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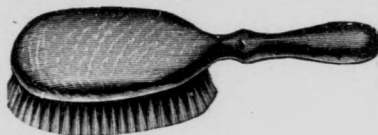
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MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

VOL. XI.

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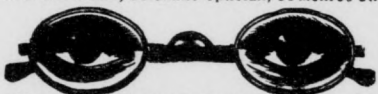
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THE PROFESSOR.

Karl Rudenbach, Professor of Chemistry and German at the University, sat at his table, writing busily on his last treatise on oxygen.

He was what most persons would call a plain man, as only his deep gray eyes were really beautiful; yet his face was singularly attractive, and one forgot the plainness of his features in the sweetness of his smile.

Although he lived with his sister, Mrs. Kemper, and had many friends, the Professor was the most solitary man in Lincoln. He was very quiet and retiring by nature, and his studious habits had strongly intensified this bent. He walked along the streets with bowed head, lost in profoundest thought—seeing no one. He lived in a dream, only thoroughly at home among his books and chemicals.

But somehow everybody loved him. The students at the University would go through fire and water any day for their dreamy, shy Professor. His sister thought him the most wonderful of men, and took care of him as she would of a child. When he was ill, it seemed as if every one in the town came to inquire after him, and offer their services. No one knew how it was; no one tried to find out. They only knew that they loved him.

The Professor knew it, and was glad. But he never showed it. He was painfully shy; and if he were noticed, or in any way brought into prominence, his face would flush, and his embarrassment become so apparent, that in pity his friends tacitly agreed to let him live his life in his own way.

He loved children, and was perfectly at ease with them. He told them the most wonderful stories of gnomes and fairies, and of mythology.

Children of six and eight were familiar with the stories of Penelope, and Psyche, and Diana, and Venus. They knew why the sunflower always turned its face to the sun. They knew why the reeds always whispered and sighed by the river; and from the story of Phaethon how the deserts and islands were formed. He made them so fascinating that the children were delighted, and begged him for stories wherever they found him. But if any other listener approached, his lips were sealed.

Across the way, in plain view from his study window, stood a little brown house. It was only a small square building, two stories high, with a wide porch across the front.

It had stood vacant many months; but the Professor suddenly awakened to the fact that it was inhabited. He frequently saw the two beautiful children. At least, that was what he called them.

One was about six; and the most beautiful little fairy that ever illumined this dark earth, with large deep blue eyes and golden curls; lips like scarlet berries and cheeks of rose pink.

The other was apparently about sixteen; below medium height, slim, yet with a figure exquisitely rounded, fluffy

brown hair and wide hazel eyes. Her eyes drooped at the corners, as if a question always lingered in their depths; her little straight nose had an inquiring look. Even her mouth took a downward tendency at the corners, making her face one piquant little interrogation point. She had a pleasant briskness about her, a certain graceful quickness of movement, strongly suggestive of a saucy little wren.

Mrs. Kemper was amazed one evening to hear her brother ask a question concerning them. What could it mean? He had never been known to do such a thing before. He merely asked who they were.

"The girls are orphans, Karl; Cara and Kittie Haven, and their aunt, Mrs. Turner, is a widow. They used to live over on the other side of the town in Judge Lee's house, but they wanted to be nearer the church, so they came here. Of course you don't know that Kittie is the contralto singer in Dr. Morris's church?"

"No," said Karl.

Mrs. Kemper waited. Would he ask more? He opened his lips once, as if to speak, then closed them again, and went up to his rooms.

He was intensely disappointed. He had watched Kittie playing with Cara day after day, and had never imagined that she could be more than a child. But the owner of that sweet, rich voice which he heard every Sunday must be a woman. He was very dejected. The only woman he ever talked to was his sister; he did not know how to talk to any one else. He could know Cara, but not Kittie.

He looked across at the little brown house, and saw Cara running up the walk, her golden curls streaming in the wind. She dropped down on the porch, and presently Kittie came out, sat down by the child and talked to her, while she twined Cara's curls over her finger. Then they entered the house together.

The Professor sighed as they disappeared. He wished they had stayed, for he could look at them, if he could not talk to them.

It was late in the spring, and the flat roof of the porch had been converted into a blooming flower garden by Kittie. Plants with sweet, old-fashioned names stood around the railing, making the air heavy with their perfume. There was a glass door leading from Kittie's room out into this hanging garden, where she spent hours daily, sometimes caring for her flowers, sometimes with a book.

The Professor fell into the habit of watching the inmates of the little brown house. He knew just when Kittie watered her flowers, before he started for the University; and when Cara played in the yard, and when she would be called to her lessons. There seemed to be great regularity in all their proceedings.

Cara soon joined the throng of children to whom he told stories. Her quaint wording and preternaturally grave sayings amazed him. She was wonderful, he thought. Yet there seemed to be

something elfish in her play—something almost uncanny in her wise, serious way of questioning his remarks.

One day, as he was coming home from the University, lost in thought, as usual, he met the sisters. Cara ran to him at once.

"Here is my Professor!" she cried, catching his hand and dancing along.

"Cara!" said Kittie, reprovingly. "Professor, this is my sister Katherine, Miss Haven," said Cara, gravely.

Kittie laughed outright, and the poor Professor blushed violently, and longed for the earth to open and swallow him up. Yet there was a certain painful fascination to stand and look at her, even if she did laugh.

"You are Professor Rudenbach, I know," said Kittie graciously. "I am Kittie Haven."

The Professor bowed, but said nothing.

"Your sister has called on us, and we were delighted with her," pursued Kittie, bent on setting him at ease.

"And she was delighted with Kittie, too, because I asked her," put in Cara.

"She could not help it," said the Professor, involuntarily; then, overcome with amazement at his temerity, and pitifully embarrassed, he bowed again and walked on rapidly. He had actually spoken to her. More than that, he had complimented her! He, Karl Rudenbach, Professor of Chemistry at the University, had complimented a woman; and that woman Kittie Haven! He was lost in wonder at himself, yet was a little exultant over his achievement. It was not so bad, after all.

He went up to his room and stationed himself near the window. He sighed as he looked at his table. His treatise on oxygen was not progressing as rapidly as he could wish. However, it did not matter.

He looked out. How bright the sunshine was, and how pretty Kittie's flowers were looking. The Professor loved flowers. He thought she was like a flower herself, with her cheeks like the heart of a wild rose.

Presently he saw Cara come running along, and soon Kittie slowly followed, with a young man at her side. Cara opened the gate for them to pass in. The young man turned and looked down into Kittie's face, in an admiring way that gave the Professor a vague sense of discomfort. He felt a strange pang at the sight. The young man was one of his students; a clever fellow, very handsome, and rather a favorite of his. Now Karl Rudenbach discovered a sudden revulsion of feeling toward him.

He looked across the street. How glaring Kittie's flowers looked! And the sun made his eyes ache. He turned impatiently to his littered table, and began to look over his work. But somehow it did not possess its usual fascination for him. When he tried to fix his thoughts on the subject, they wandered to the little brown house across the street.

He heard the gate slam, and went to

the window. Of course it was that presumptuous young Carroll leaving. But to his chagrin, it was another young man entering. He closed the blinds sharply, and pulled down the curtains. If young men were going there all day, he could not have his mind distracted from his work by the slamming of that gate. Then he went at his writing with such ardor that it left no time for thought of aught else.

Late that night he paced the floor restlessly; his usual placid mind was strangely disturbed. Something seemed to oppress him. He thought of Kitty; how lovely she was! He was startled to find how warm and tender his heart grew toward her.

What could it mean, this all-absorbing thought of her? Then—his love revealed itself in one blinding flash, and he bowed his face in his hands and wept great honest manly tears in the mingled joy and sorrow of solving this wonderful mystery.

If the Professor could have written out his thoughts as they came to him that night, they would have made an exquisite poem. His vivid imagination clothed Kitty with every conceivable grace and virtue. First, she was Galatea. She was the beautiful ivory virgin, endowed with life by the goddess of Love and Beauty herself.

Then she was Psyche, striving to accomplish the hard tasks set her by Venus, before she could hope to be made immortal. He did not imagine her as Juno or Minerva. He knew that her piquant loveliness could never adorn those stately ideals. He thought of her rather as Atalanta, or Pomona, or Io; as a mortal so beautiful that even the goddesses might deign to envy her.

He knew that he could never hope to win her; he did not dream of that. He was happy in the knowledge that he could love any one as he loved little Kitty Haven. And yet he would never, never dare even tell her of his love!

He went to the window, just to look at the dear little brown house that sheltered her.

The young moon shone bright in the heavens, and shed its pale radiance softly on all things. It seemed to Karl that it was brighter and softer over Kitty than anywhere else. Her flowers looked strange in the silver light, but all was lovely. The night wind whispered among the branches, and brought the perfume of Kitty's flowers across to him. Never had it seemed so sweet or so delicate; only a faint breath of heliotrope, pink, and rose. Long he mused there, while Kitty, the lovely but unconscious object of it all, calmly slept.

Kitty had completely won Mrs. Kemper's heart, and, much to the Professor's silent pleasure, flitted back and forth between the houses, sometimes with her work, sometimes with a new song.

Kitty's music was a never-failing source of pleasure to Karl. When he heard her rich voice ring out he carefully set his door ajar and listened breathlessly. He knew every tone of her clear contralto, and sang her songs softly to himself when he worked in his laboratory. But he never spoke to her. She thought he did not even remember her existence. But, notwithstanding his apparent indifference to her, she liked him cordially. She saw him frequently, and grew to like his quiet, gentle ways. With Cara, Kitty thought he was perfect. He

had the greatest influence with the wayward little beauty, and with him Cara was more than good. He never knew aught of her but her best, and had any one hinted to him of her misdoings he would have been incredulous.

One afternoon Kitty and Cara were at Mrs. Kemper's. The hottest summer days had come, and doors and windows stood wide open. Kitty and her hostess were sitting by the front windows, which opened onto the porch, talking and trying to discover even a faint breath of air, when the Professor came down from his room, and, all unconscious of their proximity, drew a chair and sat down quite close to Kitty's window.

Mrs. Kemper was called away just as Cara came running up the walk, hot and breathless, and threw herself in the Professor's lap.

"My Cara," he said, "why are you so warm? You must not run so, now that summer has come. Promise me."

"My Professor, I would do anything for you or Kitty. I will not run. Tell me the story of the ivory virgin."

"No; my heart is too sad to-day for that. I will tell you of another. It is of a maiden called Daphne."

Kitty settled herself to listen. His tone was inexpressibly sad, and she thought she knew why he could not tell the story of Galatea, and Pygmalion's successful love.

"He has had some unhappy love story in his life," she thought. But he was telling Cara of the beautiful Daphne, and Kitty had lost some of it. She knew the story well, but never had it seemed so unspeakably sad as it did told in the Professor's quiet voice and beautiful wording. He did not seem to be telling it to Cara. His deep gray eyes were looking into the distance, and he pictured the intensity of Apollo's love with a fervor and vividness beyond Cara's comprehension. But she was lying quietly in his arms, and he went on.

Kitty almost hated Daphne for fleeing from Apollo and leaving his love unrequited. And at the last, when the unhappy lover lost her forever, the Professor put such pathos into words and voice that Kitty's cheeks were wet with tears.

Then there was a silence; and Kitty saw that her sister was asleep. The Professor brought her in and laid her gently down, and as he passed the door Kitty saw him stoop and kiss the sleeping child. He carried her so tenderly, and she looked so lovely with her cheeks flushed, and her golden hair streaming over his arm!

He did not come out again, but went up to his room.

Soon, however, he came hurrying down, and, ignoring Kitty, asked his sister if any one were at home at Mrs. Turner's; Kitty said "No."

"The house is on fire, then," said the Professor excitedly, and off he rushed.

Smoke was indeed pouring from the lower front window in clouds. Kitty saw Karl enter where it was thickest, and with a little cry she fainted.

Notwithstanding all that neighborly hands could do, the little house soon lay a heap of smoking embers in the trampled garden.

The fright and the heat were too much for Kitty, and for several days she lay very ill. Good Mrs. Kemper ceased not to rejoice that Kitty happened to be with her, for the dear woman had unbounded faith in her powers for nursing.

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The next day after the fire, Cara said, gravely:

"I should not wonder if my little fire made the large one."

"What do you mean, Cara?" asked Mrs. Turner, severely.

Karl looked at her surprised. How could she use that tone to the little angel!

"Nothing much," cried Cara, coolly, "only yesterday, when you were away, and Kittie was here, I went home and built a fire in the parlor grate. I love a fire! But it became so warm that I covered it with the large rug, and came over here."

They were all horrified, and Mrs. Turner burst into tears.

"That is just the way it goes," she said; "everything I have burned up by the mischief of that child. I sometimes think she is possessed of an evil spirit. She ruins all my things and even Kittie's. She tried to set the table one day when I was expecting company, and the castor was too heavy for her to move, so she cut a big hole in my damask table-cloth to slip over the castor. And another time I went to put on a silk dress, and all the buttons had been cut off, leaving great holes. Cara had them on her button string. Another time she took a beautiful lace handkerchief of Kittie's, and made it into a wedding-dress for her doll. And she knows it is wrong just as well as you and I. Now she has finished it up by burning the house down, and almost killing Kittie!"

Mrs. Kemper was dumb with surprise.

"It is true," said Cara, coolly.

"Oh, Cara!" said the Professor, reproachfully. The child threw herself in his arms, crying pitifully.

"Why, I never saw her do such a thing before in my life," said Mrs. Turner, surprised out of her tears, "except to Kittie. Kittie can subdue her worst passion."

"My brother is wonderful with children," said Mrs. Kemper, proudly. The Professor's face was crimson at these remarks. He rose and took Cara into the garden.

"Oh, my little Cara," he said, "is it true that you do such dreadful things?"

