a pretty good nag you have, Jim;" and I always said, "She's tolerable, sir, tolerable," though I knew in my heart she was a perfect beauty. Confound a grocer, I or any other, who can't appreciate good horseflesh.

So I began to spruce up the stable effects. I made the boys wear clean aprons every time they went out. I didn't care if it was three or four trips a day, a clean apron every time. And then I bought the prettiest wagon you ever saw, with a neat brass name plate, giving my name and address neatly, but without ostentation. There was a good deal of red and black, with a gold stripe around the wagon, which I thought at first was a little loud, but I finally concluded to let it go. The wagon made quite a stir in the neighborhood, and I had the satisfaction of knowing that, in every respect, it was a good advertisement.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of having the outside accessories of the store look clean and inviting. Even my little clean apron scheme, insignificant as it may appear, has a powerful influence for good.

JAY SMITH.

Confidence in the Traveling Salesman.

"Shop Talk" in Shoe and Leather Gazette. The "house salesmen" of one of the large shoe jobbing and manufacturing houses in St. Louis told me one day recently that one of the traveling men's customers came into the house recently while the traveling man in question was out on the road. The salesman took the merchant in hand and did his best to sell him a bill of goods. The salesman is a good one in his line, but he told me that he could do absolutely nothing with this customer after they got out of the staple goods. The man didn't actually know what he needed or what he could sell. For this information he had depended implicitly on the traveling man. The salesman, not knowing the merchant, his town or his stock, was unable to advise

the merchant satisfactorily. Consequently the latter returned home to await the coming of the traveler.

This brings me to the subject of confidence in traveling salesmen, just the point I wanted to reach. As a matter of fact, confidence in the traveler and his house is the basis of the bulk of trade. The samples carried by travelers cut less figure with their sales than does the traveler himself. If he inspires confidence his chances for doing business are infinitely better than they would be with the finest of samples and without that confidence-inspiring quality which brings sales.

In short, merchants can't tell the quality of goods they purchase. This is no reflection on the merchant's knowledge of his business, nor is it a feature of the shoe trade merely. It is true of clothing, of crockery, of drugs—in fact, of almost every branch of trade. The perfection of adulteration may not as yet have been reached, but success in that direction has been so great that experts are baffled by it. In the instance of shoes the dealer is not the only person who must plead ignorance. Men more skilled than he in the art of making shoes are as much in the dark as himself.

OILS.

The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows:	
BARRELS.	
Eocene.....	8 1/4
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight.....	7 1/4
Naptha.....	6 1/4
Stove Gasoline.....	7 3/4
Cylinder.....	27
Engine.....	23 1/2
Black, 15 cold test.....	21
FROM TANK WAGON.	
Eocene.....	7
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight.....	5 1/4

ALBERT N. AVERY,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR

CARPETS and DRAPERIES,

19 So. Ionia St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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.

BUY THE PENINSULAR

Pants, Shirts, and Overalls

Once and You are our Customer for life.

Stanton & Morey,

DETROIT, MICH.

GEO. F. OWEN, Salesman for Western Michigan,

Residence 59 N. Union St., Grand Rapids.



KALAMAZOO PANT & OVERALL CO.

221 E. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

Milwaukee Office: Room 502 Matthew Building.

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

Drugs & Medicines.

State Board of Pharmacy.

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

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

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

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

President, Walter K. Schmidt; Sec'y, Ben. Schrouder.

Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association.

At the regular meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association, held at Protective Brotherhood Hall on Monday evening, Dec. 18, President Smits presided.

Julius J. Wagner read a paper on the advantages of the cash system, which is given in full in another column.

E. D. Winchester—My experience is the same as that of Mr. Wagner. I hold my customers as closely to cash as possible. A considerable portion of my trade I never see. They telephone in their orders and mail me checks for their bills on receipt of monthly statements.

Mr. Wagner—I believe that forty representative grocers could bring about the cash system by joining hands.

J. H. Goss (Gaskill & Goss)—I have tried cash and find a moderate credit system to be more satisfactory.

President Smits—Can we not devise some new method of weeding out dead-beats by enlisting the sympathy of contractors and manufacturers?

J. Geo. Lehman—A considerable number of the contractors are not extra good pay themselves. If the factories would make it incumbent on an employee to pay his debts it would be very much easier to accomplish this end. I like the policy of the police and fire departments in this respect.

Mr. Smits—I have two cases of delinquency among the employees of the Grand Rapids Veneer Works. I called there the other day and the Superintendent informed me that he would insist upon the men paying their debts.

Mr. Lehman—He must have reformed since I knew him. However, I know one of his employees who was getting \$2.50 per day and received his discharge as the result of the importunities of creditors and had to resort to the city poor department for support. If the manufacturers would hang up signs in their factories, stating that the men must pay their grocery bills, it would be a strong point gained.

Mr. Goss—Cannot some influence be brought to bear on postoffice and other government employees? I suggest that the Secretary correspond with the secretaries of other associations, with a view to securing the enactment of a law or the promulgation of a rule compelling government employees to pay their bills.

Mr. Smits—It might also be a good idea for the Secretary to correspond with the managers of factories and mills of the city to ascertain their sentiment on the question.

Peter Schuit—To revert to the cash question: I observe that grocers who sell for cash must have leaders—stuff which people use every day, such as flour and sugar. If the cash merchant makes only 10 cents on 100 pounds of flour, he must recoup himself on other goods not staples. For myself I like to sell goods cheap.

Mr. Lehman—As I look at it it is not essential that all the grocers should go into the cash business. If half a dozen grocers were to adopt the cash plan, the new system would be established in that neighborhood. If some of the leading grocers of the West Side will start in for cash I will join the movement, but I will not go it alone.

Mr. Schuit—There is no reason why a merchant should lose a single customer if he starts the cash system right. Where two or three join hands in a neighborhood there is no question about the suc-

cess of it. For myself, a transient trade would hold me up on a cash basis.

Mr. Goss—Anyone doing a transient trade can adopt the cash system much more easily than those having a local trade.

Daniel Viergiver—I would like to adopt the cash system when the rest do, but have not the backbone to go it alone.

Henry Vinkemulder—The cash system would enable me to do business with less expense and with less capital. If I could have the money represented on my books in stock I could sell goods awfully cheap. The worst feature of the credit business is the annoyance. I find it takes three-quarters of my time to look after my credit customers.

Mr. Viergiver—I would like to know the cause of dead-beats.

Mr. Smits—The exemption laws.

Mr. Viergiver—No, I think grocers are to blame themselves for dead-beats. If they would be a little more friendly once in a while and post their neighbors there would not be half as many dead-beats as there are.

Mr. Goss—I would like to inquire if goods once delivered can be recovered after being carried into the house? I had a case once where a man declined to pay for the goods until they were in the house. When he got them in the house he declined to pay for them at all and refused to permit us to remove them.

No one seemed to be able to answer this question authoritatively, so a reply thereto was postponed until the next meeting.

E. A. Stowe—On account of our next meeting falling on New Year's, I move that the next regular meeting be held on the third Monday evening in January. Adopted.

J. F. Ferris—The Committee on Trade Interests will have another interview with the city millers this week, with a view to ascertaining whether it is possible to enter into a mutual agreement on the retail price of flour.

Mr. Lehman—Mr. Rowe, manager of the Valley City Milling Co., says he is considering a plan which will enable him when a retail customer wants 100 weight of flour, either to turn the order over to some retailer or fill the order and give the grocer credit for the profit involved in the transaction—the difference between the wholesale and retail price.

Mr. Viergiver—I thought the Valley City Milling Co. did not retail flour. It so stated in a card in THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

Mr. Goss—I think we are asking too much of the millers in endeavoring to compel them not to retail flour. We formerly used outside flour altogether, but when this organization asked the city mills to discontinue retailing flour and they agreed to do it, we put in city brands and have sold them almost wholly ever since.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

The Cash System.

We have all heard considerable talk, of late, regarding the adoption of the cash system among the retail grocery trade of this city. I think I can state with assurance that there is not a dealer who would not be most happy to adopt this system if circumstances and surroundings were such that he could. There is no question but that it is the best—yes, we might almost say the only legitimate—way of carrying on a retail business.

