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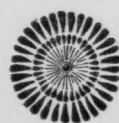
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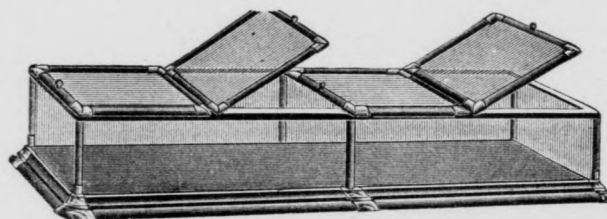
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MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

VOL. XI.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1894.

NO. 550



ESTABLISHED 1841.

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WILD CAMELS IN ARIZONA.

Descendants of a Herd Imported for Use as Pack Animals.

The camels now running wild in Arizona are descendants of a small herd originally imported for use in the State of Nevada. In the early days of mining on the Comstock, long before there were any railroads in the Great Basin region, it was thought that camels might be profitably used about the mines, particularly in packing across the surrounding deserts, and twelve "ships of the desert" were accordingly purchased and brought to Virginia City. They were wanted for use in packing salt from the Salt Springs salt marsh to the Comstock reduction works. This salt deposit lies far out in a desert region, and to reach it many waterless stretches of sand and alkali had to be traversed.

The camels were able to cross all the deserts in perfect comfort, carrying heavy loads of salt and finding means of subsistence in the prickly and bitter plants and shrubs everywhere to be found in abundance. In short, the animals did as good work here in our deserts as they are able to do in any country in the world, but they were too slow. The camel may be fast enough for an Arab, but he is too slow for an American.

When the occupation of the camels as packers of salt was gone they were sold to some Mexicans, who used them for a time in packing wood down out of the mountains. The Mexicans took them up rocky trails into the rugged hills and used them the same as they use a mule—unmercifully. They soon killed three of the wretched beasts and would have killed the remainder had not a Frenchman, who owned a big ranch on the Carson River, below Dayton, taken pity on the poor, abused creatures and bought the whole of them. This Frenchman had been in Algeria with the French colony, where he had developed an affection for the camel—probably owed the animal a debt of gratitude for having saved his life on some occasion. He had no use for the beasts, therefore turned them out to roam the desert plains at will.

The animals, left to shift for themselves, soon waxed fat, and increased and multiplied. In a few years from nine the herd had increased to thirty-six, old and young. The Frenchman then sold the whole lot to be taken down to Arizona to be used in packing ore down off a big mountain range. It was said there was a good smooth trail, but the animals found all the rocks and soon became footsore and useless, when all were turned adrift to shift for themselves. They have regained the instincts of the original wild state of their species, and are very wary and swift. They fly into waterless wastes impenetrable to man when approached. Some of the old animals, however, occasionally appear in the vicinity of the settlements. Of late it is reported that the cattlemen have been shooting them for some reason, perhaps because they frighten and stampee their horses. No one knows how many camels are now running at large in the wilds of the Gila country, but there must be a great number. One is occasionally caught. Four years ago one was captured near to Gila Bend that measured over nine feet in height. It appeared to be a stray one from the herds in that region.

With the herd of camels when it was owned by the Frenchman on the Carson River was a huge old bull camel known as "Old Heenan," because of his fighting proclivities. He was a giant, and the patriarch of the herd. He had hair on parts of his body that was a foot or eighteen inches in length. The animals ranged down the valley of the Carson

nearly to old Fort Churchill. At Sam Buckland's ranch, a mile above the fort, several Mexican vaqueros were employed. These men had seen the big camel, and had looked with envious eyes upon the long silken hair that hung from the huge frame. They thought his hair might be spun into beautiful riatas, bridle reins, and ornaments for bridles.

One fine Sunday morning in spring two of the Mexicans—Antonio and Gedonio—equipped themselves with a lasso and a pair of sheep shears and sat out to catch and shear old Heenan. Gedonio found the big animal easy of approach. The old fellow stood stock still. He was dreamily chewing his cud with half-closed eyes. The lasso swished through the air, and in a moment was about the big animal's neck. Then, as the patriarch felt the rope tighten about his throat, the fun began.

Alongside the giant beast the Mexican looked a mere pigmy. When old Heenan realized that the small two-legged creature was actually trying to gather him in his little eyes turned green with rage. Hissing like a red-hot locomotive he charged Gedonio. The little Mexican held to the rope for a time, hoping to choke the animal down, but found the animal apparently able to subsist as long without "wind" as without water. Besides Heenan made for him so rapidly that he could get no pull on the old fellow. At last Gedonio was so hard pressed that he was obliged to drop the lasso and take to his heels.

By this time Old Heenan was wild with rage. The Mexican tried to dodge the irate beast among the bunches of greasewood, but these being only two or three feet high, afforded poor cover. He then struck for the river, intending to climb one of the cottonwoods on its banks, but Heenan was too close upon his heels. There was no time for climbing, and he was obliged to plunge into the river. Not being able to swim, Gedonio was constrained to halt when the water came up to his chin. Heenan charged down to the water's edge and there stood on guard. Though the old fellow would not enter the water yet he made Gedonio very unhappy by spitting showers of acrid saliva into his face and eyes.

Meanwhile Antonio, who had witnessed his partner's inglorious retreat and almost split his windpipe in laughing thereat, became uneasy. He began to fear that Gedonio was either drowned or killed, as he could see neither man nor camel after they plunged down over the bank of the river. Leading the mustangs he ventured near the bank of the stream and shouted, "Gedonio! Gedonio! mio amigo!"

Gedonio heard and shouted lustily for Antonio to come to his relief. He instructed Antonio to tie the two mustangs fast together and leave them, then slip quietly down the bank, get hold of the trailing end of the lasso, and tie it to a tree.

All went well until Antonio was about to pass the end of the lasso round the tree. It would not reach by a foot or two, and he hauled upon it. Instantly Heenan wheeled about and went for Antonio open-mouthed. Up the bank went Antonio with the big camel close to his heels. He tried to reach the horses to mount and ride off, but at sight of the camel the mustangs gave a snort of terror and dashed away up the river. Heenan's attention being attracted to the horses, he gave chase to them, much to the relief of Antonio, who had plunged head first into a big bunch of sagebrush to conceal himself from the enemy, though his hiding was merely that of the ostrich.

Presently the two men got together and went in search of their horses.

Half a mile up the river they found both animals drowned in a deep hole, with old Heenan upon the bank looking down at them. It was only after infinite trouble that the two Mexicans were able to recover their saddles and bridles. As they sneaked home to Buckland's that evening they were sadder and wiser men. They "went for wool and came back shorn"—even their shears were lost.

The pair told all manner of lies to account for the drowning of their horses, but, as it happened, the Frenchman who owned the camels had climbed a tree to watch the Mexicans, not knowing what they were after, and had been an amused witness of the whole affair. When the true story reached the ranch there were a thousand jokes among the men about the fun to be had in "shearing" the bull camel in the rutting season.

When the camels were first taken back to Arizona to be used in packing ore one of them was shot and killed by a German miner. The man who did the deed suffered about as much distress of mind as did the sailor who killed the albatross. The German was working for a mining company at a place about three miles from where were located the men who were trying to use the "ships of the desert" as "prairie schooners" in carrying ore down out of the mountains. The man did not know there was such an animal on the American continent—probably in all his life he had never seen a camel.

One Sunday Hans came tearing into camp about ten times as wild-eyed as usual. "Poy's," cried he, "I shoot a helick."

"A what?" asked one of the men.

"A hel-ach—helick," cried Hans. "Mine Gott, the biggest helak in all Arizona."

"He means that he has shot a monster elk," said some one.

"Yaw, a helck," said Hans. "So wohr mir Gott helfe, es ist de biggest in de mountains."

"Big horns like this?" queried an old miser, drawing his neck down into his chest and spreading his arms abroad.

"No horn at all," said Hans. "She was a frau helak; she was de grandmudder of all de helick."

As Hans was able to show blood on his knife, gun, and hands, the men concluded he had at last really killed a beast of some kind. Horses were caught up and two men sent with Hans to bring in the meat, of which he said there was "more as a vagon load."

Hans insisted upon all hands taking guns, as he said he saw a large herd of the elk just across a little valley from where he had drowned his victim. As the party rode along with him to find his game, Hans honestly owned that he had never before seen an elk. He had heard so much about the elk, however, that he thought he knew the animal.

Presently Hans put spurs to his mustang and proudly dashed to the spot where lay the dead camel. Dismounting, he threw his beloved "jager" across his game, then as the others came up laid a finger on his lips. He pointed in the direction of some low hills. He wanted no noise made. He was just in the right humor to creep over the hills and slaughter the whole herd. In his anxiety to make sure of his victim, Hans had nearly sawed the head off the poor camel with his knife.

When his companions came up they were for some moments at a loss as to just what kind of a huge creature Hans had slain. Presently one of them, Tom Alehorn, the well-known Comstock millwright (now dead) cried out: "By the holy poker, it's a camel. He has killed one of the camels that belong over at the

other camp. Here is a nice mess. I've no doubt the animal is worth all of \$1,000."

"Wort a thousand dollar?" cried Hans. "Gott in Himmel! If we could only kill dem all it is more as twenty thousand dollar in our pocket."

It was long before Hans could be made to understand that the "boot was on the other foot;" that the owners of the camel would demand \$1,000 for it.

"Ach, der teufel!" cried Hans, with rueful face. "Potz wetter. Das kameel, das kameel. Is it den one kameel I haf killed?"

"Yes, a camel," said Alchorn, "and the men who own the camel will be after you."

"Donner wetter!" groaned Hans.

As the men did not wish to be caught near the dead camel, all hands beat a hasty retreat for home.

When they got back to the mine and told of Hans' latest exploit with his old "jager" the whole camp was in a roar. Every man who looked at Hans burst into a horse laugh, and wherever he went he heard the cry: "Hi! here comes the man that killed the camel."

For about a week Hans endured the gibes and jeers of the camp, then he came up missing and the old "jager" with him. The men had made the camp a hell for him.

Tax Evaders vs. Tax Title Sharks.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

A certain class of tax title sharks who have been waxing fat under a recent tax law in this State, which apparently permitted the purchaser of a tax title for the years 1887 and 1888 to receive a deed of the property from the Auditor General, received a severe setback from the Supreme Court. Thousands of dollars have been invested by speculators. Valuable properties have been sold for their taxes and there has been no end to speculation. Of course, the delinquent taxes will have to be paid, but the tax title speculators are prohibited from exacting fabulous profits upon their investments, and owners of property who have allowed their taxes to lapse may redeem their belongings from the clutches of the tax title sharks."

The above appeared recently on the boiler-plate side of a local paper. The tactics employed by the Supreme Court to secure the payment of delinquent taxes were very shrewd, if not, in a moral sense, exactly right. Two decisions have been recently handed down—the first practically setting forth the principle that "the man who refuses to pay his proportion of taxes for the support of the law has no rights which the law should respect." Upon this decision people desiring to pay the taxes for the property became as numerous as "fleas in a dog's nest," and tax titles to all properties which promised good returns were eagerly purchased. Speedily following the first decision came the second which knocked the first into a "cocked hat", and because the dollar sign, or dollars and cents, had been omitted from certain tax rolls, tax returns or tax advertisements, the sale or assessment or both were declared illegal. The first decision seemed to be founded upon justice and equity; the second on fly specks and technicalities.

In Northern Michigan the larger number of evaders of taxes seem to be lumbermen. So long as there is valuable timber upon their lands the taxes are paid before the 3 per cent. is added. As soon as the timber is removed the tax is returned as delinquent. Should the land rise in value, however, the owner apparently holds council with himself and decides upon the cheapest way of removing the cloud upon the property, and usually decides to employ a lawyer expert in tax law quibbles to nullify the tax which he refuses to pay, and to appeal to the

courts to reinstate him in his ownership, thus getting something for nothing, which is contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court. These tax evaders often assert that their property is assessed too high, compared with surrounding property. The law furnishes ample means to guard against this. If an owner of property believes his assessment to be too high, he may appeal to the board of review to lower his valuation. He may pay his tax under protest or appear at a court of chancery and show cause why his property should not be sold for taxes. It is again urged that minor children may own property, and if the guardian or executor neglects to pay the taxes the law unjustly deprives them of their belongings. It should be the duty of judges of probate to see that the taxes on the property of minors are paid. Failing to do this, the minor, upon reaching his majority, may institute suit against the guardian and his bondsmen, for reimbursement of his loss, and, if necessary, include the judge of probate with his bondsmen, if he has any, among the defendants. It is conceded that in all nations there should be some form of government. It is conceded that some person or persons should be elected or appointed to do the executive, legislative and judicial work of such government. It is conceded that such persons should receive compensation commensurate to their services; and it is conceded that such compensation should be raised by a tax upon each individual, in proportion to the amount he is protected by the government. Conceding all this, it follows that the person who refuses to pay for the protection of the government should not have such protection. "It is unconstitutional to receive something for nothing." It might possibly be an improvement in the method of laying taxes to pattern after the insurance companies, that is, pay in advance or receive no protection. Few people care to pay for a "dead horse." Under the present law the only hope of obtaining a considerable part of the taxes levied, or any part of them, is because of these tax title sharks. I confess that if I did not fear someone had a desire for my property I would be in no hurry to pay my taxes. I hope if I ever have more property than I can pay taxes upon, the courts will decide that I have too much for my own and the public welfare. I think we need more common sense and justice and less law; more decisions according to the spirit, and less according to the letter of the law; and I think when farmers and business men send more representatives from among their own numbers and less lawyers to Congress and the Legislature, the sooner we will have a better state of affairs.

H. D. TALLADAY.

Epsilon, Mich., March 20.

Four of a Kind.

Why is the ordinary lady shopper like a mustard plaster? Because she is a counter irritant.

Why is a groceryman generally disliked? Because of his short weigh.

Why is a fishdealer an object of suspicion? Because he is in a scaly business.

Would you call an unmarried baker a crusty old bachelor?

The State Pharmaceutical Association of Iowa has adopted a resolution declaring that "alcohol is a greater necessity than tea and coffee."

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DEALERS IN
Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,
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You only Chew the String when you read this advertisement. To Prove the Pudding, you must send for a sample order of Tradesman, Superior or Universal Coupon Books. If you have never used the Coupon Book System, and wish to investigate it, sample books and price lists will be mailed free on application.

TRADESMAN COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

The PRESIDENT of the United States of America,

TO
HENRY KOCH, YOUR CLERKS, attorneys agents, SALESMEN, workmen, and all claiming or holding through or under you.

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

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS COMPANY,

Complainant, is entitled to the exclusive use of the designation "SAPOLIO" as a trademark for scouring soap,

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

By word of mouth or otherwise, selling or delivering as "SAPOLIO," or when "SAPOLIO" is asked for, that which is not Complainant's said manufacture, and from in any way using the word "SAPOLIO" in any false or misleading manner.

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

[SIGNED]

S. D. OLIPHANT, Clerk.

[SEAL]

ROWLAND COX, Complainant's Solicitor.

The above is the actual text of an injunction served in the second case which we have won in the Supreme Court of the U. S. for the State of New Jersey.

Turn Your Deaf Ear. They all say "It's just as good as Sapolio," when they try to sell you their experiments. Your own good sense will tell you that they are trying to get you to add their new article at your own risk and expense.

These Three Things We Do—Protect the Jobber, Protect the Retailer, Protect Ourselves. "Sick and Tired." Our salesmen report that hundreds of retailers say to them: "We are sick and tired of these dozens of cheap scouring soaps. They lay forever on our shelves. We won't handle anything but Sapolio after this."

The Business Man's Creed.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

An article under the above heading has been going the rounds of the trade press for several months. It professes to give the creed by which business men live, and says, in effect, that the creeds of the churches find little place in the religion of business men. While it is undoubtedly true that many business men are skeptics, so far as revealed religion is concerned, it must be borne in mind that the best and greatest men of our country have been devoted disciples of the Master referred to in the article quoted. The business men of all countries and all ages since the founding of Christianity have been believers in the truths of the Bible and have generally been connected with some religious sect. To assert that business and religion are not on good terms with each other is to say, in effect, that business men do not conduct their business on the rules laid down in the Bible, an assertion which it would be difficult to prove. Business men have always been the most liberal supporters of the churches, not as a mere matter of policy, but because they are firm believers in the doctrines of the church. The business man who cannot succeed in business upon the principles of truth and righteousness as found in the Bible is hardly to be trusted. He may succeed from a mere money point of view but his life will come far short of being what it ought to be. There is no conflict between business and religion. Religion simply asks that business shall be conducted so as to abide the scrutiny of Truth. The writer in question says that "There is not an honest man in hell, nor a sneak-thief in heaven." This is really basing an argument upon the assertion of a religion with which it is said business is in conflict. It is true that the religion of the churches asserts there is both a heaven and a hell—the one the future abode of the righteous, and the other the future abode of the unrighteous; but to a man who denies the truths of revealed religion and makes a creed for himself by which he is content to live, the mere assertion of the existence of such places is no proof of their existence. I do not say that there are not such places as those named, for I firmly believe there are, but to say that "There is not an honest man in hell, nor a sneak-thief in heaven" (while in all probability it is a fact) is the creed of any man, is to base his hope of getting to heaven and avoiding hell upon a mere negative proposition. It is certain that if a man is strictly honest with himself and with the truth, he is not likely to find himself at last in the latter place, and if he does not live a true life he certainly will never find himself in the former. At the same time, a man may be strictly honest and yet come very far short of being the kind of man who will eventually be found in heaven. We are told that it is the abode of the good, and goodness is a positive quality. It is not only what a man does not do, but also what he does. He may avoid everything interdicted by the decalogue and live according to its positive commands; he may appear to be an honest man, and may actually be upright in business, but he has little reason to hope that he will eventually be an inhabitant of heaven. If the writer of the article referred to means that business men do not accept the dogmas of the church, or some of them, it is a matter

of little consequence. A church which is composed of human beings is as likely to be wrong as right. Indeed, it is more apt to be wrong in its conception of truth as declared in its creed than an individual investigator. No one will ever "go to heaven" because he believes the teachings of any church. If the church teaches the truth and he believes it and practices it merely because the church teaches it, he may be a better man for it, so far as earthly relations are concerned, but it has nothing whatever to do with his going to heaven. If he does right for right's sake, because it is right, and his desire to do right leads him to become a member of a church, that is another thing. At the same time I do not believe that the churches are as far wrong as many people seem to think they are. I may not be willing to accept all that any church teaches. But neither am I willing to reject all that the churches teach. They are founded in the truth and so far as they teach the truth so far should they receive the cordial support of every honest man. It is not true that business men cannot accept of the teachings of the churches. They have accepted of such teachings, and until they are compelled to reject all truth, business men will continue to be members of the churches. What individual business men may do is a matter of no consequence.