"Yes," said Cara, folding her small hands in her lap, "my aunt is truthful."

The Professor hastened confusedly to assure the small lady that he did not intend it that way.

"She did not tell you half," Cara went on. "I have annoyed her many times. I feel something here," laying her hand on her heart, "which tells me to vex them."

She was uncanny, sitting there. Such a wee maid, yet with such an old expression on her beautiful face. And the Professor began to wish she were more of a child. If she would only use bad grammar even! But Cara's rhetoric was perfect.

"But do you like to do it, Cara?"

"No, I am repentant afterwards, especially when I ruin Kittie's things. Kittie is a pure white angel!" she said softly, looking up into the Professor's face with her large deep eyes. He took her in his arms and kissed her.

"I am very sorry I burned up the house," said Cara, dreamily, "but I am glad we are here with you. May we stay here always, Kittie and I?"

"Always, if you will," said the Professor fervently, thinking of Kittie.

"Good. Now tell me the story of the ivory virgin." And so he told her again

the beautiful story of Pygmalion's love.

Kittie was ill for several days, and the Professor was in misery all the time. First he would long for her to be well enough to come to the table; then tremble at the thought of sitting opposite her, and having her great eyes fixed on him. He had not seen her since the fire, until one day, Bettie said:

"Karl, our guest is sitting up to-day, and wishes to see you."

"Bettie!" he said, amazed, "Bettie!"

"Yes, yes, Karl; I know it is hard for you, but she wishes it."

Still he hesitated.

"I cannot," he said. But Bettie took him by the hand, and pushed him gently to the door of her pretty sitting-room.

"Enter, Karl," she said, and left him.

The door was open, and Kittie saw him.

"Professor," she said earnestly, "do come in. I want to see you."

"I shall come," he said.

"You must let me tell you how thankful, how grateful I am to you. If it had not been for you, we would have lost everything. But you risked your life!" and she sobbed.

"Kittie, my child," said the Professor. Then he stopped. What a dreadful mistake!

"That is right," said Kitty, gently, seeing his confusion; "I love to be called a child." There was a pause, then she went on: "And how good you are to Cara, too. She loves you dearly, and she so seldom takes a fancy to any one. She says that she loves you as much as she does me, which is a great compliment!" and Kitty laughed a little through her tears.

"I take it so," he said simply.

The next day he was more reserved than ever. He did not come in to see her, but he talked to Cara about her, and sent her some flowers.

Mrs. Kemper's hospitable soul would not admit of their leaving, even though Kittie was well and insisted upon going. At length, however, they were persuaded to remain until another home was ready; and thus began weeks of pure happiness for the little household.

The Professor took long walks with Cara, and explained something wonderful to the child about everything they saw. When she grew tired, he carried her.

Kittie regarded him curiously. He was a mystery to her, but Bettie and her husband saw Karl's love with mingled feelings of surprise, delight, and pain. They were delighted at the change in him, but dared not hope either that he would gain courage to ask her hand, or that she would accept him. She had so much younger and handsomer suitors. Still they waited.

Cara had a faculty of making it very embarrassing for Kittie and the Professor, especially at the table. Once she said:

"Professor, why do you look at my sister so much? Is it that you think she is beautiful?"

"Oh, Cara Haven!" laughed Kittie gayly.

"It is, indeed, Cara," said the Professor, and after that Kittie developed great adroitness in warding off and parrying her sister's remarks. Once she failed.

"Kittie," said Cara, one evening at tea, "last night I heard Mr. Carroll ask you to marry him. I am very glad you did not. I want you to marry the Professor."

This was too much. Kittie blushed crimson with shame, and everyone listened breathlessly. The Professor leaned forward with eagerness, his whole face white with excitement.

"And I also want you to marry the Professor. Will you, my Kittie?" There was a deep hush. What wooing!

Kittie raised her large eyes, and looked at him.

"Yes, Karl," she said, simply. And what winning!

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AMONG THE TRADE.

AROUND THE STATE.

Otsego—Derhammer & Sperry succeeded House Bros. in the grocery business.

Jackson—Homer Wilson has sold his coal and lime business to Lake & Lowrey.

Shepherd—Wood Bros. are succeeded by Martha J. Bayles in the grocery business.

Harrietta—Stanley & Lennant succeeded J. J. Stanley in the flour and feed business.

Homer—J. A. Clark & Son are succeeded by J. A. Clark in the grocery business.

Traverse City—A. W. Jahraus has bought the retail cigar business of G. J. Phillips.

Harrietta—C. L. DeLeon & Co. have removed their drug stock from Boon to this place.

Lawrence—Kelly & Rowland are succeeded by Kelly & Bowen in the hardware business.

Alba—P. T. Baldwin & Sons succeed Peter Baldwin in the wagon manufacturing business.

Sutton's Bay—W. S. Johnson & Co., general dealers, are succeeded by the Johnson-Litney Co.

McBain—H. L. McCurdy & Co., general dealers, have dissolved, H. L. McCurdy continuing the business.

Manton—W. Elievier has assigned his general stock to M. F. White, who holds a \$1,000 mortgage on the stock.

Traverse City—Ed. Gilbert has purchased an interest in the cigar business of C. S. Cavis, and the new firm will be known as C. S. Cavis & Co.

Ithaca—Frank P. Merrill has purchased the furniture and undertaking stock of Wm. Pullen and will continue the business at the same location.

Manistee—A Zimmer's drug store was closed last Friday night under a chattel mortgage by A. H. Lyman. Other mortgages were filed to Mrs. Zimmer and Mr. Schreiner.

Perrinton—B. F. Owen has retired from the firm of Owen & Pinkney, general dealers. The business will be continued by the remaining partner under his own name.

Stanton—C. L. Grace, who is a practical tinsmith and an experienced hardware man, has rented the Paine building and will put in a stock of hardware, with tin shop in connection.

Harrietta—H. A. Holmes has retired from the firm of Razez & Holmes, dealers in general merchandise. The business will be continued by the remaining partner under the style of H. Razez.

Cross Village—Shurtleff Bros. have dissolved partnership, both continuing in the general merchandising business. O. H. will remain at the old stand and Will M. will open up in the Bovee block.

Forest Grove—Mr. Koopman has sold his interest in the firm of Tenhoor & Koopman, dealers in general merchandise, to H. Van de Bunte. The new firm will be known as Tenhoor & Van de Bunte.

Ithaca—Geo. Richardson has sold his drug stock to Chas. E. Goodwin, formerly engaged in the drug business at Nashville, who will continue the business at the same location. The consideration was \$3,200.

East Jordan—J. E. Chew has purchased the interest of Geo. Bates in the East Jordan Feed Store. Mr. Chew will now

run the business on his own hook. Mr. Chew has been in charge of the business here for two years.

Benton Harbor—W. E. Root & Co. have sold their drug stock to Harry L. Bird, who will continue the business at the same location. Mr. Bird has been employed until lately as prescription clerk for Walker & Co., of Detroit.

Cadillac—The carpenters and painters have nearly completed the work of remodeling the J. W. Cummer hardware store into a well arranged establishment for dry goods. It will be supplied with a stock of goods in that line during the present month by C. R. Smith.

Boon—The merchandise, chattels and building of Joseph Matevia have been sold at sheriff's sale. The merchandise was purchased by Monroe Cornwell and the charcoal wood was bought by A. W. Newark, of Cadillac. Something less than \$5,000 was realized from the property sold.

St. Johns—Q. J. Wickes & Son, grocers, have failed. The firm has about \$3,500 in accounts, on which probably not more than \$1,000 can be realized. The store has been taken possession of by A. Hall, to whom a chattel mortgage was given to secure him for money advanced. It is doubtful if the unsecured creditors will realize more than 25 cents on the dollar at the most.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Burt—McDonogh & Miller are building a small sawmill at this place.

Mt. Pleasant—The Mt. Pleasant Lumber Co. is making repairs to its mill to the extent of \$1,000, and is putting in a stock of logs tributary to Chippewa River.

Saginaw—Notwithstanding the close times and general business depression a large quantity of cedar will be put in on the lines of the roads north and west of the Saginaw valley. This will give employment to a large number of men.

Clare—W. E. Currie last week purchased of A. J. Doherty, of Clare, for \$800, the machinery of the Tonkin-Harris mill at Tonkin, and has removed it to West Vernon, where he will set it up and manufacture a quantity of timber.

West Branch—Stewart & Co.'s shingle mill was burned two weeks ago. The site has been leased by Bartholomew Bros., who will build a mill and manufacture shingles and heading for the Stewart Co. on contract. Bartholomew Bros. own a complete shingle mill outfit at Welch Station, which will be shipped to West Branch. The Stewart Co. has been recognized under the firm name of F. W. Freeman & Co.

Rochester—Edward E. Davis and Foster Macgurn have purchased the woolen mill at Stony Creek, near this place, and merged the business into a stock company under the style of the Stony Creek Woolen Co., with a capital stock of \$10,000. The new company will continue to manufacture the lines of cassimeres for which the mill is somewhat celebrated, and in addition thereto will manufacture pantaloons from its own cloth.

Manistee—The salt trade is rather quiet. The boats are still taking out some from the blocks at the lower end of the lake, but the lake is now frozen and boats cannot get up any further than the Eureka Lumber Co. dock. Tom Percy, of Ludington, has taken the contract from Louis Sands to put down

another salt well, and has begun operations. One of Sands' wells gave out over a year ago, and they have now determined to abandon it and put down a new one.

Saginaw—The lumbering business has laid off until after the holidays. Beyond closing up the accounts of the year and attending to logging by those engaged therein, there is nothing doing. There seems to be an impression, however, that business will slowly get on its feet after the new year has arrived. The planing mills and factories, with few exceptions, are running short hours and short-handed. E. Germain is filling some large foreign contracts, which enables him to keep quite a large force busy, but he says domestic business is light. Others report orders light and business rather spasmodic. Mill and factory men are keeping as many as possible employed at least a portion of the time, and thus far the Saginaw valley is happily exempt to a considerable extent from the destitution and distress incident to idleness that prevails to such an alarming extent in other manufacturing centers.

Manistee—Filer & Sons are running the usual number of camps this winter, and are also buying logs along the main river. They are also running a camp near Baldwin and will haul the logs in during the summer by rail. The State Lumber Co. is running a camp on the Manistee & Northeastern Railroad, and also one on the Manistee & Grand Rapids. The Canfield & Wheeler Co. is not running camps, but has contracted about four or five million feet from jobbers along the river, and will run a camp in pine on the Manistee & Northeastern as soon as navigation opens. The Canfield Salt & Lumber Co. is running one camp on the Manistee & Grand Rapids Railroad. The Union Lumber Co. is doing most of its logging at Freesoil this winter, and is hauling in logs by rail daily from that point. The Babcock Lumber Co. is only running one camp on cedar this winter, as quite a stock of logs was left over.

Oysters as Food.

A large number of persons continue to use oysters for food during the entire year without regard to the months in which the letter "r" occurs. There are also a considerably large number who believe that the luscious bivalve is more palatable, more nutritious and more digestible during the months from September 1 to the following May. And there are some reasons for such belief. The oyster, like other members of the animal world, finds within its reach a larger amount of its special food during the warmer season of the year, and thereby acquires more rapidly and in a larger measure the admirable qualities which so commend it to the human stomach. Speaking roughly, a quart of oysters contains, on the average, about the same quantity of actual nutritive substance as a quart of milk, or a pound of very lean beef, or a pound and a half of fresh codfish, or two-thirds of a pound of bread. But while the weight of actual nutriment in the different quantities of food material named is very nearly the same, the quality is widely different. That of the very lean meat or codfish consists mostly of what are called, in chemical language, protein compounds, or "flesh formers"—the substances which make blood, muscle, tendon, bone, brain, and other nitrogenous tissues. That of the bread contains but little of these, and consists chiefly of starch, with a little fat and other compounds which serve the body as fuel and supply it with heat and muscular power. The nutritive substance of oysters contains considerable of both the flesh-forming and the more

especially heat and force-giving ingredients. Oysters come nearer to milk than almost any other common food; their values for supplying the body with material to build up its parts, repair its wastes and furnish it with heat and energy would be pretty nearly the same.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—Home-grown stock is almost entirely exhausted, so that dealers are compelled to go to New York and West Virginia for their supplies. The New England crop has been pretty well picked up, and the crop of the Empire State is believed to be nearly exhausted. Baldwins, Greenings, Ben Davis and Wine Sap varieties command \$1.45 per bbl.

Beans—Pea and medium are active and strong, with increasing demand. Handlers pay \$1.25 for country cleaned and \$1.40 for country picked, holding city cleaned at \$1.55 in carlots and \$1.65 in less quantity.

Butter—Lower and duller than a week ago. Dealers pay 17@18c for choice dairy, holding at 19@20c. Creamery is dull and slow sale at 22@24c.

Cabbage—Home grown, \$5@6 per 100.

Carrots—20c per bushel.

Cranberries—Cape Cod are a little stronger, commanding \$2.25 per bu. and \$6.25 per bbl. Jerseys are in moderate demand at \$6.

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

Eggs—The market is a little stronger than a week ago. Handlers hold fresh at 22c and pickled at 20c per doz.

Grapes—Malaga are in moderate demand at \$4.50 per keg of 55 lbs. net. California Tokays are in fair demand at \$2.50@2.75 per crate of 4 5-lb. baskets.

Honey—White clover commands 17c per lb. dark buckwheat brings 14c. Both grades are very scarce and hard to get.

Lettuce—Grand Rapids forcing, 12½c per lb.

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

Onions—Handlers pay 40c, holding at 50c per bu. Spanish are in small demand at \$1.25 per 40 lb. crate.

Potatoes—There is no change in the condition of the market from a week ago. Dealers continue to pay 40c here and 35c at outside buying points, the jobbing price to the retail trade being 50c. Considerable quantities of Red Rose are being stored away for the seeding demand when it starts up in the South a little later. There is no indication of higher prices in the near future.