The merchant who does a cash business can conduct his business more economically; he can get along easily with one-third less help; he is not running the risk of losing his goods by their not being charged as they go out; he has not that worry over outstanding accounts, and I think every merchant will agree with me that this is the hardest load to carry. The man who has many outstanding accounts has a heavy strain on his mind; where he is free from this, he is a happier and more pleasant dispositioned man. He can meet his customers with a

smile and be pleasant at all times, even when his creditors present their bills, for he is always ready for them, not like the man who is doing a credit business and is often obliged to ask for extension on account of disappointments, etc.

It seems where a system has so many advantages it certainly should be put into universal practice. I am of the opinion that if forty of the leading grocers would join hands, the system would become universal in a very short time. But those leading men are not in a position to make the change, on account of location, customers who have become used to that method of dealing, friends, etc.; consequently, the question will have to be left to the individual merchant to settle for himself. The merchant who has a fair paying class of customers may not be anxious to change, but if he be in a position where he cannot change to cash, it would be policy to sort his customers and drop those who are too slow. This would aid materially in bringing about the cash system. I hope we may soon see the time when we may do business by this system only.

Having a minute more time, allow me to point to one course in the grocery business which is almost as bad as credit, and that is soliciting. You will find the largest and worst accounts are made through solicitation. If customers would come to the store to do their trading, they would be more apt to pay for what they get, and the result would be more satisfactory all around.

JULIUS J. WAGNER.

Use Tradesman or Superior Coupons.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO ORDER A SUPPLY OF

PECKHAM'S CROUP REMEDY,

25c a Bottle, \$2 a Dozen, 5 off with 3 Dozen, 10 off with 6 Dozen.

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.

BALD HEADS

NO CURE, NO MUSTACHE.
NO PAY, NO PAY.
DANDRUFF CURED.

I will take Contracts to grow hair on the head or face with those who can call at my office or at the office of my agents, provided the head is not glossy, or the pores of the scalp not closed. Where the head is shiny or the pores closed, there is no cure. Call and be examined free of charge. If you cannot call, write to me. State the exact condition of the scalp and your occupation. PROF. G. BIRKHOFF, Room 1011 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Notice of Receiver's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I, Hartley E. Hendrick, as Receiver of the assets and property of the Middleville Manufacturing Company, a corporation under the order and direction of the Circuit Court for the County of Barry, Michigan, in Chancery, made in a cause pending in said Court, wherein Samuel Campbell, Myron Jordan, Jane McArthur, Samuel G. Davis, Walter J. Robertson, John McQueen, James Campbell, Andrew I. Stokoe, Benjamin A. Almy, and John McQueen are complainants, and Hartley E. Hendrick, as Assignee of the Middleville Manufacturing Company is defendant, shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the factory of the Middleville Manufacturing Company, in the Village of Middleville, Barry County, Michigan, on Tuesday, the 23d day of January next (1894), at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following goods, property and real estate of said Middleville Manufacturing Company, by classes as follows:

CLASS NO. 1 (Real Estate). So much of the following described land as lies west of the right of way of the Grand River Valley Railroad on and across the same, said right of way being thirty feet in width, that is to say, extending fifteen feet each way from the center of the track of said railroad, as now laid out, constructed, and in use; the entire of said land, the said west part of which is hereby conveyed, being bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the east bank of the Thornapple river on the south line of Main street, in the village of Middleville, in the township of Thornapple, Barry County, Michigan, according to the plat of said village, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, running thence northeasterly along said south line of said Main street to the northwest corner of Block No. 13 of said village, according to the plat aforesaid, thence southeasterly along the west line of said Block 13 to the Thornapple river, thence northerly along the bank of said river to the place of beginning; together with the right for the purpose of driving machinery and carrying on business upon the premises hereby conveyed, to the use of water and power from the Thornapple river in common with Thomas D. French and Reginald T. French, their heirs and assigns, subject to the conditions and upon the terms declared in a certain deed of conveyance and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Barry County, Michigan, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1890, at 8 o'clock P. M., in Liber 51 of Deeds, on pages 465, 466 and 467.

CLASS NO. 2. All brass and metal goods, castings, scraps, sheet metals, wires, metal ornaments, furniture, and furniture trimmings, dyes, screws, lacquers, polishing and plating apparatus, tools, supplies and chemicals. Foundry supplies, tools and materials and all stock materials, tools, supplies, machinery, and property included in the inventory and appraisal made by the Assignee of the Middleville Manufacturing Company, under said assignment, under the headings of "stock," "shipping room," "polishing room," and "Foundry room." And everything included in the "Recapitulation" of said inventory and appraisal as "stock and supplies."

CLASS NO. 3. All machinery and tools not heretofore included in class No. 2, and being all machinery and tools, belting, shafting, ladders, hangers, engines, lathes, saws, pulleys, drills, blowers and piping, emery wheels, wrenches, cutters, vices, forges and implements, machinery and materials of every kind included in said inventory and appraisal under the headings "Machinery" and "Machinery Account," and being all the property included in the "Recapitulation," attached to said inventory and appraisal as "Machinery and tools."

CLASS NO. 4. All office furniture, office supplies and stationery, being all the property included in said inventory and appraisal, under the heading "Office furniture," and in the "Recapitulation" attached to said inventory and appraisal as "Office furniture," etc.

For further and more definite description of the property hereby advertised for sale, reference is hereby made to the inventory and appraisal, filed by the assignee of the Middleville Manufacturing Company in the matter of said assignment, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Barry County, Michigan, which inventory and appraisal will be upon said sale, open to the inspection of intending bidders.

In making such sale I shall first offer to the highest bidder for cash, in one parcel, the real estate described in class No. 1 above. I shall next offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, and in one parcel, the property mentioned and referred to as embraced in class No. 2 above. I shall next offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, and in one parcel, the property mentioned and referred to as embraced in class No. 3 above. I shall next offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, and in one parcel, the property mentioned and referred to as embraced in class No. 4 above.

After receiving such bids upon said separate classes I shall then offer the entire of the property contained in said four classes, as in one parcel and in gross. In case the gross bid so received for the entire property contained in said four classes shall exceed the aggregate of the highest bids for each of said four respective classes separately, I shall immediately strike off and sell said property in gross—the entire as one parcel—to the highest bidder therefor. In case such gross bid shall not exceed the aggregate of said highest bids for said property in classes, then I shall immediately strike off and sell said property in said classes respectively to said highest bidders for said respective classes.

HARTLEY E. HENDRICK,
As Receiver of the effects of the Middleville Manufacturing Company.

Dated, Middleville, Mich., December 12, 1893.

PECK'S HEADACHE POWDERS

Pay the best profit. Order from your jobber.

Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—Quinine.