DANIEL ABBOTT.

Importance of Giving Receipts.

A business man who carries open accounts with his customers should never receive money to apply on them without giving a receipt. We often hear emphasized the importance of taking receipts for money paid, and, of course, this is a most important thing to do, but in many respects the giving of a receipt is equally as important. If a merchant gives receipts when they are asked for, and does not give them unless requested, he leaves himself open to trouble later on, because there are sure to be disputes and claims made of money having been paid of which his books show no record. If John Jones owes an account and makes occasional payments thereon, one time getting a receipt and another time not getting any, he may some day claim that he has paid more than he is credited with. If asked to produce a receipt, he may say that none was given him, and if it has not been the rule of the merchant to give receipts at all times, it is only one man's word against another's. If the invariable rule of the establishment is to give receipts, he can call attention to this fact, and stand on it with the consciousness that he is right.

The best plan is to have a receipt book with stubs, and each stub and receipt numbered; then, while always following the rule himself, see that his employees who receive money on accounts do exactly the same thing, and never allow any customer to pay a bill or a portion of a bill without receiving a receipt for the amount. If the customer is in a hurry and will not wait, the receipt should be sent to him. A man's customers would soon learn under such circumstances that it is useless to claim having paid money, unless they could produce their receipts. Dealers who have had trouble in this matter in the past will find it to their advantage to adopt some such rule and never allow it to be violated in the least.

J. W. Ellsworth, of Chicago, has paid \$1,500 for a dollar of 1804, of which only six were heretofore known to be in existence. The dollar was in the possession of a negro of Alexandria, Va., and was an heirloom of his father, who had kept it all his life, as its date told him the year when he acquired his freedom. It was carefully examined by the officials of the Philadelphia mint and pronounced genuine. Mr. Ellsworth has a collection of coins which cost him \$50,000.

The following is a fac simile reproduction of an advertisement now appearing weekly in the Elk Rapids Progress:

JOHN MORRISON

Sells the

BEST GROCERIES

At the

LOWEST PRICES, FOR CASH !

Of any retail dealer in Michigan. He buys exclusively of

BALL, BARNHART, PUTMAN CO.,

The best Wholesalers in Michigan. That's Why !

For over a quarter of a century the name of our house has been a synonym for good goods and right prices. To be able to say that you buy goods of Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co. is positive assurance to your trade that your stock is first-class in every respect. Is it any wonder, then, that our customers should seek to avail themselves of the advertising advantage which such a connection affords?

H. E. GRAND GIRARD

BELDEN REAGAN, M. D.

Grand-Girard & Co.**Manufacturing :- Pharmacists,**

DRUG STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. DRUG BROKERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.
DRUG CLERK'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU;
PORTER BLOCK, GRAND RAPIDS.

Correspondence Solicited.

Promptness Assured.

To Clothing Merchants.

The wholesale clothing manufacturers have made up light stocks this season, but we made up about our usual Spring line, in the Newest Styles and Patterns, Long and Medium Frock Skirts regular, cutaway and Double-breasted Sack suits. Elegant Spring Overcoats, cut long. See our splendid line of imported Clay Worsteds Frock and Sack Coats, Vests and in Suits, from \$7.00 up. Our Staple line, so well adapted for Farmers' trade, is fully up to the standard. No better goods made and prices in reach of all.

Write our Michigan agent, WM. CONNOR, box 346, Marshall, Mich., to call upon you at any time, or meet him at Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich., on Thursday and Friday, April 12 and 13. Customer's expenses allowed. Mail orders promptly attended to. Established 37 years.

Michael Kolb & Son,Wholesale
Clothing
Manufacturers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ORANGES.**Floridas, Californias and Catanias.**

Sound fruit at bottom prices.

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

AROUND THE STATE.

MOVEMENTS OF MERCHANTS.

Byron Center—Wm. Hirst has sold his general stock to P. B. Sharp.

Caro—F. A. Turner succeeds M. R. Truesdell in the hardware business.

Allegan—Fred Bither has opened a fruit and confectionery store.

Fremont—Gibson & Wilcox succeed Wm. Boone in the furniture business.

Kalamazoo—Balch & Harris succeed E. A. Balch in the grocery business.

Wayland—Peter Ross has embarked in the bazar business at this place.

Dundee—A. W. Hardy is succeeded by Chas. D. Dodge in the grocery business.

Dundee—C. Feindt succeeds J. H. Jaeger in the grocery business.

Reading—Crane & Co. succeed Geo. E. Crane in the clothing business.

Bradley—B. H. Ocker, of Grand Rapids, succeeds Dr. J. H. Reed in the drug business.

Owosso—Geo. H. Graham has purchased the wholesale cigar business of M. C. Dawes.

Bessemer—Wencel Fox has removed his grocery, dry goods and notion stock to Iron River, Wis.

West Bay City—Mohr & Staudacher succeed Staudacher & McGuinness in the hardware business.

Clarksville—Edward A. Rising, formerly of Saranac, succeeds N. H. Caverly in the harness business.

Onondaga—Godding & Wilcox, druggists and grocers, have dissolved, W. E. Wilcox & Co. continuing the business.

Portland—Newman & Kennedy, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, have dissolved, Kennedy & Hixson succeeding.

Saranac—E. T. White has purchased an interest in the clothing firm of Allen & Gamble. The new firm will be known as Allen, Gamble & White.

Marion—J. D. Vannier has purchased the interest of Jake McElroy in the firm of Slaughter & McElroy, harness dealers. The firm name will be known as Slaughter & Vannier.

Shelby—Morris Haas and D. J. McLeod have formed a copartnership under the style of Haas & McLeod for the purpose of embarking in the meat business about June 1.

Adrian—Jay Hoag has sold his interest in the boot and shoe firm of Whaley & Hoag to his partner, who will continue the business under the style of Chas. E. Whaley.

Morley—Frank A. Hunter & Co., who have been engaged in the grocery business at this place for the past two years have purchased the grocery stock and store building of Peter Hanson and removed to that location.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Saginaw—Melchers & Nerreter succeed Yates, Addis & Co. in the lumber business.

West Branch—The sawmill of the French Lumber Co. will start the sawing season April 10, with logs enough for a four months' run.

Standish—J. E. Austin & Co. will start their band sawmill this week and the shingle mill will start later on. The firm is putting in planing machinery. J. Price started his sawmill last week.

North Muskegon—D. A. Miner is moving his shingle mill from this place to Muskegon, where it will be placed upon the site of the M. Wilson mill, which

was burned several years ago. The mill will probably be in operation by April 10.

Traverse City—The stock of lumber in this region is very light in comparison with last year. Dealers and manufacturers are in no hurry to sell and are holding for last year's prices, and in most cases getting the rates. Dry birch and basswood are scarce and are rapidly being picked up. General sales are not what they should be, but there is a good deal of inquiry for hardwood for future delivery.

Holland—The Walsh-DeRoo Milling Co.'s Standard Roller Mills will undergo important improvements and an increase of capacity during the coming summer, in order that its owners may be enabled to keep pace with the increased demand for its products. It is intended to add an additional story to the building, so that the first floor may be entirely used for packing purposes. The company has contracted for a large amount of additional mill machinery, which will increase the capacity of the mill about 150 barrels in twenty four hours, including a 250-horse power compound condensing engine.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

News from the Metropolis--Index of the Markets.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, March 31—"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this son of (New) York," exclaimed the Tragic Muse, when he read that Cleveland had vetoed the seigniorage bill, and so saved us still further depression. A better feeling at once set in, not only in Wall street, but go where one would in the jobbing districts the same feeling was observable. With this veto, and with the month of March gone, and a new spring setting in, there is every reason to look for a resumption of trade as it was a year ago. A dollar will buy more of the necessities of life than it ever would and here the laborer has a decided advantage.

The severe cold spell knocked some calculations in the head as regards the packing of many articles this year. Our brokers report that frosts in the interior of this State have caused any amount of damage, while in Delaware and Maryland the loss is almost total so far as fruit which was in blossom is concerned, and a large proportion of peach trees were in this condition. Of course, some dealers take all these statements with a grain of salt, and say that even if the loss has been so large, the stocks of most sorts carried over are amply sufficient, and in no case will there be any hardship. In fact, if a stiffening in prices occurs, the ill wind will have blown somebody good, and so they are in no manner disturbed.

Jobbers generally report a fair volume of business during the past week, yet the out-of-town retail trade show a wonderful amount of conservatism in their purchases, and seem determined to buy only from hand to mouth, if it "takes all summer." Probably, however, retailers are buying all they can, and it is certainly to their credit that they are making no large bills at this period. In fact, the lesson of small and frequent purchases for spot cash has been so firmly implanted among retailers that it may last for years.

Collections among the grocery trade are said to have picked up somewhat within the past ten days, but no one parts with his dollars as long as he can help it.

Prices on all descriptions of merchandise remain pretty much unchanged, although there is a little firmer feeling for many things. Doubtless this will continue until we are fully in the rush of returning prosperity.

Brazil coffee remains at 17½¢, where it has hung for some time. The stock in the country is not large, and holders seem to have a confidential feeling that

higher prices may prevail; some holders, that is. Certainly it is only a question of time when the supply of coffee will be so greatly increased that the present range of prices will seem incredible. The stock in the United States is reported as rather low by the Coffee Exchange—183,000 bags. The Coffee Exchange report is rather puzzling, however. They give the quantity in store and afloat at New Orleans, Baltimore and New York, and call it "total stock in United States."

Raw sugars, which have been selling at very low rates, are still in that condition, while refined also remain at the point last quoted, 4¼¢. The demand for the latter shows no speculative movement.

Molasses does not show any visible improvement. The stock now here is of better quality than it has been, and dealers think they could sell plenty of it if—somebody would buy. Prime N. O. is worth 17@20¢.

Rice remains dull, and, though dealers profess quite a hopeful feeling for the future, it is difficult to see on what they base their hopes. Prime to choice is quotable at 4½@5½¢.

Spices are dull and neglected. Perhaps there is a little firmer basis for ginger, and, maybe, pepper, but the whole market lacks animation.

Unusually low prices for canned goods seem to have stimulated more inquiry, and the market may be termed a steady one, although no large transactions are reported. Corn is moving quite freely, but prices are at a point which shows no profit; Harford County (Md.) are retailing here at 6¢ a can and Maine brands of good quality at "two for a quarter."

Fresh fruits, both foreign and domestic, are moving in a fairly free manner, although no improvement is to be noted in prices. The demand for lemons is better and the supply of apples is about nil.

Dried fruits are in moderate demand. California raisins are selling at extremely low rates. Evaporated apples are in smaller supply and firmer. Dried peaches are worth 9@15¢, as to quality.

Cheese is steady and firm, although hardly up to the mark of the past two weeks. There is not much movement in butter. The very best Elgin brings 21¢, but above this it is not safe to quote. Western imitation creamery, firsts, 14@15¢; State dairy, 16@20¢.

Eggs are falling off in supply, as compared with last week, although the receipts are still far in excess of demand. Near-by, 12@13¢; Western, including Michigan, 11@11½¢.

The week closes in a manner not at all discouraging, although there is still much room for improvement. All are hoping for "something better further on." JAY.

Constantinople is a paradise for women doctors. Since the trade permitting women to practice medicine in Turkey, a number of American and English women have built up large businesses there. Turks do not like to admit masculine physicians to their harems and never do except in most serious cases.

The largest storage warehouse in the world has just been opened in Brooklyn. It stands on Schermerhorn street, and occupies the site of Dr. Talmage's former tabernacle, destroyed by fire. The building is ten stories high, with a frontage of 125 feet and a depth of 100 feet. The cost of the structure was \$1,000,000, and its capacity is said to be 5,000 van loads of goods.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—Too scarce to quote.
Beans—Dull. Handlers pay \$1.25, holding at \$1.50.

Butter—Supply is only medium. Choice dairy is firm at 18@20¢ and creamery at 23@24¢.

Cabbages—Floridas command \$2.25 per crate. Cranberries—Have advanced, Jerseys bringing \$2.50@2.75 per bu. crate.

Celery—Practically out the market. Price firm at 25¢ per doz.

Cucumbers—Easily bring \$1.50 per doz.

Eggs—Handlers pay 9¢, holding at 10@11¢.

The market is confined altogether to a consumptive demand, as the picklers and cold storage men are afraid to put in stocks until the result of the Wilson bill is foreseen.

Field Seeds—Medium or mammoth clover, \$5.75@6; Timothy, \$2@2.10; Red top, 60@70¢; Orchard grass, \$1.60@1.70; Alsike \$7@1.50.

Honey—Supply is good and prices are somewhat off, the best only bringing 12½¢. Buckwheat 10¢.

Lettuce—Commission men hold Grand Rapids forcing at 10¢ per lb.

Maple Sugar—Good domestic brings 9@10¢ per lb.

Onions—Are in good supply and prices unchanged, 40¢ per bu. and held at 50¢, with Cubans at \$3 per bu. being the figures.

Potatoes—The market is a little stronger and higher, carload buyers having advanced their paying prices about 5¢ per bu. There is no present prospect of a slump in the market, but it is about the time of year when such events occur and it will be well for dealers to proceed very cautiously.

Radishes—Cincinnati are in good demand and supply at 7¢ per doz. bunches.

Spinach—75¢ per bu. crate.

Strawberries—Floridas, 35¢ per qt.

Tomatoes—The supply of Southern stock is ample and the price has declined to \$3.50 per bu.

YOU CAN'T DO BUSINESS WITHOUT SOAP.

Why not handle the best.

There is no soap superior to

ATLAS

Manufactured only by

HENRY PASSOLT,
Saginaw, Mich.

MICHIGAN BARK AND LUMBER CO.,



18 and 19
Widdicomb Building.

N. B. CLARK, Pres.
C. U. CLARK, Sec'y and Treas.

We are now ready to make
contracts for the season of 1894.

Correspondence
Solicited.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

S. C. Barker has opened a grocery store at Big Rapids. The Lemon & Wheeler Company furnished the stock.

N. O. Ward, hardware dealer at Stanwood, has added a line of groceries. The Lemon & Wheeler Company furnished the stock.

Chas. A. Granger will shortly open a grocery store at the corner of Wealthy and Grandville avenues. The Musselman Grocer Co. has the order for the stock.

Bunting & Davis have sublet the south half of their storeroom to the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which will occupy the premises with an office and cold storage warehouse.

E. Weaver has sold his meat market on South Division street, south of Hall street, to S. C. Eggleston, and opened a market on his own account further south on the same street, near the crossing of the D., L. N. Railway.

The Widdicomb Mantel Co., under the new management, is reorganizing its business and changing the character of its output. In addition to wood mantels, it will have ready for the July sales a fine line of mahogany and birch suites, sideboards and chiffoniers, the suites ranging in price from \$75 to \$350. The stockholders are also considering the idea of changing the name of the corporation and will probably decide upon the Widdicomb Cabinet Co. for the new style.

Purely Personal.

Thos. S. Freeman has gone to Mt. Clemens for a fortnight's acquaintance with the saline waters of that famous resort. His trade is being covered in the meantime by Jas. E. Ireland.

H. F. Morse, who, as manager of the Busy Big Store in Ludington, made that establishment almost a household word throughout Mason county, has been retired. Mr. J. McKnight, of Chicago, succeeds him.

Chas. A. Phelps is on a tour of Southern and Eastern tanneries in the interest of the Grand Rapids Bark & Lumber Co. W. A. Phelps and C. F. Young, of the same company, went to Chicago Monday for the purpose of securing contracts from the tanners there.

Geo. R. Mayhew is home again, after a tour of the various mineral springs, including Hot Springs, Ark., in pursuit of health and strength. He is gradually improving under the treatment of a New York physician and expects soon to be himself again.

