

VOL. 11
GRAND RAPIDS, JANUARY 17, 1894.
NO. 539

## GRAND RAPIDS

BRUSH COMP'Y,
 Our Gionda are …1d bv all Michigat Jobbing Hounes.

## MOSELEY BROS.,

## Sbeds, Beann, Fruits and Produce.

If you have any BEANS, APPLES. POTATOES or ONIONS to sell, state how many and will try and trade with you. $26,28,30$ and 32 Ottawa Street.

MUSKEGON BAKERY UNITED STATES BAKING CO., CRACKERS, BISCUITS, CAKES.
Originators of the Celebrated Cake, "MUSKEGON BRANCH. HARRY FOX, Manager, MUSKEGON, MICH.
ALFRED J. BROWN CO., Seed Merchants,

## Fruits and Produce.

We will pay full market value for BEANS, CLOVER SEED and BUCKWHEAT, Send sam
ples to WE WANT APPLES if you have any to sell. Write us.
First Appearances
Are everything. Dou't let a prospective customer walk in and go out without buying because he sees empty or half filled shelves.
Keep Your Stock Up
And tempt the half hearted with an attractive display. CANDY, FRUIT and NUTS are cheap and always in demand. WE WANT YOUR ORDERS.
The Putnam Candy Co.

SEE QUOTATIONS.

A Large and Well Assorted Line of

## Prints, Outings, Percales,

WASH GINGHAMS, INDIGO WIDE PRINTS, SATINES (in plain black and fancies), COTTONS, cotTon flannels and STAPLE GINGHAMS (both Amoskeag and Lancaster), at low prices. SAMPLES SENT ON AP-
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Heyman Company, Manufacturers of Show Cases of Ruery Deseription.


FIRST-CLASS WORK ONLY. 63 and 63 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich write for prices.

## LEMMON \& WHEELEER COMPANY

MMPORTERS AND

# Wholesale Grocers 

 Grand Rapids.
# STANOARD OIL CO. 

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN. dealers in
Illuminating and Lubricating

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NAPTHA AND GASOLINES.
Office, Hawkins Block.
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bulk works at

MUSKEGON, MANISTEE, GRAND HAVEN, HOWARD CITY, PETOSKEY,

CADILLIAC, LUDINGTON.

नIGHEST PRIOE PAID FOR
RMPFY GARBON \& GASOLINT BARRELS

P. \& B. OYSTERS BEAT THEM ALL. PACKED BY

The PUTNAM CANDY CO.


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

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PALM BRAND

## ORANGES

Are the cream of Florida's banner crop. Sole Agents for Michigan.

## THF: PUTNAM : GANDY: GO.

Spring \& Company,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Notions, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Woolens, Flannels, Blankets, Ginghams Prints and Domestic Cottons.

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

# Michigan Tradesman 

VOL. XI.

# The Bradstreet Mercantile Aggincy. 

The Bradstreet Company, Props.

Exeeutive Offiees, 279, 281, 283 Broadway, N.Y
charles f. clark, pres
Offices in the principal cities of the United
States, Canada, the European continent,
Australia, and in London, England.
Grand Rapids Office, Room 4, Widdiomb Bldg. HENRY ROYCE, Supt.

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## Successor to MONROE ST.,

Successor to Cooper Commercial Agency and
Union Credit Co. Commercial reports and collections. Legal ad-
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Eyes tested for spectacles free of cost with
latest improved methods. Glasses in every style at moderate prices. Artificial human eyes of


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the mercantile agency R. G. Dun \& Co.

Feference Books issued quarterly. Collections
attended to throughout United States and Canada


Buildings, Portraits, Cards, Letter and Note Headings, Patented Articles, Maps and Plans.
TRADESMAN COIPANY,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DOROTHY'S DOCTOR.
Prosperity shone from every part of Dorothy Davenport's elegant Fifth avenue mansion. The glimpse through lace and silken curtains of rare works of art, and the luxurious carriages with prancing horses, in glittering harness, that conveyed the young mistress to some scene of gaiety, but deepened the impression of great wealth that surrounded the mansion. Even the portly English coachman and the pompous footman partook of the air of ease and luxury that prevailed. The owner of this great wealth was an orphan, young Dorothy Davenport, who had all her young life been lying "full length in the lap of luxury." Always courted and caressed, she yet retained a sweet simplicity of character and a loving, generous heart, and gave freely of the great wealth committed to her keeping.

It was a foolish whim of Dorothy Davenport's, so her fashionable city friends said, to bury herself for the summer, as she contemplated doing, in an out-of-the-way place on the seashore, instead of reigning again as the belle of the fashionable port.
Dorothy, the past summer, had discovered in one of her drives, on the outskirts of a small town, this quaint old house, with its double galleries and dormer windows, from which there was such a glorious view of wave-washed beach and rocks, and she had rented it for the season, glad to have a little rest from perpetual social duties.
Dorothy sent down her carriages and horses and a carload of furniture from the city, to take the place of the stiff horsehair furniture with which the rooms were filled. Miss Lee, the owner of the house, was horrified when she was asked to remove these cherished mementoes of her grandmother from the place where they had stood for more than a century; but even she acknowledged that there was an improvement when the walls were daintily papered, the large rugs in place and the lovely water-colors and etchings carefully hung. Instead of the slippery sofa and chairs, from which one "slid away with a dismayed countenance immediately on sitting down," there were deep, easy chairs of subdued coloring, and wide divans, with heaps of glowing silken cushions; book-cases with well-stored shelves of handsome volumes, and rare bric-a-brac and flowers and palms in prodigal profusion.

It was the end of a dreary day, which ought to have been redolent with June sights and sounds, but instead, the rain had fallen for twenty-four hours and the earth was as sodden as a wet sponge. Dorothy had not minded the weather. The wind and rain had kept her from her drive and her canter along the beach, but she had been so busy arranging her rooms, that she had not given a thought to the outside world. With the assistance of her maid, she had hung the snowy white curtains and the silken
draperies, arranged the pictures and the ornaments and now from the depths of her luxurious arm chair gazed with a pleased smile at her lares and her penates which gave a familar aspect to the room.
A fresh dash of rain against the windows mingled with the sound of wheels on the road outside, and Dorothy breathed a sigh of content that she was so snugly sheltered, and had a passing feeling of pity for the man who was obliged to be out on that stormy night.
As Dorothy's gaze wandered leisurely about the charming room, lighted by a cheerful grate fire, she saw that one of the silk curtains was loosened from its rings, and placing a foot stool on a chair, she sprang lightly up to adjust it. As she was descending from her unsafe perch, the heel of her slipper caught on the stool and she fell with all her weight upon her hand. There was such an acute pain in her wrist that Dorothy, lying in a faint and forlorn heap on the rug, feared she had broken her arm. She shuddered as she thought it must be set by the shabby old doctor she had sometimes met in her drives, as he was making his morning calls in a much begrimed gig, but she knew from the pain, which made her feel so faint, that the injury must be attended to at once, and ringing for her maid, a domestic was despatched for the doctor.

The man who had provoked Dorothy's momentary sympathy, as he was driving rapidly by, was young Doctor Pierson, returning from a nine-mile drive, to see a patient dangerously ill. A long ray of light from Dorothy's window fell across the road and brought into prominence for an instant the face of the young man in the vehicle. It was a noble, kindly face, a face that inspired you at once with confidence. His full beard of a reddish tinge, hid the firm, handsome mouth with its perfect teeth. His broad white brow was shaded by waves of auburn hair, and his clear, frank redbrown eyes, full of tenderest pity, too, tended, and his smile was as sweet and winning as a woman's. His deep, tender sympathy for suffering humanity and his unvarying gentleness and kindness had made him so acceptable as a physician that old Doctor Smith was being rapidly driven into the background by his younger rival.
During his long drive in the rain, Dr. Rufus Pierson had been trying to settle a vexed problem-a question which closely concerned his future happiness-the question of his marriage. He had not a relative living to consult in the matter, and it was more from the persistent urging of some of his patients that he should select a wife, that he was now giving the subject such careful consideration. The last ten years had been so devoted to his profession he had had no time to think of marriage. Besides, there were so few young ladies that were congenial in this small town, where fate
had led him. But his friends all united in selecting Dr. Smith's pretty but totally uninteresting daughter as a suitable wife for him, and she came nearer his ideal than any of the other young ladies he occasionally met in that small place. He decided that he would go that very evening, and ask Miss Mattie if she would marry him, hoping that in time he would learn to care for her. Just as he came to this decision, a bright ray of light from Dorothy's window fell across his face and he urged his tired horse to further exertions. The light reminded him that warmth and comfort might be found at home, and he soon arrived there.
An hour later, as he was leaving his office, on his way to see Miss Mattie, a wild-eyed domestic met him, begging him to come at once to attend a patient with a broken arm, a boarder at Miss Lee's. Hastily returning to his office for splints and bandages, he once more started forth into the stormy night. He was met by Miss Lee herself, looking stiff and forbidding, for she had expected old Dr. Smith and was displeased at the young doctor appearing instead. She ushered him at once into the brightly lighted parlor.
It may have been the sudden change from the outside dampness and darkness to the light and warmth and perfume of this beautiful room, or perhaps it was the sight of the graceful figure lying in the exhaustion of pain, among the silken cushions of the wide divan, that made his heart beat so wildly and so unexpectedly.
Dorothy's eyes were closed, the thick, dark lashes shaded the pale cheeks, and the contraction of the sweet, curving lips and delicately penciled brows showed that she was suffering intensely. At his touch a quivering sob shook poor Dorothy and she opened her dark eyes full of patient suffering, to meet the pitying look of the young physician. It was a relief to her to see the bright, intelligent face of a young man, who looked so earnest and sympathetic, instead of the dilapidated follower of Esculapius she was dreading to see. There seemed a magnetic touch in the doctor's fingers, for he did not hurt the injured arm, as she had feared. He quickly ascertained that it was a Colles fracture, or a fracture of the lower end of the radius, and took from his satchel some well-padded, pistol shaped splints and looked anxiously at his patient. He did not want to hurt her, as he knew he must. It was he that cut the silken sleeve, with its costly lace, irom the round white arm. The hysterical maid, who was present, was sobbing and wringing her hands, and of no use whatever.
Quickly and skillfully the doctor reduced the fracture, but the touch of the soft, white arm unnerved him. He was provoked at himself, with a fierce impatience that his hand should tremble when it was necessary that he should be cool and steady.
As the fractured surfaces came to-
gether Dorothy gave a faint moan, and lost consciousness. The doctor fastened the splints and adjusted the arm in a sling, then lifting the fainting Dorothy he followed the distracted maid to the room above. He carried her as easily as if she were a child. Her slight form was no weight in his strong young arms, but he reached the upper floor panting and breathless, not from fatigue, but from the rush of strange emotions which so suddenly overwhelmed him.
When the doctor passed out into the night he still felt bewildered by Dorothy's loveliness, and was grateful for the fate that had thrown her into his care through Dr. Smith's detention in the city.
Dorothy's perfect health favored her early recovers. The bones were knitting finely, though her arm still needed attention, and was sufficient excuse for the doctor's daily visits. The neighbors noticed how long his white horse was tied under the large oak by Miss Lee's gate, and made their comments freely.

These last weeks had brought a great change in the doctor's life. The world seemed to open new and undreamed-of vistas since he had known Dorothy. Mattie Smith never heard the avowal that was trembling on his lips that fateful evening when he first saw Miss Davenport. The tones of Dorothy's low, sweet voice, or the touch of her slender hand, or a look from her clear, dark eyes made his lips tremble, and his cheeks burn. He who had laughed at the little blind god now felt his power most keenly. Dorothy was to him as a star far above, out of his reach, but he would not have been mortal if he had not enjoyed the light that was shed upon his pathway by her sweet presence. It seemed to him like another world when he entered her room. The luxuries with which it was filled showed so plainly that wealth and refinement were a part of her very being. No wonder his senses were dazzled and that he had many a heartache as he realized how impossible it would be that she could ever return his love.