Squash—Hubbard, 1½c per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—Kiln dried Jerseys command \$4 per bbl.

Turnips—25c per bu.



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.

Gripsack Brigade.

M. M. Mallory takes the position at Hawkins & Company's made vacant by the retirement of W. F. Blake.

M. M. Manley, who has covered Northern Indiana for some time past for the Reeder Bros. Shoe Co., is succeeded by F. L. Palmer.

J. P. Visner left yesterday for Chicago and will spend a week or ten days in the house of John A. Tolman Co., posting up and getting out his samples.

Joe F. Reed, with H. Leonard & Sons, has been called to Sioux City, Iowa, on account of the death of his mother, which occurred Christmas morning.

B. F. Parmenter, formerly with the Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co., has signed to cover about the same territory for the Lemon & Wheeler Company during 1894.

C. C. Bunting (Bunting & Davis) spent Christmas and New Years with his mother and brother at Hamburg, N. Y. His brother is president of the Hamburg Canning Co.

Edward E. Davis, who has covered the trade of Eastern Michigan for Stanton & Morey, of Detroit, for fourteen years, has resigned to take the management of a woolen mill at Stony Creek.

E. R. Wills, who has covered Central Michigan for some time for the Lemon & Wheeler Company, is succeeded by F. M. Scott, who formerly covered the same territory for the same house.

Clarence F. Waters has signed with the Rogers Shoe Co., of Toledo, to cover the retail trade of Southern Ohio. He will continue to reside in this city for the present, but will eventually return to the Maumee City.

W. F. Blake, whose retirement from the road force of Hawkins & Company was noted a couple of weeks ago, has associated himself with the Musselman Grocer Co., covering practically the same territory as he has in the past.

R. B. Hanna, who has been covering Western Michigan and Northern Indiana for the Star Cigar Co., of Detroit, has engaged to travel for the American Cigar Co., of Westfield, Mass. His territory comprises Michigan, Wisconsin and Chicago.

E. B. Stanley, the Sherman general dealer, spent New Year's in the city, accompanied by his wife, the guest of Frank E. Chase and wife, at their charming home at 51 Charles street. Mr. Stanley improved the opportunity to select his spring line of shoes from the samples of Mr. Chase.

President Waldron has instructed Secretary Mills to call a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, to be held at the Hudson House, Lansing, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the standing committees for the ensuing year will be announced.

Some Manton wag, anticipating Hub Baker's embarking in the meat business at Lansing, posted the following notice around town a couple of days in advance of his final visit to that place last week: "Dogs Wanted—A fair price will be paid for a few fat dogs, delivered at the Commercial Hotel, Dec. 28. None wanted but those suitable for good sausage. Hub Baker."

"Hub" Baker, who has purchased the meat market of C. J. Harris, at Lansing, made his farewell trip last week, accompanied by his successor, John Shields, who will cover the trade of that territory every two weeks, spending every alter-

nate Sunday at Petoskey or Traverse City. Mr. Baker has traveled for the Lemon & Wheeler Company about nine years and leaves many friends among the trade who regret to part with their old friend. THE TRADESMAN joins with the trade in bidding the veteran traveler farewell and in expressing the hope that his future may be marked by happiness and success.

H. S. Robertson, who has covered a portion of the territory of Southwestern Michigan for the Olney & Judson Grocer Co. since the organization of the house, has been ordered to Waukesha, Wis., by his physician, and on his return will devote his attention to inside duties connected with the house. His territory will be covered by John Cumins, who has made for himself an enviable reputation as the Northern Michigan salesman for the house, while the trade formerly covered by Mr. Cumins will be visited by David S. Haugh, who has covered this route for the past fourteen years. The change in routes and men involves the removal of Mr. Cumins to this city from Traverse City, where he has resided for the past two years.

Purely Personal.

James E. Granger, Secretary of the Stone-Ordean Co., wholesale grocers of Duluth, was in town through the holidays, visiting his relatives and renewing his acquaintance with old friends.

Daniel Abbott and E. A. Owen, both of whom have been seriously ill with typhoid fever for nearly two months, are on the rapid road to recovery and will probably be able to resume their former connection with THE TRADESMAN with the next issue.

The office and traveling force of the Olney & Judson Grocer Co. presented Wm. Judson with a handsome ebony gold headed cane Christmas day. The recipient was so overcome by the gift and the spirit which inspired it that he was unable to respond.

Mr. Vernor's Successor.

Governor Rich has appointed Fred W. R. Perry, of Detroit, a member of the State Board of Pharmacy for five years, to succeed James Vernor, whose term had expired and who did not desire a re-appointment.

It is probable that this appointment was dictated by Mr. Vernor, as his prominence as a politician of the Republican persuasion enabled him to secure the appointment of S. E. Parkill a year ago, and also placed him in a position to select his own successor. Mr. Perry is a representative retail druggist of Detroit and will probably make a good record on the Board. If he does half as well as his predecessor, the drug trade of the State will never have occasion to regret his appointment.

How She Signed.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

An old woman of undeniably Celtic origin entered a down-town savings bank the other day and walked up to the desk. "Do you want to draw or deposit?" asked the gentlemanly clerk.

"Naw, Oi doan't. Oi wants ter put some in," said she.

The clerk pushed up the book for her signature, and, indicating the place, said: "Sign on this line, please."

"Above it or below it?"

"Just above it."

"Me whole name?"

"Yes."

"Before Oi was married?"

"No, just as it is now."

"Oi can't write."

Steady Encroachment of the Department Stores.

From the New York Sun.

The big dry goods bazaars are becoming more and more a menace and a terror to New York business houses and manufacturers. There is something decidedly startling in the ease with which the big bazaars produce consternation and dismay in the breasts of the most conservative manufacturers in town. Wine agents who have been established for half a century, and who are stiff-necked and autocratic in their dealings with customers, have been put into a flurry that threatens to brush the cobwebs from their Burgundy bottles this year by the sudden incursion into their field of the dry goods houses, which now sell wine by the bottle at the exact wholesale price by the case. An even more pronounced stir was occasioned last week by the latest move of these innovators. They offered for the Christmas holidays the wares of the great silversmiths and jewelers at prices far below the retail figures of the manufacturers themselves. The goods are genuine in every way, and are stamped with the makers' names, but the dry goods houses, through their agents, have purchased them in great quantities and are now disposing of them by the piece at wholesale prices. A shopper who went to one of the largest jewelry stores in New York decided upon purchasing a manicure set of conventional pattern, the retail price of which was \$11.50. An hour later she saw precisely the same style of set, made by the same maker, at a dry goods establishment, for \$8.92. It would be difficult to say in which direction the dry goods houses will make their next advance. There seems to be a unanimity of movement among them.

The Sugar Situation.

Refined sugars declined 1-16@3-16c last Tuesday and 1/8c Saturday. Early Tuesday morning the refiners reduced their quotations an even 1/4c, placing granulated on the basis of 4c in New York and \$4.30 per 100 pounds in this market. This is the lowest price ever touched by granulated in this country, except from Oct. 27 to Dec. 13, 1891, and from Jan. 12 to March 7, 1892, when it sold for even money in New York.

The decline of 1/8c inside of eight days is probably due to a variety of causes, not the least of which is an open rupture between the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Co. and the Trust. Of course, the effect a reduction in price will have on tariff legislation is a feature of no small importance, while the speculative tendencies of the Havermeyer crowd is not far in the background.

From Out of Town.

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

Thos. Curry, Hudsonville.
C. W. Williams, Clarksville.
J. L. Barker, Big Rapids.
W. R. McMurray, Ada.
Bert Wilson, Petoskey.
E. B. Stanley, Sherman.

C. N. Rapp & Co. have leased the ground floor of Wm. Alden Smith's new block, on the corner of South Ionia and Island streets, and will occupy the same as soon as the additional stores can be erected and the roof completed.

Join the Commercial Credit Company and consult their 1894 book and reports before opening or carrying over any accounts.

J. O'Connor has opened a grocery store at Carleton Center. The Lemon & Wheeler Company furnished the stock.

To Whom it May Concern.

On and after Jan. 1, 1894, the composing room of THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN will be open to any competent printer, and no rules or regulations other than those made by this company will have force therein.

TRADESMAN COMPANY,
E. A. Stowe, President.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH GOOD physician who wants good country practice. Must come well recommended. Address G. T., care Michigan Tradesman. 841

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 OR EXCHANGE—SMALL SAW- mill in Florida, and stock of merchandise in Michigan, for good farm. W. J. Richards & Co., Moscow, Mich. 842

PARTNER WANTED—I WISH TO ADD A \$2,000 shoe stock and my time to a general stock in good town. Must be reliable party. Or will exchange \$1,200 shoe stock for dry goods. Address No. 843, care Michigan Tradesman. 843

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, invoicing 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 210 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

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

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. 820

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

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 \$2.40 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.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
Best Interests of Business Men.

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

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

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1894.

NEGLECT OF PUBLIC DUTY.

The general unwillingness of citizens to serve on juries has been repeatedly remarked on in this paper. The difficulty of getting a jury for the trial of Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Carter Harrison, in Chicago, has attracted much attention.

The Chicago *Tribune* attributes the unwillingness of men to serve to their dread of being engaged in long trials. It is held that the man who might be willing to give up a week of his time is not willing to surrender a month. He has seen how time is wasted by lawyers and he does not want to be a victim of unnecessarily protracted cross-examination and unending arguments. There is no immediate prospect of a reform, however, and the difficulty of getting a jury in an important criminal case will increase.

This is not a good reason. Duty is sometimes a very disagreeable business, but citizens ought to be willing to undergo any hardships that the State requires of them, provided that the exactions are necessary and unavoidable. A jury in a very important criminal case must expect to be locked up for days at a time, but its members ought not to be confined in a foul and loathsome dungeon. Jurymen are not criminals, and there is no law which can authorize their punishment by means of excessive inflictions and privations while they are under necessary detention. On the contrary, every effort should be made to ameliorate the condition of juries when experiencing detention in criminal cases.

There are several dodges made use of by talesmen when endeavoring to evade jury duty. One of these is a pretended unwillingness to inflict capital punishment. The *Tribune* records a case of a talesman called in that city and examined for jury service in the Prendergast case, in emphasizing his horror of capital punishment, when asked by the prosecuting attorney, "Supposing a stranger should enter your home, and, without the slightest provocation, butcher your wife and child, would you be in favor of hanging him?" made the reply: "I would not."

Thus it comes out that no one can form

any idea how much tenderness and abhorrence of bloodshed there is in any community until he reads the examinations of jurors in a murder case, and finds man after man stating that he is opposed to hanging, no matter how atrocious the crime may be. Yet these are the sort of people who do not hesitate to join a lynching party, and when they are discussing crimes outside of a courtroom they are quite as willing to hang a man who has committed a particular murder as is the warmest friend of capital punishment. The number of persons who are really conscientiously opposed to the taking of human life by the State, and who can give a reason for their convictions, is very small. There are such people, and their scruples are entitled to respect, but not many of them are to be found among the talesmen who are commonly summoned to serve on criminal juries. The unwillingness of citizens to serve on juries is of a species with their distaste and dislike for other public duties.

The man who pays taxes thinks that should be all that is required of him, and so general has neglect of public duty become that great numbers of what are commonly considered the best citizens are utterly indifferent to the public affairs of the country. They seldom vote and do not care who holds office or what is done by officials under the cover of their official position. They abandon the State and the municipality to the professional politicians, to the self-seekers and jobbers, to the hoodlums and heelers, and then languidly complain that politics are too corrupt for honest men to take part in. Neglect of public duties is at the bottom of all the trouble.

THE PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.

The recommendation of Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle that the Government issue bonds to the extent of not more than \$200,000,000, bearing 3 per cent. interest, is calculated to have a very important bearing upon the finances of the world. Although Congress has to act upon the recommendation before it can become an immediate factor in the world's finances, still the treasury situation in this country is such that it seems almost impossible to straighten out matters without the bond issue, hence it is not assuming too much to hold that such an issue is probable, although the amount may not prove as large as \$200,000,000.

Should the great money centers of Europe, where most of the national loans are floated, become convinced that the United States is soon to be in the market for a loan, the effect upon all negotiation for loans by other powers would at once be marked. The unrivaled credit of the United States would naturally make its bonds the most desirable investments offering, and the demand for them would be immense. The hope of securing some of these gilt-edged securities would make all other impending loans less desirable, so that the difficulty experienced by the bankrupt countries of Europe in floating bonds would be greatly increased.

The influence of a prospective new loan by the United States would also have an important influence on the value of other Government securities in European markets. A desire to invest in the absolutely safe bonds of this country would create a disposition to freely un-

load the discredited paper of most of the South American republics, as well as the poorer class of European bonds, with the view of re-investing the money in United States bonds.

It will, therefore, be seen that the prospect of a new issue of bonds by the United States must have an important influence on the finances of a good portion of the world, and in many instances the influence would be anything but agreeable to the countries interested. Although Europe has been so badly used in its investments of money in foreign securities, its surplus of unemployed funds is so great that there is always a demand for investments. What the demand would be for so sound a bond as is likely to be issued by the United States can, therefore, be readily imagined.

THE SPREAD OF ANARCHISM.

It was once supposed that the dreadful desperation which is manifested in the wild and apparently purposeless ferocity of the Nihilists and other anarchists was caused by the unspeakable oppressions of despotism, and could only exist in countries under the dominion of absolute monarchs.

The idea obtained large currency that the common people, reduced to a condition of serfdom and slavery, despairing of ever securing any hearing or consideration for their grievances from the ruling classes, had been driven insane, and, in their hopelessness of any redress or relief, meditated only revenge and proposed to destroy, to annihilate.