David Anson, who covered the Michigan trade several years for the Royal Baking Powder Co., and who recently called upon a number of Michigan merchants in the interest of a new coupon book scheme, negotiated with A. Buys a month ago to handle his barrel truck and bench in the large cities of the West. He was furnished expense money and sent to the Chicago market, where he is reported to have squandered the money by gambling. Mr. Buys is, naturally, very much incensed over the manner in which he was treated by Mr. Anson, and proposes to make it very warm for the gentleman if he ever shows his face in this territory again.

Don't go to sleep with the knowledge that you haven't honestly earned your night's rest.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Business is improving. Reports from jobbers and retailers in this city and from outside points clearly show this to be a fact. It is true the improvement is slight and hardly to be noticed in any particular locality, but, judging by the trade done by wholesale houses and from reports made by railway officials, there is a decided improvement. The hard times are not over, by any means. Consumers have not only to live during the coming year but many of them have debts to liquidate which were contracted during the past winter. This will, naturally, curtail purchases to a considerable extent; but with the increased purchasing power, due to improvement in manufactures, there is little doubt that buying will be done with greater freedom during the coming summer months than for some considerable time in the past. As some of the business men who were interviewed remarked, calamity howlers are responsible for much of the hard times. These people seem never to be so happy as when they are predicting calamity and chronicling what has already come. If it were not for the croaking of these ravens of trade and commerce, times would not have been as bad as they have, but one man feeling blue and talking as he feels will do very much towards convincing people that they are hard up.

Now that times are improving, let everyone talk improvement. It will do no good to croak, but it will do very much good to talk in a cheerful strain. Certainly no wholesale merchant ought to talk hard times, especially to his customer. If he can convince his customer that he believes that improved times are coming and that business is regaining strength and increasing in activity, he will do very much towards selling him a good bill of goods. As an index to the feeling of the trade in this city, the results of a few interviews are given below:

Heman G. Barlow (Olney & Judson Grocer Co.): The first quarter of 1894 has been satisfactory; in fact, it was fully 10 per cent. better than for the same period last year. Outside customers report business quiet but improving. I believe that in the near future the improvement in business will be much more marked than it is now. One fact greatly in the jobbers' favor is the low stocks carried by dealers, which, coupled with an improving business, will help jobbers immensely. Collections never were better.

S. M. Lemon (Lemon & Wheeler Company): The grocery jobbing trade of Grand Rapids has every reason to be satisfied with the business of the last quarter. It has been equal in dollars and cents to that of the same period last year, and this means a volume of trade fully 15 per cent. better than last year, as prices have been cut to that extent.

B. W. Putnam (Putnam Candy Co.): Business has fallen off slightly with us, but, on the whole, we are satisfied. Collections have been good.

Fred H. Ball (Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co.): Business so far this year has been better than we had any reason to believe it would be. The volume of trade was fully as large as for the same period last year. All things considered, we have every reason to be satisfied. Collections are fair.

Moseley Bros. (wholesale produce): January and February of this year were

a trifle below the same months last year, but March was good, fully making up the deficit of the previous two months' trade. Collections have been good. Our seed business so far is ahead of last year and a month earlier, and a month's start is a big thing in our business.

E. B. Stevens (L. F. Swift & Co.): Our sales for the past quarter of this year were fully up to last year's business in the same period, but the hard times have cut the heart out of prices. We are not croaking, however, and are taking our medicine with the rest.

W. P. Granger (Grand Rapids Packing & Provision Co.): We are ahead of last year, although the terrific slump in pork cut into our profits very considerably. I am a bull in politics, however, and I believe that prices are going to advance and times improve. Dealers' stocks are small and exports are good, and our own people generally are buying more liberally. This is how I figure out higher prices and better times for the provision market. Prices are very good, from which I infer that business in the country is in a good condition.

C. B. Metzger (wholesale fruits and produce): Business is better this year than last for the period named. Our cash sales are fully double what they were for the last quarter of 1893, but we have shortened our credits considerably, which may account for some of the extra cash. Collections are good. There is one thing I believe, and that is if the calamity howlers had all been killed off before they began to howl, times would not have been as bad as they are.

Paul Steketee (Steketee & Sons): March business shows a big improvement over the first months of the year and the outlook is brightening.

James Grady (Spring & Company): We have stocked up in anticipation of a fair spring trade. Orders are coming in fairly well and I think the situation has sensibly improved in the past four weeks. The recovery from the depression is like a small boy's snow ball—the longer it is rolled the faster it increases in volume. Our retail trade, all things considered, has been good, but it must be remembered that in a manufacturing town like Grand Rapids, where hard times have thrown thousands of workmen out of work, it will take some time for them to catch up. Many of them have been compelled to ask for credit during the past winter, and until their debts are paid they will do no buying except for actual wants, but the nearer they approach the time when their indebtedness will be cleared up, the more they will purchase outside of their necessities. I am very hopeful and believe that it will not be many months before business resumes its usual volume.

Christain Bertsch (Herold-Bertsch Shoe Co.): We are doing fully as well as last year. There has been a slight depression in values, however, in sympathy with other lines, but, aside from this, business is in a fairly good condition. We carry fully as large a stock as we did a year ago, although, perhaps, if it had not been for the hard times we might have carried a much larger stock. Our customers are meeting their bills promptly, which goes to show that there is money in the country.

Other business men who were interviewed, but who did not care to have their names used in this connection, spoke in a like hopeful strain, and from

all that has been said the inference is fair that business is slowly but surely improving. If the present favorable conditions for this year's crops continue, next fall should see the country in a much better condition commercially and industrially than it is at present.

DANIEL ABBOTT.

Financial Notes.

The charter of the Second National Bank of Bay City will expire May 5, and a new institution to be known as the Old Second National Bank has been organized as its successor. The capital stock has been increased from \$250,000 to \$400,000, and Orrin Bump, who has been cashier for eighteen years, will be made President, succeeding William Westover, who retires. The stock of the present Bank has a market value of 160 and is closely held at that.

The creditors of the defunct Milford State Bank are rejoicing over the announcement that Receiver Bissell has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. to creditors in general, and an additional 10 per cent. to depositors.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE STORE AND HOUSE furnishing business, including factory, paint shop and office, with lucrative contracting and building business. Will sell for \$2,000 less than inventory value, or sell half interest to desirable party for \$5,000. Address No. 597 care Michigan Tradesman. 597

FOR SALE—STORE BUILDING AND dwelling combined at Levering. Mich. First-class place for a general dealer. A. M. Le Baron, Grand Rapids, Mich. 596

FOR GOOD LOCATION TO RETAIL HARD- ware, drugs, clothing or dry goods, address lock box 221, Sturgis, Mich. 594

FOR SALE—THE ONLY MEAT MARKET IN town of 100 inhabitants. Good opening for right man. Good reasons for selling. Address No. 587, care Michigan Tradesman. 587

WANTED—A LIVE ACTIVE MAN AS PART- ner in general store. \$30,000 cash trade per year. Address No. 592, care Michigan Tradesman. 592

FOR SALE—A CLEAN STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise with no old goods. Will sell for cash. Stock invoices \$1,300. Will sell or rent store building. It will pay you to investigate. Address Box 107, Kalamo, Mich. 588

FOR SALE—A CLEAN STOCK OF HARD- ware and agricultural implements in good paying territory. Stock will invoice \$2,500 to \$3,000. Would sell one-half interest. Good reasons for selling. Address No. 589, care Michigan Tradesman. 589

WANTED FOR CASH—STOCK OF GEN- eral merchandise. Give particulars and price. W. H. Pardee, Freeport, Mich. 590

FOR SALE—CHOICE MILLINERY STOCK. Reason for selling, ill health. Mary A. Rosenberg, Lisbon, Mich. 591

FOR SALE—SIX FOOT OAK SHOW CASE and iron standard, used but a short time and practically as good as new. Wish to sell to city dealer to save trouble of packing. Tradesman Company, 100 Louis St., Grand Rapids. 586

WANTED—TO BUY FOR SPOT CASH, OR unnumbered real estate, all kinds of merchandise. Address the Manistee Mercantile Co., Manistee, Mich. 581

OUR BUSINESS IS TO BRING BUYER AND seller together. Your business is to write us if you want to buy, sell or exchange. Mutual Business Exchange, Bay City, Mich. 582

A CLEAN STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR Sale: good trade, cheap for spot cash; the only delivery wagon in town. Stock about \$2,500. Investigate. Address box 15, Centerville, Mich. 580

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION BY REGISTERED pharmacist three years' practical experience. Temperate, single, best of references. Address box 46, Fennville, Mich. 595

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR FURNITURE factory making chamber suits, beds, tables, and desks. Must be competent to handle eighty men to advantage and have some knowledge of designing and drafting. Apply immediately to E. A. Stowe, 160 Louis St. 587

WANTED—POSITION BY EXPERT AC- countant. Books opened or closed. Balances rendered. Partnerships adjusted and any other work of similar character promptly done. Address No. 578, care The Tradesman. 578

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and experienced young man would like position as book-keeper, cashier or other office work with jobbing or manufacturing house. Address "H" care The Tradesman. 577

Was the Prosecuting Attorney Derelict?

The letter of Prosecuting Attorney Visscher, of Ottawa County, concerning his failure to prosecute the peddler, Vander Leest, which appeared in THE TRADESMAN of March 21, is curious reading. According to that letter, Mr. Visscher, although presumably a lawyer, is unacquainted with the law in even as simple a case as the one referred to. He says, "I questioned the sufficiency of the complaints as to the manner of charging the offense." Now, what was the offense charged in the complaint? It was simply peddling without a license. As the offense was committed against the State peddling law, the complaint was made under that law. Here is the State law as to peddling (Howell's Annotated Statutes, Vol. 2, Sec. 1257):

No person shall be authorized to travel from place to place within this State for the purpose of carrying to sell, or exposing to sale, any goods, wares or merchandise, or to take orders for the purchase of goods, wares or merchandise, by sample lists or catalogues, unless he shall have obtained a license as a hawker or peddler in the manner hereinafter directed.

There is the law, and all the law there is, so far as the complaint, which Mr. Visscher says was insufficient, is concerned. If Van de Leest sold goods as a peddler, or took orders for goods and neglected to take out a license, then his act was a violation of the above clause of the State peddling law, and the complaint which charged the offense was good and sufficient and he should have been held to trial upon it. The prosecution had nothing to do with the exceptions to the law; these are found in a subsequent clause, and were purely matters of defense. If Van der Leest was either a farmer, a manufacturer, or a nurseryman, it belonged to him to show it. He was charged with peddling without a license and as the enacting clause (the one quoted) of the statute said nothing about the exceptions, the prosecution had simply to establish the fact that he did so peddle. That is the case in a nut shell, and if Mr. Visscher made a careful examination of authorities bearing on the case, it is difficult to understand how he arrived at the conclusion that the complaint was defective.

DANIEL ABBOTT.

Keep Up Your Stock.

During the course of a recent conversation with the representative of *Stores and Hardware Reporter*, E. Langenbach, Vice-President of the Berger Manufacturing Co., Canton, Ohio, expressed the opinion that it is a mistake for the merchant to refrain from purchasing goods on the dim uncertainty that prices will be lower after the Wilson bill shall become a law. On the other hand, he argues, the merchant will be obliged to pay as high prices as he does now, for the reason that factories are not very active at present and are desirous of selling their output, even at concessions in value. But when the bill has been passed, the manufacturers will adjust their affairs to its new conditions, and will determine and probably increase their output and hold out for their own prices.

Salad sellers now go about New York carrying "greens" in tiny baskets or in small bunches. The keen commercial instinct of the Italians has put a value upon said herbs gathered in vacant lots and upon unused suburban land, so that old residents of the suburbs find all such herbs scarce and difficult to find.

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.	
Adriatic	7
Argyle	5
Atlanta AA	6
Atlantic A	6
" H	6
" P	5
" D	6
" LL	6
Amory	6
Archery Bunting	4
Beaver Dam A A	4
Blackstone O	32
Black Crow	5
Black Rock	5
Boat, AL	7
Capital A	5
Cavanat V	5
Chapman cheese cl	5
Clifton C R	6
Comet	6
Dwight Star	6
Clifton CCC	5
BLEACHED COTTONS.	
A B C	8
Amazon	8
Amesburg	8
Art Cambric	10
Blackstone A	7
Beats All	4
Boston	12
Cabot	6
Cabot, %	6
Charter Oak	5
Conway W	7
Cleveland	6
Dwight Anchor	8
" shorts	8
Edwards	6
Empire	7
Farwell	7
Fruit of the Loom	8
Fitchville	7
First Prize	6
Fruit of the Loom %	7
Fairmount	4
Full Value	6
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Cabot	6
Farwell	7
CANTON FLANNEL.	
Unbleached	5
" B	5
" C	6
" D	6
" E	7
" F	7
" G	7
" H	7
" I	8
" J	8
" K	9
" L	10
" M	10
" N	11
" O	11
" P	14
Bleached.	
Housewife A	5
" B	5
" C	6
" D	6
" E	7
" F	7
" G	7
" H	7
" I	8
" J	8
" K	9
" L	10
" M	10
" N	11
" O	11
" P	14
CARPET WARP.	
Peerless, white	17
" colored	19
Integrity	18
DRESS GOODS.	
Hamilton	8
" "	9
" "	10
G G Cashmere	20
Nameless	16
" "	18
CORSETS.	
Coraline	50
Schilling's	9
Davis Walsts	9
Grand Rapids	4
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory	6
Androsoggin	7
Biddeford	6
Brunswick	6
PRINTS.	
Allen turkey reds	5
" robes	5
" pink & purple	5
" buffs	5
" pink checks	5
" staples	5
" shirtings	3
American fancy	5
American indigo	4
American shirtings	3
Argentine Grays	4
Anchor Shirtings	4
Arnold	6
Arnold Merino	6
" long cloth B	9
" C	7
" century cloth	7
" gold seal	10
" green seal TR	10
" yellow seal	10
" serge	10
" Turkey red	10
Ballon solid black	10
" colors	10
Bengal blue, green, red and orange	6
Berlin solids	5
" oil blue	6
" green	6
" Foulards	5
" red %	9
" 4	9
" 3-4 XXXX	12
Cochecho fancy	5
" madders	5
" XX twills	5
" solids	5
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag A C A	12
Hamilton	12
" D	8
" Awning	11
Farmer	8
First Prize	10
Lenox Mills	18
COTTON DALL.	
Atlanta, D	6
Boat	6
Clifton, K	7
Arrow Brand	
" World Wide	6
" LL	4
" Full Yard Wide	6
" Georgia A	6
" Honest Width	6
" Hartford A	5
" Indian Head	5
" King A A	5
" King E C	5
" Lawrence L L	4
" Madras cheese cloth	6
" Newmarket G	5
" B	5
" N	6
" DD	5
" X	6
" Nothe R	5
" Our Level Best	6
" Oxford R	6
" Pequot	7
" Solar	6
" Top of the Heap	7
Geo. Washington	
" Glen Mills	7
" Gold Medal	7
" Green Ticket	8
" Great Falls	6
" Hope	7
" Just Out	4
" King Phillip	7
" OP	7
" Lonsdale Cambric	10
" Lonsdale	8
" Middlesex	8
" No Name	7
" Oak View	7
" Our Own	5
" Pride of the West	12
" Rosalind	7
" Sunlight	4
" Utica Mills	8
" Nonpareil	10
" Vineyard	8
" White Horse	6
" Rock	8
" Dwight Anchor	8