Declined—

ACIDUM.		TINCTURES.	
Aceticum	80 10	Aconitum Napellus R.	60
Benzofum German.	65 75	Aloes.	50
Boracic	30	and myrrh.	60
Carbolicum	25 35	Arnica	50
Citricum	52 55	Asafetida	50
Hydrochloric	32 5	Atropine Belladonna	60
Nitrosum	102 12	Benzoin.	50
Oxalicum	102 12	Co.	50
Phosphoricum dil.	20	Sanguinaria	50
Salicylicum	1 30 70	Barosma	50
Sulphuricum	1 13 70	Cantharides	50
Tannicum	1 40 60	Capicum	50
Tartaricum	30 33	Ca damon.	50
AMMONIA.		POTASSIUM.	
Aqua, 16 deg.	3 1/2 5	Bi Carb.	15 18
" 20 deg.	5 1/2 7	Bichromate	13 14
Carbonas	13 14	Bromide	40 43
Chloridum	13 14	Carb.	13 15
ANILINE.		Chlorate (po 35)	24 26
Black.	2 00 25	Cyanide	2 00 25
Brown.	80 1 00	Iodide	2 00 25
Red.	45 50	Potassa, Bistart, pure.	27 30
Yellow.	2 50 3 00	Potassa, Bistart, com.	27 30
BACCAR.		Potass Nitras, opt.	80 10
Cubae (po 35)	2 1/2 30	Potass Nitras	70 9
Juniperus	80 10	Prussiate	28 30
Xanthoxylum	25 30	Sulphate po.	15 18
BALSAMUM.		RADIX.	
Copalba	45 50	Aconitum	20 25
Peru	21 90	Althaea	2 25
Terabin, Canada	60 65	Anchusa	13 15
Tolutan	35 50	Arum, po.	20 25
CORTEX.		Calamus	20 25
Abies, Canadian.	18	Gentiana (po 12)	80 10
Cassia	11	Glycyrrhiza, (pv 15)	16 18
Cinchona Flava	18	Hydrastis Canaden.	20 30
Euonymus atropurp.	30	(po 35)	20 30
Myrica Cerifera, po.	20	Hellebore, Als, po.	15 20
Prunus Virgin.	12	Inula, po.	15 20
Quillaja, grd.	10	Ipecac, po.	1 60 1 75
Sassafras	12	Iris plox (po 35 38)	35 40
Ulmus Po (Ground 15)	15	Jalapa, pr.	40 45
EXTRACTUM.		Maranta, 1/2	25
Glycyrrhiza Glabra.	24 25	Podophyllum, po.	15 18
" po.	33 35	Rhei.	75 100
Haematox, 15 lb. box.	112 12	" cut.	21 75
" 15.	132 14	" pv.	75 1 35
" 1/2.	142 15	Spigelia	35 38
" 1/4.	162 17	Sanguinaria, (po 25)	20 25
FERRU.		Serpentaria	30 32
Carbonate Precip.	2 15	Senega	55 60
Citrate and Quina.	2 3 50	Similax, Officialis, H	40
Citrate Soluble.	2 80	Scilla, (po 35)	10 12
Ferrocyanidum Sol.	2 50	Symplocarpus, Pesti-	10 12
Solut Chloride.	2 15	cus, po.	10 12
Sulphate, com'l.	92 2	Valeriana, Eng. (po 30)	15 20
" pure.	2 7	" German.	15 20
FLORA.		Ingiber a.	18 20
Arnica	18 20	Zingiber j.	18 20
Anthemis	3 35	SEMIN.	
Matricaria	50 65	Anisum, (po 20)	2 15
FOLIA.		Aplum (graveleons)	15 18
Barosma	18 20	Bird, is.	4 6
Cassia Acutifol, Tin-	25 28	Cardam.	10 12
nivelly	35 50	Cardamom	1 00 1 25
" Alix.	35 50	Coriandrum	10 12
Salvia officinalis, 1/2	15 25	Cannabis Sativa.	2 5
and 1/4.	15 25	Cydonium	75 1 00
Ura Ursi	80 10	Chenopodium	10 12
GUMMI.		Dipterix Odorata.	2 25 2 50
Acacia, 1st picked.	2 60	Foeniculum	2 15
" 2d	2 40	Foenugreek, po.	2 8
" 3d	2 30	Lini.	4 4 1/2
" sifted sorts.	2 30	Lini, grd. (bbl 3)	3 4 1/2
" po.	60 80	Lobelia	3 4
Aloe, Barb. (po 30)	50 60	Pharlaris Canarian	3 4
" Cape, (po 20)	12	Rapa	7 8
" Socotri, (po 60)	2 50	Sinapis Albu.	7 8
Catechu, is. (1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2)	2 1	Nigra	11 12
Ammoniac	55 60	SPIRITUS.	
Asafetida, (po 35)	33 36	Frument, W. D. Co.	2 00 2 50
Benzofum	50 55	" D. F. R.	1 75 2 00
Camphore	50 55	" 1 25 1 50	
Euphorbium po	35 40	Juniperis Co. O. T.	1 65 2 00
Galbanum	35 40	" 1 75 2 30	
Gamboge, po.	70 75	Saacharum N. E.	1 75 2 00
Gualacum, (po 35)	2 30	Spt. Vini Galli.	1 75 2 00
Kino, (po 1 10)	2 15	Vini Oporto.	1 25 2 00
Mastic	2 80	Vini Alba.	1 25 2 00
Myrrh, (po 45)	2 40	SPONGES.	
Opil (po 3 50)	2 40 2 50	Florida sheeps' wool	2 50 2 75
Shellac	35 42	Nassau sheeps' wool	2 00
" bleached.	33 35	Velvet extra sheeps'	1 10
Tragacanth	40 1 00	wool carriage	85
HERBA—In ounce packages.		Extra yellow sheeps'	85
Abanthium	25	carriage	85
Eupatorium	20	Grass sheeps' wool car-	65
Lobelia	25	riage	75
Majorum	28	Hard for slate use.	75
Mentha Piperita	23	Yellow Reef, for slate	1 40
" Vir.	25	use	
Rue	25	SYRUPS.	
Tanacetum, V.	25	Accacia	50
Thymus, V.	25	Zingiber	50
MAGNESIA.		Ipecac.	50
Calcined, Pat.	55 60	Ferri Iod.	50
Carbonate	20 22	Aurant Cortes.	50
Carbonate, K. & M.	20 22	Rhei Arom.	50
Carbonate, Jennings.	35 40	Similax Officialis.	50
OLEUM.		" Co.	50
Abanthium	3 50 4 00	Senega	50
Amygdalae, Dule.	45 50	Scilla.	50
Amygdalae, Amarae.	8 00 8 25	" Co.	50
Anisi	1 00 1 25	Toigan	50
Aurant Cortes.	2 30 2 40	Prunus virg.	50
Bergamit	3 25 3 40	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Caliput	60 65	Ether, Spts Nit, 3 F.	28 30
Caryophylli	75 80	" 4 F.	32 34
Cedar	35 40	Alumen	2 1/2 3
Chenopodii	21 60	" ground, (po.	3 4
Cinnamon	35 40	Annatto.	55 60
Conium Mac.	35 40	Antimont, po.	42 5
Copaiba	80 90	" et Potass T.	55 60
		Antipyrin.	21 40
		Antifebrin.	2 25
		Argent Nitras, ounce	52
		Arsenicum	50 7
		Balm Gilead Bud.	35 40
		Bismuth S. N.	2 00 2 25
		Calcium Chlor, is. (1/2	11
		12; 1/4, 1 1/2)	
		Cantharides Russian,	21 00
		po.	28
		Capici Fructus, af.	28
		" po.	28
		" Bpo.	28
		Caryophyllus, (po 15)	10 12
		Carmin, No. 40.	23 75
		Cera Alba, S. & F.	50 55
		Cera Flava.	38 40
		Cocous	2 40
		Cassia Fructus.	2 25
		Centaria	2 10
		Cetaceum	2 40
		Chloroform	60 63
		" squibbs	21 25
		Chloral Hyd Crst.	1 35 1 60
		Chondrus	20 25
		Cinchonidine, P. & W	15 20
		" German 3	12
		Corks, Hat, dia. per	60
		cent	35
		Cresotum	2 2
		Creta, (bbl 75)	50 5
		" prep.	50 5
		" precip.	92 11
		" Rubra.	2 8
		Crocus	45 50
		Cudbear.	2 24
		Cupri Sulph.	5 6
		Dextrine	10 12
		Ether Sulph.	70 75
		Emery, all numbers.	2 6
		" po.	6
		Ergota, (po 75)	70 75
		Flake White.	13 15
		Galla	2 25
		Gambler.	7 8
		Gelatn, Cooper.	40 60
		" French.	40 60
		Glassware flint, by box 70 & 10.	
		Less than box 66 1/2	
		Gins, Brown.	20 15
		" White.	13 25
		Glycerina	14 20
		Grana Paradisi.	2 22
		Gumulus	25 55
		Hydrag Chlor Mite.	2 85
		" Cor.	2 80
		" Ox Rubrum	2 80
		" Ammoniat.	21 00
		Unguentum.	45 55
		Hydragrum	2 64
		Ichthyobolla, Am.	1 25 1 50
		Indigo	75 100
		Iodine, Resubi.	3 80 3 90
		Iodoform	2 40
		Lupulin	2 25
		Lycopodium	70 75
		Liquor Aresen et Hy-	27
		drag Iod.	10 12
		Liquor Potass Arsenitis	10 12
		Magnesia, Sulph (bbl	2 4 4
		1 1/2)	
		Mannia, S. F.	60 63

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

DRUGS

CHEMICALS AND

PATENT MEDICINES

DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

SWISS VILLA PREPARED PAINTS.