This idea, however, is not the correct one. Nihilism and anarchy are no more rife in Russia, where the most aggravated type of despotism prevails, than in Spain, where a constitutional monarchy is stripped of all absolute power; or in France, which is a republic. Moreover, the deadly outbreaks of the dynamiters have been frequent in England, which is the asylum for all victims of political proscription, without regard to nationality, race or political creed, and the demonstrations of these desperadoes are far too common in this freest of all countries, the great republic of the West.

Here there is no absolutism on the part of rulers. Those in temporary power—for all power is temporary and for short periods in this country—are elected by the people. There are no privileged classes, and those who occupy place are, under the theory upon which our Government is based, the choice of the people; yet it has become a fact of almost common occurrence that officials in high place are murdered to please the whim of some anarchist or other. More than this, the use of dynamite has become alarmingly frequent upon both public and private buildings, and nobody is rash enough to predict where this spirit of destruction and disorganization is going to end in this country.

It is plain that the desperation which prompts those nihilistic outbreaks is not the result of despotism and oppression, but is the result of discontent. Men who have nothing envy those who possess property, and too often this envy leads to the worst sorts of ferocity and crime. A desire for plunder actuates some, while others seem animated with a thirst for revenge upon those who are better off than themselves. Under the influence of these fierce passions the most shocking crimes are committed for the sake of

plunder, and public officials are murdered, public and private buildings are blown up with dynamite, and the multimillionaires are beset by assassins. This is truly a remarkable picture of life in the freest country on the planet, but is, unfortunately, too true.

It is, also, unfortunately true that the enmity of the proletariat has been given too much reason for its existence. It is notorious that great numbers of the men who are chosen to public office are merely self-seekers and use their trusts as private perquisites for their own personal benefit. It is too true that the lawmaking power, whether national, State or municipal, has been much used in creating monopolies and benefits for favored classes, and the laws have so operated as to make those favored classes rich at the expense of the masses of the people.

The result of all this is that a wealthy class has been created which is able to control, to a large extent, legislative and too often judicial action, and while, theoretically, the people elect their officials, the final control rests with the wealthy classes. To the credit of the American people, it is to be remarked that the greatest wealth is not always able to purchase the most humble official, or to corrupt the most lowly private citizen, all of which shows the magnificent vitality of a brave and free spirit in the people of this country.

The right remedy for anarchy in this republic would be to make every man who is not a tramp and a profligate a landholder. Attach him to the soil by ownership, and you give him a feeling that not only arouses all the independence and interest in public affairs which right of property induces, but a sentiment of patriotism is increased, if not actually created. Love of country is primarily love of home, devotion to the spot where all the family affections are centered.

But a very startling fact comes to the front in the revelation made by the Census Bureau, that only a minority of the American people are landholders. Returns from twenty-two States have been made, embracing many of the most populous commonwealths, and it is shown that 32 per cent. of the farm families are tenants, while 68 per cent. are owners; while in cities 63 per cent. of the families are tenants and 37 per cent. are owners. Here is a vast number of people who own no lands or houses, and who have no hold upon the soil of their country. It is a great misfortune, and Congress and American statesmanship should remedy this. Every man who owns his home should be a patriot by reason of his interest in the soil. Only tramps and confirmed criminals could be dynamiters if all proper men were land owners.

LARGEST TELESCOPE IN THE WORLD.

The fact that the largest refracting telescope in the world, with an object lens forty inches in diameter, is being constructed for the University of Chicago, encourages a hope that extraordinary discoveries of phenomena in the heavenly bodies are in store for the scientific world.

While, theoretically, there is no limit to the power of telescopes, there are several difficulties that militate against the attainment of too extravagant hopes. The principal of these is that no perfectly transparent material has been

found of which to make a lens. The most available substance is glass, which is made of the purest sand, or of fragments of rock crystal, and, although excellent results are attained in casting plates free from bubbles and other imperfections, it must be understood that the best glass made intercepts, or absorbs, or extinguishes, a very considerable amount of the light which is sought to pass through it. The bigger the lens, the greater its magnifying power; but this bigness necessitates a corresponding thickness, and it is the thickness which intercepts the light. The thicker the glass the more light it will extinguish.

This disability of large lenses seems to be emphasized in the fact that, since the introduction of the great modern telescopes, very few important discoveries among the heavenly bodies have been made. With the exception of the moons of Mars, which were discovered with the 26-inch glass of the National Observatory, almost every other grand revelation of the telescope was made with small glasses of from 10 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

When the 36-inch glass, the largest so far in the world, was set up in the Lick Observatory, in California, great expectations were cherished by astronomers of the so-called celestial mysteries that were to be unfolded; but, up to the present, disappointment has chiefly resulted. If it were possible to secure a telescope with a large object glass made of a diamond, or material with like refracting power, there would be some offset to the loss of light in passing through glass, for the diamond possesses twice the refracting power, or, in common language, twice the transparency or light-passing capacity, of the best glass made; but, until some such result can be accomplished, there is not likely to be any abridgement of the difficulties in the way of the stargazers.

There are two general classes of telescopes—the reflectors, in which the magnifying is done with concave mirrors, and the refractors, in which magnifying glasses are used. The former are going out of repute, while the latter are more in favor. The making of great lenses is a modern enterprise. When, in 1846, lenses 15 inches in diameter were made, most astronomers thought the limit of size had been reached. But in 1870 Mr. Newhall, Gateshead, England, built the 25-inch telescope now at Cambridge. In 1873 26-inch glasses were made for the telescopes at the University of Virginia and at the National Observatory at Washington. The 30-inch glass ground in 1880 for the Russia Imperial Observatory at Pulkowa was succeeded in about 1887 by the 36-inch Lick telescope for California. These glasses were made by Alvan Clark, of Cambridge, Mass., and he is now engaged on a 40-inch glass for the University of Chicago. The grinding and polishing of a telescope object glass is a work of extreme nicety and delicacy. Everything depends on the transparency of the glass and on the perfection of its shape.

AN INTERESTING CONVENTION.

It affords THE TRADESMAN much pleasure to be the first journal to present a full and authentic report of the proceedings of the fifth annual convention of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, which was held at Saginaw last week. The report can be depended upon as authentic, as it is based

on the original reports and resolutions in the hands of the Secretary, supplemented by the notes taken on the spot by a special reporter.

With a few minor exceptions, the convention passed off pleasantly and harmoniously and made somewhat marked progress in perfecting the work of the organization. Too little time was given to convention work proper, causing too great haste in passing on important matters at the final session and necessitating the omission altogether of some matters which should have come before the meeting for consideration and action. This should be remedied at the Grand Rapids meeting by the omission or curtailment of the procession feature and the holding of three sessions, instead of two, as has been the custom heretofore.

The adoption of resolutions exonerating Mr. McCauley from intentional dishonesty and approving the action of the Board of Directors in removing him from the office of Secretary was a species of boy play unworthy of the organization. So far as THE TRADESMAN'S knowledge goes, no one ever charged Mr. McCauley with "intentional dishonesty." He was removed from the office on the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors on the sole ground of incompetency, and, so far as THE TRADESMAN can learn, has never made any denial of this charge; in fact, the muddled condition of his books and reports and his utter inability to satisfactorily explain them, proves the truth of the charge beyond the possibility of contradiction. To exonerate a man of a charge never made, and ignore a charge actually made, is as ridiculous as it would be for a jury charged with trying a man for arson to bring in a verdict of not guilty of mayhem and keep silent on the crime actually charged. The action of the organization in this respect may safely be laid at the feet of the Board of Directors, who should have furnished the members, promptly and frankly, their reason for removing the Secretary and noted in the trade papers or otherwise the progress made in the investigation. Instead of doing so, the Board declined to converse with the members on this subject and sought to stifle enquiry by the adoption of a resolution—introduced by the present President of the organization—prohibiting the publication of the proceedings of the Board. Star chamber methods are never popular and the action of the Association in the McCauley matter should serve as a warning to the present and future Boards of Directors that the members must be taken into the confidence of those in authority or trouble will ensue.

The re-election of Secretary Mills, in face of the active opposition of three other candidates, is a merited tribute to his ability to discharge the trying duties of the position and bespeaks in no uncertain sound the high esteem in which he is held by the rank and file of the fraternity.

MAKE MEN HELP THEMSELVES.

The Chicago papers have been filled lately with statements concerning the large numbers of unemployed persons in that city, and of the effort made to give them charity. Soup kitchens have been opened, and large warehouses, steam-heated, provided for free lodgings. As a consequence unemployed men have flocked to Chicago from every quarter, until the city is overrun with them. It has been suggested that, instead of

supporting these men in idleness, they should be put to work and made to earn their own support. In this connection it would be well to learn a lesson from what was done in San Francisco, some years ago, when that city was overrun with idle men. It was just after the Kearney riots and the sand lot excitement. The winter was approaching and idle labor began to flock into the city from the whole State. In a few weeks there was an army of unemployed, and the cry for food went up in no uncertain way. It was not an army of tramps at first, but was composed for the most part of men willing to work if they could find it. San Francisco charity began just as Chicago's charity has begun, with free lodgings, soup kitchens and other free distribution of food. The result of this was just what the result of Chicago's experiment is turning out to be to-day—an influx of idle and dissolute people from every quarter of California within easy access.

At that juncture David Bush, a prominent merchant of San Francisco, made an important suggestion. His idea was to put the deserving to work and drive out of town all other able-bodied fellows who refused work. He also suggested that the soup distribution be closed, except to the destitute, sick and those unable to do labor.

At that time the city was building the Golden Gate Park, and Mr. Bush proposed that all the men who would work should be given employment in work on the park. He started a subscription list with \$500, and it was soon filled up with a large amount, to be used in paying wages to the men who would work. The men were each given \$1 a day, and the work was carried on under the direction of the Park Commissioners. Whenever an able-bodied man applied to the Relief and Aid Committee he was given a big meal and then sent out to the park. If he did not go, all further charity was refused. The construction of a boulevard and speed track took about sixty days, and during the time of its construction probably 10,000 men were employed upon it for various periods. The work when finished had cost something like \$100,000, and every dollar of it was raised by public subscription. It gave employment to the willing and saved the sting of charity, and it cleared the city of tramps and drones, for the municipal authorities saw to it that those applying for lodging and soup, and yet refusing an opportunity to earn it, were quickly hustled out of town.

That is the right sort of charity for able-bodied men, a charity that winnows out the good from the bad, the real workmen from the loafers and tramps, and one that could be employed in any large city, where there are always works of public improvement to be constructed, provided money can be got with which to carry them on. It is a thousand times better than to give food and lodgings to men who will not work as long as they can live free on the bounty of others.

THE RESPONSE OF THE UNION.

THE TRADESMAN last week gave due notice that in the future its composing room would be open to any competent workman and governed only by its own rules. The response to this, through the organ of the trades unions of this city, the *Workman*, is a vindictive, personal attack upon the editor of THE

TRADESMAN. The writer, in selecting his epithets of vituperation and innuendo is, apparently, only limited by the scanty vocabulary of the barroom and brothel and no thought seems to have been given to what the terms mean, only that they sound bad enough. He also indulges in libelous accusations, apparently as much at random as the names he applies, which would put a less contemptible traducer behind the bars. It may comport with the dignity of the union to meet THE TRADESMAN'S simple statement of fact as to its relations to its business with such a tirade of innuendo and falsehood, but it does not comport with the dignity of any printing establishment, run on business principles, to have its rules and regulations formulated by a body of men employing such puerile and venal methods of warfare.

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.

Use Tradesman or Superior Coupons.

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SEE THE SPRING LINE OF FINE GOODS MANUFACTURED BY

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A FEW OF OUR NEW SPECIALTIES IN OXFORDS ARE:

The Juliet Bootee, Three Large Button Newport, Southern Tie and Prince Alberts.

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GUARANTEED SOLID THROUGHOUT.

Heel or Spring, E and EE, 6 to 8, at 65c
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SEND FOR A SAMPLE DOZEN.

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THE FIFTH CONVENTION

Annual Meeting of the Michigan Knights of the Grip.

The fifth annual convention of the Michigan Knights of the Grip convened in the City Hall at Saginaw, Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock p. m. The meeting was called to order by President Jones, when Chaplain Fitch invoked the divine blessing. On account of the absence of Sargeant-at-Arms Fairbrother, Wm. Burrill, of Jackson, was appointed by the President to serve in his stead. Wm. H. Baier favored the meeting with a couple of topical songs, when President Jones announced the following special committees:

On Amendments to Constitution—E. S. Smith, St. Johns; A. F. Peake, Jackson; R. W. Jacklin, Detroit.

On Nominations for Boards of Directors and Vice-Presidents—J. W. Califf, Bay City; Chas. H. Smith, Saginaw; Geo. F. Owen, Grand Rapids; J. L. McCauley, Detroit; A. W. Stitt, Jackson.

President Jones then read his annual address, as follows:

We have convened to-day to transact the business of the fifth annual gathering of our organization. We meet at the city of Saginaw in compliance with the provision of our constitution vesting the power of fixing the place of the annual meeting in the Board of Directors. The Board were urged to accept an invitation from Post E, of Grand Rapids, to meet in that city, and it was a difficult test to decide between that invitation and the one extended by Post F, of Saginaw. The latter won the honor of securing the annual gathering this year, but our sister city of Grand Rapids is a long way in the lead in securing the next annual meeting if the generous invitation of this year is repeated by that city.