DEMINS.	
Amoskeag	12
" 9 oz	14
" brown	14
Andover	11
Beaver Creek A A	10
" BB	9
" CC	9
Boston Mfg Co. br.	7
" blue	8
" d & twist	10
Columbian XXX br	10
" XXX bl	19
GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag	5
" Persian dress	5
" Canton	7
" AFC	5
" Teazle	10
" Angola	10
" Persian	7
Arlington staple	6
Arasapha fancy	4
Bates Warwick dres	7
" staples	6
Centennial	10
Criterion	10
Cumberland staple	5
Cumberland	5
Essex	4
Elfin	7
Everett classics	8
Exposition	7
Glenarrie	6
Glenarven	7
Glenwood	7
Hampton	5
Johnson Chalou cl	5
" Indigo blue	9
" zephyrs	16
GRAIN BAGS.	
Amoskeag	13
Stark	18
American	13
THREADS.	
Clark's Mile End	45
Coats' J. & P.	45
Holyoke	22
Barbour's	95
Marshall's	90
KNITTING COTTON.	
No. 6	38
" 8	34
" 10	35
" 12	38
No. 14	37
" 16	38
" 18	39
" 20	40
CAMBRICS.	
Slater	4
White Star	4
Kid Glove	4
Newmarket	4
Edwards	4
Lockwood	4
Wood's	4
Brunswick	4
RED FLANNEL.	
Fireman	32
Credmore	27
Talbot XXX	38
Nameless	27
MIXED FLANNEL.	
Red & Blue, plaid	40
Union R	22
Windsor	18
6 oz Western	30
Union B	22
Grey S R W	17
Western W	18
D R P	18
Flushing XXX	23
Manitoba	23
DONET FLANNEL.	
Nameless	8 @ 9 1/2
" 8 1/2 @ 10	12
CANVASES AND FADDINGS.	
Slate. Brown. Black. Slate. Brown. Black.	
9 1/2	9 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2
11 1/2	11 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2
13 1/2	13 1/2
14 1/2	14 1/2
15 1/2	15 1/2
16 1/2	16 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2
18 1/2	18 1/2
19 1/2	19 1/2
20 1/2	20 1/2
DUCKS.	
Severin, 8 oz	9 1/2
Mayland, 8 oz	10 1/2
Greenwood, 7 1/2 oz	9 1/2
Greenwood, 8 oz	10 1/2
Boston, 8 oz	10 1/2
West Point, 8 oz	10 1/2
" 10 oz	12 1/2
Raven, 10 oz	13 1/2
Stark	13 1/2
Boston, 10 oz	12 1/2
WADDINGS.	
White, doz	25
Colored, doz	25
Per bale, 40 doz	85
Colored " 750	7 50
SILKES.	
Slater, Iron Cross	8
" Red Cross	9
" Best AA	10
" Best AA	12
L	7 1/2
G	8 1/2
Pawtucket	10 1/2
Dundie	10 1/2
Bedford	10 1/2
Valley City	10 1/2
KK	10 1/2
SEWING SILK.	
Corticelli, doz	85
twist, doz	40
50 yd, doz	40
Corticelli knitting,	
per 40z ball	30
BOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS.	
No 1 Bl'k & White	10
" 2	12
" 3	12
No 2-30, M C	50
" 3-18, S C	45
No 4-15 & 3 1/2	40
COTTON TAPE.	
No 2 White & Bl'k	12
" 4	15
" 6	15
No 8 White & Bl'k	20
" 10	23
" 12	23
SAFETY PINS.	
No 2	28
No 3	28
NEEDLES—PER M.	
A. James	1 40
Crowley's	1 35
Marshall's	1 00
TABLE OIL CLOTH.	
5-4-1 175 6-4-1	5-4-1 165 6-4-1 230
COTTON WINES.	
Cotton Sail Twine	28
Crown	12
Domestic	18
Anchor	16
Bristol	13
Cherry Valley	15
I X L	18
Nashua	14
Rising Star 4-ply	17
" 3-ply	17
North Star	20
Wool Standard 4 ply	17
Powhattan	16
PLAID OSNABURGS.	
Alabama	6 1/2
Alamance	6 1/2
Augusta	7 1/2
Ar sapha	6
Georgia	6 1/2
Granite	5 1/2
Haw River	5
Haw J.	5
Mount Pleasant	6 1/2
Onida	5
Plymont	5 1/2
Randelman	6
Riverside	6 1/2
Sibley A	6 1/2
Toledo	5
Olds checks	7 1/2



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Plain toe in opera and opera toe and C. S. heel.
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The Returning of Goods Considered from a Legal Standpoint.

There is not so very much difference between the legal aspect of returning goods and the moral. If the former were better understood, there would be less violation of the latter. The evil is a great, and apparently a growing one. It affects not only the manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the jobber, but the retailer and agent as well, because what the purchaser from the former does, he finds his customers doing with him. Caprice, and not reason, seems to rule the mercantile world.

A contract is a compact, solemn and binding. And a contract of purchase and sale cannot, any more than any other, be broken with impunity. It is a breach of contract and good faith to return, without sufficient justification, goods ordered. Any one can see that a change of mind on the part of the purchaser is no ground for doing such a thing. Nor will raising unreasonable or captious objections authorize it.

The returning of goods once purchased, or ordered, which is practically the same thing if the order be accepted, is only proper, and can be done without incurring legal liability for damages, when the contract made provides for it, as in the case of a "sale or return" or of a "sale upon trial;" when the seller has subsequently agreed to their return; when the seller has failed to furnish what he agreed to, or when, or as he agreed to; and when the purchaser has become insolvent and it is necessary in order to protect the seller from much greater loss.

A distinction is ever to be kept in mind between absolute and conditional sales. If it is a "sale on trial," the title does not pass until trial and acceptance, actual or implied, although the possession is delivered; being rather a delivery of possession with an option to buy than a sale. If it is a "sale or return," the title passes with the possession, but to be divested if the condition is not performed and the property is returned. If the condition of the sale be that the goods may be returned if they do not prove "satisfactory" to the purchaser, or if the latter is not satisfied with them after trial, the condition must be fully performed; that is, the purchaser must, in fact, be satisfied, or he can return the goods.

Moreover, the courts hold that when goods are manufactured or sold and delivered subject to the approval of the purchaser, it is incumbent upon him, unless he approves, to express disapproval within a reasonable time, or within the time limited by the contract; and the absence of such expression is sufficient evidence of approval, or at least of a waiver of the right to insist upon approval as a condition precedent to a recovery by the seller. The time within which goods must be returned, if at all, may, however, be lengthened by the conduct of the seller or his agent. He cannot shorten it, as by shipping ahead of the date fixed.

When a purchaser returns, or declines to receive property sold him, without any legal right to do so, the seller has his choice of either one of three methods to indemnify himself: first, he may store or retain the property for the purchaser, and sue him for the entire purchase price; second, he may sell the goods, acting as an agent for that purpose of the

purchaser, and recover the difference between the contract price and the price obtained on such resale; or, third, he may keep the property as his own, and recover the difference between the market price at the time and place of delivery and the contract price. But before the seller proceeds to a resale he should manifest his intention to do so by a preliminary notice to the purchaser that he intends to resell, and will hold him liable by the price obtained.

Not as Bad as It Might Be.

The world of business is not so godless or selfish as some suppose. It has its cardinal virtues and its orthodox creed of success, without which it would surely come to the dogs, the sheriff and the black list. Integrity is as necessary in building up a trade as in the construction of personal character. Dishonesty is as reactionary in business as it is in picking pockets or stealing a horse. Telling lies in selling a pocket knife or a saw-mill outfit comes in for a spanking as sure as it does in a school house or over a family chair. Idleness has the same results in commercial life as it has in a corn field. Extravagance and waste tell the same old story of having a dry tongue when the keg runs dry, while every other vice that in private life and personal character is disastrous to body, soul and spirit eventually makes the same scrap pile of a business. These facts are self-evident, and are as well understood in the world of trade as elsewhere. Character counts everywhere. Thieves are not in demand as bookkeepers or salesmen, nor are advertisements for reliable men posted in gambling dens or in institutions for inebriates. In fact, the need of sterling character is more recognized than ever, and in all commercial affiliations, however, much smartness and shrewdness is appreciated, they are practically boycotted when not in association with reputable personal character. There may be much of the devil both with and without a fig leaf in modern business, but as a rule he gets into the hotel without stopping to register.

A False Maxim.

From the Youth's Companion.

The loungers around the only store in a little New England village were greatly amused at something that happened one warm afternoon last August. A tall, lank, barefooted man came into the store with a galled pail filled with blackberries which he exchanged for three quarts of molasses.

He carried a stout hickory walking-stick in one hand, and when he departed he put the pail on one end of the stick and threw the stick across his shoulder. He reached the platform in front of the store when a shining new pin at his feet caught his eye.

"See a pin and pick it up,

All the day you'll have good luck," he drawled out, and stooped over to pick up the pin, when the molasses crawled out all over his back and neck. Straightening himself up hurriedly, the man said: "Wal, I never thought much of that proverb, an' I think less on it now t' I ever did."

Hardware Price Current.

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

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

Wrought Loose Pin	60&10
Wrought Table	60&10
Wrought Inside Blind	60&10
Wrought Brass	75
Blind, Clark's	70&10
Blind, Parker's	70&10
Blind, Shepard's	70
BLOCKS.	
Ordinary Tackle, list April 1892	60&10
CHADLES.	
Grain	dis. 50&60
CROW BARS.	
Cast Steel	per lb 5
CAPS.	
Ely's 1-10	per m 65
Hick's C. F.	60
G. D.	35
Musket	60
CARTRIDGES.	
Rim Fire	50
Central Fire	dis. 25
CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer	75&10
Socket Framing	75&10
Socket Corner	75&10
Socket Slicks	75&10
Butchers' Tanged Firmer	40
COMBS.	
Curry, Lawrence's	40
Hotchkiss	25
CHALK.	
White Crayons, per gross	130&124 dis. 10
COPPER.	
Planished, 14 oz cut to size	per pound 28
" 14x52, 14x56, 14x60	26
Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60	23
Cold Rolled, 14x48	23
Bottoms	25
DRILLS.	
Morse's Bit Stocks	50
Taper and straight Shank	50
Morse's Taper Shank	50
DRIPPING PANS.	
Small sizes, ser pound	07
Large sizes, per pound	64
ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 5 in.	dis. not 75
Corrugated	dis. 40
Adjustable	dis. 40&10
EXPANSIVE BITS.	
Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$30	30
Ives', 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 3, \$30	25
FILES—New List.	dis.
Disston's	60&10
New American	60&10
Nicholson's	60&10
Heller's	50
Heller's Horse Rasps	50
GALVANIZED IRON.	
Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27	28
List 12 13 14 15 16 17	17
Discount, 60	dis.
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	50
GAUGES.	
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, trimmings	55
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain	70
LOCKS—DOOR.	
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list	dis.
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s	55
Branford's	55
Norwalk's	55
MATTOKES.	
Adse Eye	\$16.00, dis. 60
Hunt Eye	\$15.00, dis. 60
Hunt's	\$18.50, dis. 20&10
MAULS.	
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled	50
MILLS.	
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s	40
" P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables	40
" Landers, Ferry & Co.'s	40
" Enterprise	30
MOLASSES GATES.	
Stebbin's Pattern	60&10
Stebbin's Genuine	50&10
Enterprise, self-measuring	25
NAILS.	
Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire.	
Steel nails, base	1 50
Wire nails, base	1 50
60	Base Base
50	25
40	25
30	25
20	35
16	45
12	45
10	50
8	60
7 & 8	75
4	90
3	1 20
2	1 60
Fine 3	1 60
Case 10	65
" 8	75
" 6	90
Finish 10	75
" 8	90
" 6	1 10
Clinch 10	70
" 8	80
" 6	90
Barrell	1 75
PLANES.	
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy	dis. 240
Scotch Bench	250
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy	250
Bench, first quality	240
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s wood	50&10
PANS.	
Fry, Acme	dis. 60-10
Common, polished	dis. 70
RIVETS.	
Iron and Tinned	40
Copper Rivets and Burs	50-10
PATENT PLANISHED IRON.	
"A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27	10 20
"B" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25 to 27	9 20
Broken packs 1/4 per pound extra.	

HAMMERS.		dis.
Maydole & Co.'s	25	
Rip's	25	
Yerkes & Plumb's	dis. 40&10	
Mason's Solid Cast Steel	30c list 60	
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel Hand	30c 40&10	
HINGES.		
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3	dis. 60&10	
State	per doz. net, 2 50	
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/4 14 and longer	3 1/4	
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/4	net 10	
" " " "	net 8 1/4	
" " " "	net 7 1/4	
Strap and T	dis. 50	
HANGERS.		dis.
Barn Door Kipper Mfg. Co., Wood track	50&10	
Champion, anti-friction	60&10	
Kipper, wood track	40	
HOLLOW WARE.		
Pots	60&10	
Kettles	60&10	
Spiders	60&10	
Gray enameled	40&10	
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.		new list 70
Stamped Tin Ware	25	
Japanned Tin Ware	new list 33&10	
Granite Iron Ware	dis.	
WIRE GOODS.		
Blight	70&10&10	
Screw Eyes	70&10&10	
Hook's	70&10&10	
Gate Hooks and Eyes	70&10&10	
LEVELS.		dis. 70
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s		
ROPS.		
Sisal, 1/4 inch and larger	7 1/4	
Manilla	11	
SQUARES.		dis.
Steel and Iron	7	
Try and Bevels	6	
Mitre	2	
SHEET IRON.		
Nos. 10 to 14	Com. Smooth. Com.	
Nos. 15 to 17	\$4 05 \$2 25	
Nos. 18 to 21	4 05 3 05	
Nos. 22 to 24	4 05 3 05	
Nos. 25 to 26	4 25 3 25	
No. 27	4 45 3 35	
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra		
SAND PAPER.		
List acct. 19, '86	dis. 50	
SASH CORD.		
Silver Lake, White A	list 50	
" Drab A	55	
" White B	50	
" Drab B	55	
" White C	35	
Discount, 10		
SASH WEIGHTS.		per ton \$25
Solid Eyes		
SAWS.		
" Hand	20	
" Silver Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	70	
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	50	
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	90	
" Champion and Electric Tooth X	30	
TRAPE.		dis.
Steel, Game	60&10	
Onelida Community, Newhouse's	25	
Onelida Community, Hawley & Norton's	70	
Mouse, choker	18c per doz	
Mouse, delusion	\$1.50 per doz	
WIRE.		dis.
Bright Market	85	
Annealed Market	70-10	
Coppered Market	60	
Tinned Market	62 1/2	
Coppered Spring Steel	60	
Barbed Fence, galvanized	2 60	
" painted	2 20	
HORSE NAILS.		
Au Sable	dis. 40&10	
Putnam	dis. 60	
Northwestern	dis. 10&10	
WRENCHES.		dis.
Baxter's Adjustable, nickeled	30	
Coe's Genuine	50	
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought	75	
Coe's Patent, malleable	75&10	
MISCELLANEOUS.		dis.
Bird Cages	50	
Pumps, Clister	75&10	
Screws, New List	70&10	
Casters, Bed and Plate	50&10&10	
Dampers, American	40	
Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods	65&10	
METALS.		
PIG TIN.		
Pig Large	26c	
Pig Bars	28c	
ZINC.		
Duty: Sheet, 2 1/4c per pound.		
600 pound casks	6 1/2	
Per pound	7	
SOLDER.		
1/20 1/4	16	
Extra Wiping	15	
The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.		
ANTIMONY.		per pound
Cookson		18
Hallett's		
TIN—MELTY GRADE.		\$ 7 50
10x14 IC, Charcoal		7 50
14x20 IC, " "		9 25
10x14 IX, " "		9 25
14x20 IX, " "		9 25
Each additional X on this grade, \$1.75.		
TIN—ALLWAY GRADE.		75
10x14 IC, Charcoal		6 75
14x20 IC, " "		9 25
10x14 IX, " "		9 25
14x20 IX, " "		9 25
Each additional X on this grade \$1.50.		
14x20 IC, " Worcester		6 50
14x20 IX, " " "		8 50
20x28 IC, " " "		13 90
14x20 IC, " Allaway Grade		6 00
14x20 IX, " " "		7 50
20x28 IC, " " "		12 50
20x28 IX, " " "		15 50
BOILER SIZE TIN PLATE.		\$14 00
14x28 IX		15 00
14x31 IX		15 00
14x36 IX, for No. 8 Boilers,		per pound 10 00
14x60 IX, " " " "		



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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1894.

SILVER COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS.

Months ago, when silver took on its remarkable tumble in the markets of the world, THE TRADESMAN stated that the time would soon come when it would be possible to coin counterfeit dollars, of the same weight and fineness of the genuine dollars, with a large profit to the counterfeiters. It appears that this fact has already come to pass, since it has been given out that large quantities of unlawful silver money, chiefly half dollars, have been put into circulation at and from Omaha.

The right to coin money is by the Federal constitution reserved exclusively to the Government of the United States. It is, then, unlawful for any other person or power in this country to coin money bearing the stamp of the United States coin. Anything made by unauthorized parties in the form and bearing the marks and stamps of the United States, and circulated, or attempted to be circulated, as money of the United States, is counterfeit, and the parties so making and circulating such articles are liable to fine and confinement in the penitentiary.

Ordinarily, the makers of counterfeit coins have been accustomed to make them of inferior or base metal, and to palm them off for the lawful coins of gold and silver, and this was done, because that was the only way in which a profit could be made in such a criminal traffic. But it now comes out that silver bars can be bought so much below the face value of American silver dollars as that there is a large profit in the illicit coining of silver.

The matters stands thus: A silver dollar of the United States contains 371½ grains of pure silver. This silver dollar, by virtue of the national stamp, is worth 100 cents. But an ounce of pure silver in bars can be bought for 55 cents. It has been quoted in London at 27½ pence, which is 54½ cents. An ounce of silver contains 480 grains, while a dollar contains only 371½ grains. But while the 480 grains are only worth 55 cents, the 371½ grains coined are worth 100 cents. In the same way, the 371½ grains uncoined are worth only 44.83 cents, or, say, 45 cents.

It is plain, then, that if 371½ grains of silver can be bought for 45 cents, and, after being alloyed and stamped, can be passed for 100 cents, the operator is making a large profit. It thus becomes obvious that there is big money in such counterfeiting, and if these coins are carefully made as to weight and style, they may deceive even the elect themselves—that is, the mint and treasury officials—since chemical assay will be able to reveal nothing of their illegal quality. It has, indeed, been said that the difficulty of determining the unlawful from the lawful coins is extremely great, and has proved a puzzle to the experts. Thus it has come about that silver is so little of a precious metal that more than half its value is communicated to it by the Government stamp, so silver counterfeit dollars as good as the genuine yield the counterfeiters a big profit.

NO MORE SILVER MONEY.

It has been well understood for some time by all who were directly interested in the finances of the country that the President would veto the silver seigniorage bill, and when the veto was formally announced it was accepted as a matter of course, and did not produce a ripple in the money market.