During these daily visits they had long and interesting talks on varied topics. The doctor sometimes left her presence angry with himself that she should so occupy his every thought, but the summer days were waning, and Dorothy would soon be returning to the city. Then would come the dark, chill days of autumn, and winter with its piercing blasts, and the days would be a blank loneliness after her departure No wonder he clung blindly to the pleasures that were still to be had.
As the summer days glided swiftly by, Dorothy felt a growing interest in the earnest young doctor. She did not mean to be cruel, but his friendship was very pleasant. He compreheuded her slightest wish and was always gentle and patient with her whims. There was no man among her city acquaintances she talked with so freely as with him. He had none of the guarded mannerisms of her city friends, but frankly and honest ly told her of her faults, and she liked him for it. Then, too, he was the only congenial person in the village. The summer would have been dull indeed but for him. She looked forward to his daily visits with increasing pleasure, and enjoyed her long talks with him. Dorothy tried to deceive herself, thinking they were both heart whole, but a vague unrest haunted her, when she met
the doctor's lingering gaze, as to how it was to end.
The summer passed quickly, with walks and drives, and long lingerings on the beach and hours at the piano with music and song, or delightful, idle talk. Then September, with its warning breath of chill and frost, arrived and the doctor knew that soon all their favorite haunts would be a vast loneliness for him, filled only with tantalizing memories of past delights, for with Dorothy's return to her many social duties, he thought she would forget his very existence.
It was late in the month. Dorothy received a letter from her business manager recalling her to the city. While she was reading the letter she heard the doctor's quick step on the walk, and opened the door for him, ushering him into her pretty sitting-room. Then she told him she was recalled to New York and must leave in two days. She saw the start with which he received the news, and how tightly his lips were compressed under the full, soft beard, and the look of pain in his eyes, but he controlled himself and spoke in his usual pleasant voice, as if Dorothy's words had not each one been like a stab from a knife.
He lingered long that morning, noticing with appreciative eyes the pretty picture she made, seated under the shadow of a tall palm. The daintiness of the blue gown with its lace trimmings, the beautiful hands and their graceful gestures, and the cluster of golden-rod at her belt -his gift to her, the day before.
As he rose to leave he said:
"I am obliged to go to Hillsdale to-day to see a patient who is very ill, but I hope to return to-morrow evening in time to have one more stroll on the beach. The moon will be full to-morrow evening."
His voice was so calm, Dorothy could not know how bitterly he begrudged the time when every moment spent in her sweet society was so precious to him.
She accompanied him to the porch and fastened a spray of honeysuckle in his coat; so that he drove away in a happy state and the long dusty drive was unnoticed by him, for he was dreaming all the way of Dorothy, recalling every look and gesture, and remembering with a glad delight the tone of sadness in her voice when she spoke of leaving, and he was surprised to see the roofs of Hillsdale appear so soon in sight.
Dorothy watched the doctor until he was lost in a cloud of dust at a bend in the road; then she turned to her music and books for diversion, but was too restless and unbappy to read or practice, and the day seemed endless.
When night came, she paced the upper gallery lost in the deepest thought until silence had settled over the sleeping village and she and the moon and the stars seemed to have the world to themselves. In the solitude of the midnight hour Dorothy at last acknowledged to herself that she loved Rufus Pierson-yes, loved him with her whole soul. She was surprised at the joy and peace that overwhelmed her, when, all barriers broken down, she confessed the truth to herself. In the cold light of day Dorothy was tormented by a thousand fears. Her wealth, she thought, might seem to him an insurmountable obstacle; then, too, she bad been so guarded in her manner, he could never suspect the passion that now surged in her heart. How could
C. G. A. VOIGT \& CO.


STAR ROLLER MILLS
our leading brands are Our Pateri, aill Eidge, Sara, Galla Lily anil Godide Shafaf. we guarantee every sack.
C. G. A. VOIGT \& CO.,

Write for Qnotations. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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## -: ORANGES :-

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

## Alfred J. Brown Co.,

 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.ALBERT N. AVERY, BUY THR PENINSULAR CARPEETS aid DRPPRERES, Pants, Sirits, and Overalls

## 19 So. Ionia St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Special Sale of Lace and Chenille Curtains.
Merchants visiting the Grand Rapids market are complete in every respect. In placing orders with me you deal directly wlth the manufac
turer.

Once and You are our Customer for life.
Stanton \& Morey, Detroit, mich.

Gro. F. Owen, Salesman for Western Michigan, Residence 59 N . Union St., Grand Rapids.
she let this proud, sensitive man know he had gained her love?
At sunset Dorothy started for a stroll on the beach. The road from Hillsdale ran close by the shore and from the rocks she could see the long stretch of road for half a mile and would recognize the little white horse as soon as it came in sight. The doctor knew this place on the rocks was her favorite haunt at the sunset hour and would not be surprised at finding her there.

Reaching the rocks, she established herself comfortably. The beach sloped gently away, the waves softly lapping as they fell, as if apologizing for even this soft disturbance of her thoughts. A few gulls hovered overhead, the only signs of life in sight, and the sun was sinking in a gorgeous mantle of gold and purple and crimson. The scene was so quiet and peaceful that Dorothy was soon lost in a happy reverie. Just above her on the bank ran the road, skirted by a tangle of underbrush. Beyond was a stony pasture, surrounded by stunted bushes and scrubby oaks, the field stretching away to a thick wood.
Dorothy removed her gloves and as she turned the rings upon her fingers, wondered if this magnificence, which spoke so plainly of her wealth, had made the doctor hesitate to declare his love. Then she wished she were poor, if her wealth was to stand in the way of her gaining her heart's desire. The sun sank below the horizon and the twilight fell like a soft curtain over the quiet scene.

Dorothy leaned forward, wondering if the doctor was in sight, for a strange feeling of loneliness and fear oppressed hor with the coming of the night. Yes, surely that was the white horse she saw in the far distance. She started forward to see more distinctly, when a heavy hand was laid upon either arm, and turning her terrified face, she saw that she was a prisoner in the hands of two villainous looking tramps, whose glances of bold, coarse admiration, and the greedy looks they gave her sparkling rings, made her heart stand still with fear. Her parched throat seemed bound as with a band of iron, and the scream of terror died upon her lips. Their rough grasp bruised her soft flesh as they dragged her up the steep bank and hurried her across the dusty road. She gave one despairing glance toward Hillsdale and saw, too far away to attract his attention, the doctor driving rapidly along, all unconscious of her peril. The men held her in their strong grasp as easily as if she had been a bird. They dragged her through the thicket, tearing her clothes and tender flesh; across the stony meadow, whose rough boulders bruised her tender feet, and on towards the dark and gloomy wood. Were they going to murder her? Must she die just as she felt she was beginning to live?

They were nearing the shelter of the dim woods and all hope of rescue died in her breast, for the field was hidden from the road by a thick growth of bushes. She summoned all her failing strength for one hoarse cry for help. It was quickly stifled by a heavy hand placed roughly over her mouth.. Her stumbling feet refused to carry her further, there was a rushing sound in her ears and she was fast becoming unconscions. As she was sinking to the ground, she heard a distant shout across the field and a swiftly flying figure ap-
peared. The two brutes hesitated at sight of this sudden apparition, and Dorothy broke from their grasp and ran wildly towards her deliverer and fell fainting at the doctor's feet.
Rufus Pierson had heard that wild, hoarse cry. It was a cry for help that would appeal to any man, and leaping quickly from his carriage he ran towards the beach, not knowing from which direction the stifled voice had come and thinking someone might be drowning on the sands below. No one was in sight, but on the rocks lay a long buff glove, such as Dorothy wore, and her pretty blue shawl. He made another hurried search along the shore and listened again for the cry for help, which was not repeated. Fearing he knew not what, he regained the road, where he saw Dorothy's broad-brimmed hat caught on the thicket by the fence, and in the dust of the road lay the other glove. In another moment he had pushed his way through the tangled mass of brambles just as Dorothy was disappearing in the shade of the woods with her brutal captors. He never knew how he crossed the long field. It seemed to him it was with one bound and he had reached Dorothy. How he blessed the little pistol (her gift to him on his birthday), that had the power to stop these cruel men and then make them run, like cowards, as soon as they found such powerful help near.
The doctor raised Dorothy most tenderly from the ground and carried her to the road. Her pretty face was bruised and scratched, her long hair all unbound and her dress torn and disheveled. She was unconscious of the passionate kisses showered so madly on her cheeks and lips, as she lay pale and lifeless in the doctor's arms. Even in this moment of great anxiety it was such happiness to hold her in his strong embrace and to allow the love that was consuming him to have full sway. Like a long pent-up stream his burning words of love poured forth, when suddenly Dorothy stirred, looked up and said:
"Then you do love me?",
"Love you?" he cried, "how dare 1 love you, save being human? I cannot help it. Yes, I love you. I confess it, to my endless desolation-"
"Say rather to your endless happiness," said Dorothy faintly, "for I love you."
"If this happiness may indeed be mine may I prove worthy of the great joy," answered Dorothy's Doctor.

Harbiette P. Butler.

## Just the Opposite.

## From the Youth's Companion.

An Irishman who was employed in the iron works in a Western town was advised by his physician to seek some employment where the labor was less severe, on account of an enlargement of the heart. He proceeded, therefore, to set up a small grocery, which was well patronized by his friends.
He was not in the habit of diminishing his prospects of financial success by giving "down weight," and one afternoon, when a customer asked for a pound of sugar, he added pinch by pinch until the sugar, he added pin.
scale barely turned.
"Pat," inquired the customer, looking up innocently at his careful weigher, "phwat was it the docther said was ailin' ye?"
"Inlaargemint av the heart," answered Pat with pride.
"Well, thin,", said the customer, "it's toime ye were changin' yer docther, Pat; the wan that's tindin' ye now don't understhand yer disease, me b'y. Yerhaart is gittin' smaller moighty fast, an' it's in great danger ye aire."

## Michael Kolb \& Son,

## Whlesale:EClotierers,

ROCHESTER, N Y.,

Full line of spring goods now ready; also a few lines of ulsters and overcoats, which we are closing out at a considerable reduction. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO and samples sent on approval, or our Michigan representa-
tive will be pleased to wait on you if you will address him as follows: tive will be pleased to wait on you if you will address him as follows:

WM. CONNOR,<br>MARSHALL, MICH.

## Post's Eureka Sap Spouts.



OVER 20,000,000 SOLD.

## These Spouts will not Leak

Highest Award of Merit from the World's Industrial Exposition.

Spout No. 1, actual size, with Heavy Wire Hanger, that does not break like hangers cast on the spout.

Patent Improved-Sugar makers acknowledge a very large increase in the flow of Sap by the use of the Self-Sealing Air Trap in the Improved Eurekas, as claimed for them.

GET YOUR ORDERS IN AT ONCE so as not to get left. Write for prices.


## AMONG THE TRADE.

## around the state.

Eastlake-Heafner \& Co. have opened a new meat market.
Cadillac-A. M. Lamb has opened commission house here.
Muskegon-M. Ryan \& Son succeed A. Anderson in the meat business.
North Star-Anton Bahlke has sold his hardware stock to W. F. Clapp.
Detroit-J. H. Weber has sold his baking business to F. A. Hebestreit.
Battle Creek-Burt \& Moody succeed N. A. Osgood in the jewelry business. Saginaw-The Clark Dry Goods Co Limited, succeeds Button \& Co., Limited. Eaton Rapids-J. H. Parks has pur chased the general stock of Daniels \& Co. Muskegon-Van Loon Bros, have purchased the auction stock of Daniel Moriarty.
Flint-Harris \& Howell, druggists, have dissolved, Harris \& Thompson succeeding.
Battle Creek-Ernest H. Young succeeds Clemence \& Young in the grocery business.
Menominee-J. M. Smith succeeds Stiles \& Smith in the tobacco and eigar business.
Memphis-The stock of the Memphis Co-operative Association is in the hands of the sheriff.
Greenville-G. F. Whitney \& Son succeed Stevenson \& Whitney in the dry goods business.
Homer-J. A. Clark \& Son, grocers, have dissolved, James A. Clark continuing the business.
Eaton Rapids-W. W. Zimmerman succeeds Thompson \& Zimmerman in the grocery business.
Marshall-Chas. Radford and L. McDonald have purchased the grocery stock of Geo. Coleman.
Mt. Clemens-Kracht Bros., dealers in musical instruments, have dissolved, Kracht \& Weiler succeeding.
Calumet-The Carlton-Brockett Hardware Co., not incorporated, is succeeded by the Cariton Hardware Co.
Fremont-C. C. Mericle has sold his dry goods, grocery and boot and shoe stock to the Fair Clothing Co.

Wakefield-Max Shapere has removed his boot and shoe and men's furnishing goods stock to Biwabik, Minn.

Traverse City-M. Perkins has put a grocery stock in the store on State stree recently vacated by Lyon \& Lackey.
North Adams-Fuller, Huff \& Co. dealers in dry goods and clothing, have dissolved, A. F. Fuller \& Co. succeeding. Mapleton-R. M. Edgecomb has embarked in the general merchandise, instead of the hardware business, as previously stated.

Allegan-Frolich \& Kapp have found the clothing business in Allegan not so lucrative as they had anticipated and will move their stock to Constantine.
Fennville-Benj. Dutcher \& Son, for merly of Douglass, have purchased the flour mill of the Fennville Roller Mill Co. and will move to this place.
Muskegon-Fred Wallace has sold his bakery at 87 Third street to Willis R. Ford, who will continue the business at the same location, adding a line of confectionery.
Hastings-J. W. Lunn has disposed of his tailor shop to his brother, Charles, who was formerly connected with him in business here under the firm name of Lunn Bros.