Since we met together, one year ago, there has taken place an unparalleled depression in the commercial affairs of our country. What has brought about that condition is not our province here to discuss, but its effects have been keenly felt by the members of this organization. Many of our number have been either temporarily taken off the road, or discharged altogether to await the advent of a more auspicious financial outlook. Many factories of various kinds have suspended operations throughout the country, including our own State, throwing thousands of honest workmen out of employment. In this State the iron mines have nearly all ceased work, which has brought disaster to all classes of trade in the Upper Peninsula, a hitherto fruitful field for many a commercial traveler. In that section of the State, where a few months ago peace, happiness and plenty reigned, human beings are now crying for bread, and we are asked to extend a helping hand to save citizens of our own commonwealth from starvation. As we gather around our banquet table to-night, and partake of the fill of the good things of earth, I propose to suggest at its conclusion that we add a contribution from the Michigan Knights of the Grip to the fund now being raised for the relief of these suffering citizens. I believe you will be glad to do this. Our purses are not as plenteous as some, but there are no warmer or more sympathetic hearts than those that throb in the bosoms of traveling men. We deplore the disturbed and uncertain condition of the commercial affairs of our country, and hope for the good of all, and more especially that of our own membership, that the dawn of better times may soon be upon us.

During the past year fifteen of our members have been removed by death. All these were in good standing but one, and entitled to the death benefit of \$500 pledged by our organization. One of this number had failed to pay an assessment and was, therefore, barred from receiving the benefit. Twelve have been paid the benefits provided by our constitution of \$500 each, amounting to \$6,000. We have also paid, in addition, one-half the benefit of Brother A. C. Milne—\$250—

the other half having been paid in 1892. This makes a grand total of \$6,250 paid for death benefits to deceased members during the year 1893. There is still pending the case of Brother Richard T. Scott, of Fenton. The Board of Directors are holding this claim, awaiting the furnishing of certain legal proofs as to the beneficiary in the case, and have been notified by legal counsel of parties in interest not to pay the claim until matters are settled in the courts. We have also been advised of the death of Angus M. Sutherland, of Detroit, and an assessment of \$1 has been ordered to-day to pay the same. In several cases the benefit paid has done an incalculable amount of good, furnishing means to the bereaved family of the deceased, of temporarily providing for loved ones shorn of a father's care, when no other means were at hand. The "God Bless You" has been extended to our organization in these cases, causing our better feelings to well up as we received these kind words. The members of our organization may be able to realize from this in some measure the truthfulness of the saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The death losses of the past year have been heavy. Several cases have been brought about as one of the latent or secondary effects of the lagrippe and the unavoidable exposure incident to the calling of the traveling man. Two cases have been from suicide and two from accident. This large death rate should warn us to exercise greater care in soliciting applications for membership in our organization, to enquire as to the state of health of the applicant. I think the form of our applications should be so amended as to put the following or similar questions to the applicant:

Are you now in good health and free from all bodily ailments?

Are you afflicted with any chronic diseases to your personal knowledge that might tend to shorten your life?

Have you ever been rejected by any life insurance company or benefit association requiring a medical examination? If so, give name of such company or association and the cause of your rejection.

To what extent do you use intoxicating liquors as a beverage?

How long have you been actively employed as a traveling man?

Are you now so employed? By whom and in what capacity?

I would also suggest that the applicant be required to state his age, and that no member be received hereafter who is over 50 or 55 years of age; nor no one who shall not have been actively employed as a legitimate traveling man for at least six months immediately preceding the date of application. This would, at least, be something of a safeguard in an organization like ours, where no medical examination is required. The applications should make the truthfulness of the answers to the questions asked a warranty and thus bar securing the death benefit in case a false statement is made. I would suggest that a new form of application be prepared at once, embracing the foregoing suggestions and any others that may be deemed wise and judicious and a quantity printed for distribution among our members for future use, and that all old forms be destroyed and that hereafter no applications on any of the old forms be received. The names of the officers should also be omitted from the form of application blanks, in order that the blanks may be used from year to year until fully used up. The large number of deaths the past year has demonstrated the fact that a death benefit of \$500 is fully large enough. Had it been made \$1,000, as was urged by some, one year ago, it would have ruined our organization.

In this connection it has been suggested that a benefit of \$100 in case of the death of the wife of a member might be a good thing and some have urged its adoption. This might be accomplished in a manner that would be beneficial to our order by organizing an independent co-ordinate branch of the Knights of the Grip for the wives and daughters of our members, with a constitution and by-laws of their own. They could provide for a small benefit and such other feasible things as might seem good to them and

hold their annual gathering at the same time and place as this organization. This might prove a pleasant feature, and could be organized here this year if deemed expedient. I think it would prove a drawing card at our annual gatherings. If you think well of this suggestion the matter could be referred to a committee for carrying out the plan.

We have made commendable progress this year in carrying out a suggestion of our Hotel Committee, in procuring the written agreement of the hotels to entertain the wives of our members once during the year for a period of not over two days. This is done to prevent such cases of misunderstanding as have occurred in some instances over the matter in the past. No hotel should be published in our list hereafter which has not assented, in writing, to this provision. In this connection I would suggest to our members that they report to the Hotel Committee any abuse of this privilege, and if such violation is proven to be flagrant, the perpetrator be expelled from our organization. We want no unprincipled men among us and cannot afford to have. One of the cardinal principles of our organization is to elevate the social and moral character of traveling men. To do this we must stamp out hotel dead beats and keep such unprincipled characters out of our organization. Thus shall we prove to the hotel proprietors that this privilege which they accord to us is repaid many times over. We are among the best patrons of the hotels. Let us prove to them that we are their best friends, and thus shall we do much to secure from them accommodations commensurate with the price paid.

Our present constitution provides that the salary of the Secretary shall be one-fourth of the amount received for dues of members, and 5 per cent. of all death assessments collected. I am satisfied that our Secretary should have a stated annual salary, payable quarterly, of such an amount as may be deemed wise and prudent, and would suggest such an amendment to our constitution. The salary might be fixed at \$150 for each 500 members in good standing, or the moiety thereof. The 5 per cent. of death assessments it would be well to maintain and continue in addition, to stimulate the collection thereof.

A good deal has been said about the incorporation of this organization. There is much to be said for and against the proposition. I have understood a move was to be made in that direction at this meeting. I am not clear in my own mind as to the advisability of doing this, but you in your wisdom may be able to satisfactorily solve the problem.

I have been asked the question a number of times during the past year if a person must be a member of a local post in order to be a member of the State organization. Certainly not. This question has been brought up because of some expensive indulgences by local posts. These should be carefully guarded against in the by-laws of every such organization. I believe local posts are a good institution and could prove of great help to the members thereof, as well as materially assist the State organization. So I would say, organize local posts, but limit your annual dues and make no forced assessments upon members.

There have been admitted to membership in the organization during the past year over 750 persons. Our present membership in good standing is about 1,600. It has been suggested that some have been admitted to membership who were not eligible and that sufficient care has not been exercised by the Board of Directors in this matter. The Board is obliged to rely largely upon the recommendation of the members who take and sign the application. Great care should be exercised to recommend none whom they do not know to be worthy and well qualified, and who are in full accord with the requirements of our constitution and the principles which underlie our organization. If any member can suggest a method which will aid your incoming Board of Directors in this matter, he should most certainly make it known to them.

A bill has recently been introduced into each branch of Congress, providing for an amendment to the interstate commerce law, to permit the issuance of joint interchangeable mileage books, with special privileges as to the amount of baggage that may be carried. I am pleased to say that the author of this bill is a Michigan man, Senator Stockbridge. Like the old maid who is about to be married, we can say, "This is the way I long have sought." I would suggest that a Committee be appointed at this meeting to draft resolutions expressive of our desire for the passage of this measure and have the same forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress at once, by our Secretary. Let us ask the good Lord to open the ears of the members of Congress at this time to the cry of the people for help, for if there ever was a time that cry should be heeded it is now.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting on the 3rd of June last, removed from the office of Secretary Mr. McCauley, who, by your choice, was elected to that high and responsible position at the last annual meeting of this organization. The removal was made for the alleged grievance of inability to understand his statement of account presented to the Board and seemingly apparent discrepancies therein. The removal was accomplished by a resolution by the Board, declaring the office vacant. After the removal, it was deemed necessary and proper that an examination of the books of the Secretary should be made and an expert accountant was employed by the Board of Directors to do the work. Owing to the very crude manner in which the books had been kept it was difficult to determine definite results from the books for one not familiar with the lack of method in keeping the same. Mr. and Mrs. McCauley met the accountant in August, previous to the September meeting of the Board, when the accountant reported an apparent shortage in the accounts of the Secretary of \$545.81. A further examination was asked of the accountant by the Board, and at a meeting held on the first Saturday in December, of this amount it was found Mr. McCauley had reported \$120.20 as in his hands June 3. It was also found that a list of 100 new members had not been assessed for Assessments Nos. 1 and 2 of 1893, which would aggregate \$200 more, thus reducing the alleged shortage to \$225.61. Of this amount \$219 depended upon whether 219 members had paid Assessment No. 2 of \$1 on each member, made in December, 1892, and \$6.61 was an unaccountable discrepancy, necessary to make up the balance. It was thought by the Board that the best way to determine the question as to whether the 219 members had paid this assessment was to address a circular letter to each one and ask, if they held a receipt for this, to send the same to the accountant, who had been entrusted with the matter. About 115 answers were received of various kinds; sixty-one admitted they had not paid, and only eight sent receipts showing they had paid the assessment. On a further examination of the books, nearly all the eight holding receipts were found credited therefor, and had been overlooked by the expert accountant in making up his statement. As no evidence could be had that any more of the 219 had paid the assessment, at this unsatisfactory disclosure in the work of the expert accountant, the Board by common consent concluded to drop the whole matter. At the time of the removal of Mr. McCauley, I advised the Board of Directors that I did not think it was in their power to remove an elective officer without charges being preferred in writing and a full hearing given the accused in his own defence. I still adhere to that opinion and would advise the adoption of an amendment to our constitution to plainly meet such an emergency in the future, should it ever become necessary, which I trust may never be the case.

After the removal of Mr. McCauley from the office of Secretary, the Board of Directors at once elected L. M. Mills, of Grand Rapids, as his successor. He has performed the duties of the office for the

(Continued on page 14.)

Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—

Declined—

ACIDUM.		TINCTURES.		
Aceticum	82 10	Aconitum Napellis R.	60	
Benzofum German.	65 75	Alces	50	
Boric	25 35	Arnica	50	
Carbolicum	52 55	Asafoetida	50	
Citricum	100 12	Atropa Belladonna	60	
Hydrochlor	100 12	Benzoin	60	
Nitricum	100 12	Cantharides	50	
Oxalicum	100 12	Capitulum	50	
Phosphoricum dil.	13 2 5	Ca damon	75	
Sulphuricum	1 30 2 70	Castor	100	
Tannicum	1 40 2 60	Catechu	50	
Tartaricum	30 2 33	Cinchona	50	
AMMONIA.		Co.		
Aqua, 16 deg.	3 1/2 5	Columba	50	
20 deg.	5 1/2 5	Conium	50	
Carbonas	13 2 14	Cuba	50	
Chloridum	13 2 14	Digitalis	50	
ANILINE.		Ergot.		
Black	2 00 2 25	Gentian	50	
Brown	50 2 1 00	Guaiac	50	
Red	45 2 00	Zingiber	50	
Yellow	2 50 2 00	Hyoscyamus	50	
BACCAR.		Iodine <th data-kind="ghost"></th>		
Cubeae (po 36)	2 1/2 30	Colorless	75	
Juniperus	82 10	Ferri Chloridum	35	
Xanthoxylum	25 2 30	Kino	50	
BALSAMUM.		Lobelia <th data-kind="ghost"></th>		
Copaiba	45 2 50	Myrrh	50	
Peru	2 1 00	Nux Vomica	50	
Terabin, Canada	60 2 65	Opil	85	
Tolutan	35 2 50	Camphorated	2 00	
CORTEX.		Aurant Cortex <th data-kind="ghost"></th>		
Abies, Canadian	18	Quassia	50	
Cassia	11	Rhatany	50	
Cinchona Flava	18	Rhel	50	
Eucynimus atropurp.	30	Cassia Acutifol.	50	
Myrica Cerifera, po	30	Co.	50	
Prunus Virgin.	12	Serpentaria	50	
Quillaja, grd.	10	Stromonium	60	
Sassafras	12	Tolutan	60	
Ulmus Po (Ground 15)	15	Valerian	50	
EXTRACTUM.		Veratrum Verde <th data-kind="ghost"></th>		
Glycyrrhiza Glabra	24 2 35		50	
Haematox, 15 lb. box	11 2 12	MISCELLANEOUS.		
" 1/2 lb.	14 2 15	Aether, Spts Nit, 3 F.	28 2 30	
" 1/4 lb.	14 2 15	" 4 F.	32 2 34	
" 1/8 lb.	14 2 17	Alumen	2 1/2 3	
FERRU.		" ground, (po.	3 2 4	
Carbonate Precip.	2 15	Anatto	55 2 60	
Citrate and Quinia	2 50	Antimoni, po.	42 2 5	
Citrate Soluble	2 50	" et Potass T.	55 2 60	
Ferrocyanidum Sol.	2 50	Antipyrin	2 1 40	
Solnt Chloride	2 15	Antifebrin	2 25	
Sulphate, com'l.	2 7	Argent Nitras, ounce	52 2	
" pure.	2 7	Arsenicum	52 2	
FLORA.		Balm Gilead Bud.	38 2 40	
Arnica	18 2 20	Bismuth S. N.	2 30 2 25	
Anthemis	3 2 35	Calcium Chlor, 1s, (1/4	12; 1/2, 14)	2 11
Matricaria	50 2 65	Cantharides Russian,	21 00	
FOLIA.		Capicet Fructus, af.	2 26	
Barosma	18 2 50	" po.	2 28	
Cassia Acutifol, Tin-	25 2 28	" B po.	2 30	
nively	25 2 28	Caryophyllus, (po. 15)	10 2 12	
Salvia officinalis, 1/2	15 2 25	Carmin, No. 40.	2 3 75	
and 1/4	82 10	Cera Alba, S. & F.	50 2 55	
GUMMI.		Cera Flava.	38 2 40	
Acacia, 1st picked.	2 60	Coccus	2 40	
" 2d	2 40	Cocculus Fructus.	2 35	
" 3d	2 30	Centaria	2 10	
" sifted sort.	2 30	Cetaceum	2 40	
" po.	60 2 80	Chloroform	60 2 68	
Aloe, Barb. (po. 60)	50 2 60	" squibbs	2 1 25	
" Cape, (po. 20)	2 12	Chloral Hyd Crst.	1 35 2 1 60	
Socotri, (po. 60)	2 50	Chondrus	20 2 25	
Catechu, 1s, (1/4, 1/2, 3/4,	2 1	Cinchonidine, F. & W	15 2 20	
16)	2 1	German 3	2 12	
Ammoniac	55 2 60	Corks, list, dis. per	60	
Asafoetida, (po. 35)	33 2 36	cent	2 35	
Benzoinum	50 2 55	Creasotum	2 35	
Camphora	50 2 55	Creta, (bbl. 75)	2 2	
Euphorbium po	35 2 10	" prep.	5 2 5	
Galbanum	22 2 50	" precip.	9 2 11	
Gamboge, po	70 2 75	" Rubra	2 8	
Guaiacum, (po. 35)	2 34	Crocus	45 2 50	
Kino, (po. 110)	2 15	Cudbear	2 24	
Mastic	2 80	Cupri Sulph	5 2 6	
Myrrh, (po. 45)	2 40	Dextrine	10 2 12	
Opil (po. 3 50)	2 40 2 50	Ether Sulph	70 2 75	
Shellac	35 2 42	Emery, all numbers.	2 6	
" bleached.	33 2 35	" po.	2 6	
Tragacanth	40 2 100	Ergota, (po.) 75.	70 2 75	
HERBA—In ounce packages.		Flake White	15 2 15	
Abinthium	25	Galla	7 2 8	
Eupatorium	20	Gambler	7 2 8	
Lobelia	25	Gelatin, Cooper.	70 2 70	
Majorum	28	" French	40 2 60	
Mentha Piperita	23	Glassware flint, by box 70 & 10.		
" Vir	25	Less than box 66 1/2		
Rue	30	Glue, Brown	20 2 15	
Tanacetum, V.	22	" White	13 2 25	
Thymus, V.	25	Glycerina	14 2 20	
MAGNESIA.		Grana Paradisi	2 22	
Calcined, Pat.	55 2 60	Humulus	25 2 55	
Carbonate, Pat.	20 2 22	Hydrasg Chlor Mite.	2 85	
Carbonate, K. & M.	20 2 25	" Cor	2 80	
Carbonate, Jennings	35 2 36	" Ox Rubrum	2 90	
OLEUM.		" Ammoniac.	2 100	
Abinthium	3 50 2 1 00	Unguentum.	45 2 55	
Amygdalae, Dulc.	45 2 75	Hydrargyrum	2 64	
Amygdalae, Amarae	8 00 2 25	Ichthyobolla, Am.	1 25 2 1 50	
Anisi	1 70 2 80	Indigo	75 2 1 00	
Aurant Cortex	2 30 2 40	Iodine, Resubi	3 80 2 30	
Bergamot	3 25 2 35	Iodoform	24 2 70	
Capituli	60 2 65	Lupulin	2 2 25	
Caryophylli	75 2 80	Lycopodium	70 2 75	
Cedar	35 2 60	Macis	70 2 75	
Chenopodii	2 1 60	Liquor Arsen et Hy-		
Cinnamomi	1 10 2 1 45	drarg Iod.	2 27	
Citronella	2 45	Liquor Potass Arsenitis	10 2 12	
Conium Mac.	35 2 65	Magnesia, Sulph (bbl		
Copaiba	80 2 90	1 1/2)	2 1/2 4	
		Mannia, S. F.	60 2 63	