The President's veto measure is chiefly taken up with verbal criticisms of the seigniorage bill. He does not find in its composition that accuracy of expression and exact limitation of terms that would exclude the possibility of misconstruing its meaning. There is scarcely a law which emanates from any legislative body that is not open to some such objection, and lawmakers would do well to study the President's discourse on the necessity for verbal accuracy in the stating of legislative propositions.

But while the President fills several columns of the newspapers with his criticisms of the verbal expressions of the bill, the real point of his message is like the sting of the bee, in its tail. He fears the effect upon the national credit of injecting \$55,000,000 more of silver coin, or of silver certificates, into the public finances. There are now coin treasury notes, issued for the purchase of bar silver, which the Government is bound to maintain at par with gold. The seigniorage on this would amount to \$55,156,681. If this much additional silver, in dollars or silver certificates, were added to the above obligation, it might seriously affect the public credit, if not swamp it altogether. The President dreads the consequences that might follow such a coinage; he interposes his veto to avert it. He is opposed to running any further risk with silver, unless the Government should be allowed to issue bonds to borrow money (gold) with which to maintain the parity of the seigniorage silver which is already in the treasury and which helps to back up the coin treasury notes.

Mr. Cleveland thus puts himself unequivocally on record as the champion of gold and a currency based on a gold standard.

The Postmaster general has promulgated an order that hereafter no mail matter will be taken by railway mail clerks which has not passed through a postoffice. The reason for this action is said to be that the business men of certain towns refuse to patronize the offices in their respective localities because of disagreement with or dislike for the

postmasters. This reason may be sound from the standpoint of the postmasters interested, but it seems very much like legislating in the interest of the few against the many. Merchants in country towns frequently find, after the mail bags are closed, that some important letter has been overlooked, or an order for certain goods forgotten, and to take this belated correspondence to the station and give it to the railway mail clerk is a great convenience. If the order goes into force it will work hardship to country merchants all over the United States, and it is hard to believe that, for the sake of a few postmasters, a considerable number of the business men of the country are to be put to such great inconvenience.

The Wheat Market.

The wheat market has got down into its old rut, after one bull day, when wheat jumped up 2¼@3c per bushel, on account of hard freezing in the Northwest.

Detroit prices remain about the same, 58c, Grand Rapids at 52c. We have never seen such a steady market at so low a price as it has been for the last three months. There is little speculation in wheat, owing to the extremely low price. The shorts are afraid of putting out new lines, as it might be disastrous, while the longs, having had so many setbacks, are in a waiting mood, to see what will turn up in the near future; also because the Hatch anti-option bill is bobbing up serenely again, which is another disturbing element in the wheat pit.

The great question to be solved is, Is wheat going to remain at the present low level? The writer is inclined to think it will not go much higher, unless a dire calamity should occur that would destroy the crop, as the world is making mighty strides in the wheat raising industry. For instance, the United States raised in 1871, 230,000,000 bushels, while in 1891 the United States raised, as per Government crop report, 611,000,000 bushels, and the general opinion is that this was 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 under estimate. How came it that we were enabled to raise this immense amount? Simply by the help of labor-saving machines, such as self-binding reapers, threshers, etc. Thereon hangs the tale, and that is that our labor-saving machines have been exported to other wheat growing countries and are used the same as here in the United States. The consequence is that the production of wheat is greater than the consumption, and low prices follow. We are placed in an unfortunate dilemma and it will require wise heads to extricate the country. It is all well enough to say to the farmer, "Stop raising wheat." The question is, What shall he substitute for wheat when the climate and soil are adapted to wheat better than to any other product? With all these facts before us we are of the opinion that the inevitable will be low prices for wheat for some time to come.

C. G. A. VOIGT.

The Grocery Market.

Sugar—The market is in *statu quo*, awaiting the action of Congress on the tariff question. No change has occurred in either raw or refined and no sales of raws of any consequence have occurred. Refiners have made no change in their prices and all the combination refineries, except one at Philadelphia and one at Boston, have been closed, to

prevent an accumulation of refined stock. Provisions—Pork, lard and smoked meats sustained an advance last week and most all grades are stronger, higher and more firmly held.

Oranges—No particular changes to be noted from last week's dissertation on the subject. Floridas, as was intimated they would, have kept gradually advancing and there is reported to be less than 300 cars left in the entire State. Californias are coming in in much larger quantities and will soon reign supreme. Washington Navels are plenty and sell freely, owing to the low prices which they are offered for. Fancy seedlings are fully 75c per box less than a year ago and purchases made now will prove profitable, as the Exchange is crowded with orders and they are making slight advances weekly.

Lemons—Are held at about the same figures as last week. Arrivals are regular and of usual volume. No one seems to be buying much stock to hold, but, as soon as the weather settles down to a uniform basis, speculation in futures will probably begin and a much firmer feeling will be apparent.

Bananas—The local market is well supplied and there is every prospect for a large traffic in this recognized staple during the season now opening so auspiciously.

Cocoanuts—Are beginning to find their way to the market in liberal quantities and are selling freely at figures which leave a handsome profit to the retailer.

Peanuts—Have not varied much during the past thirty days, although the cleaners are quietly getting together and will, undoubtedly, push prices up a notch very soon.

Boycott on G. J. Johnson.

For several years G. J. Johnson has manufactured cigars, including the celebrated S. C. W. brand, at 347 South Division street. He employed union cigarmakers exclusively. Finding that he could not keep his favorite brand up to the high standard maintained for several years and pay the high wages demanded by the Grand Rapids cigarmakers' union, he arranged to have this brand made outside, whereupon the union placed a boycott on the brand, notwithstanding the fact that such houses as the H. Schneider & Co., John E. Kenning & Co., A. S. Davis, etc., have always been conceded the privilege of handling both union and non-union cigars. As a result of the boycott, the S. C. W. brand has been knocked out of the doggeries and cheap barber shops patronized by union men, but the sale with grocers, druggists and regular dealers who refuse to bow their heads to the union tyranny is on the increase. The new arrangement enables Mr. Johnson to make a better brand for the money than ever before.

The Drug Market.

Gum opium is dull but unchanged. Morphia is unchanged. Quinine is in good demand at steady prices. Carbolic acid is higher abroad and an advance is looked for here.

Bought at a Bargain.

Mrs. Cawker—Haven't you a headache to-night, Ben?
Mr. Cawker—No, my dear.
Mrs. Cawker—Oh, I am so sorry that you have not! I bought a new headache cure to-day at a bargain, and I wanted you to try it.

Futility of Selling Sugar Below Cost.

GRAND RAPIDS, March 28—I note that several Grand Rapids grocers have followed in the wake of the department store and are selling sugar at 4½ cents—19 cents per hundred less than the wholesale price. Add to this "cut" the waste per cwt., which is fully 6 cents, and add 10 per cent. for expense account, and the loss of these cutters on 100 pounds of sugar is not far from 70 cents. If they can stand it, I suppose it is all right, but it appears to me to be poor business. If it is intended to advertise their business, it is money thrown away, in my opinion, for, as a general thing, the people who buy the sugar seldom buy anything else, and the more sugar carried out of the store the greater the loss. If the intention is to "get back at" the department store, that makes it even more foolish. The department store has other sources of revenue and profit, and the loss is more than made up on other lines. The margin on groceries is so close that a loss of 70 cents on 100 pounds is a pretty serious matter, and it will keep any grocer hustling to make it up. Let any grocer who is cutting the price of sugar figure up how many pounds of tea or coffee he must sell to make up his loss on even a single 100 pounds of sugar, or how many bushels of potatoes he must sell, or how much of any article in his stock. Probably it may give him a new idea on the subject. Then there is another side to the question. There is not a grocer who is now cutting, or has ever cut, the price of sugar but is bound to make up his loss on sugar from raised prices on other articles, and no cutter can deny it. It is not exactly honest to tell the public that they can save money by buying sugar of Cutter & Co., and then charge them enough on other articles to make up the "saving" on sugar—if they buy anything but sugar. If Cutter & Co. are honest and actually give the public the benefit of their cut on sugar, the question is, How long can they do business at a loss without the aid of the sheriff? If grocers would only look at this matter in the right light—if they would only let the professional cutters do all the cutting—it would be a big help to business. If a grocer does not do business on strictly business principles, he cannot expect to succeed; and there is certainly no business in selling any staple at a loss. If it were a new article, or one that needed pushing, the case would be different, but sugar is something which "sells itself" and no cutting is necessary. The grocer who cuts prices will find, if he should ever want to raise them to a money-making basis, that the people who have bought his cut-rate goods will not stand a raise—they will go somewhere else to do their trading. This is human nature, and may be relied upon. I hope the grocers who are cutting sugar may experience a change of heart, and return to the only right way of doing business—good goods at a fair profit over and above the cost of doing business. GROCER.

The Proper Amount of Self-Vanlty.

In the makeup of every human creature there is a certain amount of self-vanlty that is founded on nature and reason and is essential to him in the carrying out of his business and in his dealings with his fellowmen. A superfluity of this element in the character of an individual renders him an object of suspicion and aversion while an entire absence of it denotes a man of no strength of purpose and unfit to cope with the extremes of life. By the rule of self-vanlty it is possible to measure a man's caliber to a nicety, if you only stop to think of it. It is an infallible rule by which you may determine most accurately with what consideration a man treats his neighbors, and on this basis it is not difficult to figure whether or no he is a success in the world in the true sense of its meaning.

The man of too much self-vanlty is the one who is always too busy when you

call to extend the courtesy that belongs to you. His vanity has overstepped his judgment and he treats you as if you were a beggar seeking alms. He will likely forget the fact that he ever saw you were he to meet you on the street or in a car, and his mind becomes eventually diseased so that in old age he is a crusty, choleric old man, who is shunned by all. This is a kind of self-love that destroys men's souls. It is the enemy of their peace for it results in suspicions and jealousies of others as regards themselves, mistrusting always the motives and designs of others, thus creating an ill-will in men's hearts that forever annihilates all peace. In my experience as a newspaper worker I have had opportunity to study these characteristics of men closely, and I have invariably learned that the men who attain the greatest and best success in this life are those who possess those instinctive gentlemanly qualities that reflect in every action and suffuse the very circle of atmosphere wherein they dwell. A man of this stamp has sufficient self-love and esteem to be consistent with the demands that society makes upon a useful member, and not too much to make him forget his duty to his neighbor. The first man whom I ever sought to interview in daily newspaper work slammed the door in my face. It is needless to ask if that man was a success in life, or if his neighbors respected and courted him. The most successful lumbermen in the northwest are those whose lives have been open books and whose busiest moments were none to busy to reach out a hand of good fellowship to the passing stranger.

A Story with a Moral.

Two Irishmen, who had been in this Country but a Short Time, set out one Sunday morning to visit a Sister who lived about twelve miles out in the Country. Walking being cheap and fairly good, and, being Irish, they walked. On the way they took a Short Cut through a Wood, and in a clump of bushes one of them espied a Wild Cat. Noting the many Fine Points of the Felis Catus, one of them remarked:

"Be the powers o' Mount Kelly, what a cat! What a mouser he'd make! Let's Ketch 'im, Billy and take 'im beyant to Mary. Its the proud girl she'll be this day if we can take her that cat. Now, Billy, do you shtand here forninst 'im and kape his attention, an' I'll go round behind an' grab 'im."

This program was carried out to the letter. Billy kept the attention of the cat, and Mike got behind him (the cat) and seized him. The way the leaves and dirt and other things flew, there could be little doubt about. Billy, who had never seen a Wild Cat captured before, and wishing a better Post from which to view the Operation, betook himself to the Fence. But time passed and Mike did not emerge with the Cat.

"Mike," shouted Billy; "Mike, shall I come and help ye howld 'im?"

"Howld 'im, is it?" answered Mike. "Howly Moses, no! Come and help me let him go!"

Moral—Never bite off more than you can chew.

It is a law of our humanity that man must know good through evil. No great principle ever triumphed but through much evil. No man ever progressed to greatness and goodness but through great mistakes and blunders.

The Traveling Men's Base Ball Club.

The first assignment of players in the proposed base ball club, to be composed of Grand Rapids traveling men, is as follows:

Pitcher—Wm. H. Pipp.
Catcher—Ben. G. VanLeuven.
First base—Byron S. Davenport.
Second base—John Fell.
Third base—W. E. Richmond.
Right field—Frank Haddon.
Left field—Harry Gregory.
Center field—Jas. N. Bradford.
Short stop—Valda Johnston.
Ball chaser—Chas. S. Brooks.
Water boy—Joe Reed.
Mascot—Geo. F. Owen.
Physician—Dr. Josiah B. Evans.
Orator—H. S. Robertson.
Kicker—M. H. N. Raymond.
Reserves—All the other boys.

The club will formally organize in the course of a couple of weeks and begin practicing as soon as the weather is favorable for outdoor exercise.

The Secret of Success.

"How do some drummers sell lots of goods and others very little?" repeated George Washington White, one of the brightest drummers, in answer to a query from an outsider. "Well, I'll tell you a little story. I heard two drummers talking once. One was selling stacks of goods, while the other was being left all around. The unsuccessful man had put your query to the other. 'How do you sell so many goods, while it seems I can't make a sale?' 'Well,' answered the elder, 'there's a secret about it. You are just starting out, and to help you along, I'll give you this pointer, but you must keep it a secret.' 'Sure,' replied the younger, beaming with pleasant anticipation, 'how do you manage to be successful?' 'I always make it a point,' replied the elder, 'to wear out the soles of my shoes instead of the seat of my trousers.'"

More than He Wanted To Know

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

She was very pretty and she was stylishly clad, and she occupied a whole seat by herself.

He was a drummer, and he thought himself irresistible. He was fond of a little flirtation.

His discriminating eye soon detected the presence of the handsome and stylish girl, and his feet soon carried him to her proximity.

He indicated with a slight wave of his hand the vacant seat by her side, as he remarked in his blandest tones:

"I beg your pardon, but is this seat engaged?"

The maiden surveyed him from head to foot, and then said, with dignity, to which her snapping eyes added emphasis:

"No, the seat isn't engaged, but I am!" He sat elsewhere.

You impair your best capital when you make money at the expense of character.

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Secretary—Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso.
Treasurer—Geo. Gundrum, Ionia.
Next Meeting—Grand Rapids, March 6 and 7.
Subsequent Meetings—Star Island, June 25 and 26;
Houghton, Sept. 1; Lansing, Nov. 6 and 7.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

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

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

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

Success in the Retail Drug Business.

BY AN OLD DRUGGIST.

It is universally conceded that the profits of the retail drug business are greater, perhaps, than those of almost any other retail business, yet few ever get rich, or even make much headway. Is it because there are too many, too much competition, or because they lack business ability? It is neither the one thing nor the other, but the want of ambition, the want of enterprise.

Did you ever notice how enterprising and pushing most groccymen are? Go into a grocery store at any time and you will find the clerks and proprietor soon hustling to wait upon you. After learning your wants and taking your order they call your attention to and show you a dozen other articles, and the result is that you often buy many goods besides those you intended to purchase when you entered the store.

How is it with the druggist? When you go into his store, nine times out of ten he will come forward as though he was doing you a great favor by waiting upon you. After getting what you ask for, does he show you any other goods or explain the superiority of his toilet soaps, or tell you how fragrant and delicious his perfumes are? Or does he show you some of the many articles that make up the retail druggist's stock? In fact, does he do anything to make another sale? No! he generally goes back of the prescription counter and takes a seat to kill time and wait for another customer, or else he complains about dull business. His windows, which have not been cleaned for weeks, show his lack of enterprise. The retail drug business could be made to pay, and pay handsomely, if the proprietors were more wide-awake. But they must hustle. They must be on the look-out to seize every opportunity to attract and increase their trade. They must be polite and tireless. Many a man has given up for the want of a little more nerve and a little more hard work.

I once read a story of two frogs that fell into a pail of cream and could not get out. One froggie said to his mate, "I shall drown; I shall drown!" The other croaker said, "Don't give up; jump! keep jumping, soon you will be all right!" So they kept jumping and in a little while the cream turned into butter, and they found themselves floating around on cakes of butter, and were soon able to jump out upon solid ground. So it is with many a man; if he would only keep hustling, he would soon find himself in a business that would enable him to have others hustling for him.

When, in 1869, I opened a retail drug store in Philadelphia, trade was very slow in coming, and I was impatient and restless. I wanted more business and

the question was how to get it. I wanted to be busy. I changed my windows every three or four days. I went out to the wholesale druggists to look for bargains in toilet articles. I visited several perfumers and soap manufacturers, and induced one of them, of whom I purchased a bill of goods, to consign to me some of his most attractive articles, and with these I made a fine window display. On these goods I made a special drive by selling them somewhat below the current price. The low prices soon attracted attention, and my sales increased every day. Each week I changed to another article, using only one article as a specialty at a time.

One day, in ordering goods from my wholesale house, I found on my list of wants Potter's clay. The house with which I dealt was out of it, as were several others that I called upon. They said they had to get it from New York, and would have it in a day or two. On returning to my store, I passed some workmen who were digging a cellar, and noticed in the excavations, a sort of clay. On inspecting it closely I found that it looked very much like the Potter's clay we were selling. I took a piece home with me, and on examining it more critically I found it to be Potter's clay of a very superior quality. I returned at once to the cellar-digger, and asked him if he would sell me some of the clay. When he learned where I wished it taken he said I could have all I wanted without cost, as it would save him time and expense in cartage. I ordered two or three loads of it, and dumped it into the cellar, and at once set about putting this clay into saleable condition.