Manistee-Gen. Geo. A. Hart has been appointed receiver of the A. W. Zimmer drug stock, which had already been seized by A. H. Lyman by virtue of a chattel mortgage.
Gobleville-C. A. Lamberson has sold his interest in the agricultural implement firm of C. A. Lamberson \& Co. to James Parker. The new firm will be known as Churchill \& Parker.
Detroit-The Brown Pharmacy Co. has been organized with a capital stock of $\$ 10,000$, half of which has been paid in. The stockholders are William J. Brown, James G. Donley and George W. Brown. Gobleville-F. E. Avery has sold his store building to A. J. Post, to be used for a furniture store. Mr. Avery is packing up his general stock to move it to Benton Harbor, where he will consolidate it with his regular stock at that

## Detroit-Since the Edson, Moore \& Co.

 fire the insurance companies have increased their rates on some lines 50 per cent. and wholesale merchants on Jefferson avenue are complaining that the increase is too great and not warranted. In many instances firms will carry less insurance this year than they have in the past.Manistee-The C. L. Joys \& Co. dry goods stock was sold at mortgage sale to R. R. Blacker for $\$ 9,525$. The purchaser immediately resold the stock to F. C. Larsen for $\$ 10,025$. The stock cost about $\$ 23,000$ and was appraised at $\$ 14,757.02$. The failure was precipitated by the firm giving a mortgage for $\$ 7,600$ to Floyd P . Gerrow and Edson Keith \& Co., of Chicago, whereupon the First National Bank of Manistee attached the stock for a claim of $\$ 1,000$.
Cadillac-Burnham, Stoepel \& Co., of Detroit, creditors of Wilmot Elevier, of Manton, who recently made an assignment to M. F. White of that place, have filed a petition in the Wexford county circuit court praying for the removal of
the assignee and the appointment of a receiver by the court. The petition alleges that White claims to have a chattel mortgage interest of $\$ 1,000$ in the estate, and that therefore his interests are antagonistic to those of creditors; hence the petition for his removal and the appointment of a receiver.
Montague-The general stock of Geo. H. Mason was attached last Monday on an execution for $\$ 250$ in favor of Peter Damm and August Clug, growing out of the Henry L. Partrick deal, the case having been to the Supreme Court. Deputy Sheriff Sterenberger attached the stock and C. L. Streng and Joe Pino were appointed appraisers and about $\$ 800$ worth of goods were removed to the Dowling building. On Tuesday coroner Dove came up and replevied the stock for $F$. H. Mason \& Co., to whom Geo. H. Mason had sold before the attachment. The store is now settled down to business again and the matter will be further contested in the courts.

## manufacturing matters

Homer-Cleveland \& Clark succeed Geo. D. Cleveland in the lumber business.
Jackson-The Fostoria Buggy Co., manufacturers and jobbers, is succeeded by the Thorpe Carriage Co.
Muskegon-Hovey \& McCracken will not operate their lower sawmill the coming season, but will run the upper mill as long as the lake is open. Mr. Hovey
says that they are not operating any camps this winter, but are buying at different points along the river, and have let two contracts to jobbers.
Bay City-The sawmill of the Kern Manufacturing Co. started Monday. The company bas $2,000,000$ feet of logs on hand and is receiving stock daily by rail from the Mackinaw division.
Traverse City-R. R. Ramsdell, F. N. Potter and Henry Schneider have formed a copartnership under the style of R. R. Ramsdell \& Co. to continue the lumber cemmission business established by F. N. Potter \& Co.

Muskegon-The Thayer Lumber Co. has sold to Charles Counselman, of South Chicago, for immediate shipment, 3,000 , 000 feet of two-inch hemlock. The lumber is for the Counselman elevator, which will require about $7,000,000$ feet. Aside from this sale, which was made at a fair price, business in the lumber line has been very quiet.
Saginaw-The big fire in Saginaw in May last was a blessing in disguise for the city at large. It brought in $\$ 500,000$ in cash for insurance and set the wheels of building in motion. There has been expended in building improvements about $\$ 1,000,000$, and this expenditure has kept large numbers of men employed, consequently the business depression has not been felt here to the extent that has been experienced in many other localities. Ed. Germain has invested $\$ 175,000$ in rebuilding his plant, the Cross Lumber Co. $\$ 50,000$ and the Allington-Curtis Co. \$25.000.
Menominee-The shipment of lumber from Menominee by rail is increasing at a lively rate with the opening of the new year. Fourteen carloads of high grade dressed stuff were sent out the first two days of the present week to the eastern market over the Chicago \& Northwestern line, and it is understood that several large orders will be filled before the end of the week, or as soon as a sufficient number of cars can be brought into the yards. The shipments to the west and through southern Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana are also on the increase. Then, too, the local trade has been gradually on the mend ever since the advent of the new year, and a decidedly better feeling prevails among lumber dealers here and all along the line.
Alpena-lt is generally understood that the Alpena \& Northern Railroad, built last season by Alger, Smith \& Co from Alpena north to Lake May, is to be extended the present year to Cheboygan, the contract for the roadbed having been let. The track was finished to Lake May last Friday, and log trains are running to Alpena this week. An arrangement has been made between the Alpena \& Northern and the Detroit, Bay City \& Alpena, by which the trains of the former road will be run over the track of $t$ ) latter to Black River, and the immense amount of long timber being got out by Alger, Smith \& Co. will be taken to that town to be rafted. The company's mills at Black River and Ossineke will also be stocked, and several million feet of logs will be brought to Alpena to be cut.
Bay City-Lumbermen are generally disposed to take a hopeful view of the prospects of business as soon as spring opens. The cut of the mills last season will approximate $350,000,000$ feet, and nearly all of those in commission last season will be stocked for next season. It is expected that more than one-half of
the stock will come from Canada. The Tittabawassee and tributaries will furnish a few million, the Rifle and Kawkawlin will contribute, probably, 20,000 , 000 feet, a number of millions will come from northern points by lake and the railroads will bring in the balance. Jonathan Boyce, the Kern Manufacturing Co. and John Wetch mills will be chiefly, if not entirely, stocked by rail. Eddy, Avery \& Eddy are cutting a few million feet on the Flint \& Pere Marquette that will come here by rail. $A$. B. Gould is putting $4,000,000$ feet on skids in Clare county that will come here by rail, and E. Hall will bring a number of million feet from Clare county by rail. Smalleys \& Woodworth will bring a number of million feet down the Mackinaw division by rail.

## PRODUCE MAREET

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 81 © 4.50 per bbl.
Beans-Pea and medium are active and strong, with increasing demand. Handlers pay 81.25 for country cleaned and 81.40 for country picked, holding city cleaned at 81.55 in carlots and 81.65 in less quantity.
Butter-Dealers pay 16018c for choice dairy, holding at $13 @ 20 c$. Creamery is dull and slow sale at 22 arte.
Cabbage-Home grown, 85 a6 per 100.
Carrots-30e per bushel.
Cranberries-Cape Cod are lower commanding $\$ 2$ per bu. and 85.75 per bbl. Jerseys are in moderate demand at $\$ 5.50$.
Celery-Home grown commands 15@18c per Eg
Eggs - The market is lower than a week ago. Handlers hold fresh at 2 jc and pickled at 18c per doz.
Grapes-Malaga are in moderate demand at 4.50 per keg of 55 lbs . net. California Tokays are in fair demand at 82.50 g 2.75 per crate of 4 5-1b. baskets.
Honey-White clover commands 16 c per lb . dark buckwheat brings 13 c . Both grades are very scarce and hard to get.
Lettuce-Grand Rapids forcing, $12 \% / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb .
Nuts-Walnuts and Nuts-Walnuts and butternuts, zse per bu Hickory nuts, 81.10 per bu.
Onions-Handlers pay 40 e , holding at 50 c per bu. Spanish are in small demand at 81.25 per 40 lb . crate.
Potatoes-Weaker, except seed (red) Rose, which commands a premium of 10 c per bu. over the whiter and more edible varieties. Dealers pay 45c for red and 35c for other varleties, holding the latter at 45c per bu.
Squash-Hubbard, $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per lb.
Turnips-25e per bu.

## WANTED,

Shippers of live and dressed poultry, butter, eggs, pork, veal and country produce to corre-
spond with us, as we can do you spond with us, as we can do you good in this
market. We handle all goods on commission, and quote you our market as follows for this
week:

## Spring Chickens. Fowls.......... <br> \section*{Fowls...}

Duckssand geese


|  | EgGs. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fresh, per doz. | . $21 @ 2 \mathrm{c}$ |
| Held, per doz. | .........18c |
|  | veal. |
| Prime. | 7@71/2c |

Prime....................................6@61/2c We handle butter and pork for 5 per cent., and
eggs for 1 cent per dozen: poultry eggs for 1 cent per dozen; poultry and country
produce at 10 per cent. Can send you references produce at 10 per cent. Can send you references
of some of the best shippers in Michigan. We
solicit your conslgnments and

## 0. CLYDE TUCKER \& CO.,

## GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP

A. J. Mack has opened a grocery store at 20 Plainfield avenue. The Olney \& Judson Grocer Co. furnished the stock.
G. T. Owen will shortly open a grocery store at Belding. The Olney \& Judson Grocer Co. has the order for the stock.
The Commercial Credit Co. has issued a new reference book containing the names of persons whose credit is of a doubtful character.
John H. Goss has purchased the interest of J. F. Gaskill in the firm of Gaskill \& Goss, grocers at 217 East Bridge street, and will continue the business at the same location under his own name.

James A. Anderson \& Co. have moved their wood carving establishment from the corner of Canal and Newberry streets to Erie street, between Canal and Mill streets. The removal was occasioned by lack of power to run the machines in the old place.

The Priestly Express Wagon \& Sleigh Co. will shortly remove from its present location on South Front street to the east half of the Comstock building, on the corner of Canal and Newberry streets, where its manufacturing capacity will be considerably increased.

Of all the ordinances passed by the Common Council, which the police department is expected to enforce, the hucksters' ordinance has given the most trouble. There is a class of people in the city who are determined to make a living in no other way than by peddling vegetables and fruit, and they are persistent in their attempts to evade the provisions of the law regulating this traffic. Readers of The Tradesman are familiar with the history of the fight waged with these people early last summer, which ended in their being compelled to take out licenses or quit the business. With the close of the vegetable peddling season the trouble broke out afresh. Some of those who had taken out vegetable licenses thought that this gave them the right to sell fruit without paying the fruit license fee. In this view they received tacit encouragement from the police, who held somewhat the same idea concerning the law. The matter was finally brought to the attention of the Assistant City Attorney, who promptly instructed the police to arrest all peddlers found selling fruit under a huckster's license. Several were arrested and prosecuted, with the result that those engaged in peddling fruit illegally, according to the ordinance, made haste to take out fruit licenses. The Assistant City Attorney holds that a huckster's license does not give the right to sell fruit, not even apples; that the ordinance is very plain on this point and that it will be enforced in every instance brought to his nocice. Mr. Carroll thinks there will be no further attempt to evade or violate the law this winter.
With his removal to his new premises at 111 Monroe street, E. J. Herrick has made a new and very important departure in his method of doing business and serving his customers. Mr. Herrick has always been a pioneer in the field of reform in the grocery business, the most notable of which is in the matter of early closing, he being the first grocer in the
city to close his place of business at 6 o'clock. The building which Mr. Herrick has secured is a three-story brick; the ground floor will be known as the sales room, nothing but samples being kept on this floor, except in the candy department. The customer makes selections from the samples shown, the order is sent to the basement, or to one of the upper stories, where the stock is kept and where the parceling is done, and the goods are then taken to the delivery wag ons, which stand in the alley at the rear of the store. Thee hurry and bustle, the noise and confusion, which are unavord ably connected with the old way of doing business, taking the orders and filling them on the one floor, are thus done away with and the store is always quiet and orderly. In addition to this, the conglomerate collection of vegetables, always an eyesore in the ordinary grocery, is also relegated to the lower regions, where, loud-smelling and unsightly, they can no longer offend the eye and nose of the customers. A much greater degree of cleanliness and neatness can be attained under the new order of things than was possible under the old way. There is no carrying of goods through the store, everything being delivered direct to its proper department from the alley, and all goods being taken from the store in the same way. Altogether, the change is one which will readily commend itself to the trading public, as it will permit of their being served with greater promptitude and without confusion.

## Purely Personal.

Geo. Schichtel, general dealer at North Dorr, was in town last Saturday.
R. Van Bochove, who conducts drug stores at $2: 5$ South Division street and 209 Straight street, was called to Kalamazoo Saturday by the serious illness of his father, who it is thought will not recover, as the trouble is dropsy of the
heart. His advanced age, he being nearly 80, is also against him.
J. Leff, the Fourth street grocer, has conducted his business on a cash basis since Oct. 17 and states that he has never had occasion to regret his action in adopting the cash system, as it enables him to do business with less expense, loss and annoyance than the old method, while profits are considerably augmented.
D. Christie, the Muskegon grocer, had a novel experience with a silver dollar last week. It was punched on one side and he gave it out to customers in change several times and it was as many times returned in the regular course of business. He has placed it in the bank for the fourth time and confidently awaits its return.
John W. S. Pierson, the Stanton merchant, is evidently a gentleman who believes in the theory that he owes something to the community in which he makes his money. According to the Stanton Herald, his latest scheme is the opening of a reading room and gymnasium which will be known as the "Atheneum," for the boys and young men of Stanton. He has fitted up at his own expense a large room in the second story of the Phenix block, putting in an entirely new gymnasium outfit and starting the reading room with a library of fifty new books which will be added to from time to time. The reading room will be open to the young men without charge. Realizing that a gymnasium
without an instructor would be of little or no value to those desiring practical physical training, Mr. Pierson has engaged H. Booth, a competent instructor from Detroit, who will have charge of that branch of the institution. A smal membership fee will be charged in the gymnasium to cover the actual cost o training.

The Hardware Market.
General trade, as yet, is but fair, as it is too early in the year to have much of revival. Orders, however, for future roods, such as poultry netting, wire wire and nails, for shipment in February and March, are being placed quite freely. In the line of hardware there are no changes to note, as manufacturers seem willing to let the market lay quiet as long as it will. We are, however, glad to note slight advances in two lines of goodscurry combs and tacks, which have advanced, respectively, as follows: Curry combs, 10c a dozen, and tacke about 15 per cent. It seems a real pleasure to note these advances, as we have done nothing but note declines for the past year. We give, below, the fluctuations in the prices of a few leading articles in the hardware line for the four yeaas:
stegl billets.