Morphia, S. P. & W.	2 10 2 35	Seidlitz Mixture	20	Linseed, bottled	49	52
S. N. Y. Q. &		Sinapis	20	Neat's Foot, winter		
C. Co.	2 00 2 25	opt.	20	strained	65	70
Moschus Canton	2 40	Snuff, Maccaboy, De	20	Spirits Turpentine	37	40
Myristica, No 1	65 2 70	Voes	20			
Nux Vomica, (po 20)	2 10	Snuff, Scotch, De Voes	20	PAINTS.	bbl. 1b.	
Os. Sepia	20 2 22	Soda Boras, (po. 11)	10 2 11	Red Venetian	1 1/2	2 1/2
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D.		Soda et Potass Tart.	27 2 30	Ochre, yellow Mars	1 1/2	2 1/2
Co.		Soda Carb.	1 1/2 2	Putty, commercial	2 1/2	2 1/2
Picis Liq. N.-C., 1/2 gal	2 20	Soda, Bi-Carb.	2 2	" strictly pure	2 1/2	2 1/2
Picis Liq., quarts	2 10	Soda, Sulphas	3 1/2 4	Vermilion Prime Amer-		
" plnts	2 10	Spts. Ether Co.	50 2 55	ican	13 2 16	
Pil Hydrag, (po. 80)	2 50	" Myrcia Dom.	2 25	Vermilion, English	65 2 70	
Piper Nigra, (po. 22)	2 1	" Myrcia Imp.	2 30	Green, Peninsular	70 2 75	
Piper Alba, (po. 25)	2 3	" Vini Rect. bbl.	2 25 2 35	Lead, red	6 1/2 7	
Pix Burgun	2 7	Less 5c gal, cash ten days.		" white	6 1/2 7	
Plumbi Acet	14 2 15	Strychnia Crystal	1 40 2 1 45	Whiting, white Span	2 70	
Pulvis Ipecac et opil	1 10 2 1 20	Sulphur, Subl.	2 1/2 3	Whiting, Gilders	2 96	
Pyrethrum, boxes H		" Roll	2 2 2 1/2	White, Paris American	1 0	
& P. D. Co., doz.	2 1 25	Tamarinds	2 2 2 1/2	Whiting, Paris Eng.		
Pyrethrum, pv	20 2 30	Terebenth Venice	28 2 30	Pioneer Prepared Paint	30 2 1 40	
Quassia, S. P. & W.	32 2 37	Theobromae	45 2 48	Swiss Villa Prepared	1 00 2 1 20	
Quinia, S. German	25 2 31	Vanilla	9 00 2 16 00	Paints		
Rubia Tincturum	12 2 14	Zinci Sulph	7 2 8			
Saccharum Lactis pv	20 2 22					
Salacin	2 00 2 10					
Sanguis Draconis	40 2 50					
Sapo, W.	12 2 14					
" M.	10 2 12					
" G.	12 2 15					

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AXLE GREASE. doz gross Aurora 55 6.00 Castor Oil 60 7.00 Diamond 50 5.50 Fraser's 75 8.00 Mica 65 7.50 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. Red 1 10 21 30 Pitted Hamburg 1 75 White 1 50 Erie 1 20 Damsons, Egg Plums and Green Gages. Erie 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 1 75 Pears. Domestic 1 30 Riverside 1 30 Pineapples. Common 1 00 1 30 Johnson's sliced 2 50 grated 2 75 Booth's sliced 2 50 grated 2 75 Quinces. Common 1 10 Raspberries. Red 1 10 Black Hamburg 1 50 Erie black 1 20 Strawberries. Lawrence 1 25 Hamburg 1 25 Erie 1 25 Terrapin 1 10 Whortieberries. Blueberries 1 00	Sap Sago 221 Schweitzer, Imported 234 domestic 214 CATSUP. Blue Label Brand 2 75 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 41 45 COCOA SHELLS. 35 lb bags 2 3 Less quantity 2 3 Pound packages 6 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 Guatemala. Fair 21 Good 22 Fancy 24 Maracabo. 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 1/4c. 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, foll. 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 90 ft. 2 10 100 ft. 2 30 Jute 60 ft. 1 90 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 5 75 Champion 4 50 Magnolia 4 25 Dime 3 35  Peerless Evaporated Cream.	COUPON BOOKS.   \$1 books, per hundred 2 00 \$2 " " " 2 50 \$3 " " " 3 00 \$4 " " " 3 50 \$5 " " " 4 00 \$10 " " " 7 00 \$20 " " " 13 00 "Superior." \$1 books, per hundred 2 50 \$2 " " " 3 00 \$3 " " " 3 50 \$4 " " " 4 00 \$5 " " " 4 50 \$10 " " " 7 50 \$20 " " " 13 50 ONE CENT COUPON Universal. \$1 books, per hundred 3 00 \$2 " " " 3 50 \$3 " " " 4 00 \$4 " " " 4 50 \$5 " " " 5 00 \$10 " " " 8 00 \$20 " " " 14 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 1/4 " in less quantity 3 1/4 cleaned, bulk 6 cleaned, package 6 1/4 Peel. Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes 30 Lemon, 25 " 10 Orange 25 " 11 Raisins. Ondura, 29 lb. boxes 7 1/2 Sultana, 29 " 8 Valencia, 30 " 9 Prunes. California, 100-120 6 1/4 " 90x100 25 lb. bxs. 6 1/4 " 80x90 " 8 " 70x80 " 8 1/4 " 60x70 " 9 Turkey. Silver 25 Sultana 25 French, 60-70 25 " 80-90 25 " 90-10 25	FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Souders'. Oval Bottle, with corkscrew. Best in the world for the money.  Regular Grade Lemon. 2 oz 75 4 oz 1 50 Regular Vanilla. 2 oz 2 21 4 oz 2 40 XX Grade Lemon. 2 oz 1 50 4 oz 3 00 XX Grade Vanilla. 2 oz 1 75 4 oz 3 50 Jennings. Lemon. Vanilla 2 oz regular panel 75 4 oz " 1 50 6 oz " 2 00 No. 3 taper 1 35 No. 4 taper 1 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 40 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. pails 2 50 30 " " 70 LICORICE. Pure 20 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.  Mince meat, 3 doz. in case 2 75 Pie preparation 3 doz. in case 3 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. Sugar house 14 Ordinary Cuba Baking 16 Prime Porto Rico 20 Fancy " 30 New Orleans. Fair 18 Good 22 Extra good 27 Choice 32 Fancy 40 One-half barrels, 3c extra.
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(Continued from page 10.)

past seven months in an exceedingly capable and satisfactory manner. He has inaugurated systematic and business like methods in keeping accounts with members of the Association and in giving receipts. If the systematic methods inaugurated by him are continued, I believe there will be no cause for apprehension in tracing the monetary affairs of the Association in the future.

This Association has grown to great importance and is as yet upon the threshold of its usefulness to the traveling man and his employer. We stand pledged to do all in our power to elevate the efficiency and moral standing of our membership and thus not only benefit those associated with us, but secure better and more commendable service for our employers. It is a worthy purpose and I bespeak for the Association a greater degree of usefulness in the future than in the past, and take great pleasure in recommending the Association to the kind regard and generous support of all true traveling men and those who employ them. In less than five years between three and four thousand persons have been admitted to membership in the organization, but the changes incident to the pursuit of the traveling man, coupled with the fact of carelessness in the payment of benefit assessments, have reduced the number of members in good standing from 20 to 40 per cent. annually. Thus, while we augment our membership continually by new recruits and the restoration of lapsed members, still the actual growth of the organization is not so great from year to year as it seemingly should be. We simply share the fate of all benefit organizations, which is a dropping out when assessments are to be paid. We have assessed but \$5 on each member for death benefits during the year, which has secured to each of our families a guarantee of \$500 in case of death and has enabled us to pay the families of thirteen of our number removed by death during the year, \$6,250, and leave a handsome balance in the treasury to the credit of the death benefit fund. Surely this is good work and very economical insurance.

The report of the Secretary will disclose the progress of the Association during the past year, as well as its present standing. He will, doubtless, detail to you the number of assessments made during the year and the amount received therefrom, and what has been done with the money.

The report of the Treasurer will reveal to you the condition of the several funds of the Association at this time and show you the amounts which have been received and paid out by him during the year.

To each of these reports your earnest attention is invited. They have been passed upon by your Board of Directors and found correct.

While the year past has been one requiring more than ordinary care, labor and discretion at the hands of your President, the arduous duties have been performed cheerfully, and to the best of my ability, which I promised to do when I assumed the duties of this position. I take pleasure in saying that I believe the Association is on a better footing and in better condition to-day in every way than at any time in its history. I shall pass the trust you committed to me last December over to my successor in office with some degree of satisfaction and with the hope that he may do much better work than I have been able to do in the year soon to be brought to a close. In your election of officers for the ensuing year use great care and discretion in electing only such as are well qualified and who possess the stamina to stand for and do the right.

I recommend care in the dispatch of the business before you at this annual meeting, and I invoke your kind aid in the discharge of the duties which will devolve upon the chair during the session before us.

The address was listened to with much interest and referred to a special committee composed of J. W. Califf, Bay City; J. M. Fitch, Durand; F. N. Mosher, Port

Huron; J. B. Heydlauf, Jackson; John McLean, Detroit.

The report of Secretary Mills showed that the membership had increased from 920 on Dec. 25, 1892, to 1,527, a net gain of 607. Five death assessments have been issued during the year, from which have been realized \$6,679. The total disbursements for death benefits have been \$6,250. The total receipts of the general fund have been \$1,573, and the expenses \$1,799. Included in the report was the following personal statement:

As you are aware, I am holding the position of Secretary by appointment from the Board of Directors. The appointment came to me unsolicited and unexpected and I accepted it under protest only because I believed the Association to be in a critical condition, requiring careful management to restore the confidence of the members. In order that I might evoke order out of chaos, I was under the necessity of abandoning the system, or lack of system, of the former Secretary, and much of my time since last June has been devoted to evolving a new system of stubs, checks and counter checks, which has resulted in placing the Secretary's affairs on a business basis. Some mistakes have, undoubtedly, occurred while I was getting this system into operation, but I can safely congratulate the organization on its present method, as it is so simple any member can ascertain the condition of our financial affairs in a very short time.