Full Line of Staple Druggists' Sundries

We are Sole Proprietors of

Weatherly's Michigan Catarrh Remedy.

We Have in Stock and Offer a Full Line of

WHISKIES, BRANDIES,
GINS, WINES, RUMS.

We sell Liquors for medicinal purposes only.

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





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

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GROCERY PRICE CURRENT.

The prices quoted in this list are for the trade only, in such quantities as are usually purchased by retail dealers. They are prepared just before going to press and are an accurate index of the local market. It is impossible to give quotations suitable for all conditions of purchase, and those below are given as representing average prices for average conditions of purchase. Cash buyers or those of strong credit usually buy closer than those who have poor credit. Subscribers are earnestly requested to point out any errors or omissions, as it is our aim to make this feature of the greatest possible use to dealers.

AXLE GREASE. doz gross Aurora 55 6 00 Castor Oil 60 7 00 Diamond 50 5 50 Frazer's 75 8 00 Mica 65 7 00 Paragon 55 6 00	Fruits. Apples. 3 lb. standard 1 10 York State, gallons 3 10 Hamburg Apricots. Live oak 1 60 Santa Cruz 1 60 Lusk's 1 60 Overland 1 60 Blackberries. B. & W. 90 Cherries. 1 10 Red 1 10 Pitted Hamburg 1 75 White 1 50 Erle 1 20 Damsons, Egg Plums and Green Gages. Erle 1 30 California 1 60 Gooseberries. Common 1 25 Peaches. Pie 1 60 Maxwell 1 75 Shepherd's 1 75 California 1 75 Monitor 1 75 Oxford Pears. Domestic 1 30 Riverside 1 80 Pineapples. Common 1 00 Johnson's sliced 2 50 " crated 2 75 Booth's sliced 2 50 " crated 2 75 Quinces. Common 1 10 Raspberries. Red 1 10 Black Hamburg 1 50 Erle, black 1 20 Strawberries. Lawrence 1 25 Hamburg 1 25 Erie 1 30 Terrapin 1 10 Whortleberries. Blueberries 1 00 Meats. Corned beef Libby's 1 95 Roast beef Armour's 1 80 Poasted ham, 1/4 lb. 1 40 " 1/2 lb. 85 " tongue, 1/4 lb. 1 35 " 1/2 lb. 85 " chicken, 1/4 lb. 95 " 1/2 lb. 95 Vegetables. Beans. Hamburg stringless 1 25 " French style 2 25 " Lima 1 25 Lima, green 1 25 " 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 Purify 1 40 Honey Dew 1 40 Morning Glory 1 40 Soaked 75 Hamburg marrofat 1 35 " early June 1 50 " Champion Eng. 1 50 " petit pois 1 75 " fancy sifted 1 90 Soaked 75 Harris standard 75 VanCamp's marrofat 1 10 " early June 1 30 Archer's Early Blossom 1 25 French 2 15 Mushrooms. 19 21 Pumpkin. 85 Squash. 1 15 Succotash. 1 40 Hamburg 1 40 Soaked 85 Honey Dew 1 50 Erle 1 35 Tomatoes. Hancock 1 15 Excelsior 1 15 Eclipse 1 15 Hamburg 1 15 Gallon 3 50 CHOCOLATE. Baker's 23 Premium 37 Breakfast Cocoa 43 CHEESE. Amboy 12 1/2 Acme 12 1/2 Lenawee 12 1/2 Riverside 13 1/2 Gold Medal 12 1/2 Skim 12 1/2 Brick 11 Edam 1 00 Leiden 22 Limburger 210 Pineapple 225 Roquefort 225	Sap Sago. 221 Schweitzer, Imported. 224 domestic 214 CATSUP. Blue Label Brand. Half pint, 25 bottles 2 75 Pint 4 50 Quart 1 doz bottles 3 50 Triumph Brand. Half pint, per doz 1 35 Pint, 25 bottles 4 50 Quart, per doz 3 75 CLOTHES PINS. 5 gross boxes 44 45 COCOA SHELLS. 35 lb. bags 23 Less quantity 23 1/2 Pound packages 6 1/2 27 COFFEE. Green. Rio. Fair 18 Good 19 Prime 21 Golden 21 Peaberry 23 Santos. Fair 19 Good 20 Prime 22 Peaberry 23 Mexican and Guatamala. Fair 21 Good 22 Fancy 24 Maracalbo. Prime 23 Milled 24 Java. Interior 25 Private Growth 27 Mandehling 28 Mocha. Imitation 25 Arabian 28 Roasted. To ascertain cost of roasted coffee, add 1/4 c. per lb. for roasting and 15 per cent. for shrinkage. Package. McLaughlin's XXXX 24 45 Bunoia 23 95 Lion, 60 or 100 lb. case 24 45 Extract. Valley City 1/4 gross 75 Felix 1 15 Hummel's, foil, gross 1 50 tin 2 50 CHICORY. Bulk 5 Red 7 CLOTHES LINES. Cotton, 40 ft. per doz. 1 25 " 50 ft. 1 40 " 60 ft. 1 60 " 70 ft. 1 75 " 80 ft. 1 90 Jute 60 ft. 85 " 72 ft. 1 00 CONDENSED MILK. 4 doz. in case.  N.Y. Condensed Milk Co's brands Gail Borden Eagle 7 40 Crown 6 25 Daisy 6 25 Champion 4 50 Magnolia 4 25 Dime 3 35  Peepless Evaporated Cream.	COUPON BOOKS.   "Trade Man." \$1 books, per hundred 2 00 \$2 " " 2 50 \$3 " " 3 00 \$4 " " 3 50 \$5 " " 4 00 \$10 " " 5 00 "Superior." \$1 books, per hundred 2 50 \$2 " " 3 00 \$3 " " 3 50 \$4 " " 4 00 \$5 " " 4 50 \$10 " " 5 00 \$20 " " 6 00  Universal. \$1 books, per hundred 3 00 \$2 " " 3 50 \$3 " " 4 00 \$4 " " 4 50 \$5 " " 5 00 \$10 " " 6 00 \$20 " " 7 00 Above prices on coupon books are subject to the following quantity discounts: 200 books or over 5 per cent 500 " 10 1000 " 20	Foreign. Currants. Patras, in barrels 3 " in 1/4 bbls. 3 1/2 " in less quantity 3 1/2 cleaned, bulk 6 cleaned, package 6 1/2 Peel. Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes 20 Lemon " 25 " 11 Orange " 25 " 10 Raisins. Ondura, 25 lb. boxes 7 1/2 Sultana, 20 " 7 1/2 Valencia, 30 " 8 Prunes. California, 100-120 7 " 90x100 25 lb. bxs. 7 1/2 " 80x90 " 8 " 70x80 " 8 1/2 " 60x70 " 9 Turkey. Silver 11 Sultana 11 French, 60-70 11 " 70-80 11 " 80-90 11 " 90-10 11 ENVELOPES. XX rag, white. No. 1, 6 1/2 1 75 No. 2, 6 1/2 1 60 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 6 1/2 Manilla, white. 1 00 6 " " 95 Mill No. 4. 1 00 FARINACEOUS GOODS. Farina. 100 lb. kegs 3 1/2 Hominy. 3 50 Barrels 3 00 Grits 3 50 Lima Beans. Dried 3 1/2 4 Maccaroni and Vermicelli. Domestic, 12 lb. box 55 Imported 10 1/2 1 Oatmeal. Barrels 200 4 25 Half barrels 100 2 25 Pearl Barley. Kegs 2 1/2 Peas. Green, bu. 1 25 Split per lb. 23 1/2 3 Rolled Oats. Barrels 150 24 25 Half bbls 90 22 25 Sago. 4 1/2 German 4 1/2 East India. 5 Wheat. Cracked 5 FISH-SALT. Blosters. Yarmouth. 5 Cod. Pollock 5 1/2 5 1/2 Whole, Grand Bank 5 1/2 5 1/2 Boneless, bricks 6 1/2 8 Boneless, strips 6 1/2 8 Halibut. 11 1/2 12 1/2 Herring. Holland, white hoops keg 70 " " bbl 9 50 " " 11 1/2 12 1/2 Norwegian 2 25 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 Sardines. Russian, kegs 55 Trout. No. 1, 1/4 bbls, 100 lbs. 6 00 No. 1, 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs. 3 50 1 65 No. 1, kits, 10 lbs. 80 No. 1, 8 lb kits. 68 Whitefish. Family No. 1 1 50 1/4 bbls, 100 lbs. 87 50 83 50 " 40 " 3 50 1 65 10 lb. kits. 90 50 8 lb. " 75 45 FLAVORING EXTRACTS. 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	GUNPOWDER. 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 Eagle Duck-Dupont's. Kegs 11 00 Half kegs 5 75 Quarter kegs 3 00 1 lb cans 60 HERBS. Sage 15 Hops 15 INDIGO. Madras, 5 lb. boxes 55 S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes 50 JELLY. 17 lb. palls 50 30 " 70 LICORICE. Pure 30 Calabria 25 Sicily 12 LYE. Condensed, 2 doz 1 25 " 4 doz 2 25 MATCHES. No. 9 sulphur 1 65 Anchor parlor 1 70 No. 2 home 1 10 Export parlor 4 00 MINCE MEAT.  3 doz. case 2 75 6 doz. case 5 50 12 doz. case 11 00 MEASURES. 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 MOLASSES. Blackstrap. 14 Sugar house. 14 Cuba Baking. 18 Ordinary. 18 Porto Rico. 20 Prime. 20 Fancy. 20 Fair. 18 Good. 22 Extra good. 27 Choice. 32 Fancy. 40 One-half barrels, 3c extra. PICKLES. Medium. Barrels, 1,200 count 24 75 Half bbls, 600 count 22 88 Small. Barrels, 2,400 count 5 75 Half bbls, 1,200 count 3 38 PIPES. Clay, No. 216 1 75 " T. D. full count 75 Cob, No. 3 1 25 POTASH. 48 cans in case. Babbitt's 4 00 Penna Salt Co's 3 25 RICE. 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
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SPICES.