Up to that time Potter's clay, or Fuller's earth, was sold only in lumps. After reducing the clay down to the consistency of putty I found it very pliable and easy to work, and at once conceived the idea of making it into cakes for convenience in handling.

For this purpose I secured some rings, about two and a half inches in diameter, made out of inch hoop-iron, and with these, I cut or moulded the cakes, as a brick-maker moulds his bricks. I made a round block out of white pine, whitening it to the size of the cakes. I then called on a stamp dealer and bought some raised letters, made of lead, which I glued to the block of wood, forming the words "Potter's Clay, Philadelphia." I stamped the cakes with the letters "Potter's Clay," with my name and address thereon.

I took pains to see that the clay was clean, and free from grit and all foreign substances; and after I had a few hundred cakes made and dried, I started out to see whether I could sell it to the wholesale trade. I went first to the wholesale house where I purchased most of my supplies, and on showing my samples and telling my price—\$2.50 a gross—I received an order for ten gross. I visited all the wholesale drug and sundry houses, and each one of them gave me an order for ten gross, saying it was much more convenient for handling in cakes, and not liable to loss.

One house gave me an order for twenty-five gross. I returned very much elated that at last I had found something to do to keep us busy. I had no difficulty in getting all the clay I wanted, because almost the entire city of Philadelphia was underlaid with this fine Potter's

clay, but a few feet from the surface. I did not think it necessary to go around and tell the source of my supply. While I soon stocked up the trade in Philadelphia, I found sale in other cities for all we could put up in our spare moments. My income from this alone in a little while was sufficient to pay all my drug bills, so that I had a business beside my retail drug business.

Of course, not every one can strike a Potter's clay bed, but there are hundreds of other things, that, if a man be wide-awake, he can utilize to just as good advantage.

I relate this incident of my life merely to illustrate that when one is on the look-out for something to do and hustles to get it, he is sure to find it. Improve every opportunity, but remember, anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

Study the wants of your people and try to supply them. Don't try to sell what people don't want. Keep what is asked for; don't try to substitute.

I have seen two of the worst panics that this country has ever experienced—1873 and 1893—and I have never yet seen the time that I had not more than I could do. I have never seen an idle moment that I could not have utilized.

We have some wide-awake druggists in Philadelphia, and there are a few in the rest of the world; but these are the exception. Some are constitutionally tired, some from physical defect lack the power to do all that ambition prompts. Others are too aesthetic, too much afraid of soiling their hands. Nothing but indomitable pluck and tireless energy will win success in these days.

Reverie of a Lead Pencil.

I am only a lead pencil, it is true, but I have feelings, nevertheless, which some people seem to take delight in lacerating. What am I kicking about? Why, the beastly jokes which are being perpetrated about me continually—such, for instance, as "the longer I am used the shorter I grow," and "I must be bad because I have a black heart," and "cut off the head of the substance I am composed of and it leaves a backache," and that "the reason I do not get on better in life is because I must be pushed," and that I ought to stand aside and give some one else a chance "since I have made my mark." Isn't that enough to wear out the patience of a saint? Well, my patience is about gone, and I don't propose to stand it any longer. I am going to tell what I know about some of the people I meet every day, and I shall be just as pointed as I know how to be. I shall not mention names, of course, for, although I often take evidence in court, I have never yet had to appear on my own behalf.

As a starter, do you know—? He's a grocer. Go into his place of business and ask for something. If he has it, all right, but if he hasn't he will say, "No, I haven't just that particular brand, but here is something equally as good, and much cheaper, too; in fact, those who have tried it like it better than the other. Shall I send you up some of this?" He says much more to the same effect, and the only time he tells the truth is when he tells you he hasn't what you called for. He knows the article he proposes as a substitute is much inferior in quality, and is dear at any price. But, bless

your heart, a small discrepancy like that cuts no figure. "All's fair in trade" is his motto, and he follows it to the letter. He has no use for the inspector of weights and measures, and I don't wonder at it. He hasn't an honest pair of scales in his store, and, as for his measures, it looks as if the bottoms were doing their best to meet the quality half-way, so that the customer will be skinned at both ends of the deal. How do I know all this? Easy enough. I am in his store every week, and when my master takes me out of his pocket, I use my eyes and ears to good advantage, I can tell you. Many times I have been on the "point" of warning a customer who was being taken in by this land pirate, but, somehow, I never could quite bring myself to do it. It makes my heart heavy, quite leaden, in fact, when I think of the deceitfulness of human nature, as exemplified (and amplified) by "my friend" —.

Then there is —. When you enter his place of business, he approaches you "with a smile that is childlike and bland," rubbing his hands and bowing at every step. "Ah, how do you do? So glad to see you; are you well today? Something you were wanting?" And when he has taken down your order, he bows you out in the most obsequious manner possible, and you go away wondering if he were not sometime apprenticed to an Italian organ grinder. I can't help thinking of Pecksniff, in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit" when I see — approaching a customer. He may mean all right, but that's the way it seems to me.

There is another grocer I meet frequently. His name is —, and he does business on — street. He scowls the moment you enter his store. No, that is not just right—he is scowling all the time; but the scowl seems to deepen and blacken when he catches sight of a customer, and, while you are in his store, you are afraid for your life, and you leave with the feeling that you have, somehow, done him a deadly injury. If you have he has probably revenged himself in the deal you made with him. ONLY A LEAD PENCIL.

A Boy's Essay on Tobacco.

Tobacco grows something like cabbage, but I never saw none cooked. I have heard men say that cigars that was given them election day for nothing was mostly cabbage leaves. Tobacco stores are mostly kept by wooden Injuns who stand at the door and fool little boys by offering them a bunch of cigars which is glued into the Injun's hands, and is made of wood also. I tried to smoke a cigar once, and I felt like epsom salts. Tobacco was invented by a man named Walter Raleigh. When the people first saw him smoking they thought he was a steamboat and were frightened. My sister Nancy is a girl. I don't know whether she likes tobacco or not. There is a young man named Leroy who comes to see her. He was standing on the steps one night, and he had a cigar in his mouth, and he said he didn't know as she would like it, and she said, "Leroy, the perfume is agreeable." But when my big brother Tom lighted his pipe Nancy said, "Get out of the house, you horrid creature; the smell of tobacco makes me sick." Snuff is Injun meal made out of tobaccos. I took a little snuff once and then I sneezed.

Don't be ashamed of work unless you do it poorly.

Suicide by the cigarette route is slow but sure.

Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—	Declined—	
ACIDUM.		
Aceticum	80 10	
Boracicum German.	65 75	
Boracic	60 30	
Carbonicum	20 30	
Citricum	52 55	
Hydrochlor.	3 5	
Nitrosum	10 12	
Oxalicum	10 12	
Phosphoricum dil.	20 30	
Salicylicum	1 30 21 70	
Sulphuricum	1 3 2 5	
Tannicum	1 40 21 60	
Tartaricum	30 33	
AMMONIA.		
Aqua, 16 deg.	4 6	
" 20 deg.	6 8	
Carbonas	12 14	
Chloridum	12 14	
ANILINE.		
Black	2 00 2 35	
Brown	80 21 00	
Red	45 50	
Yellow	2 50 2 80	
BACCÆ.		
Cubæe (po 36)	25 30	
Juniperus	8 10	
Xanthoxylum	25 30	
BALSAMUM.		
Copaiba	45 50	
Peru	61 90	
Terabin, Canada	60 65	
Tolutan	35 50	
CORTEZ.		
Ables, Canadian	18	
Cassia	11	
Cinchona Flava	18	
Euonymus atropurp.	30	
Myrica Cerifera, po.	20	
Prunus Virgin.	12	
Quillaja, grd.	10	
Sassafras	12	
Ulmus Po (Ground 15)	15	
EXTRACTUM.		
Glycyrrhiza Glabra.	24 25	
" po.	33 35	
Haematox, 15 lb. box.	11 12	
" 18.	13 14	
" 14s.	14 15	
" 14s.	16 17	
FERRU.		
Carbonate Precip.	2 15	
Citrate and Quinia.	2 30	
Citrate Soluble.	2 30	
Ferrocyanidum Sol.	2 50	
Solut Chloride.	2 15	
Sulphate, com'l.	2 7	
" pure.	2 7	
FLORA.		
Arnica	18 20	
Anthem.	30 35	
Matricaria	50 65	
FOIDA.		
Barosma	18 50	
Cassia Acutifol, Tin-	25 28	
ulvely	35 50	
" Alx.	35 50	
Salvia officinalis, 1/2s	15 25	
and 1/4s.	15 25	
Ura Ursi	8 10	
GUMMI.		
Acacia, 1st picked.	2 60	
" 2d	2 40	
" 3d	2 30	
" sifted sorts.	2 20	
" po.	60 80	
Aloe, Barb. (po. 60)	50 60	
" Cape. (po. 30)	2 12	
Socotri. (po. 60)	2 50	
Catechu, 1s, 1/2s, 1/4s.	2 1	
18.	2 1	
Ammoniac	55 60	
Assafetida, (po. 35)	40 45	
Benzoinum	50 55	
Camphora	48 50	
Euphorbium po	35 40	
Galbanum	22 25	
Gamboge, po.	70 75	
Gustacum, (po. 35)	2 30	
Kino, (po. 10)	2 80	
Mastic	2 40	
Myrrh, (po. 45)	2 40	
Opil (po 4 20 4 30)	2 90 2 30	
Shellac	35 42	
" bleached	35 45	
Tragacanth	40 1 00	
HERBA—In ounce packages.		
Absinthium	25	
Eupatorium	20	
Lobelia	25	
Majorum	25	
Mentha Piperita	25	
" Vir.	30	
Rue	30	
Tanacetum V.	22	
Thymus, V.	25	
MAGNESIA.		
Calcined, Pat.	55 60	
Carbonate, Pat.	20 22	
Carbonate, K. & M.	20 25	
Carbonate, Jennings.	35 38	
OLEUM.		
Absinthium	3 50 2 40	
Amygdalæ, Dulc.	45 75	
Amygdalæ, Amarae.	8 00 25	
Anid.	70 80	
Aurant Cortex	2 30 2 40	
Bergamit	3 25 2 30	
Cajiputi	60 65	
Caryophylli	75 80	
Cedar	35 65	
Chenopodii	61 60	
Cinnamoni	1 10 2 15	
Citronella	2 45	
Conium Mac.	35 65	
Copaiba	80 90	
Cubæe	2 50	
Exechthios.	2 50 2 75	
Erigeron	2 00 2 10	
Gaultheria	2 00 2 10	
Geranium, ounce.	2 75	
Gossipii, Sem. gal.	70 75	
Hedeoma	1 25 2 10	
Juniperi	2 00 2 10	
Lavandula	90 2 00	
Limonis	2 40 2 60	
Mentha Piper.	2 35 2 50	
Mentha Verid.	2 30 2 30	
Morruhae, gal.	1 30 2 10	
Myrica, ounce.	2 50	
Oliva	90 2 30	
Picis Liquida, (gal. 35)	10 12	
Ricini	1 23 2 28	
Rosmarini	75 2 10	
Rosae, ounce.	6 50 2 50	
Succini	40 45	
Sabina	30 27 00	
Sassafras	50 55	
Sinapis, ess. ounce.	2 65	
Tigili	2 90	
Thyme	40 50	
" opt.	2 60	
Theobromas	15 20	
POTASSIUM.		
Bi Carb.	15 18	
Bichromate	13 14	
Bromide	40 43	
Carb.	12 15	
Chlorate (po 33 25)	24 26	
Cyanide	50 55	
Iodide	2 90 2 30	
Potassa, Bitart. pure.	27 30	
Potassa, Bitart. com.	2 15	
Potass Nitras, opt.	8 10	
Potass Nitras.	7 9	
Prussiate	28 30	
Sulphate po.	15 18	
RADIX.		
Aconitum	20 25	
Althæe	22 25	
Anchusa	12 15	
Arum, po.	2 25	
Calamus.	20 24	
Gentiana (po. 12)	8 10	
Glycyrrhiza, (pv. 15)	16 18	
Hydrastis Canadæ,	2 30	
(po. 35)	15 20	
Hellebore, Ala. po.	15 20	
Inula, po.	15 20	
Ipecac, po.	1 60 2 70	
Iris plox (po. 35 25)	35 40	
Jalapa, pr.	40 45	
Maranta, 1/2s.	2 35	
Podophyllum, po.	15 20	
Rhei.	75 2 10	
" cut.	21 25	
" pv.	75 2 10	
Spigelia	35 38	
Sanguinaria, (po. 25)	2 20	
Serpentaria.	30 32	
Senega	55 60	
Similax, Officialis, H	2 40	
" M	2 25	
Scilla, (po. 35)	10 12	
Symplocarpus, Festi-	2 35	
cus, po.	2 35	
Valeriana, Eng. (po. 30)	15 20	
" German.	18 20	
Zingiber a.	18 20	
Zingiber j.	18 20	
SEMIN.		
Anisum, (po. 20)	2 15	
Apium (graveleons)	15 18	
Bird, 1s.	40 45	
Carui, (po. 18)	10 12	
Cardamon	1 00 1 25	
Coriandrum	11 13	
Cannabis Sativa.	40 5	
Cydontium	75 2 10	
Chenopodium	10 12	
Dipterix Odorate.	2 25 2 50	
Foeniculum	2 15	
Foenugreek, po.	50 8	
Lini	4 2 4 3	
Lini, grd. (bbl. 3 1/2)	3 40 4	
Lobelia	35 40	
Pharlaris Canarian.	3 2 4	
Rapa	60 7	
Sinapis Alba.	7 2 8	
Nigra.	11 12	
SPRITS.		
Fruentum, W. D. Co.	2 00 2 50	
" D. F. R.	1 75 2 00	
"	1 25 2 50	
Juniperis Co. O. T.	1 55 2 30	
"	1 75 2 30	
Saccharum N. E.	1 75 2 30	
Spt. Vinl Gall.	1 75 2 50	
Vini Oporto	1 25 2 30	
Vini Alba.	1 25 2 30	
SPONGES.		
Florida sheeps' wool	2 50 2 75	
carriage	2 00	
Nassau sheeps' wool	2 00	
carriage	1 10	
Velvet extra sheeps'	1 10	
wool carriage	1 10	
Extra yellow sheeps'	85	
carriage	85	
Grass sheeps' wool	65	
carriage	75	
Hard for slate use	75	
Yellow Reef, for slate	1 40	
use	1 40	
SYRUPS.		
Accacia	50	
Indigo	50	
Ipecac.	60	
Ferri Iod.	50	
Aurant Cortes.	50	
Rhei Arom.	50	
Similax Officialis.	60	
" Co.	50	
Senega	50	
Scilla	50	
" Co.	50	
Tolutan	50	
Prunus virg.	50	

Morphia, S. P. & W.	2 35 2 60	
S. N. Y. Q. &		
C. Co.	2 25 2 50	
Moschus Canton.	40	
Myristica, No 1	65 70	
Nux Vomica, (po 30)	10	
Os. Sepia	15 18	
Pepsin Isaac, H. & F. D.	2 00	
Co.		
Picis Liq. N. C. 1/2 gal	2 00	
doz.	2 00	
Picis Liq., quarts	2 10	
" pints	85	
Pil Hydrarg. (po. 30)	2 50	
Piper Nigra, (po. 22)	2 1	
Piper Alba, (po 35)	2 3	
Pix Burgun.	7	
Plumbi Acet. et Oil.	14 15	
Pulvis Ipecac et Oil.	1 10 2 30	
Pyrethrum, boxes H	2 1 25	
" P. D. Co., doz.	2 1 25	
Pyrethrum, pv.	20 30	
Quassia	8 10	
Quinia, S. P. & W.	34 39 1/2	
" S. German.	27 37	
Rubia Tincturum	13 14	
Saccharum Lactis pv.	13 14	
Salacin.	2 00 2 10	
Sanguis Draconis.	40 50	
Sapo, W.	13 14	
" M.	10 12	
" G.	2 15	
Selditz Mixture	2 30	
Sinapis	2 18	
" opt.	30	
Snuff, Maccaboy, De	2 35	
Voes	2 35	
Snuff, Scotch, De. Voes	10 11	
Soda Boras, (po. 11)	27 30	
Soda et Potass Tart.	1 1/2 2	
Soda Carb.	2 2	
Soda, Bi-Carb.	2 2	
Soda, Ash.	3 1/2 4	
Soda, Sulphas.	2 2	
Spts. Ether Co.	50 55	
" Myrcia Dom.	22 25	
" Myrcia Imp.	23 00	
" Vinl Rect. bbl.	2 25 2 35	
Less 5c gal, cash ten days.		
Sarcocolla Crystal	1 40 1 45	
Sulphur, Subl.	2 1/2 3	
" Roll.	2 2 1/2	
Tamarinds	8 10	
Terebenth Venice	28 30	
Theobromas	45 48	
Vanilla	9 00 2 16 00	
Zinc Sulph.	7 8	
OILS.		
Whale, winter	70 70	
Lard, extra	50 55	
Lard, No. 1	42 45	
Linseed, pure raw	52 55	
Linseed, boiled.	55	
Neat's Foot, winter	65 70	
strained	37 40	
Spirits Turpentine	37 40	
PAINTS.		
Red Venetian	1 1/2 2 1/2	
Ochre, yellow Mars	1 1/2 2 1/2	
" Ber.	2 1/2 2 1/2	
Patty, commercial	2 1/2 2 1/2	
" strictly pure	2 1/2 2 1/2	
Vermilion Prime Amer-	13 16	
ican	13 16	
Vermilion, English	65 70	
Green, Peninsular	70 75	
Lead, red.	6 2 1/2	
" white	6 2 1/2	
Whiting, white Span.	2 70	
Whiting, Gliders	2 60	
White, Paris American	1 0	
Whiting, Paris Eng.	1 40	
Pioneer Prepared Paint	20 21 40	
Swiss Villa Prepared	1 00 2 1 30	
Paints		
VARNISHES.		
No. 1 Turp Coach	1 10 2 1 30	
Extra Turp.	160 21 70	
Coach Body	2 75 3 00	
No. 1 Turp Furn.	1 00 2 1 10	
Extra Turk Damar	1 55 2 1 60	
Japan Dryer, No. 1	70 75	
Turp.		