The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of \$600.25 in the death fund, and \$59.28 in the general fund.

Geo. E. Bardeen read the report of the Board of Directors, as follows:

We come together for the fifth time during the life of our Association to meet in annual convention, to exchange greetings, to become better acquainted, to hear the reports of the officers for the present year, and learn of what has happened during this year, to seek and advise what in our minds will most add to the development and prosperity of our order, and to elect officers for the coming year.

The annual meetings of this Association have been, without exception, examples of fraternal good will. Not one of them has been marred by disagreements or quarrels, and when the meetings closed each year the members have been better friends than when called to order, and the Board of Directors feel confident that this year's convention will not be an exception to the rule.

One year ago at the Detroit convention you elected the present Board, placed into its hands the management of the affairs of the convention, and entrusted to it the care of its precious life. That Board comes to you to-day to render an account of the trust you placed in its hands a year ago, feeling that it has conscientiously, honestly and faithfully discharged every duty imposed upon it to the best of its ability. It has endeavored to place, and has succeeded in placing, the affairs of the Association on a sound basis and conducted them on strictly business principles. It has carried out the mandates of the constitution, obeyed it, and seen that it was respected and obeyed by all and violated by none. The Board has worked most harmoniously, and in all matters of importance its decisions have been unanimous.

As the reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer have been very exhaustive, covering all matters of interest, the report of the Board must necessarily be brief, but it is ready to answer any questions and explain any matters at the request of the members.

During the present year our Association has lost fourteen members by death. All death benefits have been paid, except the one of Richard T. Scott, there being two claimants for this, and the matter is not yet settled.

The Board has ordered five assessments of \$1 each during the year.

The complaint of G. B. Gregory against

the proprietor of the Hastings House was presented to the Board, and, after hearing the statements of both parties and that of the chairman of the Hotel Committee, it was decided to refer it back to that Committee.

At the second regular meeting, held at Grand Rapids, June 3, the Board was convinced that a change of the office of Secretary was vitally necessary and declared by unanimous vote that office vacant and elected L. M. Mills, the present incumbent, to fill the vacancy. The Board is confident the members will approve its action.

To-day our Association is in a most prosperous condition and its future looks very bright.

E. P. Waldron, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors, presented the following report:

We are prepared to say that we found the Secretary's books, turned over by Mr. McCauley, to be in such a condition that it was impossible for the expert to make any tangible report. We found that J. L. McCauley has \$120 at present in his possession belonging to this Association and we hold a warrant for \$188.48, due Mr. McCauley for services, which we have withheld until his matters have been cleared up. Therefore we find that we are owing J. L. McCauley a balance of \$68.28.

J. W. Lindsey—I would like to inquire if the Board of Directors of last year approved the annual report of Secretary McCauley? He was informed that such was a fact, although the report was incomplete and unintelligible in many respects, when Frank Tyler moved that the meeting exonerate Mr. McCauley from intentional dishonesty in his dealings with the Association. The motion was discussed at some length and with considerable warmth and was adopted, when the following resolution, presented by John M. Fitch, was also adopted:

Resolved—That the vote of exoneration of J. L. McCauley shall in no sense be construed as a censure of the Board of Directors for their action in removing him from office, as no charge of defalcation was imputed to him.

Mr. McCauley, on being called upon for a speech, challenged any man to produce a better record than he had made as Secretary of the Association. He was pleased with the action of the members, as it cleared his wife from any suspicion of wrong doing. She had a book-keeping system of her own and was always able to explain it when called upon to do so.

Reports of Vice-Presidents were then received, after which L. S. Rogers presented the report of the Railway Committee. One complaint in regard to the transfer of baggage had been investigated and rectified and half-fare rates secured for the Saginaw convention. Accepted.

J. W. Califf presented the report of the Committee on Bus and Baggage, stating that all complaints made to the Committee had been quickly and satisfactorily adjusted. Accepted.

W. V. Gauley presented the report of the Committee on Relief and Employment, as follows:

During my year's incumbency of office I received about 100 letters or communications from members of our Association, all of which I replied to, giving the best information at my command. About fifty of my correspondents were in search of employment. The number of positions within the reach of my knowledge were, I am sorry to say, very limited, but, such as they were, I gladly referred our members seeking employment to them. I am not able to say how many members were benefited by my efforts, as I referred several members to each source of employment which came within my knowledge and seldom learned their success or otherwise from the members so informed; but I am rather inclined to believe that the results were not very favorable for the applicants, as the opportunities were mostly side lines

on commission and members out of employment could not accept them under the circumstances.

With regard to relief of members, sick or in distress, I am pleased to be able to state there were only two instances which came to my knowledge during the year. In the first case I gave temporary relief from my own pocket, which was paid back to me in due time; and in the second place, I started a subscription paper among our members and within thirty days collected \$53. I presented \$50 in cash to the sick member and \$3 in receipts for dues and assessments past due, which placed the member in good standing; and, as he never recovered from his sickness, it placed the widow in a position entitling her to a claim on our Association for \$500, which was duly paid and which I had the pleasure of presenting to her and her family later on. This was the case of Walter J. Russell, formerly a member of Post C.

I am sorry that my efforts were not favored with more success with regard to employment, but, as it was an unfavorable year in all branches of business, the Committee was sadly hampered in its work—providing employment for the unemployed and help for the needy and distressed.

The report was accepted.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned until the next afternoon.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

At the convening of the afternoon session, Wednesday, the Chaplain invoked the divine blessing, when J. A. Gonzalez and A. C. Northrup presented their resignations as members of the Board of Directors, which were accepted.

F. M. Douglas, chairman of the Hotel Committee, reported that 150 Michigan hotels had signed the agreement to entertain wives of members without charge. It recommended the expulsion of G. B. Gregory for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a commercial traveler at the Hastings House at Hastings. The report was accepted, and, after a somewhat lengthy discussion, during which the affidavits of the accuser and accused were read by the Secretary, the report was adopted and the vote of expulsion was made unanimous.

The following telegram was read by J. N. Bradford, chairman of the Grand Rapids Post:

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 27.—The Second City cordially invites the next meeting of traveling men to be held here. One hundred thousand voices say come.

WM. J. STUART, Mayor.

The telegram was greeted with hearty cheers, and a motion was unanimously adopted recommending that the Board of Directors designate Grand Rapids as the next place of meeting.

Wm. R. Foster stated that Grand Rapids would endeavor to do as well as Saginaw had done in entertaining the Association.

The special committee to whom were referred the recommendations contained in the President's address presented several recommendations in regard thereto, which were referred to the Committee on Revision of the Constitution. The suggestion that a co-ordinate organization of the wives of members be created was disapproved by the committee, and its recommendation was adopted.

John M. Fitch moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed, which was adopted, and the chairman appointed as such committee John M. Fitch, M. H. N. Raymond and Roswell Mott.

The Committee on Amending the Constitution recommended that the age of applicants be restricted to fifty-five years, and that one year's experience on the

road be an essential qualification. Adopted.

Two members of the committee presented a majority report, making the office of Secretary a salaried position, and providing that he devote his entire attention thereto. Major Jacklin presented a minority report, recommending that no change be made in the constitution in this respect. The animus of the majority report was so manifest that the convention adopted the minority report with hardly a dissenting voice.

The Committee recommended that any member neglecting to pay his death assessments within sixty days from notice of same forfeit his membership, subject to reinstatement within a year by the payment in full of all dues and assessments. Adopted.

The section relative to the Board of Directors was amended, making the President and Secretary members of the Board, and the President the executive officer thereof.

President Jones appointed as the Committee on Incorporation, to report at the next meeting, Geo. F. Owen of Grand Rapids, J. F. Hammell of Lansing, and A. G. Ellis of Saginaw.

Election of President being then in order, Wm. H. Baier nominated Major Jacklin in a very graceful speech. The nomination was seconded by W. R. Foster of Grand Rapids, when E. P. Waldron was nominated by H. E. Buck of Bay City, and seconded by Roswell Mott of Lansing. Geo. F. Owen and Geo. A. Reynolds were appointed tellers, and the ballot resulted in 106 votes for Mr. Waldron and 84 for Mr. Jacklin, when Mr. Waldron was declared unanimously elected.

Nominations for Secretary then being in order, Frank Tyler presented the name of L. S. Rogers, F. R. Streat the name of H. F. Moeller, and John McLean the name of L. M. Mills. John M. Fitch, of Corunna, was also nominated. The ballot resulted as follows:

L. M. Mills	115
H. F. Moeller	37
John M. Fitch	28
L. S. Rogers	3

Mr. Mills, having a majority over all, was declared to be unanimously elected. Geo. A. Reynolds was re-elected Treasurer by acclamation.

Election of the Board of Directors resulted in the selection of Major Jacklin and A. F. Peake, for two years, and Geo. F. Owen and Frank R. Streat for one year.

Election of Vice-Presidents resulted as follows:

First District—Frank Tyler, Detroit.
Second District—M. J. Moore, Jackson.
Third District—W. F. Thompson, Hillsdale.

Fourth District—A. E. Bartlett, Kalamazoo.

Fifth District—James N. Bradford, Grand Rapids.

Sixth District—D. C. Slaght, Flint.

Seventh District—Frank Mosher, Port Huron.

Eighth District—J. E. Dederich, Saginaw.

Ninth District—D. G. Crotty, Muskegon.

Tenth District—R. S. Richards, Bay City.

Eleventh District—C. M. Beers, Traverse City.

Twelfth District—T. J. Furlong, St. Ignace.

John M. Fitch, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Michigan Knights of the Grip, in convention assembled,

most heartily tender to the wives and families of the deceased members of our organization who have died during the year 1893 our heartfelt sympathy for the great loss they have sustained and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of each deceased brother.

Resolved, That the Michigan Knights of the Grip extend to Post F, of Saginaw, their deep sense of gratitude for the grand and hospitable manner with which they have received and entertained the members of this organization during this fifth annual convention.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to our President, N. B. Jones, for the impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body during our fifth annual convention; also for his faithful discharge of duties during his term of office.

The newly-elected President and Secretary were called upon for remarks and both made graceful responses, announcing their intention of serving the organization to the best of their ability.

There being no further business, the convention adjourned.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The entertainment features provided by the Saginaw Post were complete and elaborate. Visiting delegations were met at the depots by reception committees and bands and escorted to their respective hotels, where the wives of members were entertained without expense. Badges furnished by the local committee were a passport on the street cars and other public conveyances. Tuesday evening a banquet was tendered the members and invited guests, concluding with the usual toasts and responses, and followed by a charming ball at the Masonic Temple. The following evening those visitors who could remain over were entertained at the opera house. Taken altogether the entertainment features were admirably arranged and excellently handled and reflect great credit on the hospitality of the Saginaw Valley.

The vote of confidence in Mr. McCauley, exonerating him from intentional dishonesty toward the Association, and the subsequent vote of confidence in the Board of Directors, approving their action in removing McCauley from the Secretaryship, clearly establishes the admission on the part of Mr. McCauley and his friends that he was incompetent to hold the position of Secretary and that he was guilty of gross carelessness in handling the funds and records of the Association. While Mr. McCauley and his friends are willing to assume this much, they do not propose that he shall remain under the imputation of intentional dishonesty, even though such a charge had never been made by an officer of the organization.

At the Detroit meeting of the Association a new office not mentioned in the constitution and by-laws was created—that of the official organ—and a designation was made for one year. As no action was taken in this matter at the Saginaw convention, both office and appointment expire by limitation.

The wife of Capt. Bradford, chairman of the Grand Rapids Post, got in a peculiar predicament on her way home. Desiring to regale her husband and friends in the smoking car with choice Havannas, she selected a box from a line of samples which she supposed were her husband's, but found—to her dismay, after the entire party had helped themselves—that the cigars belonged to the train butcher and that she would be compelled to pay therefor. Luckily, By Gee Cripe Jen-

nings espoused the cause of the victim and raised a sufficient amount to liquidate the demands of the train robber.

The defeat of Major Jacklin was a disappointment to his friends, but it was plain to be seen early in the convention that the Major, with his limited acquaintance outside of Detroit, would not be a match for the personal popularity and wide acquaintance of Mr. Waldron in the Saginaw Valley.

The free bus connected with the Steele House, at St. Johns, came in for the same unfavorable criticism it has received for the past dozen years. One member reported that the roof was now nearly all rotted off, and another complained that the right side was likely to fall off at any time and injure someone. Wm. H. Baier stated that he was riding to the hotel in this antiquated ark a few weeks ago when the bottom dropped out, unnoticed by the deaf and dumb driver, so that he was compelled to run like the d—l to keep up with the vehicle and save himself from being run over. Another member asserted he was prepared to stake \$100 that he could beat the horses usually attached to the bus in a race for two blocks or a mile. As the newly-elected President lives at St. Johns and is closely related to the owner of the vehicle, that ramshackle institution will probably soon be relegated to obscurity.

Preparations for the entertainment of the next convention are already being discussed by the Grand Rapids boys. Lockerby Hall will probably be secured for the ball, while the banquet will probably be held on one of the floors of the Shepard block, adjoining Lockerby Hall on the west. The hotels have already agreed to meet the rates of the Saginaw hotels and go them one better—put all their rooms from \$2.50 to \$4 per day on a flat \$2.50 basis. The Grand Rapids boys are fully convinced that the convention and all the entertainment features should be arranged solely with a view to accommodating traveling men and afford as little latitude as possible to ambitious politicians and post prandial orators.

Talking Too Much.

Junior Partner—Our traveler ought to be discharged. He told one of our customers that I am an ignorant fool.