Whole Sifted

Allspice	9 1/2
Cassia, China in mats	8
" Batavia in bund	15
" Saigon in rolls	32
Cloves, Amboyna	22
" Zanzibar	11 1/2
Mace Batavia	80
Nutmegs, fancy	75
" No. 1	70
" No. 2	60
Pepper, Singapore, black	10
" " white	30
" shot	16
Pure Ground in Bulk	
Allspice	15
Cassia, Batavia	18
" and Saigon	25
" Saigon	35
Cloves, Amboyna	22
" Zanzibar	18
Ginger, African	16
" Cochin	20
" Jamaica	22
Mace Batavia	65
Mustard, Eng. and Trieste	22
" Trieste	25
Nutmegs, No. 2	75
Pepper, Singapore, black	16
" " white	24
" Cayenne	30
Sage	30
" Absolute" in Packages	30

SAL SODA.

Kegs.	1 1/2
Granulated, boxes	1 1/2

SEEDS.

Anise	2 1/2
Canary, Smyrna	4
Caraway	8
Cardamom	90
Hemp, Russian	4 1/2
Mixed Bird	5 1/2
Mustard, white	10
Poppy	9
Rape	5
Cattle bone	30

STARCH.

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

SNUFF.

Scotch, in bladders	37
Maccaboy, in jars	35
French Happee, in jars	43

SODA.

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

SALT.

100 3-lb. sacks	22 1/2
60 5-lb. "	2 00
25 10-lb. sacks	1 85
20 14-lb. "	2 25
24 3-lb. cases	1 50
56 lb. dairy in linen bags	32
28 lb. " drill	16 18

Warsaw.

56 lb. dairy in drill bags	32
28 lb. " Ashton	18

Higgins.

56 lb. dairy in linen sacks	75
" Solar Rock	

Common Fine.

56 lb. sacks	27
Saginaw	75
Manistee	75

SALERATUS.

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

SOAP.

Laundry.

Allen B. Wrisley's Brands	
Old Country, 80 1-lb.	3 20
Good Cheer, 60 1-lb.	3 30
White Borax, 100 3/4-lb.	3 65

Proctor & Gamble.

Concord	3 45
Ivory, 10 oz.	6 75
" 6 oz.	4 00
Lenox	3 65
Mottled German	3 15
Town Talk	3 25

Dingman Brands.

Single box	3 95
5 box lots, delivered	3 85
10 box lots, delivered	3 75

Jas. S. Kirk & Co.'s Brands.

American Family, wrp d.	84 00
" plain	2 94

N. K. Fairbank & Co.'s Brands.

Santa Claus	4 00
Brown, 60 bars	2 40
" 80 bars	3 25

Lautz Bros. & Co.'s Brands.

Acme	3 75
Cotton Oil	6 00
Marselles	4 00
Mafter	4 00

Thompson & Chute Brands.



Silver	3 65
Mono	3 35
Savon Improved	2 50
Sunflower	3 05
Golden	3 25
Economical	2 25

Scouring.

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

SUGAR.

The following prices represent the actual selling prices in Grand Rapids, based on the actual cost in New York, with 36 cents per 100 pounds added for freight. The same quotations will not apply to any town where the freight rate from New York is not 36 cents, but the local quotations will, perhaps, afford a better criterion of the market than to quote New York prices exclusively.	
Cut Leaf	5 61
Powdered	5 17
Granulated	4 80
Extra Fine Granulated	4 92
Cubes	5 17
XXXX Powdered	5 48
Confec. Standard A	4 67
No. 1 Columbia A	4 55
No. 5 Empire A	4 42
No. 6	4 36
No. 7	4 30
No. 8	4 24
No. 9	4 17
No. 10	4 11
No. 11	4 05
No. 12	3 92
No. 13	3 86
No. 14	3 74

SYRUPS.

Barrels	19
Half bbls.	21
Pure Cane	
Fair	19
Good	25
Choice	30

TABLE SAUCES.

Lea & Perrin's, large	4 75
small	2 75
Halford, large	3 75
small	2 75
Salad Dressing, large	5 55
small	2 65

TEAS.

JAPAN—Regular.	
Fair	2 17
Good	2 30
Choice	2 34
Choicest	2 34
Dust	10 12
SUN CURED.	
Fair	2 17
Good	2 30
Choice	2 34
Choicest	2 34
Dust	10 12

BASKET FIBER.

Fair	2 30
Choice	2 35
Choicest	2 35
Dust	10 12

Extra choice, wireleaf.

Common to fair	2 35
Extra fine to finest	2 65
Choicest fancy	2 85
co-long	2 26
Common to fair	2 30

IMPERIAL.

Common to fair	2 35
Superior to fine	2 35

YOUNG HYSON.

Common to fair	2 35
Superior to fine	2 40

ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

Fair	2 22
Choice	2 24
Best	2 40

TOBACCOS.

Fine Cut.

P. Lorillard & Co.'s Brands	
Sweet Russet	30 32
Tiger	31
D. Scotten & Co.'s Brands	
Hawatha	60
Cuba	34
Rocket	29
Spaulding & Merrick's Brands	
Sterling	30

Private Brands.

Bazoo	2 30
Can Can	2 27
Nellie Bly	2 27
Uncle Ben	2 22
McGinty	2 27
" bbls.	25
Dandy Jim	29
Torpedo	24
" in drums	23
Yum Yum	28
1892	23
" drums	22

Plug.

Sorg's Brands	
Spearhead	37
Joker	39
Nobby Twist	39

Scott's Brands.

Kylo	26
Hawatha	38
Valley City	34

Flizer's Brands.

Old Honesty	40
Jolly Tar	32

Lorillard's Brands.

Climax (8 oz., 41c)	39
Green Turtle	30
Three Black Crows	27
J. G. Butler's Brands	
Something Good	38
Out of Sight	26
Wilson & McCaulay's Brands	
Gold Rope	43
Happy Thought	37
Messmate	32
No Tax	31
Let Go	27

Smoking.

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

American Eagle Co.'s Brands	
Myrtle Navy	40
Stork	30 32
German	15
Free	33
Java, 3/8 foil	32

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

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

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

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

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

VINEGAR.	
40 gr.	7 28
50 gr.	8 29
\$1 for barrel	

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

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

HIDES PELTS and FURS	
Perkins & Hess pay as follows:	

HIDES.	
Green	2 2 1/2
Fair Cured	2 3
Full	2 3 1/2
Dry	4 5
Kips, green	2 3
" cured	2 4
Calfskins, green	3 4
" cured	5 6
Deaconskins	10 25
No. 2 hides 1/4 off.	