## Jan Jan Ma Ja Ja Ja <br> amury natiary, | january |
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| Januart, |
| 10 | <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> January, 18

until midnight. with the exception of a short time between 10 and 11 o'clock. when a light luncheon was served. The evening passed off pleasanatly and it wa; voted one of the most suceresful events ever given by the tocal traveling men.

## For sale, wantrd, etc.

 ne cent a cents No advertisements taken for less than 25 cents.
Advance payment Advance payment.

| SH FOR STUCK OF MERCHANDIS Must be cheap. Address No. Si9, ca igan Tradesman. |
| :---: |
|  help increase a stock where they will be sure of camp trade of fifty men, and a general trade of 810000 to 815,000 . Ready pay. This will bear day light. Lock box $\$ 1$, Farwell, Mich. <br> $H^{\text {TOR SALE-SMALL STOCK OF GROCERIES }}$ and fixtures in a good location. For particulars address P. O. box 1000 , Traverse City, Mich. <br> TOR SALE-STOCK OF GENERAL MER ing, agricultural and lumbering village, on a trunk line of railrosd and a navigable stream. Trade well established and prosperous. Address No. 846, care Michigan Tradesman 846 ${ }^{7} \prod^{\mathrm{U}} \underset{\text { RENT-AFTER }}{\text { RER }}$ FEBRUARY 1,1894 , and location in town; good opening for drugs and wall paper. hardware or dry goods. Ad dress R. S. Tracy, Sturgis, Mich. CERMAN SILVER POCKET KEY-RING G ${ }^{\text {ERMAN }}$ check, stamped with your name and address, by mail 20 cents. Insures return of keys if lost. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address in if Walters, 136 South Main street, Adrian, Mich. $\square$ stock in good town. Must be reliable party. Or will exchange $\$ 1,200$ shoe stock for dry goods. Address No 813 , care Michigan Tradesman. 813 Address No. 843, care Michigan Tradesman. 843 real estate, a new stock of clothing and fur nishing goods, invoicing from 85,900 to 86,000 . Address No. 832, care Michtgan Tradesman, Address No. 832, care Michfan Tradesman. 832 $\mathrm{H}^{\text {general merchandise. Address } 222}$ Wash ington ave., North. Lansing, Mich. <br> A CLEAN STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR the only delivery wagon in town. Stock about 82.500. ville, Mich. rTO 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. 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 farm of 160 acres for merchandise or per sonal property. The farm is located near a thriving town, 45 acres improved, balance heavily timbered. Address No. 805, care Michigan Tradesman. <br> SITUATIONS WANTED. <br> WANTED-POSITION AS WINDOW TRIMman of five years' experience in general store References if desired. Address No. 829, care Michigan Tradesman. 829 |
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## A Big Drive

IW All SILK (SAT. EDEE) RBBONS.
Having purchased a large lot of
All silk Ribbons at the great peremptory sale in New York for cash,
we are enabled to offer you the fol we are enabled to offer you the fol:
Meeting of Post E.
At the regular monthly meeting of Post E, Michigan Knights of the Grip, held at Elk's Hall last Saturday evening, B. G.
Van Leuven, C. L. Lawton and Will E. Van Leuven, C. L. Lawton and Will E.
Richmond were appointed a standing Richmond were appointed a standing Committee on Arrangements to provide for the future entertainment of the Post. Geo F. Owen presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
Resolved. That the thanks of this Post be and are hereby tendered the members pitality shown us on the occasion of our recent visit to Saginaw.
Resolved, That we extend them a most cordial invitation to attend the next ancordial invitation to attend city next an-
nual convention in this city, at which time we will endeavor to reciprocate their untiring efforts to entertain us.
It being announced that Rev. John It being announced that Rev. John
Snyder, of St. Louis, Mo., is likely to visit the city during the present winter visit the city during the present winter
months, it was decided to invite him to months, it was decided to invite him to
preach a sermon to the traveling men preach a sermon to the traveling men
during his stay in the city. The meeting in the city.
The meeting then adjourned, when
the festivities of the social session were begun. Dancing continued from 8 o'clock



January 1889.
.8180

## January 1891 January 1892

January 1893
All of the above are based on price at the mill. If the decline continues, where will we be in 1900 ?


Corl, Knott \& Co.,
20-22 No. Division St.,
GRAND RAPIDS, HIICH .
ENGRKUIINGEwiw
Buildings, Portraits, Cards and Stationery Headings, Maps, Plans and Patented Articles.
TRADE

TRADESMAN CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

REPRESENTATIVE RETAILERS.
Daniel Cleland, the Coopersville GenDaniel Cleland was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.. in 1843. His father, who operated a dairy farm of considerable extent, was a Scotchman, a native of the historic city of Edinburgh, who came to this country in the year 1809. When of sufficient age, Daniel was sent to school, attending what was known as the Old Stone School House in the village of Edwards. The summer months were devoted to work on the farm. This continued until the boy was 19 years old, when he left school and gave his entire time to the farm. On attaining his majority he "struck out" for himself, bringing up in Cedar county, in Central Iowa. He remained in Iowa about two years, then returned East, got married, and, for three years, in partnership with his father, worked a dairy farm of 340 acres. Tiring of this mode of making a living, he disposed of his interest in the farm and came to Michigan, settling on a timber farm near the village of Coopersville. The next four years were spent in the laborious work of clearing his land and getting it in shape for farming. But this work was as little to his taste as elairy farming, so he quit it and started a small grocery store in Coopersville. This venture prospered from the start, and it was certain that he had at last found his proper sphere in life. For the accommodation of the villagers Mr. Cleland added drugs to his grocery stock, but soon disposed of that department of his business and put in dry goods and clothing in its place. He carried, also, a stock of boots and shoes. In 1881 Mr. Cleland took W. S. Cole into partnership, the style of the firm being Cleland \& Cole. One month after the formation of the partnership fire destroyed the building, together with the entire stock. As there was only a small amount of insurance, the loss was a serious one, but, with characteristic energy, Mr. Cleland set to work and, in sixty days, a new building was completed, the stock in place and business again in full swing. Mr. Cleland makes generous acknowledgement of his indebtedness to the wholesale houses who so promptly came to his aid when the fire had left him in a badly crippled condition. The firm of Cleland \& Cole existed oniy three years, when Mr. Cole retired in favor of his partner. Later Mr. Cleland took his son, A. H., into the business, the firm being known as D. Cleland \& Son. A. H. retired after three years, since which time D. Cleland has had the entire business in his own hands. Mr. Cleland still owns the farm on which he first settled in Ottawa county. He is a shipper of farm produce and stock and owns considerable property in the village of Coopersville.
Mr. Cleland was married in 1865 to Miss Mary E. Harrison, of Carlton county, Ont. He has two sons, A. H., who is at present accountant in F. J Dettenthaler's office, in this city, and Rollin J., who is a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Michi gan, and is now in the law office of C. H. Gleason. Mr. Cleland is a member of the Masonic order and is prominent in the councils of the local lodge.

It is now the time of year for revivals. We hope business will be among the first converts.

## Dry Goods Price Current.

響 An
Ar
Be Beaver Dam A A.
Blackstone $\mathrm{O}, 32 .$. Black Crow
Black Rock
Boot, AL Boot, AL.
Capital A
Cavanat Cavanat V............
Chapman cheese ci.
Clifton C R........





Sea Sickness
The cool exhflerating sensation following its use is a luxury to travelers. Convenient to carry in the pocket; no liquid to drop or spill; tered mail 60c, from H. D. CUSHMAN, Manufacturer,
Three Rivers. Mich. BMON, LYON \& CO, Trulds. BIINX Bolks. Olifec Sidionerey, 20 \& 22 Monroe ${ }_{2}^{2}$ St., grand rapids.


KHLTM AKOO PANT \& OUERALL CO.
221 E, Main St, Kalama 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 Build ing. Our fall line of Pants from 89 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 tra



THE SIGN BOARD OF 1893.
Every year has its lessons for such as can read or understand them. All men are not so qualified and are no wiser at the end of December than they were in January. This, however, does not change a line on the sign board of time with which no fool can tinker or blind man intermeddle. History, whether in whiskers or napkins, never dies, and, though we may endeavor to side-track its facts, we can secure no insurance policy against its consequences. This is comforting, if sometimes retributory.

Time is really our greatest educator. There is more in its facts than in all our libraries, and, for the good of man, it has no mercy on what deserves a hempen neektie in what we think or say and do. Ideas and theories are tested in its crucible. Mistakes are measured by its micrometer caliper. Wrongs writhe with its screw on their chumbs. Rights, in sackeloth and ashes, are brought out of the rag shop, and what of evil and folly is hidden in a coat of whitewash, time is not economical in soap suds or a sponge.
If it were not for this house cleaning society would choke with rubbish and perish for the want of soap. For what time exposes or destroys let ail the world be thankful. For what it teaches let no man grudge the schoolmaster his salary. It is evident, both here and elsewhere, that we have much to unload of what we have carried under our hats, and not a little to put in its place that is better freight to carry.

This is manifest in the present industrial situation. Here beats the pulse of the nation. It is the vital point, where health is life and disease is death. It is greater than Congress and larger than Washington, and towers above politics, territorial bigness or white squadrons as an Egyptian pyramid over the tent of an Arab. Its importance is only measured by the problems it involves. This is the case with all questions involving vital and stupendous issues.
Difficulties are always in ratio with the object to be attained. It is easier to pull a tooth than cure dropsy, or to sail a paper boat than to navigate the Atlantic. A town council may be decided on police salaries and the dog tax, but it seems that the Solomon is not yet born that can solve the greatest problem of the age. If this was done there would be fewer men without socks and not so many throwing bombs.

This is universally true. The world is spotted with anarchy. There is a volcanic rumble along the line. Vesuvius is no longer solitary. Craters, like measles, are spotting the face of nations. This is a hard bed for 1893 to sleep on, but on that it lies and there it dies.

Is there any prospect of turning the hose on these slumbering fires? There is. Can it be done in a moment? No. Can it be enforced by statute? No. The evil has been of too slow a growth to be moved like a mushroom, and the cure lies in men and not in laws.

If capital is pozsessed of the devil and labor gives the same gentleman a home and a bed, you cannot remove the effect without turning the cause out of the back door. There can be no peace between rivals, and if we do not remove the bulldog some one has to be bitten. There would be no need for hostilities or reprisals if both sides were just and possessed the missing half ounce of common sense. It must come to this or go to the devil.

This is the lesson of the hour. There is no proof-reading necessary in this handwriting on the wall, and it is a hopeful sign that men are reading it without glasses. This is true. We are getting wiser. It may be slow, but it is sure. The best of brains and the best of men on both sides are honestly striving for what is equally just to all. They will both tie up in the same dock yet. In the coming struggles between wages and market values we anticipate more of integrity and intelligence than has ever yet been manifested in previous disputes. The demagogue and the extremist will always be around with his chip on his shoulder and the tin horn in his mouth, but his future is cloudy. Such may have a bone to pick with such reforms as profit-sharing, co-operation and other methods of a just distribution of earn ings and enterprise, but, as time devel ops what is best for both labor and capital, delusion and danger will go to the coroner in the same wagon.

## Fred Woodrow.

Some three hundred and odd cats are maintained by the United States Government, the cost of their support being carried as a regular item on the accounts of the Post Office Department. These cats are distributed among about fifty Post Offices, and their duty is to keep rats and mice from eating and destroying Their work is of the utmost importance wherever large quantities of mail are collected, as, for example, at the New York Post Office, where from 2,000 to 3,000 bags of mail matter are commonly stored away in the basement. Formerly great damage was done by the mischiev cus rodents, which chewed holes in the sacks, and thought nothing of boring clear through bags of letters in a night. Troubles of this sort no longer occur since the official pussies keep watch. Each of the Postmasters in the large cities is allowed from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 40$ a year for
the keep of his feline staff, sending his the keed of his feline staff, sending his estimate for "cat meat" to Washington at the beginning of each quarter.

## BALD HEADS

## NO CURE, <br> NO MUSTACHE

 NO PAY. NO PAY.DANDRUFF CURED.
I will take Contracts to grow hair on the head
or face with those who can call at my office or or face with those who can call at my office or
at the office of my agents, provided the head is at the office of my agents, provided the head is
not glossy, or the pores of the scalp not closed.
Where the head is shiny or the pores closed,
there is no cure. Call and be examined free of there is no cure. Call and be examined free of
charge. If you cannot call write to me. State
tho exact condition of the scalp and your occu-
pation.
PROF, GIRKHOUZ. BIRKM


## Hardware Price Current.

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

## Snell's

Jenningg',
Jennings
Imitation



Heller's Horse Rasps

Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.
Door, mineral, jap, trimmings List.
Door, mineral, jap, trimmings.
Door, porcelain, plated trimming
Door, porcelsin, trimmings
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain
LoCEs-DOOR.
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PATENT FLANIBHED IRON.
"A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27
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"B" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25
" to $27 \ldots$
Broven packs \&o per pound extra. May
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 Each additional $X$ on this grade, 81.75 ,
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## Best Interests of Business Men.