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Grand Rapids, Mich.

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GROCERY PRICE CURRENT.

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

AXLE GREASE.		Apricots.		CATSUP.		COUPON BOOKS.		Foreign.		FLAVORING EXTRACTS.	
Aurora..... doz gross		Live oak..... 1 40		Blue Label Brand..... 2 75		TRADESMAN.		Currants..... 2 1/2		Oval Bottle, with corkscrew.	
Jastor Oil..... 50 7 00		Santa Cruz..... 1 40		Half pint, 25 bottles..... 4 50		1		" in 1/4 bbls..... 2 1/2		Best in the world for the money.	
Diamond..... 50 5 50		Lusk's..... 1 50		Pint..... 8 50		5		" in less quantity..... 2 1/2		Regular	
Fraser's..... 75 9 00		Overland..... 1 30		Quart 1 doz bottles..... 3 50		CREDIT COUPON		cleaned, bulk..... 5 1/2		Grade	
Mica..... 65 7 50		Blackberries..... 90		Triumph Brand..... 1 35		5		cleaned, package..... 5 1/2		Lemon.	
Paragon..... 55 6 00		Cherries..... 1 10		Half pint, per doz..... 4 50		CREDIT COUPON		Peel.		doz	
BAKING POWDER.		Red..... 1 10		Pint, 25 bottles..... 3 75		TRADESMAN.		Citron, Lehigh, 25 lb. boxes 12		2 oz..... 75	
Acme..... 45		Pitted Hamburg..... 1 75		CLOTHES PINS.		5		Lemon..... 25		4 oz..... 1 50	
1/4 lb. cans, 3 doz..... 75		White..... 1 30		5 gross boxes..... 44@45		CREDIT COUPON		Orange..... 25		Regular	
1/4 lb. " 2 "..... 1 00		Damsons, Egg Plums and Green		COCOA SHELLS.		1		Raisins.		Vanilla.	
Bulk..... 10		Erie..... 1 30		35 lb bags..... 2 3		TRADESMAN.		Ondura, 25 lb. boxes..... 2 8		doz	
Arctic..... 55		California..... 1 40		Less quantity..... 2 3		5		Sultans, 20 "..... 7 1/2 @ 8		2 oz..... 50	
1/4 lb. cans 6 doz case..... 1 10		Common..... 1 25		Pound packages..... 6 1/2 @ 7		TRADESMAN.		Valencia, 30 "..... 7 1/2 @ 8		4 oz..... 2 40	
1/4 lb. " 4 doz..... 2 00		Pie..... 1 25		COFFEE.		1		Prunes.		XX Grade	
1 lb. " 1 doz..... 9 00		Maxwell..... 1 25		Fair..... 18		5		California, 100-130..... 5		Lemon.	
Cream Flake..... 45		Shepard's..... 100@1 75		Good..... 19		TRADESMAN.		" 90x100 25 lb. bxs..... 5 1/2		doz	
3 oz " 6 doz..... 45		Oxford..... 1 25		Prime..... 21		1		" 80x90..... 6 1/2		2 oz..... 50	
4 oz " 4 doz..... 60		Pears..... 1 25		Golden..... 21		5		" 70x80..... 6 1/2		4 oz..... 3 00	
6 oz " 4 doz..... 80		Riverside..... 1 75		Peaberry..... 23		TRADESMAN.		" 60x70..... 7 1/2		XX Grade	
8 oz " 4 doz..... 1 10		Common..... 1 00		Mexican and Guatamala..... 21		1		Turkey..... 10		Vanilla.	
1 lb " 2 doz..... 2 00		Johnson's sliced..... 2 50		Fair..... 19		5		Silver..... 10		doz	
5 lb " 1 doz..... 9 00		Booth's sliced..... 2 50		Good..... 20		TRADESMAN.		Sultana..... 10		2 oz..... 50	
Red Star, 1/4 lb cans..... 75		Booth's grated..... 2 75		Peaberry..... 23		1		French..... 10		4 oz..... 3 50	
" 1/4 lb "..... 1 40		Common..... 1 10		Interior..... 25		5		" 70-80..... 10		XX Grade	
Telfer's, 1/4 lb. cans, doz..... 45		Raspberries..... 1 10		Private Growth..... 27		TRADESMAN.		" 80-90..... 10		Vanilla.	
" 1 lb. "..... 1 50		Red..... 1 10		Mandehling..... 28		1		" 90-10..... 10		doz	
Our Leader, 1/4 lb cans..... 45		Black Hamburg..... 1 50		Mocha..... 25		5		ENVELOPES.		2 oz regular panel..... 75	
" 1 lb cans..... 1 50		Erie, black..... 1 30		Arabian..... 28		TRADESMAN.		XX rag, white.		4 oz "..... 1 50	
BATH BRICK.		Strawberries..... 1 25		Roasted.		1		No. 1, 6 1/2..... 1 75		6 oz "..... 2 00	
2 dozen in case..... 30		Lawrence..... 1 25		To ascertain cost of roasted		5		No. 2, 6 1/2..... 1 60		No. 3 taper..... 1 35	
Bristol..... 30		Hamburg..... 1 25		Coffee, add 1/4c. per lb. for roasting		TRADESMAN.		No. 3, 6 1/2..... 1 60		No. 4 taper..... 1 50	
Domestic..... 70		Erie..... 1 20		and 15 per cent. for shrinkage.		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Northrop's	
BLUING.		Terrapin..... 1 05		Package.		5		XX wood, white.		Lemon, Vanilla.	
Gross		Whorleberries..... 1 05		McLaughlin's XXXX..... 23 95		TRADESMAN.		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		2 oz oval taper..... 75	
Arctic, 4 oz ovals..... 3 60		Blueberries..... 85		Banola..... 24 45		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		3 oz "..... 1 20	
" 8 oz..... 6 75		Meats.		Lion, 60 or 100 lb. case..... 23 95		5		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		2 oz regular "..... 1 60	
" pinto, round..... 2 75		Corned beef Libby's..... 1 95		Extract.		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		4 oz "..... 2 25	
" No. 2, sifting box..... 4 00		Roast beef Armour's..... 1 80		Valley City 1/4 gross..... 75		1		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		Single case..... 3 60	
" No. 3..... 4 00		Potted ham, 1/4 lb..... 1 40		Pelix..... 1 15		5		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Five case lots..... 3 50	
" No. 5..... 4 00		" tongue, 1/4 lb..... 1 35		Hummel's, foil, gross..... 1 15		TRADESMAN.		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		Ten case lots..... 3 40	
" 1 oz ball..... 4 50		" chicken, 1/4 lb..... 95		tin..... 2 85		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Less than one case, 40c per box	
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz..... 3 60		Vegetables.		CHICORY.		5		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		GUNPOWDER.	
" 8 oz..... 6 80		Beans.		Bulk..... 5		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Rifle-Dupont's.	
BROOMS.		Hamburg stringless..... 1 25		Red..... 7		1		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		Kegs..... 3 25	
No. 2 Hurl..... 1 75		" French style..... 1 25		CLOTHES LINES.		5		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Half kegs..... 1 90	
No. 1..... 2 00		Limas..... 1 35		Cotton, 40 ft..... per doz..... 1 25		TRADESMAN.		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		Quarter kegs..... 1 10	
No. 2 Carpet..... 2 25		Lima, green..... 1 25		" 50 ft..... " 1 40		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		1 lb cans..... 30	
No. 1..... 2 50		Lewis Boston Baked..... 1 25		" 60 ft..... " 1 60		5		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		1/2 lb cans..... 18	
Parlor Gem..... 2 75		Bay State Baked..... 1 25		" 70 ft..... " 1 75		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Choke Bore-Dupont's.	
Common Whisk..... 80		World's Fair Baked..... 1 35		" 80 ft..... " 1 90		1		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		Kegs..... 4 25	
Fancy..... 1 00		Picnic Baked..... 1 00		Jute..... 85		5		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Half kegs..... 2 40	
Warehouse..... 3 90		Corn.		72 ft..... 1 00		TRADESMAN.		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		Quarter kegs..... 1 35	
BRUSHES.		Hamburg..... 1 40		CONDENSED MILK.		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		1 lb cans..... 34	
Stove, No. 1..... 1 25		Livingston Eden..... 1 30		4 doz in case.		5		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		Eagle Duck-Dupont's.	
" No. 10..... 1 50		Purify..... 1 50		N. Y. Cond'n's'd Milk Co's brands		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Kegs..... 11 00	
" No. 15..... 1 75		Honey Dew..... 1 40		Gail Borden Eagle..... 7 40		1		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		Half kegs..... 5 75	
Rice Root Scrub, 2 row..... 85		Morning Glory..... 75		Crown..... 6 25		5		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Quarter kegs..... 3 00	
Rice Root Scrub, 3 row..... 1 25		Soaked..... 75		Daisy..... 5 75		TRADESMAN.		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		1 lb cans..... 60	
Palmetto, goose..... 1 50		Hamburg marrofat..... 1 35		Champion..... 4 50		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		HERBS.	
CANDLES.		" early June..... 1 50		Magnolia..... 4 25		5		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		Sage..... 15	
Hotel, 40 lb. boxes..... 10		" Champion Eng..... 1 50		Dime..... 3 35		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Hops..... 15	
Star, 40 "..... 9		" petit pois..... 1 75		CLOTHES LINES.		1		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		INDIGO.	
Paraffine..... 10		fancy sifted..... 1 90		Cotton, 40 ft..... per doz..... 1 25		5		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Madras, 5 lb. boxes..... 55	
Wicking..... 24		Soaked..... 65		" 50 ft..... " 1 40		TRADESMAN.		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes..... 50	
CANNED GOODS.		Harris standard..... 75		" 60 ft..... " 1 60		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		JELLY.	
Fish.		VanCamp's marrofat..... 1 10		" 70 ft..... " 1 75		5		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		17 lb. palls..... @ 49	
Clams.		Archer's Early Blossom..... 1 25		" 80 ft..... " 1 90		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		30 "..... @ 70	
Little Neck, 1 lb..... 1 30		French..... 2 15		Jute..... 85		1		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		LICORICE.	
" 2 lb..... 1 90		Mushrooms..... 19@21		72 ft..... 1 00		5		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Pure..... 30	
Clam Chowder..... 2 25		Pumpkin..... 85		CONDENSED MILK.		TRADESMAN.		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		Calabria..... 25	
Cove Oysters..... 75		Squash..... 1 15		4 doz in case.		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Sicily..... 12	
Standard, 1 lb..... 1 35		Hubbard..... 1 15		N. Y. Cond'n's'd Milk Co's brands		5		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		LYE.	
2 lb..... 1 35		Succotash..... 1 40		Gail Borden Eagle..... 7 40		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Condensed, 2 doz..... 1 25	
Star, 1 lb..... 2 45		Hamburg..... 1 40		Crown..... 6 25		1		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		4 doz..... 2 25	
2 lb..... 3 50		Soaked..... 85		Daisy..... 5 75		5		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		MINCEMEAT.	
Picnic, 1 lb..... 2 60		Honey Dew..... 1 50		Champion..... 4 50		TRADESMAN.		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		Mince meat, 3 doz. in case..... 2 75	
2 lb..... 3 90		Erie..... 1 35		Magnolia..... 4 25		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Pie preparation, 3 doz. in case..... 3 00	
Mackerel.		Tomatoes..... 1 10		Dime..... 3 35		5		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		MEASURES.	
Standard, 1 lb..... 1 10		CHOCOLATE.		CLOTHES LINES.		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Tin, per dozen..... \$1 75	
2 lb..... 2 10		Baker's..... 23		Cotton, 40 ft..... per doz..... 1 25		1		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		Half gallon..... 1 40	
Mustard, 2 lb..... 2 25		Premium Sweet..... 37		" 50 ft..... " 1 40		5		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Quart..... 70	
Tomato Sauce, 2 lb..... 2 25		Breakfast Cocoa..... 43		" 60 ft..... " 1 60		TRADESMAN.		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		Pint..... 45	
Soused, 2 lb..... 2 25		CHEESE.		" 70 ft..... " 1 75		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Half pint..... 40	
Salmor..... 1 80		Amboy..... 12 1/2 @ 13		" 80 ft..... " 1 90		5		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		Wooden, for vinegar, per doz..... 7 00	
Columbia River, Fla..... 1 65		Acme..... @ 12 1/4		Jute..... 85		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		1 gallon..... 4 75	
Alaska, Red..... 1 25		Lenawee..... 13 1/4		72 ft..... 1 00		1		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		Quart..... 3 75	
" pink..... 1 10		Riverside..... 13 1/4		Bulk..... 5		5		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Pint..... 2 25	
Kinney's, flats..... 1 95		Gold Medal..... @ 11 1/4		Red..... 7		TRADESMAN.		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		MOLASSES.	
Sardines.		Skim..... @ 10 1/4		CLOTHES LINES.		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Blackstrap..... 14	
1/2 doz..... 4 1/2 @ 5		Brick..... @ 10 1/4		Cotton, 40 ft..... per doz..... 1 25		5		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		Sugar house..... 14	
1/4 doz..... 8 1/2 @ 7		Edam..... 1 00		" 50 ft..... " 1 40		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Cuba Baking..... 16	
Imported 1/2 doz..... @ 20		Lelden..... 23		" 60 ft..... " 1 60		1		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		Ordinary..... 16	
Mustard 1/2 doz..... @ 27		Limburger..... @ 25		" 70 ft..... " 1 75		5		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Prime..... 20	
Boneless..... 21		Pineapple..... @ 25		" 80 ft..... " 1 90		TRADESMAN.		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		Fancy..... 20	
Trout.		Roguefort..... @ 25		Jute..... 85		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		MATCHES.	
Brook, 3 lb..... 2 50		Sap Sago..... @ 21		72 ft..... 1 00		5		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		No. 9 sulphur..... 1 65	
Fruits.		Schweitzer, imported..... @ 21		Bulk..... 5		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Anchor parlor..... 1 70	
Apples.		" domestic..... @ 21		Red..... 7		1		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		No. 2 home..... 1 70	
3 lb. standard..... 1 10		CREDIT CHECKS.		CLOTHES LINES.		5		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		Export parlor..... 4 00	
York State, gallons..... 3 40		500, any one denom'n..... \$3 00		Cotton, 40 ft..... per doz..... 1 25		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		One-half barrels, 2c extra.	
Hamburg..... 3 40		1000, "..... 5 00		" 50 ft..... " 1 40		1		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		Fair..... 18	
HAIR.		2000, "..... 8 00		" 60 ft..... " 1 60		5		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Good..... 22	
Steel punch..... 75		Steel punch..... 75		" 70 ft..... " 1 75		TRADESMAN.		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		Extra good..... 27	
HAIR.		HAIR.		" 80 ft..... " 1 90		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Choice..... 30	
Fair..... 18		Fair..... 18		Jute..... 85		5		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		Fancy..... 40	
Good..... 22		Good..... 22		72 ft..... 1 00		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		One-half barrels, 2c extra.	
Extra good..... 27		Extra good..... 27		Bulk..... 5		1		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		Fair..... 18	
Choice..... 30		Choice..... 30		Red..... 7		5		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Good..... 22	
Fancy..... 40		Fancy..... 40		CLOTHES LINES.		TRADESMAN.		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		Extra good..... 27	
One-half barrels, 2c extra.		One-half barrels, 2c extra.		Cotton, 40 ft..... per doz..... 1 25		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Choice..... 30	
Fair..... 18		Fair..... 18		" 50 ft..... " 1 40		5		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		Fancy..... 40	
Good..... 22		Good..... 22		" 60 ft..... " 1 60		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		One-half barrels, 2c extra.	
Extra good..... 27		Extra good..... 27		" 70 ft..... " 1 75		1		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		Fair..... 18	
Choice..... 30		Choice..... 30		" 80 ft..... " 1 90		5		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Good..... 22	
Fancy..... 40		Fancy..... 40		Jute..... 85		TRADESMAN.		No. 3, 6..... 1 60		Extra good..... 27	
One-half barrels, 2c extra.		One-half barrels, 2c extra.		72 ft..... 1 00		1		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		Choice..... 30	
Fair..... 18		Fair..... 18		Bulk..... 5		5		No. 1, 6..... 1 60		Fancy..... 40	
Good..... 22		Good..... 22		Red..... 7		TRADESMAN.		No. 2, 6..... 1 50		One-half barrels, 2c extra.	
Extra good..... 27		Extra									

PICKLES.