PELTS.	
Shearlings	5 20
Lambs	15 40

WOOL.	
Washed	12 18
Unwashed	8 14

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Tallow	3 4 1/2
Grease butter	1 2
Switches	1 1/2 2
Ginseng	2 00 2 50

FURS.	
Badger	80 21 00
Bear	15 00 25 00
Beaver	3 00 7 00
Cat, wild	50 75
Cat, house	10 25
Fisher	3 00 25 00
Fox, red	1 00 21 40
Fox, cross	3 00 25 00
Fox, grey	50 75
Lynx	1 00 25 00
Martin, dark	1 00 23 00
" pale & yellow	75 21 00
Mink, dark	30 21 25
Muskrat	30 13
Opposum	5 15
Otter, dark	5 00 21 00
Raccoon	30 75
Skunk	1 00 21 00
Wolf	1 00 25 00
Beaver castors, lb.	25 00

Above prices are for No. 1 furs only. Other grades at corresponding prices.	
DEERSKINS—per pound.	
Thin and green	10
Long gray, dry	10
Gray, dry	15
Red and Blue, dry	25

WOODENWARE.

Tubs, No. 1	6 00
" No. 2	5 50
" No. 3	4 50
Pails, No. 1, two-hoop	1 30
" No. 1, three-hoop	1 50
Bowls, 11 inch	
" 13 "	90
" 15 "	1 25
" 17 "	1 30
" 19 "	2 40
" 21 "	

Baskets, market	35
" shipping bushel	1 15
" full hoop	1 25
" willow cl'ths, No. 1	5 25
" " No. 2	6 25
" " No. 3	7 25
" splint	No. 1 3 75
" " No. 2	4 25
" " No. 3	4 75

INDURATED WARE.

Pails	3 15
Tubs, No. 1	13 50
Tubs, No. 2	12 00
Tubs, No. 3	10 50
Butter Plates—Oval	
Banner	250 10 0
No. 1	60 2 10
No. 2	70 2 45
No. 3	80 2 80
No. 5	1 00 3 50

Washboards—single	
Universal	2 25
No. Queen	2 50
Peerless Protector	2 40
Saginaw Globe	1 75

Double	
Water Witch	2 25
Wilson	2 50
Good Luck	2 75
Peerless	2 85

GRAINS and FEEDSTUFFS	
WHEAT.	
No. 1 White (58 lb. test)	53
No. 2 Red (60 lb. test)	53

MEAL.	
Bolted	1 40
Granulated	1 65

FLOUR IN SACKS.	
*Patents	2 15
*Standards	1 65
*Straight	1 55
*Bakers'	1 35
*Graham	1 60
Rye	1 60

*Subject to usual cash discount.	
Flour in bbls., 25c per bbl. additional.	

MILLSTUFFS.	
Less	
Car lots	quantity
Bran	\$15 00 \$16 00
Screenings	13 00 13 00
Middlings	15 00 16 00
Mixed Feed	17 00 17 50
Coarse meal	16 10 18 00

CORN.	
Car lots	40
Less than car lots	44

OATS.	
Car lots	33
Less than car lots	36

HAY.	
No. 1 Timothy, car lots	11 00
No. 1 " ton lots	12 50

FISH AND OYSTERS.	
F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows:	

Graham.....	1 60
Eye.....	1 60
*Subject to usual cash discount.	

THE UNEMPLOYED POOR.

Dullness continues to reign at the stock exchanges, and the totals of the daily transactions are, if anything, smaller than ever. General business is in the same condition. Making all due allowance for exaggeration, the news that comes from every quarter of the falling off in railroad earnings, of factories closing or running on short time, of workmen discharged, and of diminutions in wholesale and retail trade, leaves no room for doubt that production and consumption are declining in volume, and, consequently, that the demand for labor is declining also. There is thus a partial loss of the means of support by many of our fellow beings, and with others a loss which is, for the time being, complete. Without, too, giving credence to all the stories of suffering from cold and hunger which are published, we cannot help believing many of them.

The natural impulse of the human heart, in view of this state of things, is to seek to remedy it, and the means for the purpose which first presents itself is, of course, the bestowal upon those that need them, either of food, fuel, clothing, or of money. A little reflection, aided by experience, soon demonstrates that this mode of procedure, if it is not pernicious, is, at least, only partially effective. The greater number of the intended beneficiaries are unused to being treated as paupers, and their self-respect hinders them from presenting themselves to notice as such. Consequently, the gifts offered for their relief principally go to maintain in welcome idleness those who are not in the least deserving of them, leaving the far more numerous worthy objects as destitute as ever. Many of my readers can doubtless remember the mischief that was done by the free soup houses established in the principal cities of the country by benevolent persons, immediately after the panic of 1873, for the purpose of mitigating the distress among the unemployed caused by that catastrophe. They attracted to the cities hordes of vagrants, who, with those already there, monopolized the benefaction offered and swelled the mass of the dangerous population. Only a few weeks ago it was found that the free meals provided at a certain location in Chicago for those who were supposed to be starving for want of work, fed for the most part persons who could well afford to pay for them. The comparatively recent experience of a district of the city of London, which, in consequence of the distress caused by the dullness of the shipping business, drew to itself lavish contributions from charitable people all over England, was also of the same character. Lodgings in the district became crowded with newcomers who flocked into them to get their share of the bounty distributed, so that, in spite of the supposed poverty of the inhabitants, rents went up. In short, it has come to be a settled proposition among those who have had the most experience in ministering to the poor that anything like a regular, indiscriminate giving of alms in any shape does harm.

In order to avoid the evils recognized to be attendant upon almsgiving, however carefully managed, many intelligent people advocate the system of relief by the furnishing of work, thus making the recipient earn what is given to him. The obstacle in the way of applying the system in the present emergency is

that if work were to be had those who are suffering for want of it would find it for themselves, and if it is to be made for the occasion it can be better made by professional employers than by amateurs. When production stops it is because consumption has stopped, and artificially stimulated production only adds to the glut of the market. For example, the setting to work of tramps to saw and split wood, which was lately very popular, was good for the tramps, but every stick of wood thus prepared destroyed the market for one prepared by dealers already engaged in the business. A less objectionable scheme is that of public improvements, such as laying out and paving streets and roads, building dams and aqueducts, and things of that sort; but these, from their nature, benefit only workmen specially trained for the business, and are useless to others. A tailor out of work cannot be helped by offering him a job at bricklaying, nor could a seamstress very well pave or even sweep streets. Modern industry is too much specialized and split up for its diseases to be treated successfully in this rough and ready fashion. If, again, tailoring is provided for tailors and sewing for seamstresses, it must be at the cost of interfering with the employment of those who admittedly are doing all of those kinds of work that the public at present demands, and thus of substituting one set of unemployed persons for another.

Obviously, the most desirable solution of the problem is one which will not only meet present requirements, but prevent their recurrence in future. To its attainment many profound minds and more shallow ones have earnestly devoted themselves, but as yet without success. Socialists and labor agitators insist that the sure way to obviate seasons of stagnation in industry is to put it under the control either of Government officials or of labor unions, who shall be charged with the function of adjusting work and wages so that every one shall at all times have remunerative employment. Financial theorists assert that, with a proper regulation of the currency, there would be no panics, and that, consequently, there would never be an interruption of business prosperity. Tariff cranks, whether protectionists, free traders, or revenue reformers, lay the blame of our misfortunes upon a disregard of their pet economical principles, while some moralists attribute the evil, not without a show of reason, to an excessive greed for riches. One thing, however, is certain; commercial and financial revulsions have been frequent ever since commerce and finance began to attain their present proportions, and no perfectly efficacious means of preventing them has yet been discovered. Men are learning to check their violence and to hasten recovery from them, but that is all.

To my mind these revulsions and all the misery that follows in their wake belong to the same class of events as wars, pestilences, famines, tornadoes, conflagrations, political revolutions, and the other extensive physical and moral ills that from time to time afflict humanity. It is true that they proceed from natural causes, and that those causes, if they could be discovered, might be counteracted by the use of proper means. The trouble is that they are so subtle and complicated, and human wisdom is so little competent to deal with them,

RECEIVER'S SALE.