Senior Partner—I shall speak to him and insist that no more office secrets be divulged.

Unlike the Dutch Process

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.

ATLAS SOAP

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

HENRY PASSOLT,

SAGINAW, MICH.

This brand has now been on the market three years, and has come to be regarded as a leader wherever introduced. See quotations in Price Current.

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



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.

ODDITIES OF CREDIT.

Seeming Paradoxes Where Debt Benefits the Debtor.

Credit is a good thing to have under all circumstances. The merchant doesn't appreciate credit as being as good as cash when his customer applies for it, but the latter is aware of the importance thereof. Some customers shrewdly buy on credit when they can pay cash as easily, merely for the purpose of establishing a credit which will enable them when out of money to secure goods without that wherewithal. If the consumer always pays cash and suddenly asks for credit his responsibility is questioned, and if he secures credit it is charily given and the asker is viewed askance. If, on the contrary, the customer has always bought on credit he is given credit at all times without suspicion. There are times when money is scarce that credit is an essential and at such times the credit customer has the advantage over the cash trader, inasmuch as it is nothing out of the ordinary for him to be on the books, but the cash customer who never asks for credit ordinarily is the subject of suspicion when circumstances force him to request that his purchases be put on the book.

A banker recently said that a great many houses prominent in trade are continually borrowing money when they do not need it, merely for the purpose of keeping their name in the "street" and their credit up. Seeming inconsistencies of this kind are not infrequent.

"Funny, isn't it," said a commercial traveler who touches the business men of the State at all points, "that a man's debts will often keep him from 'failing,' as the phrase is. It sounds paradoxical, but there are plenty of such cases to be found if one looks through the State. How it can be done is very easily explained. A man has plenty of property to do business with but mortgages it for all it is worth to creditors who are his friends and want to keep him moving. He pays their interest promptly and that is all they want. By allowing him the use of this capital they make other creditors, if he has ever so many, stand off and await his pleasure. It is no use to attach and have the property taken from the officer by the mortgagees, and it is no use to put the debtor in insolvency, for the mortgage carries everything along securely in spite of it. So they run along, lots of them, 'doing business at the old stand,' as contentedly as kittens purring in the sun, when without the protection of the mortgage, officers would take possession within an hour."

The Value of a Good Name.

From Boots and Shoes Weekly.

Next to ample capital, and, indeed, superior to it in some essentials, is a reputation for integrity and reliability, and it is equally invaluable to the merchant whether he be just embarking in business or well established. By the aid of such a reputation credit can be more readily obtained with a small capital than when the amount of cash behind the enterprise is larger and the reputation not so good.

Especially is a good name valuable in times of crises, when strong concerns are liable to totter, for at such a time the merchant's reputation is often the chief factor in determining whether he survives the ordeal.

The merchant who has a character for selling good goods and giving fair value generally, and who does not seek in any way to take advantage of his customers, will find far less difficulty in building up a profitable business than he who is contrary minded.

At this season of the making of good resolutions every business man and every clerk should make at least one to build up a reputation for integrity—and, having made it, stick to it.

A Correct Description.

Little Boy—Who was that man who's been talkin' to you so long?

Country Merchant—He's a drummer. "What sort of drums does he drum on?"

"Ear drums."

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:

STICK CANDY.			
Standard, per lb.	Cases	Bbls.	Pails.
"H. H."		6%	7%
"Twist"		6%	7%
Boston Cream	8%	6%	7%
Cut Loaf			8%
Extra H. H.	8%		
MIXED CANDY.			
Standard	Bbls.	Pails.	
Leader	6	7	
Royal	7	8	
Nobby	7	8	
English Rock	7	8	
Conserves	7	8	
Broken Taffy	baskets	8	
Peanut Squares	" 8	9	
French Creams		9%	
Valley Creams		13	
Midget, 30 lb. baskets		8%	
Modern, 30 lb.		8	

FANCY—in bulk			
Lozenges, plain		Pails.	
"printed"		10	
Chocolate Drops		12	
Chocolate Monumentals		13	
Gum Drops		5%	
Moss Drops		8	
Sour Drops		8%	
Imperial		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	
Imperial		.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.			
125, 138		2 25@2 50	
150		2 30	
175, 200, 216		2 30	

BANANAS.			
Small			
Large			

LEMONS.			
Messina, extra fancy			
"fancy 300		5 50	
"fancy 300		5 50	
"choice 300			
"choice 300			

OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Figs, fancy layers, 6 lb.		2 13	
" " 10 lb.		2 13	
"extra " 14 lb.		2 15	
Dates, Fard, 10-lb. box		2 8	
" " 50-lb. "		2 7	
"Persian, 50-lb. box		4 5%	

NUTS.			
Almonds, Tarragona		2 16%	
" Ivaca		2 16	
" California		2 11	
Brazils, new		2 11	
Filberts		2 11%	
Walnuts, Grenoble		2 13%	
" French		2 11	
" Calif.		2 12%	
Table Nuts, fancy		2 12%	
" choice		2 12%	
Pecans, Texas, H. P.		2 11%	
Chestnuts		2 9	
Hickory Nuts per bu.		1 25	
Cocoanuts, full sacks			

PEANUTS.			
Fancy, H. P., Suns		2	
" " Roasted		2	
Fancy, H. P., Flags		5 4%	
" " Roasted		7 2	
Choice, H. P., Extras		4 1/2	
" " Roasted		6 2	

OILS.			
The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows:			
BARRELS.			
Eocene		8 1/4	
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight		7 1/4	
Naptha		2 6 1/4	
Stove Gasoline		2 7 1/4	
Cylinder		27	
Engine		13	
Black, 15 cold test		2 8 1/4	

FROM TANK WAGON.			
Eocene		7	
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight		5 1/2	

POULTRY.			
Local dealers pay as follows:			
LIVE.			
Turkeys		7 @ 8	
Chickens		6 @ 6 1/2	
Fowls		5 @ 5 1/2	
Ducks		7 @ 8	
Geese		7 @ 8	

DRAWN.			
Turkeys		9 1/2 @ 10	
Chickens		8 @ 8 1/2	
Fowls		7 @ 7 1/2	
Ducks		9 @ 10	
Geese		9 @ 10	

UNDRAWN.			
Turkeys		9 @ 9 1/2	
Chickens		7 1/4 @ 8	
Fowls		6 1/2 @ 7	
Ducks		8 @ 9	
Geese		8 @ 9	

Musselman Grocer Co.

JOBBER OF

Groceries and Provisions.

Our BUTCHER'S LARD is a Pure Leaf Kettle Rendered Lard. If you want something cheaper try our CHOICE PURE, in tubs or tins, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Note these prices:

Butcher's, 80-pound Tub	10
Butcher's, Tierces	10
Choice Pure	8 3/4

WESTERN MICHIGAN AGENTS FOR

G. H. HAMMOND CO'S SUPERIOR BUTTERINE.

Not what a Man Earns, but what he Saves,
MAKES HIM RICH.



Many a grocer's hard-earned dollars get away from him through some sort of waste—some leak out of the oil barrel—some drop out of sight by damage to stock, if his oil leaks—keeping him poor!

When he begins to "stop the leaks" he begins to get rich!

NEIL'S SELF-MEASURING OIL TANKS

Stop waste of oil, time and goods.
Let us send you a little book telling about it.

WM. NEIL & CO., Chicago.

11 AND 13 DEARBORN STREET.



A LADY'S
GENUINE : VICI : SHOE,

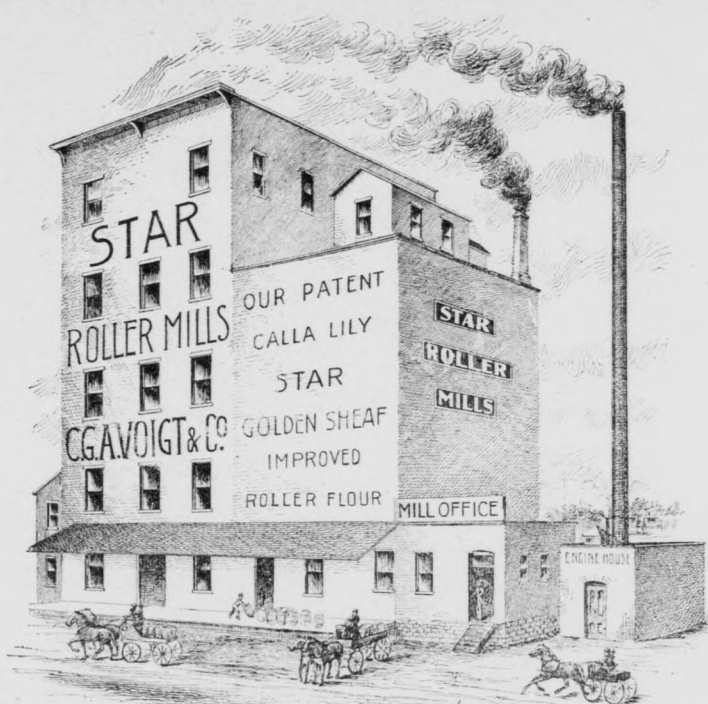
Plain toe in opera and opera toe and C. S. heel. D and E and E E widths, at \$1.50. Patent leather tip, \$1.55. Try them, they are beauties. Stock soft and fine, flexible and elegant fitters. Send for sample dozen.

REEDER BROS. SHOE CO.
Grand Rapids, Mich.



Lemon & Wheeler Company,
Agents, Grand Rapids.

C. G. A. VOIGT & CO.



STAR ROLLER MILLS

OUR LEADING BRANDS ARE

Our Patent, Gilt Edge, Star, Calla Lily and Golden Sheaf.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY SACK.

C. G. A. VOIGT & CO.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Write for Quotations.

DO YOU WANT
TO MAKE
A
FREE TRIP
AROUND
THE WORLD?

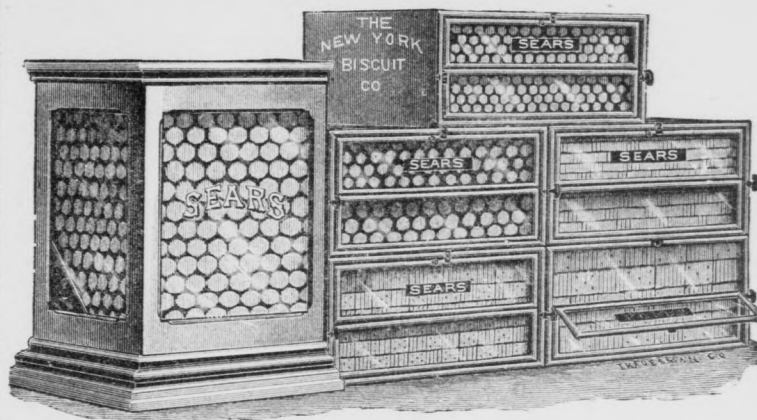
IF SO,

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

I. M. Clark
Grocery
Co.

Cracker Chests.

Glass Covers for Biscuits.



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

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

NEW NOVELTIES.

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

CINNAMON BAR.

ORANGE BAR.

CREAM CRISP.

MOSS HONEY JUMBLES.

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

THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.,

S. A. Sears, Mgr.

GRAND RAPIDS.

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

—USE—

FERMENTUM

THE ONLY RELIABLE

COMPRESSED YEAST

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

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GRAND RAPIDS, 106 KENT STREET.

Address all communications to THE FERMENTUM CO.

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THE WONDERFUL "New Process" Vapor Stove FOR 1894

Has the following improvements: New Planished Steel Oven, asbestos lined; the Pipes and Drums are all Brass; the Needle Points are Brass in place of Steel, and will not rust. In addition to our regular style of stoves, we are showing a "New Process Cabinet" which we will be pleased to send you illustrations of. If you want a good thing secure the agency of the "New Process Stove for '94."

WRITE US FOR THE AGENCY OF

GENDRON

Children's Carriages,



WE SELL TO BUT ONE DEALER
IN A PLACE AND REFER ALL
ORDERS TO YOU IF YOU ARE
SELLING OUR LINE OF CAR-
RIAGES.

All Goods Shipped From Factory.

SEE OUR LINE OF THE FAMOUS

Leonard = Cleanable = Refrigerators

For 1894 before placing your orders for the coming season. Write us for illustrations and discounts, or wait for our agents to call on you.

H. LEONARD & SONS, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DAWSON'S
Pearl Wheat Flakes,
THE FINEST BREAKFAST DISH.



CLEAN, WHOLESOME,

Free from Dust and Broken Particles,

Put up in neat Cartons of 2 pounds each, 36 Cartons per Case. Price \$3.50 per Case. Sells at 15 cents per package, two packages for 25 cents.

Try It! Buy It! Use It!

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DAWSON BROTHERS, Pontiac, Mich.

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Dry Goods, Carpets and Cloaks

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

Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks.

OVERALLS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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

If You Want the Best,

*Cleanest,
Healthiest,
Cheapest and
Unadulterated,*



A Case:

36 Packages.

36 Pounds.

FULL WEIGHT.

Also in Bulk:

25 lb. Boxes,

50 lb. Boxes, and

300 lb. Barrels.

ORDER FROM YOUR JOBBER

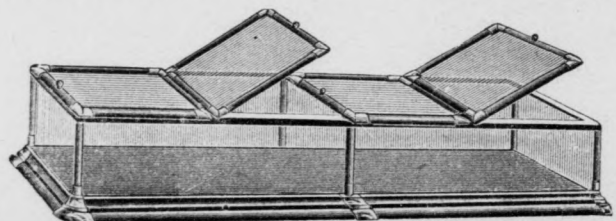
Washed currants lose their strength and flavor. Currants cleaned by our process retain these qualities and are ready for use. IMPORTED AND CLEANED BY

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HEYMAN COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Show Cases of Every Description.



FIRST-CLASS WORK ONLY.

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