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## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY $17,1894$.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.
The annual session of the National Board of Trade will be held in Washington on the 23 d of the present month. This organization is composed of delegates from commercial bodies all over the country, and it has been organized primarily to influence national legislation in the interest of the merchants of the country. Its sittings are commonly held at the National Capitol, as the most convenient place for the furtherance of the peculiar objects aimed at by the organization.
As is usually the case, the programme mapped out for the coming meeting is a most ambitious one. Bankruptey legislation, with a revival of the Torrey bill, is to have a prominent part in the discussion of the delegates, and the interstate commerce law, with proposed amendments, will also consume the usual share of the meeting's time.
Among other subjects to be considered will be the registration of trade-marks, reciprocal trade relations with neighboring countries, a national monetary commission, the advisability of establishing an executive department of commerce and manufactures, the revision of the banking and currency laws, the retention of the tax on State bank circulation, the issue of bonds to protect the gold reserve, a national clearing-house, the need of stricter immigration laws, the reform of the consular service, Government aid for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and the advisability of constructing a deep-water ship canal between New York and Philadelphia.
That these commercial associations of national scope are productive of good results in the way of promoting useful legislation there is no doubt, and for this reason they shoul $d$ be encouraged and commended.

## AN AGE OF LUXURY.

All human affairs revolve in cycles. Human nature and human intellest are the same in kind in every age and country. The conditions which have once molded manners and morals and the forces which have impelled and controlled human destiny pass through various
stages of evolution, but they recur and return in a sort of due course, after long periods of time, to work their effects upon the peoples and nations of the earth. It may be said that all the records of human history contain no account of anything like the enormous scientific progress of the present age. This is true enough, but something analogous to it has been realized. Ideas change their outward form, but they are substantially the same nevertheless. All science today is only the handmaid of wealth and luxury. Men no longer seek to penetrate the mysteries of nature for the sake of knowing. Her secrets are explored only that the results may be sold for dollars and cents and utilized in multiplying the material comforts and pleasures of material life.
It cannot be denied that this administration to the physical welfare of mankind has many beneficent features. The introduction of machinery and improved processes in manufacturing have so cheapened products of almost every sort that many articles which were formerly available only to the wealthy classes are now in reach of working people, while the introduction of street railways and the better sanitation and lighting of cities have added largely to the convenience, comfort and health of the working classes.
In respect to mental education, there never was an age which placed learning so fully in the reach of the entire people.
Thanks to free public schools of excellent character, and the extraordinary cheapness and abundance of books, due to the introduction of most complete machinery for their production, there is scarcely any reason that any person should be illiterate, or, rather, this will be the case when the children of to-day shall come to mature age.
Never before in the history of mankind has there ever been such enormous progress, and it is, to a great extent, the result of general intellectual education, for, instead of having the world's work done by illiterate and unthinking slaves, it is done by intelligent and educated men and women, and such intelligence and mental development are absolutely necessary for the control of the mighty forces and complicated mechanisms that actually perform the labor once done by human hands. Moreover, scientific invention and discovery were once confined to a few learned men shut up in cloisters. To-day, with an entire population educated and trained to habits of thought and investigation, almost every man and woman may be an inventor or a discoverer in the domain of physical science. By educating the working classes their usefulness and capability are vastly in creased.
But all these interesting facts only confirm the truth of the proposition with which this essay started out. That is, that the present is only another return of the world to the age of luxury which has so often before been recorded. The enormous increase of wealth in the hands. of a few creates a sort of privileged class in the country. A wealthy class is commonly an idle class, with no other business than to gratify every taste and passion and to enjoy life. Without underrating the intellectual gratifications, it is plain that the bodily and material make up much the larger part of the account. Certainly this is not an age of gross, repulsive, brutal, physical debauchery,
like that which characterized Roman civilization during the culmination and decline of the empire, nor is it the remarkable mingling of immorality and intellectuality, of literature and license. which marked the social conditions of western Europe of the Seventeenth Century. But, all the same, this is another age of luxury, and it is not easy to forecast what will be its outcome. The debaucheries and profligacy of the Roman Empire brought its destruction by the barbarians. The extravagances and vices of the Stuarts and the Bourbons ended in Cromwell and the Reign of Terror. A powerful, because immensely wealthy, class on one side, and a vast body of the population representing labor on the other, are the outgrowth of the present conditions, and they are developing forces which have before this threatened conflict. It must be remembered that the masses of the people are no longer a degraded and ignorant serfdom, but are educated, reading and thinking people One of the sure accompaniments of an age of luxury is the development of a trong sense of satire and sarcasm in the current literature and art. Every luxurious age had its host of lampooners and atirists on the manners of the time, and never were these more abundant and more keen and pointed in their written and pictorial wit. The profligate despots of earlier ages had their court fools and baubled jesters who did not even spare their own masters in ridiculing men and morals. To-day the wielders of pungent wit and stinging satire are not main tained by kings and governments, but by the people themselves, who have in the poisoned arrows of wit and sarcasm powerful weapons against the follies of the

Assignee's Sale of the Deane Clothing Stock at Woodland.
Hastings, Jan. $10-\mathrm{I}$ herewith enclose you notice of assignee's sale of the Deane stock, which will take place on February 19. I discontinued the retail sale on January 1 and had an appraisment immediately taken, and from it you will see the sales were very small.
A recapitulation of the appraisment January 1 shows as follows:

## Clothing. Trunks an

## Trunks and bags. <br> Gloves and mittens.

Neckwear
Jewelry
Jewelry....
Suspenders
Collars and cuffs
Handkerchiefs
Socks....
Hats and
Hats and caps
Fixtures
Total stock.
This stock is fresh and new $87,24700 \quad 85,53400$ shelf worn and I shall sell the same either in separate lots or in bulk, as the majority in interest of the creditors may require.
Woodland is a thriving new village on the C., K. \& S. Railway and is an exThis will be a fore the clothing business chis will be a rare opportunity to purchase a stock of clothing cheap and it is to be hoped that on the day of the sale the stock will not be sacrificed for want any enquiries regarding the matter.

Philip T. Colgrove, Assignee.

## No Hard Times at Seney.

Seney, Jan. 10.-You seldom get any news from this section, so will say to you that while most of the Upper Peninsula towns are plunged in distress and dire We hear of no has seen no hard times. We hear of no cases of destitution and hunger here. Men are getting good wages and sure pay. You will find the fine business hand of R. A. Alger in sight here, aided by John Millen, Superintendent of Alger, Smith \& Co. They have,
during the depressed times of the past few months, operated their lumbering camps and railroad, which now extends to Grand Marias, on Lake Superior, to their fullest capacity, giving work to hundreds of men and teams. We always thought that Alger was all right, but now we know it. There are other good concerns here, such as the Chicago Lumbering Co., Hall \& Buell, and Ward Bros. These firms are all to be thanked for the prosperity of our people and village of Seney, but most especially General Alger, and should the people here ever get a chance to pay tribute to him by voting for him for United States Senator, or any other gift of the people, we will register a vote here that will be a surprise to some county politicians.

Yours Respectfully,
Morse \& Schneider.

## Financlal Matters.

J. E. Hutchinson has bought the interest of F. S. Raymond in the Fennville City Bank. The firm was formerly Hutchinson \& Raymond.
The profits of the Diamond Match Company for the year 1893 were $\$ 1,300$,000 , as compared with $\$ 1,051,000$ in 1892 , showing an increase of from 13 to 15 per
J. M. Judson and J. M. Lamb have purchased the interest of John Johnson in the Clayton Exchange Bank, and, together with W. W. Cook, will conduct the business.
The Advance Thresher Co., of Battle Creek, had a most prosperous year during 1893, from the profits of which a eash dividend of 7 per cent. and a stock dividend of 6 per cent. were declared and paid and a $\$ 50,000$ surplus fund created. The company built 800 separators last year, and have made arrangements to build 600 this season.

Offer of Settlement.
Ironwood, Jan. 15-The appraisement of the estate of Olson Bros. \& Co. has resulted as follows:
Stock......
Real estate.
Fixtures,
Real estate..................
Total asse
abilities.
Liablititites.
Excess of il $\qquad$
The firm om their friends that if they assurances a settlement on the basis of 40 per cent cash, the necessary funds to meet the claims on this basis will be fortheming. A majority of the claims are here in Ironwood, and all of the local ereditors have signed an agreement to settle on this basis. From present appearances this settlement will be accepted by all the creditors, so that the firm will again be in business in the course of a month Er six weeks.
E. D. Nelson,

Home Echoes of the Saginaw Conven tion.
Saginaw, E. S., Jan. 10-At a meeting of Post F, Michigan Knights of the Grip, held at the Everett House parlors, Jan. 6, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered published:
Resolved, That we hereby publicly express our thanks to the wholesale dealers, manufacturers and public-spirited citizens of Saginaw who so kindly as sisted us in making our fifth annual convention a success; and be it further
Resolved, That we especially thank the F. \& P. M. Railway, Bartow \& Enright (proprietors Saginaw coupe line) and Isaac Bearinger for their generous donations and kindly assistance.
Trusting that our efforts in advertising our city's hospitality have met with your hearty approval, we remain,

## Respectfully,

A. R. Sutton, Sec'y Post F.

The stocks of cheese at the principal distributing centers on the first of the year was 684,967 boxes, which is 222,469 boxes less than a year ago, and is the smallest supply held at this time of the season for many years.

## THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

## GOTHAM GOSSIP

News from the Metropolis---Index the Markets.
$\qquad$
New York, Jan. 12-It is a blessed thing that the weather has kept so warm so far this winter. It has enabled the so far this winter. It has enabled the
starving and freezing to live, when they starving and freezing to live, when they
might otherwise have perished. New might otherwise have perished. New York's generosity is so great that not only are her own poor being well looked after, but many are flocking here from out of town. The purses of the charita ble rich are open wide and will be until spring, so that notwithstanding the try ng times the army of the poor are pretty well fed, warmed and clothed.
No one who lives in a large city this winter will ever forget the scenes of wretchedness and penury which meet him everywhere. The Herald has a free clothing bureau in its old down-town building. The doors open at $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., but at 8 the string of closely-huddled men, women and children reaches half block. One woman held a little girl of four who was perfectly blind. What could touch one's heartstrings quicker than such a sight! Think of a mother holding her blind little one for hours, in order that she might get a chance to obtain some sort of a second-hand piece of clothing! Truly it is about the saddest thing imaginable.
The Thurber-Whyland reorganization matter is now an assured success, if we matter is now an assured success, if we short time this great concern will find it short provided with sufficient capital to carry on its magnificent trade. Many carry on its magnificent trade. Many
who would have subscribed find themwho would have subscribed find them-
selves unable to do so during the present selves unable to do so during the present
stringency and the time for the complestringency and the time for the comple-
tion of the reorganization was extended tion of the reorg
For a short time granulated sugar touched the 4 c basis. Big sales took place and the price soon reacted to $4 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{c}$, at which it remains steady.
One of the oldest and best known firms of retail grocers in the city, Thomas Lidgerwood, failed Thursday. He had a good business in his Broadway store and thought it would be a good thing to have a branch store up-town among the gay west-siders. He paid cash for $\$ 10,000$ worth of fixtures and-busted. He had many wealthy people as customers, but their bills remained unpaid, and the result was serious. Mr. Lidgerwood is a sult was serious. Mr. Lidgerwood is a
close personal friend of President Cleveclose p
land.
The market for coffee remains as calm The market for coffee remains as calm
and undistarbed as can be, and the flucand undisturbed as can be, and the fluc-
tuation in the price of Rio No. 7 is ex tuation in the price of Rio No. 7 is ex
tremely small, being about $8 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ during tremely small, being about $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{e}$ during
the past fortnight, and closing at $181 / 4 \mathrm{e}$. the past fortnight, and closing at $181 / 4 \mathrm{e}$.
Canned goods are dull and the market Canned goods are dull and the market
remains without a single feature of inremains without a single feature of in-
terest. The movement in California to terest. The movement in California to bring all canned goods under one control is hardly deemed feasible. The stock there is said to be over 800,000 cases. Tomatoes are selling here at $\$ 1.021 / 2 @ 1.10$ for No. 3 , and there is some dealing in futures at 85 e for Maryland delivered here. Corn is worth $80 @ 90 \mathrm{c}$ for New York brands.
The demand for dried fruits remains quite steady, and, though prices are very low, they seem to be quite firmly held. California raisius are more frequently asked for than the foreign product, and in bags are worth $31 / 4$ @ 4 c . Prunes are dull and remain at quotations that have shown very little fluctuation for a long shown very little fluctuation for a long
time. Californias are quotable from $61 / 2 @ 81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ as to size.
Lemons are lower than a week ago, but are still bigh, and the demand is quite liberal. It is hard to find anything below $\$ 4$ a box, and from this the price ranges to $\$ 5$ and more. Oranges, foreign, \$2@2.25 for Sicily, \$4@4.50 for Jamaica, and $\$ 2.75$ for Havana. Floridas, $\$ 1.50 @$ 2.25. Apples are selling at good prices and Northern Spys may be quoted at from \$4@4.25.
The market for butter presents few encouraging signs. What with the hard times and the alleged liberal supply of oleomargarine, the men who are interested in dairy products are not reaping a the flesh, and the lack of vigor in prosecuting alleged violations of the law has been the cause of a good deal of wordy
war on the Mercantile Exchange. Mr. Van Valkenburg, who is supposed to be after the oleo men with a sharp stick, has been openly accused of bad faith but no one who knows him believes for moment that he is not doing all in his The best Western real of the "stuff." $251 / 2 \mathrm{e}$ if the holder can get that much and he has hard work to do so. From this the range is down to 20 c before you firm the butter that smells. Cheese is fize, full cream; $121 / \mathrm{c}$ is paid for State smal size, full cream; $111 / 4 @ 11 \frac{1}{2}$ e for large
Libe
Liberal arrivals of potatoes from Scotland keep prices of foreign stock down to a low figure, and this, in turn, acts upon the domestic supply, which are quotable about $\$ 2.25 @ 2.75$ per bbl. Some fresh vegetables are arriving, and it may interest the hungry to know that strawberries can now be had for less han 7 cents each.
Poultry remains at a low point and it reqnires prime dressed turkeys to bring over $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a pound. Chickens from
$11 @ 14 \mathrm{c}$-these quotations for stock.
Eggs are in quite free receipt, and quotations are made of Western at $20 @$ 21e and 23 e for near-by stock.