THE PLANT AND STOCK OF . . .

Nelson, Matter & Co., Furniture . . . Manufacturers,

Grand Rapids, Mich.,

Will be sold under an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON JAN. 4, 1894.

The order of the Circuit Court directs that bids be received for the entire plant and stock (with the exception of one lumber yard) as ONE PARCEL, and also for each of FIVE PARCELS into which the property is divided, as follows:

PARCEL ONE--- Factory and Warehouse, including real estate, buildings, photograph gallery, and machinery and fixtures in the buildings.

PARCEL TWO--- Furniture manufactured and in process of manufacture, and materials in the Wholesale Department; also store and office furniture and fixtures, horses, wagons, sleighs, tools and other personal property not included in the Retail Department.

PARCEL THREE--- Real Estate, comprising what is known as the West Side Lumber Yard.

PARCEL FOUR--- All of the lumber.

PARCEL FIVE--- Real Estate, comprising what is known as the old or Kent street lumber yard.

THE MICHIGAN TRUST CO., Receiver,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

that they are practically unpreventable. While we can modify their effects, we have neither the skill nor the ability to completely disarm them. War, for example, is about as irrational a misapplication of human energies as can be imagined, and the motive for making it on one side or the other is invariably the desire of doing something unjust or unreasonable. The proof of this is that when nations who have a dispute which might lead to hostilities are sincerely desirous of doing justice they do not go to war, but arbitrate their differences. Nevertheless, wars continue, and they prove that reason and justice are dominated by less worthy forces. So, too, pestilences undoubtedly have their origin in violations of the laws of health, and, as we see in the case of small-pox and the cholera, they can be subdued as soon as we learn how to deal with them. The misfortune is that they keep coming in new forms, as the grip did lately, and it takes time to discover remedies against them. As to the other destructive powers of nature, wind, water and fire, men have for centuries been inventing contrivances for dominating them, but have so far been able to do it only partially. We cannot yet foretell storms with certainty twenty-four hours in advance, we cannot absolutely guard against freshets and floods, and as for fire, every day bears witness of its untamed ferocity. In like manner, commercial revulsions proceed from influences acting on men's minds which are well known, but which cannot be so regulated and governed as to prevent their doing mischief. If enterprise could always be kept within the limits of prudence, if no debts were ever contracted but those which had a reasonable probability of being paid, and if all dealings between men were inspired by good will to others and governed by justice, there would be no overtrading, no distrust of solvency, and consequently no panics. This, however, is not the case, and, consequently, the world must always be liable to just such calamities as that from which we now suffer.

The problem of unemployed labor is, therefore, one that laborers must solve for themselves. An occasional scarcity of work is an evil against which men have to guard by their prudence. Winter invariably brings with it cold weather, but we can fight cold with fuel, clothing and shelter. Some amount of sickness is unavoidable, and we combat it with medical skill. No means has yet been found for making conflagrations impossible, but we can check and extinguish them with water. So it is with seasons of dullness in trade. They are always possible, and precautions must be taken against them by those who depend upon their labor for a living, in the same way that they take precautions against cold and sickness, or provide for strikes, namely, by laying up a reserve fund to tide them over the period of idleness. The doctrine that it is the function of society at large to do this either by Government action or by voluntary effort is a socialistic error which would involve the exercise of despotic control over the entire community. For, if society, as such, is to see that every one able and willing to work shall be provided with work, it must have authority to regulate enterprise so that production shall never outrun consumption, and that no more workmen shall engage in any branch of industry than can be kept constantly

busy. We may come to this at some future epoch, but at present, I think American citizens are not prepared to submit to it. MATTHEW MARSHALL.

Had Not Seen His Samples for a Long Time.

From Shoe and Leather Facts.

Leaving New Orleans he proceeded to Memphis and sold nothing, to St. Louis and met with the same result. Kansas City and St. Joseph, Omaha and Sioux City told the same tale, until at last he found himself in a customer's store in Minneapolis with his sample case by his side.

As he was engaged in loosening the straps preparatory to displaying his line of footwear, the buyer of the establishment came forward and said sharply: "Don't open those cases here. I don't want to see your samples. I won't buy a case of goods. It won't do you any good to show them."

"Well, who asked you to look at them or buy anything?" replied the drummer. "Not I." As he said this he opened his cases.

"Then why do you open them?"

"Just because I'm interested in these samples. I haven't seen them myself for ten days and I want to find out if they're all right."

His dejection struck the buyer so amusingly that he relented, examined the samples and finally made a fair-sized purchase.

The World's Fair for Sale.

Look at it! The Michigan Central has arranged with one of the best publishing houses in the United States for a beautifully printed series of World's Fair pictures, to be known as the Michigan Central's Portfolio of Photographs of the World's Fair.

The original photographs would cost not less than a dollar apiece, but the Michigan Central enables you to get 16 pictures for 10 cents.

It's the finest. It's the most complete. It's the best. It cannot be beaten.

If you saw the World's Fair, you want it as a perpetual souvenir of a memorable visit.

If you didn't get there, you want this to see what you missed, and to fill your mind with the beauty and glory of the White City.

Call on the nearest Michigan Central ticket agent and he will furnish you with the first part and tell you more about it.

A rose measured by its fragrance makes a cabbage head look little.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

Alfred J. Brown Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED



-: 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.

PERKINS & HESS

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

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

CUSHMAN'S Menthol Inhaler
CURES
Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Sore Throat.

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

Prevents and cures
Sea Sickness
On cars or boat.

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

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

Guaranteed satisfactory.



SEND US YOUR

BEANS,

WE WANT THEM ALL,
NO MATTER HOW MANY.

Will Always Give Full Market Value

THEY ALL SAY

"It's as good as Sapolio" when they try to sell you their experiments. Your own good sense will tell you that they are only trying to get you to aid their new article.

Who urges you to keep Sapolio? Is it not the public? The manufacturers by constant and judicious advertising bring customers to your stores whose very presence creates a demand for other articles.

AN ERA OF LOW PRICES.

From the New York Shipping List.

Opinions are being expressed by political economists and the press to the effect that prices of all commodities are likely to remain on a comparatively low basis hereafter; that the cost of living will be correspondingly lessened, and that wages, as a consequence, will seek a lower level. This belief is entertained by not a few public speakers and writers, and they advise producers to prepare for the inevitable. Their opinions are based on the rapid growth of the country, on the progress being made in the arts and sciences, on the substitution of machinery for hand labor, and on the increasing competition which confronts every manufacturer and merchant.

Similar theoretical ideas have been advanced before. They forge to the front at every season of business depression because they seem to suit the times, and are accepted for the time being as reasonable and plausible. The so-called era of low prices is here now. Every merchant who has goods to offer, and who is not willing to carry his stock over until spring, is compelled to make some sacrifice in profits owing to the original cost of his merchandise, if it is desired to find buyers. Because values have been comparatively low for some months is no reason for expecting a still lower range in the future, or for believing that the whole commercial fabric has undergone such a radical change this year as to give foundation for the new-born beliefs.

It is true that the price of corn has not been so low in five years; that the average price of wheat is the lowest in twenty-three years; that the farm rates for barley are the poorest on record; that the average quotations for oats are below the average price during the past decade; that the cotton market seeks a lower level despite the unfavorable reports as to the yield; that the general iron market has gone through a season of prostration and low values, never before experienced probably; that the list of articles suffering a serious setback is quite large, but the causes which produced the unfortunate condition of affairs are known not to be permanent. Instead of a gradual settling of values to a much lower range, is it not reasonable to expect a reaction? As prosperity certainly follows depression, sooner or later, so will better prices succeed an era of low prices; reactions are natural and necessary, and theoretical writers cannot stay them. We do not mean temporary or violent reactions, but a steady climb to a higher plane of values.

There is little faith to be placed in the expectation of a permanent era of low prices, because the inexorable law of the survival of the fittest will continue to regulate production and competition as it has from the beginning of commercial affairs. The manufacturer or dealer who cannot compete in quality or price with his neighbor, will have to leave the field to others, but the nature of this competition does not necessarily establish lower values for merchandise. The price is regulated by the supply and demand; overproduction works in the interest of the buyer as against the seller; seasons of prosperity are marked by an equal division—too much of one article being worse than not enough.