## Gripsack Brigade.

Albert C. Antrim, traveling representative for the Alabastine Company, left last week for a five months' tour of the Southern States.
H. S. Robertson returned from Waukesha, Wis., Saturday, expecting to remain here about a week, when he will resume a course of treatment at that famous resort.
E. B. Collins has engaged to travel for L. S. Baumgardner \& Co., of Toledo, covering the trade of Central Michigan. He made his first stand at Carson City last Wednesday.
Geo. F. Owen found a temporary cripple at his handsome home on his return from his last trip, Mrs. Owen having sustained a dislocated ankle as the result of a fall on the street one day last week.
Chas. G. McIntyre, who has covered Northern Michigan several years for Swartout \& Downs, has engaged to travel in the same territory for J. H. Rice \& Friedmann Co., manufacturers of men's furnishing goods in Milwaukee.
Harry P. Winchester, formerly of this city, but for the past half dozen years on the road for Lyon Bros. \& Co., of Detroit, has engaged to travel for the Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co., covering the territory formerly visited by B. F. Parmenter.
R. J. Ferris, who has represented the Royal Furniture Co. in the leading cities of the West for several years, will travel this year with P. J. Klingman's photos. Messrs. B. C. McVey, John Avery and Ed. Klingman will also travel for P. C. Klingman the present year.
W. M. Gibbs, who formerly traveled in this State for Hatch \& Jenks, of Buffalo, N. Y., has written an interesting treatise on spices, giving the history of each kind of spice, how it is grown and the various methods of preparation for market. The book will be published in the course of a few months and will probably meet with a hearty reception at the hands of the trade.
Among the features which contributed to the success of the recent Saginaw convention was the distribution by Windy Williams, in behalf of P. Lerillard \& Co., of convenient packages of Climax plug tobacco. Recognition of the contribution was evidently overlooked by the local committee, and it remains for The Tradesman to accord this tardy recognition of the courtesy.

A well-known Chicago dry goods salesman who makes Monmouth, Ill., his headquarters, was interested in a hotel enterprise near the World's Fair. Early in the spring he moved his family to the Windy City, expecting to become a permanent resident thereof, and to retire from the road to enjoy the fortune made in the business. At the close of the season he wired home to his wife's parents: "Meet us to-morrow at the depot with blankets; we have hats.'
John C. Riley, of Caro, died last week from a combination of diseases. He was a member of the Michigan Kights of the Grip during 1892 but paid none of the death assessments made during 1893 . This, of course, precludes the payment of the death benefit to his wife, who supposed the deceased was still in good standing and who remitted the annual dues for 1894 and one assessment subsequent to his death. This case involves moral which all traveling men should profit by.
The Tradesman is informed by E. P. Waldron, President of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, that he did not make the motion to withhold from publication the proeeedings of the Board of Directors, as intimated in our issue of January 3 . Mr. Waldron gives the name of another member who he says fathered the star chamber resolution, but as it was the policy of secretiveness generally and not the specific act of any gentleman which was criticised, The Tradesman is disposed to drop the matter without further comment.
Chas. W. Leggett, traveling salesman for N. K. Fairbank \& Co., recently received an infernal machine through the mail. Upon attempting to open the box an explosion resulted. The cover was lined with sand-paper and placed so that it just grated on matches set in an iron tube filled with powder. The tube lead to a large ball of twine and paste that was filled with lead balls, and it is believed that dynamite composed the center. By turning the cover the matches ignited and the powder exploded, burning Mr. Leggett's hand quite severely Fortunately the bomb did not explode or there might not have been any one left of that family to tell the story. The machine was sent to Chicago for examination.
Among the amendments which will be offered at the next meeting of the Michigan Knights of the Grip will be a proposition to make the death assessments payable $\$ 5$ at a time, instead of $\$ 1$ or $\$ 2$, as is now the case. It is argued by those who favor this measure that the notice of the $\$ 5$ assessment and the sending of receipts for remittances would require no more time than is now given a single \$1 assessment, which would greatly curtail the work of the Secretary's office and render unnecessary the annoyance necessarily incident to the sending out of assesment notices for small amounts several times during the year. In all probability the $\$ 5$ assessment would carry each member's death benefit through the entire year, but if it would not be enough, another similar assessment could then be made, which would carry the matter along several months longer. The suggestion is certainly worthy of consideration and it would be well for the boys to discuss the matter during the year, to the end that a sensible conclusion may be reached by the time of the convention.

The Drug Market.
Opium is steady. Reports from prlary markets indicate higher prices.
Morphia is unchanged.
Quinine is firm and has an upward endency.
Carbolic acid is lower.
Nitrate silver is lower.
Visner, on his return from Chicago, will be unable to reach the trade as soon as anticipated, owing to the un expected length of time taken in writing up the large line of bargains selected from the immense stock of John A. Tol man Co. 'Phone 1413. $\qquad$
As far back as 1854 Hamburg embroidery was imported from Switzerland into the United States. The trade has grown steadily until now Switzerland exports $\$ 12,000,000$ worth of these machine embroideries annually. The work was first started in Switzerland in 1827.

## If You would <br> know

How to conduct your business without the loss and annoyance attendant upon the use of the pass book or any other charging system, send for samples and catalogue of our

## Coupon Book System,

Which is the best method ever devised for placing the credit business of the retail dealer on a cash basis.

## Tradesman <br> Company,

GRAND RAPIDS

## RATE REDUCED

FROM $\$ 2$ TO $\$ 1.25$ PER
Kent Hotel,
Directly opposite Union Depot,

GRAND RAPIDS.

Steam Heat and Electric Bells. Everything New and Clean.
BEACH \& B00TH, Prop'rs.

## 

Pay the best profit. Order from your jobber.
Your Bank Account Solicited.
Kenit Country Sarings Bank,
GRAND RAPIDS ,MICH.
JNo. A. Covode, Pres
Hentry Ides. Vi, Vice-Pres.
J. A. S. Verdier,
Verdire, Cashier,
K. VAN Hof, Ass
Transacts a General Banking Business. Interest Allowed on Time and Sayliges Deposits.
DIRECTORS
Jno. A. Covode,
T. J. O'Brien, DIRECTORS
D. A. Blodget
A. J. Bowne, T. J. O'Brien, A. J. Bowne
Jno. Blodgett,J. A. McKee
 J. A. S. Verdier.

## Drugss Medicines.



## Cartage and Boxing.

I notice in the report of the Committee on Trade Matters of the State Pharmaceutical Society, published in The Tradesman of Jan. 10, a protest agains the legitimate and necessary charge made by jobbers for boxing and cartage. It is stated that in the East no such charge is made, and that it does not appear on invoices of Western houses. This is qualified, however, by the statement that all west of Cleveland charge for boxing and cartage. The latter is a fact. The Committee states that the Lake Erie Drug Exchange has a rule that these items must be charged for. This rule is not the agreement of that Exchange, but is fathered by the Western Wholesale Drug Association, embracing in its membership the jobbers of the entire West.

As the Committee recognizes the propriety of a moderate charge for cartage, I will only state the necessity to the jobber of a charge for boxing. The Committee states, that "three-quarters of the cases used by the jobbers are received by them from manufacturers of patent medicine, free." Admitted, but threequarters of the boxes so received are not used except to pack jugs, for which no charge is made.
If the orders to the jobbers were all small express shipments, these boxes could be utilized, but not 10 per cent. of the free boxes will pack the smallest freight shipments, and not 1 per cent. of "the original packages containing drugs" are of any use whatever

The Committee also states that there are but few packing cases used that will involve any outlay. In the establishment the writer is connected with, 80 per cent. of the cases used are new, and
manufactured in this city, and I am assured that such is the per cent. of new cases used by other jobbers.

A few years ago competition and other causes led to the abandonment of these charges for about three months. The statement of a prominent and successful jobber as to the result is as follows: "We sold last year $\$ 1,200,000$ worth of drugs. Our net profit was $\$ 20,000$. By careful computation we found that boxing and cartage was fully 1 per cent. of our sales. If we must handle that amount of goods, and assume the care of so extensive a business with a capital invested of $\$ 200,000$ for the small profit of $\$ 8,000$, we will go out of it, and loan our money at current rates of interest."

The chairman of the Committee, like most retailers, cannot see the justice in charging for boxes, as the container when it has served its purpose is of no use except for kindling wood, but the jobbers feel that it is a just expense to the retailers and as legitimate a charge as that made for bottles, cans, kegs and other containers, concerning which there is never any question. Drug Jobber.

Obligations Due to the Producers of
American Wealth.
In considering any problem of statesmanship for the relief of the industrial classes, it will be worth while to notice which are the industrial or laboring classes.

All wealth is produced by labor. It is first gathered or created by the hand and sweat of the toiler. It is dug out of the earth by the agriculturist, or it is dug out of the mine or quarry by the miner, or it is cut out of the forest by the lumberman, or it is fished out of the seas and other waters by the fisherman. There are no other sources of wealth. After the crude or raw products are thus secured, they are placed in the hands of skilled laborers, who work them up into manufactures. Thus, the raw cotton, flax and wool are spun and woven into eloth; the mineral ores are smelted into metals and are further worked up into various fabrics; the timber is converted into houses, bridges, cars, wagons, furniture and the like; the products of the fisheries, if not consumed at once, are preserved for future use. Breadstuffs and meats and all animals used for industrial purposes must be credited to the agriculturist, and they go also into the hands of skilled labor.
The great classes of workers are to be taken in round numbers as follows:

## Persons Engaged in-

Agriculture ..............
Manufacturing, mining
mechanical operations
Trade and transportation
Professions, clerkships, etc
Total
Number.
$8,000,000$ d $8,000,000$
$4,000,000$
2000,000
$4.000,000$
Of these $18,000,000$ pe...........18,00,000
Of these $18,000,000$ people, it will be
seen that $12.000,000$, or two-thirds, are engaged in creating wealth. These are the agriculturists, miners, lumbermen, fishermen and those engaged in manufacturing. Those employed in commerce and transportation are not creators of wealth, but their services are indispensable for handling and exchanging it. As for the $4,000,000$ professional persons and elerss, hey hre on the protacts of labor, as do the merchants and transpert-
ers.
From the foregoing it will be seen that the $6,000,000$ of merchants, transporters, professional persons and clerks will have business to do without regard to tariffs or economic conditions. Of course, they must share in the prosperity of the country and in its misfortunes; but, since they do not create wealth, they are wholly subordinate in the problem under consideration.
It follows from the conditions thus revealed that if the production of domestic wealth can be stimulated and developed to the highest degree, not only will the producers of this wealth be directly benefited, but all the classes that live on the proceeds of their labor will correspondingly share in the profits. How to promote this production and development is the highest problem of statesmanship, and, in solving it, the merchant, the banker, the transporter and all the professional classes may be left out of the question, because if it be established that the farmers, miners, lumbermen and manufacturers are prosperous, then prosperity surely comes to all the other classes.

What is required of Congress at this moment, and it is a supreme moment for the American people, is to so legislate as to promote the benefit of the home producers of wealth. Give them free every article which they are not prepared to
produce, but give them all needed facili-
ties and protection to make the articles they are prepared and fully able to make. Let not Congress force upon the people of this country a burden to create or aid some imaginary or undeserving industrial interest, but let not Congress, in order to carry out the theory of free trade, destroy any great industry which gives employment and subsistence to a large population.
It is the business of statesmanship to restore prosperity where it has been lost, and to create it where the conditions exist for such a consummation; but never to destroy it under any circumstances. There is no theory in physical science that can be strictly worked out in detail because friction and many other material obstacles will always interfere to change results. It is so, also, in political economy. No theory of commerce or indus tries can ever be successfully carried out in practice, because there will always be powerful opposing interests. It is practically impossible for any theory of free trade or of protection to be applied in its entirety to American commerce. Industries in a country covering twenty de grees of latitude and thirty degrees of longitude of the earth's surface must of necessity be of extreme diversity, so that no ironclad theory of political economy can be applied to realize this fact, then it will destroy the remaining prosperity of the country, instead of restoring that which has been lost. Frank Stowell.
Four-Fifths of the Applicants Receive Certiflcates.
At the examination session of the Board of Pharmacy, held at Saginaw last week, fifty-five applicants presented themselves for registration, forty-four of whom were granted certificates, as follows:
Registered Pharmacists-R. S. Armstrong, Chelsea; Geo. W. Beckett, Manistique; F. W. Hamilton, J. M. Freeman, St. Charles; E. T. Jones, Chatham, Ont.; John Murray, Merrill; G. H. McGelliway, Muir; A. A. Schram, Croswell; Geo. Sharrar, Alma; C. E. Smith, Saginaw; V. Thomas, Fowlerville; L. P. Vogel, Chelsea: G. T. Kast, E. J. Eastman, O. A. Nichols Detroit, and O. R. Hintermister, Mendon.
Registered Assistant Pharmacists-C. E. Bradshaw. Yale; G. C. Drake. Imlay City; W. H. Eaton, Detroit; G. G. Gardner, North Star; Robert Goodfellow, Elio; Ral. Port Huron; J. E. Knapp, G. N. Ernst, Port Huron; J. E. Knapp, G. N Gankel, J. E. Lauckner, J. F. Martin, W F. Lount, F. W. Wilhelm, Bay City; L O. Loveland, Charlotte; H. A. Main, Te konsha; D. W. Mitchell, Harrisville; E. L. Moore, Melvin; Jas. McGregor, Ann
Arbor; G. E. Orth, Evart; B. Pemberton, Arbor; G. E. Orth, Evart; B. Pemberton, Memphis; F. D. Simpson, Flint; B. A Smith, Portland; L. D. Bates, Burnside J. W. Bowne, Augusta; O. G. Milliken, Silverwood; E. Lauckner, F. Wiese and B. Reimold, Saginaw.

The next meeting of the Board will be held at Grand Rapids on March 6 and 7
Officers of the Grand Rapids Pharma ceutical Society.
At the annual meeting of the Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society, held in December, the following officers were elected for the year 1894.
President-Waiter K. Schmidt.
Vice-President-Fred. G. Aldworth. Secretary and Treasurer-Ben Schrouder.
der. worth, H. Riechel, R. A. McWilliams. worth, H. Riechel, R. A. Mces are as fol-
The standing committees lows:
Trade Matters-H. B. Fairchild, chairman; J. E. Peck, J. D. Muir, A. J. Dayman; J. E. Peck, J. D.
ton, R. A. McWilliams.
ton, R. A. McWillams.
Pharmacy - J. Hoed
Wharmacy - J. Hoede

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Eupatorium
Lobelia....... Lobella. Majorum
Mentha
E.
Vir
Vir Rue...... Thymas, V
Calcined, Pat.
Carbonate, Pat.

Absinthium. Amygdalae, Duic... Anis1............. Bergamil
Cajfputi
Caryophyiii
Cedar
Cinnamonif Conium





Declined-Carbolie Acid. Nitrate Silver.

## GROCERY PRICE CURRENT.

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


THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.


THE HUMOROUS NARRATIVE.
Value of the Comic Story to the Suc cessful Drummer
Many a traveling man has a rare combination of those valuable qualities which fit him for his profession-honesty, integrity, zeal, energy, and enterprise, together with that strict regard for veracity which characterizes the brotherhood of the grip-yet he does not make a luminous success. The expectant countenance of the country dealer does not light up with enthusiasm when his grip appears. He may represent a purely pious concern, and may spend $\$ 10$ a day for the "strictly legitimate expenses of the campaign." But his success is limited. Yet a competitor who does not have half his energy and vim, and whose conscience was probably manufactured by the Goodyear Rubber Company; who has so much "lie" in him that he only needs to be boiled to make a first-class article of soap-his success is absolutely brilliant. Now, what is the secret of this failure and success? I am convinced that it is to be sought in the varied forms of treatment accorded to the humorous narrative. If I may judge from sad experience, the country merchant cares more for the quality of your stories than he does for the quality of your goods. In order that you may be able to properly apprehend and appreciate the value of the point I make, it will be desirable to offer the result of a brief but strictly scientific study of this important subject.

The comic story is absolutely the product of civilization. A race must have attained to a certain high measure of culture and knowledge of the arts of life before it is capable of evolving the humorous narrative. No savage, unaffected by the contact of civilization, ever told a funny story. I have made the closest study of primitive culture, and have not been able to detect in the remains of barbaric races the slightest traces of a prehistoric joke. Life was too deeply solemn for those fellows to spend the sunny hours in manufacturing jokes about their mothers-in-law. Of course, one may trace in their primitive tribes the first faint beginning of the sense of humor. The early discoverers of America found that the gentle and untaught natives had various ingenious methods of putting a fellow out of the world, which betrayed quite a developed appreciation of the humorous. They would fasten him to a tree and fill him full of little wood splinters, which were previously lighted, so as to add cheerfulness to the scene. Or they would get up an archery contest, and give a chromo to the fellow who would first perforate a vital organ. And the ladies would dance around the party singing Wagner's music. But the sense of humor was so undeveloped in them that when the soldiers of Columbus, who rejoiced at the thought of a new market for their Spanish chestnuts, told them stories about the mother-in-law, and about playing poker all summer, and wearing a linen ulster all the next winter, they solemnly received them as unvarnished episodes in the real life of these wonderful people.

It is when we enter the history of the higher races that we first encounter the true humorous narrative, and it is among the chronicles of such people as the Egyptians and the Hebrews, that my careful historical researches have been rewarded with the richest results.
have been enabled to throw a new light upon some very important historical data that have been previously obscured. We have always had a pretty bad opinion of the ancient Egyptians and have supposed that their treatment of the Hebrews was the simple fruit of what the poet calls "natural cussedness." But we have had only one side of the testimony and no chance to cross-examine the witnesses. Take that episode about Joseph, for instance. We know just what Joseph tells us, and no more, about the reason for his being sent to the penitentiary. But an old Egyptian monument has been discovered, and its hieroglyphics deciphered, and we find out that Joseph attempted to work off an ancient Hebrew joke on Mr. Potiphar, about his mother-in-law, who was a very estimable old lady. That is the reason he was sent to prison. I've no sympathy for Joseph. In like manner we have always cherished an intense dislike for the Philistines, mainly for the way in which they treated Samson. But a great scientist, whose name native modesty forbids me to mention, has found an ancient poem written by a Philistine poet, which presents the other side of the story. He says (and there is a singular air of truth about his narrative) that the Philistines at first had a very strong regard for Samson; that his handsome hair had the same effect upon the fair sex that Paderewski's does to-day. He further says a social club of great distinction, called the "Gaza Pastime Club," offered to get up a series of wrestling matches for him and give him half the gate money. Now, how did he reciprocate these attentions? He went down to a dinner party at Tinnah, and tried to work off an old conundrum on them about a lot of bees who were fools enough to make a hive in a dead lion! And that irritated them so that they cut off his hair. They put out his eyes, the poet says, because they did not want him to read the funny column in the Sunday edition of the Jerusalem Herald and try to make innocent people believe the jokes were original. They might have done worse.
Thus is history unfolding itself under sound scientific treatment and putting old facts in new lights. Belated justice is being done to innocent people who have been covered with popular ignominy. Of course, I have only touched upon one or two incidents in illustration of my studies in this department of human knowledge; but it is a subject that will well repay furtber research. But 1 have said enough to show that the humorous narrative must be handled with great delicacy and rare judgment and a judicial temper of mind. These are the more necessary, because only the scientific expert knows of the rarity and preciousness of original stories in the world. All of our modern stories are only modern in form and ancient in essence. Almost every Irish joke originated with Socrates or Aristotle. The Pilgrim Fathers carried in the Mayflower the germ of every narrative that has been told by every Yankee drummer since their day. Men have new dramas, new histories, new poems, new governments, and new religions, but they have few new jokes.
Let us now come to the practical aspects of this important subject, and see its bearing upon the commercial interests of the nation. We picture the hopeful drummer starting out on his tour,

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Grand Rapids, Michigan.
equipped with one brand new story, or a story that has been recast out of old material. Now this one story may be made to do splendid service if properly handled. If it is a narrative that is flexible and easily adjustable to varying climates, races and social conditions, so much the better. A good drummer ought always to be able to localize a story; give it the color of every State through which be may be working. It is always well to try the story on the head of the firm. He has probably been a drummer himself and will be likely to suggest modifications and improvements that will fit it to various localities. Then tell it to all the boys in the store. Do not despise the humblest office boy-tell it to him. They may suffer, but you will acquire a grace and facility in telling the story that wil be of immeasurable value to you. Nothing is so calculated to inflame the wors passions of mankind and precipitate so cial anarchy so much as a good story badly told. Then try it on your wife, if you are fortunate enough to have one If the story needs dressing down, she' 1 do it for you. Nothing takes the conceit out of a drummer or a preacher like an affectionate wife. If it is a story in dialect, you may need to transpose it into another dialect which you know how to handle. I went to a spiritualistic seance once where the medium was controlled by a Choctaw chief. He talked exactly like a Pennsylvania Dutchman. He tried to make us believe that he had been adopted into a well-to-do German family since his death, but only with partial success. If it is a religious story it is generally wise to give it a political complexion. A fellow can usually tell whether he is in a Republican or Democratic district, but things have become so mixed denominationally that you can' tell what sectarian toes you may be standing on. I know of a drummer who told an important customer-who happened to be a Baptist deacon-of a new kind of fish that had been caught in the Ozark region, that was called the "Baptist Fish," because it was spoiled so soon after being taken out of the water. The deacon never looked at another sample. When you get beyond the range of the great centers of civilization you can sometimes tell, with considerable effect, the story of the Southern and Northern man who fought a duel in a dark room, and the Southerner, mercifully wishing to spare the effusion of blood, fired up the chimney, and brought down his antagonist. This will flatter local pride. Of course, you must always put the right man up the chimney.
Sometimes you will be closely pressed, when in a new community, to declare yourself upon the great religious and political questions that divide society. Nothing is more dangerous to a drummer's success than fixed opinions. He should be like the schoolmistress who was asked whether she taught that the earth was round or flat, and replied, "Some parents like it taught round and some flat, and I try to please my patrons." So, if you should find yourself in a tight place, tell them of the fellow who lived in Southern Missouri during the war, who was called out of his bed at midnight by a body of uniformed men When they asked him if he was a Union man or a Secessionist, he hesitated a moment and said, "I ain't a Union man, and I ain't a Secessionist. I'm just nothing and mighty little of that." Never tell to
a customer who has his hat on the story of the bald-headed man who had a spider painted on his scalp to keep the flies off. Nobody is so sensitive as a bald-headed man. It may be necessary sometimes to be well acquainted with a man you never saw before. Approach him frankly, with a winning smile, and address him by the name that has the most distin guished sound to it. He will probably think you are a bunco steerer and make a cold reply. Then say cheerfully Well, this reminds me of the Irishman who said, "I wint down the street this morning and I met Sam Finnegam and I said, 'How are you, Sam?' and he said, How are you, Mike?' and we looked again, and, begorra, it was nayther of us." This will establish a pleasant foot ing, and you can lastly say, "I am introducing a new-fashioned burial casket, which no family should be without," mention whatever your line may be.
It will, no doubt, be your lot to meet with an oceasional customer who is a successful story teller himself, maybe, one having considerable social reputation. Now, you are on delicate and dangerous ground. Next to the ability to construct and narrate a story gracefully is the ability to successfully listen to one. Some people think this grace is easily acquired. Never was a greater mistake. It will not do to wring chest nut bells on a customer, or resort to those delightful and refined little meth ods that you employ in your professional intercourse with each other. Such a the production of a small bottle of chloroform, or the like. He may even tell your pet story, so mangled and disfigured that its own mother that bore it would not know its face. He may re peat the favorite story you told last year, or, what is worse, repeat the stories that he told last year. Your face must bear that sweet look of expectancy that every story teller prizes so much. Your laugh must not anticipate the point, but ring with heartiness when the point is reached Under all your sufferings must be the he roic patience born of the consciousnes of what you have made others suffer, an over your face must spread that look o deep, religious joy that seems to crav for more of the torture that is making life a burden and hope a delusion and a snare. This is the supreme hour of the drummer's triumph. Let him pass through this with the wisdom born of sorrow and the courage born of despair, an the golden sheaves of success are sure to be gathered by his hands, and the laurels of victory are sure to crown his brows. John Snyder.

## Only One Fault.

I was riding through a country town in Vermont, when I noticed a concourse of people in the church-yard, encircling an open grave
It was a warm day, and I had ridden ten miles; so I drew rein under some rees, to allow the horse to rest
Presently a villager came toward me and I said: "There is a funeral to-day in your tow
'Yes-Stephen. He was one of the largest-hearted men I ever knew. H had great abilities. We sent him to the Legislature three times. They thought of nominating him for Governor. But, he added, sadly, "Stephen had one fault."

I made no answer. I was tired, and watched the people slowly disperse, leaving the sexton to his solitary work.
"A very generous man Stephen was. Always visiting the sick. The old peoused to liked him. Even the children used to follow him on the streets."
"A
Yes, he had only one fault."
"What was that?" I asked.
Only intemperance
Did it harm him?
Yes, somewhat. He didn't seem to have any power to resist the evil habit at last. He got behindhand, and had to mortgage his farm, and finally had to ell it. His wife died on account of the reverses-kind of crushed, disappointed; the children turned out badly. His inemperance seemed to mortify them, and take away their spirit. He had to leave politics; 'twouldn't do, you see. Then we had to set him aside from the church; and at last his habits brought on paralysis, and we had to take him to the poorhouse. He died there-only forty-five Poor man, he only had one fault

Only one fault!" The ship had only one leak, but it sank.