One of the chief arguments advanced for lower quotations, is the reduced cost of manufacture by combinations of capital, and what proposed legislation is expected to accomplish in that direction. Our experience has been that combined capital is just as anxious to secure good prices as individual manufacturers, and top figures are realized except in instances where formidable competition has to be met. As to actual cost of making or handling goods, the future is very uncertain. If Congress imposes a tax on the transfers of stocks and bonds, on transactions in cereals, provisions, etc., also on the gross sales of all corporations, and increases the internal revenue tax as proposed, in addition to inaugurating tariff changes, the cost of conducting business would be even greater than at present, although more economical methods are put into practice. This increased cost would be reflected in the price of merchandise.

An Importunate Tailor.

An American gentleman who is now traveling in Japan thus relates his first experience with the merchants of that country:

"The first gentleman who called upon me at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, was Ah Shing, importer and tailor. He made an early call—6:20. He remarked outside the door: 'Mister, me came measure you suit clothes. Allee samee hot.' 'Call around again, please; I am not up yet.' He did. He called again at 6:30. Desiring to encourage enterprise in a foreign country, I let him in. 'Take measure now?' he said. 'Go it,' I replied, because it was red hot and the Japanese sun was shining clear through the panes, shades and shutters. 'Make suit \$2.50.' He had samples with him in a valise. 'Suit ready morrow morning.' And, true enough, he had it. Ah Shing is a Chinese merchant who has done business in Japan for several years. He employs forty-three tailors, and can give some of our merchants many pointers on prices and promptness."

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:

STICK CANDY.			
	Cases	Bbls.	Pails.
Standard, per lb.		6 1/4	7 1/4
" H. H.		6 1/4	7 1/4
" Twist		6 1/4	7 1/4
Boston Cream	8 1/4		
Cut Loaf			8 1/4
Extra H. H.	8 1/4		
MIXED CANDY.			
		Bbls.	Pails.
Standard		7	8
Leader		6	7
Royal		7	8
Nobby		7	8
English Rock		7	8
Conserves		7	8
Broken Taffy	baskets	8	9
Peanut Squares		9	10
French Creams		9 1/4	10 1/4
Valley Creams		13	14
Midget, 30 lb. baskets		8 1/4	9 1/4
Modern, 30 lb.		8	9
FANCY—in bulk			
			Pails.
Lozenges, plain			9
printed			10
Chocolate Drops			12
Chocolate Monumentals			13
Gum Drops			5 1/4
Moss Drops			8
Sour Drops			8 1/4
Imperials			10
FANCY—in 5 lb. boxes.			
			Per Box
Lemon Drops			.55
Sour Drops			.55
Peppermint Drops			.60
Chocolate Drops			.75
H. M. Chocolate Drops			.80 @ .90
Gum Drops			.40 @ .50
Licorice Drops			.1 00
A. B. Licorice Drops			.80
Lozenges, plain			.60
printed			.65
Imperials			.60
Mottos			.70
Cream Bar			.55
Molasses Bar			.55
Hand Made Creams			.85 @ .95
Plain Creams			.80 @ .90
Decorated Creams			.1 00
String Rock			.65
Burnt Almonds			.1 00
Wintergreen Berries			.60

CARAMELS.			
No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb. boxes			34
No. 1, " 3 " "			51
No. 2, " 2 " "			28
ORANGES.			
128, 138			@ 25
150			@ 50
176, 200, 216			@ 75
BANANAS.			
Small			
Large			
LEMONS.			
Messina, extra fancy			
" fancy 300		5 00	
" fancy 300		5 00	
" choice 300			
" choice 300			
OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Figs, fancy layers, 6 lb.		@ 13	
" extra " 10 lb.		@ 13	
Dates, Fard, 10-lb. box		@ 8	
" 50-lb. "		@ 7	
" Persian, 50-lb. box		@ 5 1/4	
NUTS.			
Almonds, Tarragona		@ 17	
" Ivaca		@ 16 1/4	
" California		@ 12	
Brazils, new		@ 13	
Fileberts		@ 12	
Walnuts, Grenoble		@ 14	
" French		@ 12 1/4	
" Calif.		11 @ 13	
Table Nuts, fancy		@ 13	
" choice		@ 12	
Pecans, Texas, H. P.		@ 11	
Chestnuts			
Hickory Nuts per bu.		.1 25	
Cocoanuts, full sacks			

PEANUTS.			
Fancy, H. P., Suns		@ 2	
" Roasted		@ 2	
Fancy, H. P., Flags		5 1/2 @ 2	
" Roasted		@ 2	
Choice, H. P., Extras		4 1/2 @ 2	
" Roasted		@ 2	

Quick Sellers. Our "Oak" Grain.

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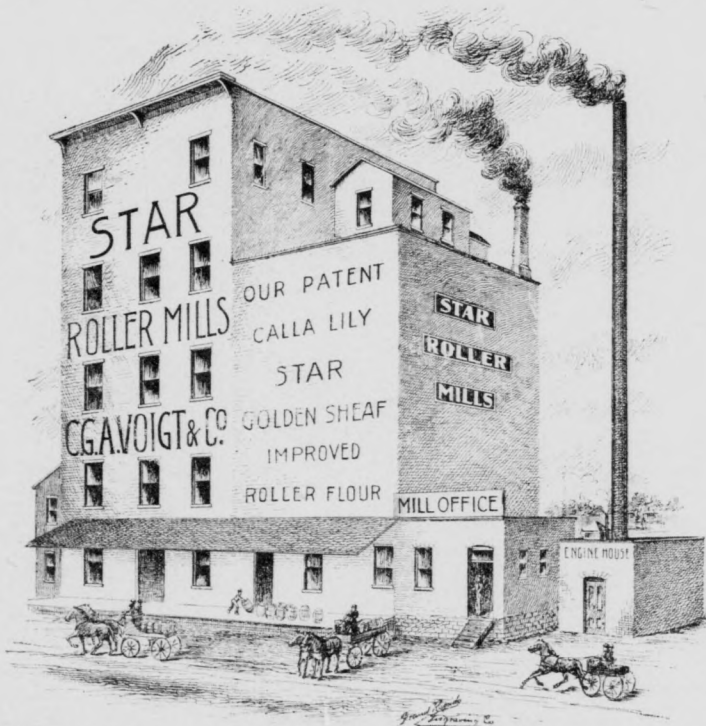
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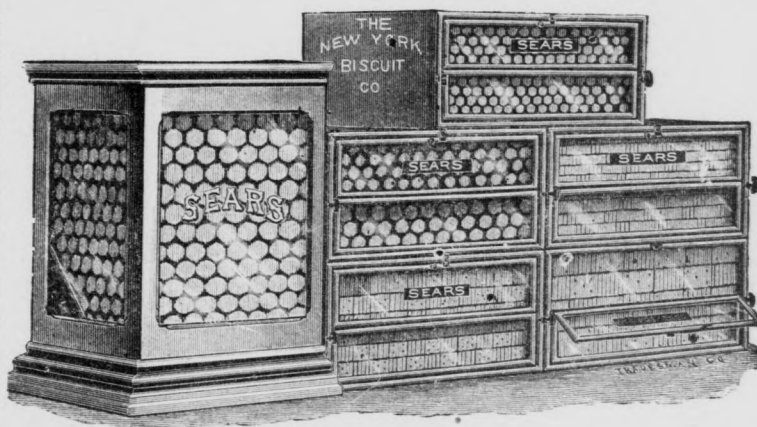
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Glass Covers for Biscuits.



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NEWTON, a rich finger with fig filling. This is bound to be one of
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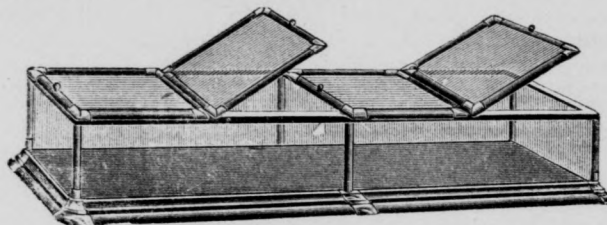
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