Only one fault!" The tempie had only one decaying pillar, but it fell.
"Only one fault!" Home gone, wife lost, family ruined, honor forfeited, ocial and religious privileges abandoned; broken health, poverty, paralysis, and the poor-house
One fault, only one

## Reason Enough.

"Johnny," said the big brother of a small boy, "go to the shoemaker's and
see if my shoes are mended, will you?"
"Naw," said the urchin.
'Why not?"'
Cause they ain't done yet.
How do you know?
"Cause I hain't taken'em yet, that's how."

## An Eye to Business.

"I don't see how you can afford to give a pair of rubbers with every pair of "My friend, there is nothing equal to a pair of rubbers for getting away with shoes: see?"
Use Tradesman or Superior Coupons.
WALTER BAKER \& CO.
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Ar. Detroit..........1: 10 am *5:25pm
$10: 25 \mathrm{pm}$ RETURNING FROM DETROIT.
Lv. Detroit........... $7: 45 \mathrm{am}$ *1:45pm $6: 00 \mathrm{pm}$
Ar. Grand Rapids.....12:45pm
*5:40pm
$10: 45 \mathrm{pm}$
 LV. Grand Repids....... $7: 00 \mathrm{am}$ 1:20pm 5: 5 . 40 pm Ar. from Lowell. ......... 12:45pm 5:40pm THROUGH CAR SERVICE. Parlor Cars on all trains between Grand Rap ing train. ather trains week days only,
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| Eastward. |  |  |  |  |
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| Trains Leave | $\dagger$ No. 14 | +No. 16 | +No. 18 | *No. |
| G'd Rapids, Lv | 645 mm | 1020 am | 325 pm | 10 45pm |
| Ionia........Ar | 740 am | 1125 am | 427 pm | 1227 am |
| St. Johns ...Ar | 825am | 1217 pm | 520 pm | 145 am |
|  | 900 am | 120 pm | ${ }^{0} 05 \mathrm{pm}$ | 240 a |
| E. Saginaw . Ar | 1050 am | 345 pm | 800 pm | 6 408 |
| Bay City .....Ar | 1132 am | ${ }_{3}^{4} 35 \mathrm{pm}$ | 837 pm | 7158 |
| Flint ........Ar | 1005 am | 345 pm | $7 \mathrm{c5pm}$ |  |
| Pt. Huron...Ar | ${ }_{10}^{12} 05 \mathrm{pm}$ |  | 850 pm | 730 a 5378 |
| Pontiac | lin 1153 am | 305 pm 405 pm | $\begin{aligned} & 825 \mathrm{pm} \\ & 925 \mathrm{pm} \end{aligned}$ |  |



The Grocery Market.
Sugar-The raw market advanced 1/8@ 3-16e last week and early Monday morning the Trust advanced all refined grades $1 / \mathrm{c}$. There is probably no connection whatever between the advance of raw and refined, as the disparity between the two has all along indicated that the Trust paid little attention to the cost of raw supplies, the main idea apparantly being, "How much will the country stand being squeezed?" With this end in view the refiners are holding very meager supplies of raw, so as to keep oversold on some grades, thus checking any speculative purchases by frequently placing a limit on the amount sold to one buyer.

Crackers-The cracker manufacturers have reduced their prices $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ on most grades. The decline also applies to some varieties of sweet goods.
Tobaccos-It appears to be the general opinion that the advance in low grade goods promulgated by Scotten a week ago will be followed by other manufacturers in the near future.
Oranges-The market remains firm, with advancing prices. The fruit is of prime quality, and, as the crop is not above the average, prices are likely to rule high.
Lemons-Scarce and high, the supply hardly equalling the demand. No change is anticipated for some time to come.

Bananas-This favorite fruit is again in good demand and prices are, consequently, higher. See market report for figures.

Pork in barrels-There was a sharp advance last week, owing to a report that the hog crop was running short, and, though the report was proved to be without foundation, the advanced prices have been maintained. The market is still in an excited condition, and, until it quiets down, prices will remain up.

Poultry-There has been a sharp advance, due to local conditions, but present prices are likely to be maintanned for some time to come.

Hides, Pelts and Furs.
Hides-There is an improved demand, both for home and export. The demand lines are in moderate supply and a firmer tone prevails. Prices unchanged.

Pelts-Traffic in wool pelts is of a peddling nature, with little to be said in its favor. Prices are nominal.

Furs-Unchanged, with a steady market.

Tallow-Firm at good prices. An advance of 1 c was reported last week. A further advance would not surprise any one.

## From Out of Town.

Calls have been received at THE Tradesman office during the past week from the following gentlemen in trade: H. Van Noord, Jamestown.
A. F. Bliss, Rockford.

La Du \& Baldwin, Coral.
R. B. McCullock, Berlin.

Jackson Coon, Rockford.
Geo. Schichtel, North Dorr.
Frank Hamilton, Traverse City. Smallegan \& Pikaard, Forest Grove.

Hamilton's Business Needs. Hamilton, Jan. 15-J. H. Barkel will shortly open a meat market here, which will be a healthy addition to the business places of our town. Next thing we need is a good shoe and harness maker. There is a good opening here and a nice place to rent for the right party. Some one to sell harness and all kinds of harness repairs and do some cobbling work could make a good living here.

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.
The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows: stick candy.


Lozenges, plain. Chocolate Drops. Chocolate Drops.......... Gum Drops.
Gum Drops.
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Sour Drops.
Imperials..
Lemon Drops. Sour Drops.
Peppermint Chocolate Drops H. M. Chocolate Drops Gum Drops... A. B. Licorice Drops. Lozenges, plaín.... Imperials. Mream Bar. Molasses Bar
Hand Made Creams.
Plain Creams.
Decorated Crea
String Rock.... Burnt Almonds.
Wintergreen Berries
No. 1, wrapped, 2 lbaramele. boxes.
No.
No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb. boxes.
No. 1,
No. 2 ,
Russets, M.... oranees.
Russets, $96 .$.
Russets, 126.
Russets, $126.176 . .$.
Russets, $100-166-200$.

| Brights, |
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| Brights, | 138.

Brights,
Brights,
Brights,
15
Small $\quad$ BANANAS
Large
Messina, extra fancy....... fancy 360
fancy 360
Pancy 380
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choice 300


" Persian, $50-\mathrm{lb}$. box
Almonds, Tarragons.......
"
Brazils,
California.
Brazils, ne
Filberts.
Walnuts, Grenoble
Wainuts, French
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Pecans. Texas, H. P.
Chestnuts..
Hickory Nuts per bu.
Cocoannts, full sacks
Fancy, H, P, Suns PBANUTS.
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Chickens.
Fowls.
Fowls.
Ducks.
Ducks.
Geese.
Turkeys..
Fowl..
Ducks.
Geese.
Turkeys.
Chickens
Fowls....
Ducks.

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PERKINS \& HESS,
Hides, Furs, Wool \& Tallow,
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## ABSOLUTE TEA.

The Acknowledged Leader.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
 Heel or Spring, E and EE, 6 to 8, at......... 65 c
Heel or Spring, $\mathbf{E}$ and EE, $81 / 2$ to 12, at...... 75 c SEND FOR A SAMPLE DOZEN.
HIRTH, KRAUSE \& CO.,
12 \& 14 Lyon St.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## ATLAS SOAP

manufactured only by

## HENRY PASSOLTF,

SAGINAW, MICH.

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

## DAWSON'S <br> 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!

Sold by all jobbers in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.
DAWSON BRCTHERS, Pontiac, Mich.

## If you want Coffees

THAT WILL GIVE PERFECT SATIS-

## FACTION IN EVERY PARTICULAR, <br> You Should COMPRESSED YEAST

## Handle Our Line.

ALL ROASTED BY CHASE \& SANBOKN.

## TheFermeniumGompany

MAIN OFFICE:
CHICAGO, 270 KINZIE STREET.

## michigan agency:

GRAND RAPIDS, 106 KENT STREET.

LEONARDS POINTERS $=$ =For Original Assorted Crates.




HENSHALL SHAPE.
ORIGINAL ASSORTED CRATE.
Alfred Meakin's Whitt Granite Ware.
5 doz. 5 inch Plates
2 doz. 6 inch Plates.
12 doz. 7 inch Plates.
2 doz. 8 inch Plates
2 doz. i inch Plates. Soup
6 doz. 4 ineb Fruit Saucers
doz. Individual Butters
2 only 8 inch Dishes.
3 only 9 inch Dishes.
6 only 10 inch Dishes
6 only 11 inch Dishes
3 only 12 inch Dishes
3 only 14 inch Dishes
12 only 3 inch Scollops
6 only 5 inch Scollops
12 only 6 inch Scollops
12 only 7 inch Scollops.
12 only 8 inch Scollops
6 only 9 inch Scollops
2 only ₹ inch Covered Dishr
2 only 8 inch Covered Dishes
2 only Sauce Boats
2 only 7 inch Casseroles
2 only 8 inch Casseroles
2 only Covered Butiers, 5 inch
2 only Tea Pots, 24 ,
3 only 6s Jug.
6 only 12s Jus
3 only 24- Juz
6 only 30s Jus
6 only 24 - Bowis
18 only 30s Bowls
12 only 36s Bowls
6 only pairs 9: Ewers and Basins
12 only Uneovered Chambers. 9 .
$10 \frac{1}{2}$ set handled St. Denis Teas
$101 / 2$ handled Minton Teas $\ldots .$.
21 set unhandled St. Denis Teas
Crate and Cartage

F. J. EMERY'S SEMI PORCELAIN.

Johnson Bros. Semi Porcelain,


Margaret Shape. Rosedale Decoration.
ORIGINAL ASSORTED CRATE.
No. 1418 I .
JOHNSON BROS., PENCIL ROSEDALE.

5 doz. 5 inch Plates
2 doz. 6 inch Plates
2 doz. 8 inch Plates
2 doz 7 inch Deep Plates
6 doz. Individual Butters.
2 doz. 30s Ft Oyster Bowls
2 doz. Bone Dishes.
6 sets Handled Coffees
3 only 8 inch Dishes.
3 only 9 inch Dishes.
6 onlv 12 inch Dishes.
3 only 14 inch Dishes..
2 on'y 6 inch scollops
onty itweh Seollops
6 only 9 inch Scollops
4 only 8 inch Covered Dishes
only 8 inch Casseroles
4 only Sauce Boats
only Pickles
6 only 12s Jugs
8 only"24s Jugs
6 only 30s Jugs
6 only 36s Jugs.
12 only 30s Bowls
4 only 5 inch Berries
2 only Tea Pots, 243
6 only Sugars 44 .
4 only Covered Butters
Crate, Net
$\frac{250}{89570}$


ORIGINAL ASSORTED CRATE.
Alfred Meakin's Lustre Band.
10 doz. 5 inch Plates
2 doz. 6 inch Plates
10 doz. 7 inch Plates
6 doz. Fruits, round
6 doz. Fruits, square
4 doz. 30 Oyster Bowls
doz. Cup Plates
4 doz. 3 inch Bakers
2 doz. Bone Dishes.
21 doz. sets Handled Teas
3 Sets Handled Coffees
3 only 8 inch Dishes
6 only 9 inch Dishes
6 only 10 inch Dishes
3 only 11 inch Dishes
3 only 12 inch Dishes
12 only 3 inch Scollops.
6 only 5 inch Scollops
12 only 7 ineb Scollops.
12 only 8 inch Scollops
only inch Covered Dishes
2 only 8 inch Covered Dishes
2 only 7 inch Casseroles.
6 only Sauce Boass
6 only Sauce Boats
6 only 12 s Jugs
4 only 24 s Jugs
6 only 30s Jugs
6 only 36 s Jugs...
2 only 24 s Tea Pot
6 only 30 s Sugars
4 only Covered Butters
4 only Ewers and Basins
6 only 24s Bowls
18 only 30 s Bowl.
Crate and Cartage
Net, total
Original Assorted Package OF ENGLISH PRINTED
DINNER, TEA AND TOLLET WARE,
This is a Very Desirable Assortment of Low Priced Sets. The Dec= orations are Assorted Underglazed Prints in Neat Floral Designs.
The Crate contains-
2 only Claret Brown Albany 100 piece Dinner Sets, 813 .
3 only Silver Gray Albany 100 piece Diuner Sets. 813.
2 only Silver Gray A lbany 56 piece Tea Sets. $\$ 5.50$.
2 only Silver Gray Albany 56 piece Tea Sets. $\$ 5.50$
2 only Pencil Cranesbill 10 piece Toilet Sets, $\$ 4$.
3 only Claret Brown Cranesbill 10 piece Toilet Sets, $\$ 4$.
1 only Matt Blue Cranesbill 10 piece Toilet Set, \$4.
2 only Pencil Cranesbill 12 piece Toilet Sets, $\$ 7$
2 only Pencil Cranesbill 1:2 piece Toilet Sets, $\$ \tau$