Medium.	
Barrels, 1,200 count...	24 50
Half bbls, 600 count...	22 75
Small.	
Barrels, 2,400 count...	5 50
Half bbls, 1,200 count...	3 25

PIPES.

Clay, No. 216.	1 70
" T. D. full count.	70
Cob, No. 3.	1 20

POTASH.

48 cans in case.	
Babbitt's.	4 00
Penna Salt Co.'s.	3 00

RICE.

Domestic.	
Carolina head.	6
" No. 1.	5 1/4
" No. 2.	5
Broken.	4

Imported.

Japan, No. 1.	5 1/4
" No. 2.	5
Java.	6
Patna.	5 1/4

SPICES.

Whole Sifted.	
Allspice.	9 1/4
Cassia, China in mats.	5
" Batavia in bund.	15
" Saigon in rolls.	32
Cloves, Amboyne.	22
" Zanzibar.	11 1/4
Mace Batavia.	80
Nutmegs, fancy.	75
" No. 1.	70
" No. 2.	60
Pepper, Singapore, black.	10
" white.	20
" shot.	16

Pure Ground in Bulk.

Allspice.	15
Cassia, Batavia.	18
" and Saigon.	25
" Saigon.	25
Cloves, Amboyne.	22
" Zanzibar.	18
Ginger, African.	15
" Ceylon.	20
" Jamaica.	22
Mace Batavia.	65
Mustard, Eng. and Trieste.	22
" Trieste.	25
Nutmegs, No. 2.	75
Pepper, Singapore, black.	16
" white.	24
" Cayenne.	20
Sage.	20

"Absolute" in Packages.

Allspice.	14 1/2
Cinnamon.	15 1/2
Cloves.	15 1/2
Ginger, Jamaica.	15 1/2
" African.	15 1/2
Mustard.	15 1/2
Pepper.	15 1/2
Sage.	15 1/2

SAL SODA.

Kegs.	1 1/4
Granulated, boxes.	1 1/4

SEEDS.

Anise.	15
Canary, Smyrna.	4
Caraway.	8
Cardamon, Malabar.	90
Hemp, Russian.	4 1/4
Mixed Bird.	50 1/2
Mustard, white.	10
Poppy.	9
Rape.	5
Cattle bone.	30

STARCH.

Corn.	
20-lb boxes.	5 1/4
40-lb "	5 1/4
Gloss.	
1-lb packages.	5
3-lb "	5
6-lb "	5 1/4
40 and 50 lb. boxes.	3 1/4
Barrels.	3 1/4

SNUFF.

Scotch, in bladders.	37
Maccaboy, in jars.	35
French Rappee, in jars.	43

SODA.

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

SALT.

100 3-lb. sacks.	15
60 5-lb. "	2 00
38 10-lb. sacks.	1 85
30 14-lb. "	1 80
24 3-lb. cases.	1 50
56 lb. dairy in linen bags.	32
28 lb. " drill.	16 18
Warsaw.	
56 lb. dairy in drill bags.	30
28 lb. " Ashton.	16
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks.	75
Higgins.	
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks.	75
Solar Rock.	
56 lb. sacks.	22
Common Fine.	
Saginaw.	85
Manistee.	85

SALERATUS.

Packed 60 lbs. in box.	
Church's.	5 1/4
DeLand's.	5 1/4
Dwight's.	5 1/4
Taylor's.	5

SOAP.

Laundry.

Allen B. Wrisley's Brands.	
Old Country, 30 1-lb.	3 20
Good Cheer, 60 1-lb.	3 60
White Borax, 100 1/2 lb.	3 65

Proctor & Gamble.

Concord.	3 45
Ivory, 10 oz.	6 75
" 6 oz.	4 00
Lenox.	2 65
Mottled Gorman.	3 15
Town Talk.	3 25

Dingman Brands.

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

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

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

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

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

Lautz Bros. & Co.'s Brands.

Acme.	3 75
Cotton Oil.	6 00
Marsellies.	4 00
Master.	4 00

Thompson & Chute Co.'s Brands

Silver.	3 1/2
Mono.	3 30
Savon Improved.	5 50
Sunflower.	2 80
Golden.	3 25
Economical.	2 25

Scouring.

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

Passolt's Atlas Brand.

Single box.	3 65
5 box lots.	3 60
10 box lots.	3 50
25 box lots del.	3 40

SUGAR.

The following prices represent the actual selling prices in Grand Rapids, based on the actual cost in New York, with 38 cents per 100 pounds added for freight. The same quotations will not apply to any town where the freight rate from New York is not 38 cents, but the local quotations will, perhaps, afford a better criterion of the market than to quote New York prices exclusively.	
Cut Leaf.	35 44
Powdered.	4 82
Granulated.	4 63
Extra Fine Granulated.	4 75
Cubes.	4 82
XXXX Powdered.	5 17
Confee Standard A.	4 56
No. 1 Columbia A.	4 44
No. 5 Empire A.	4 32
No. 6.	4 19
No. 7.	4 13
No. 8.	4 06
No. 9.	4 00
No. 10.	3 94
No. 11.	3 88
No. 12.	3 75
No. 13.	3 56
No. 14.	3 44

SYRUPS.

Barrels.	15 1/4
Half bbls.	17 1/4

Pure Cane.

Fair.	19
Good.	25
Choice.	30

TABLE SAUCES.

Lea & Perrin's, large.	4 75
" small.	2 75
Halford, large.	3 75
" small.	2 75
Salad Dressing, large.	4 25
" small.	2 65

TEAS.

JAPAN-Regular.	
Fair.	17
Good.	20
Choice.	24
Choice.	32
Dust.	10

SUN CURED.

Fair.	17
Good.	20
Choice.	24
Choice.	32
Dust.	10

BASKET FIRED.

Fair.	18
Good.	20
Choice.	24
Choice.	32
Dust.	10

GUNPOWDER.

Common to fair.	25
Extra fine to finest.	50
Choice fancy.	75
Choice.	25
Common to fair.	23

IMPERIAL.

Common to fair.	23
Superior to fine.	30

YOUNG HYSON.

Common to fair.	18
Superior to fine.	30

ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

Fair.	18
Choice.	24
Best.	40

TOBACCO.

Fine Cut.

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

Private Brands.

Bazoo.	20 30
Can Can.	20 27
Nellie Bly.	24 25
Uncle Ben.	24 25
McGinty.	27
" 1/2 bbls.	25
Dandy Jim.	29
Torpedo.	24
" in drums.	23
Yum Yum.	28
1922.	23
" drums.	22

Sorg's Brands.

Spearhead.	39
Joker.	27
Nobby Twist.	40
Scotten's Brands.	
Kylo.	26
Hiawatha.	38
Valley City.	34

Finzer's Brands.

Old Honesty.	40
Jolly Tar.	32

Lorillard's Brands.

Climax (8 oz., 41c).	39
Gr en Turtle.	30
Three Black Crows.	27
J. G. Butler's Brands.	
Something Good.	38
Out of Sight.	24

Wilson & McCaulley's Brands.

Gold Rope.	43
Happy Thought.	37
Messmate.	32
No Tax.	31
Let Go.	27

Smoking.

Catlin's Brands.	
Kiln dried.	17 1/2 18
Golden Shower.	19
Huntress.	26
Meerschaum.	29 20 30

American Eagle Co.'s Brands.

Myrtle Navy.	40
Stork.	30 32
German.	15
Prox.	33
Java, 1/2 foil.	32

Banner Tobacco Co.'s Brands.

Banner.	16
Banner Cavendish.	38
Gold Cut.	28

Scotten's Brands.

Warpath.	15
Honey Dew.	36
Gold Block.	30

F. F. Adams Tobacco Co.'s Brands.

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

Leidersdorf's Brands.

Rob Roy.	26
Uncle Sam.	32 30 32
Red Clover.	32

Spaulding & Merrick.

Tom and Jerry.	25
Traveler Cavendish.	38
Black Horn.	30
Plow Boy.	30 32
Corn Cake.	16

VINEGAR.

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

WET MUSTARD.

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

YEAST.

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

HIDES PELTS and FURS.

Perkins & Hess pay as follows:	
HIDES.	
Green.	2 2 1/2
Part Cured.	2 3
Full.	2 3 1/2
Dry.	4 2 1/2
Kips, green.	2 3
" cured.	4 2 1/2
Calfskins, green.	4 2 1/2
" cured.	4 2 1/2
Deaconskins.	10 25
No. 2 hides 1/2 off.	

PELTS.

Shearings.	5 2 20
Lambs.	25 2 60

WOOL.

Washed.	12 1/2 16
Unwashed.	8 1/2 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tallow.	4 1/2 4 1/4
Grease butter.	1 2 2
Switches.	1 1/2 2
Ginseng.	2 0 1/2 50

FURS.

Badger.	80 1/2 00
Beaver.	15 00 25 00
Cat, wild.	50 2 75
Cat, house.	10 2 25
Fisher.	3 00 25 00
Fox, red.	1 00 21 40

Fox, cross.

Fox, grey.	50 2 70
Lynx.	1 00 2 50
Martin, dark.	1 00 2 00
" pale & yellow.	75 1 00

Mink, dark.

Muskat.	30 15
Opposum.	50 15
Other dark.	5 00 10 00
Raccoon.	30 2 75
Skunk.	1 00 2 15
Wolf.	1 00 2 00
Beaver castors, lb.	25 00

Above prices are for No. 1 furs only. Other grades at corresponding prices.

DEER-SKINS—per pound.

Thin and green.	10
Long gray, dry.	10
Gray, dry.	15
Red and Blue, dry.	25

WOODENWARE.

Tubs, No. 1.	6 00
" No. 2.	5 50
" No. 3.	4 50
Pails, No. 1, two-hoop.	1 30
" No. 1, three-hoop.	1 50

Bowls, 11 inch.

" 13 "	90
" 15 "	1 25
" 17 "	1 90
" 19 "	2 40
" 21 "	

Baskets, market.

" shipping bushel.	1 15
" full hoop.	1 25
" willow c/ths, No. 1 5 25	
" " No. 2 6 25	
" " No. 3 7 25	
" splint " No. 1 3 75	
" " No. 2 4 25	
" " No. 3 4 75	

INDURATED WARE.

Pails.	3 15
Tubs, No. 1.	13 50
Tubs, No. 2.	12 00
Tubs, No. 3.	10 50

PURCHASE BY INSTALLMENT.

In the majority of mercantile exchanges from time immemorial, each transaction has been complete, leaving both parties concerned to reflect on the gain and loss sustained and to accept the lesson of experience as a guide for the future. From the barter system of savage tribes to the usages of higher civilization, the transfer of personal property has been by mutual consent, consummated either by payment and delivery or delivery on a credit accompanied by good security. In this way human wants have been supplied by human agencies, generally at the minimum of cost; while the questions of value and economy of expenditure remained, to be settled by the means or tastes of the buyer.

The intrinsic value of each investment, whether large or small, if an actual need led up to the purchase, can be easily ascertained, and mistakes of judgment need not cause lasting regret. (It may be proper to add that a horse trade is distinctly excepted in these statements; since few instances are on record where both parties enjoyed the luxury of a good bargain.) In the exigencies of personal needs a departure from the safe rules of mercantile ethics has been taken that in course of time became a practice injurious to the interests of both buyer and seller. Thus originated a general credit system that had no regard to the needs of the customer; but only pandered to his wishes, that were never denied so long as he was supposed able to pay at some time not very remote. The desire to sell goods at every hazard, and the tempting inducements held forth, have tended to subvert habits of economy so necessary to all who are in the possession of moderate incomes. The temptation to buy in advance of ability to pay lies at the root of many evils, though this be ascribed to other causes. The desire to keep up appearances with people of larger means only needs the opportunity that a careless system of credit affords to place the citizen with a small income, if he be an honest man, on the rack of anxiety concerning how he is to pay for goods bought under such alluring conditions.

And now comes in the installment plan of selling goods to add more discouraging features to a credit system already stretched beyond a safe limit for the seller, and demoralizing in its effects on the consumer. This system is more common in cities and towns, wherever customers are to be found with steady incomes from weekly or monthly salaries.

Those who practice selling in this way defend it on the ground that it is the cheapest and often the only way for people of small means to purchase articles of household use, the price of which would cover the earnings of several weeks. They forget that it is as easy to save in advance of purchase as it is afterwards. Besides, as the price is usually made higher to compensate for interest and the chances of loss by waiting, there is a better way for the buyer to attain his end in which he need not be compelled to such painful economies. The sum so often spent by the installment plan on a stove, chamber set, sewing machine, or musical instrument, if put by little into a savings bank would save the prudent buyer at least 25 per cent., as compared with the wasteful methods now so common, besides many a heart-ache or forced sale.

But such financiering is too heroic and slow to suit the present age. To a large class of well-meaning people the persuasive tongue of him who asks them to buy on a different plan makes music that charms the mind away from the warnings of common prudence, and lays a foundation for many useless regrets. They are tempted by the smallness of payments to add many comforts that might well be spared for a while, and even some luxuries, without a realizing sense of the aggregate obligations assumed. The sum total that seems far distant and the trifling weekly or monthly payment obscure one's vision until the investment has gone so far to be recalled. In many cases all future earnings for months are mortgaged to an inexorable fate, leaving nothing to meet emergencies such as sickness or death. Often the physician who generously attends them in utmost need is kept out of his well-earned moderate fees because some installment contract, made in haste and repented of at leisure, has drained the household purse that would with ordinary prudence never have been found empty.

It is very common for writers on political economy to attribute the evils under which so large a portion of our population are kept poor to vicious or criminal habits. But one who observes will find that the most frequent producing cause is improvidence; and a large part of that improvidence may be charged up to the practice of buying goods on the installment plan of payment.

Outside of those who purchase for personal or household use no class furnishes such object lessons in improvidence, and

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE

Halftone Engravings

From the Tradesman Company and those from other houses in Western Michigan is in the fact that they give the best possible results from the photograph or other copy every time, instead of once in two or three times. We can convince inquirers of this.

Tradesman Company,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

*Musselman
Grocer Co.*

JOBBER OF

Groceries and Provisions.

HOW TO SECURE AND HOLD



IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Don't fail to order a supply now.

the best trade is a perplexing problem to some people, but its solution is simple.

FIRST. Make the best goods possible; not once in a while, but always.

SECOND. Let the people know of it, early and often.

THIRD. Don't neglect details.

Attention to these principles has placed the

Gail Borden Eagle Brand
CONDENSED MILK at the head, and

Borden's Peerless Brand
EVAPORATED CREAM is sure to obtain an equally high place in the consumer's favor, because it has INTRINSIC MERIT.

Prepared and guaranteed by the NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO.



ABSOLUTELY PURE.

FOR QUOTATIONS SEE PRICE COLUMNS.

so many inexcusable victims to this pernicious scheme of trade as the druggists. The motive of the buyer is the same as in cases above noted, and his hopeful, buoyant spirit sees visions of future prosperity and complete possession, through a silver stream of nickels and dimes that seems sure to flow bountifully into his purse in the "Sweet Bye and Bye." In this elastic frame of mind he receives the fascinating tale a solicitor for his trade unfolds to his astonished senses. And listening, he becomes hypnotized till he is ready to sign anything that will give him an opportunity to realize the results so eloquently set forth.

With him "to hesitate is to be lost." He forgets for a time that he is a business man and believes the other fellow is talking business. So he is—for himself—and the house he represents; and not for the one on whom he has been spending exaggerations with such powerful effect. Before there has been time for sober second thought to make out a search warrant for common sense to produce disenchantment the fatal contract is signed with all its dips and angles, by which he binds himself to pay by installment a sum total for an article equal to from four to six times the actual cost of the manufacture, the said article to be and remain the property of the seller and insured by the purchaser till the uttermost farthing of principal and interest has been paid.

It is, perhaps, safe to say that once in a hundred times men have signed such a one-sided document and escaped without loss. But the discount in value from the purchase price after a sale has been made reminds one of the fall of the mercury in a Nebraska blizzard. In ninety-nine cases the article stands a monument to the deceased judgment of the buyer without regard to whether he ever completes payment and acquires possession or not.

The installment plan of purchasing may be a nice thing for a millionaire to try within his hours of leisure, as he would with a picture, statue or any other work of art; since he does not separate the real from the aesthetic value in articles which please his taste or imagination. But a struggling druggist who is threatened by the cut-rate, green-grocer's competition and whose business stand is outside the fire limits of any large city, has enough to risk in the ordinary vicissitudes of business without investing in an article which, while it may for a time be a "thing of beauty," can never be to him "a joy forever."

The taxes levied on purchasers over and above the actual value of goods sold, represent the last straw that has overloaded many worthy men and firms and sent them into bankruptcy. No article that is loaded with 400 per cent. and more of profit can be a safe venture for any business man. If it were not for the installment plan of selling goods no such profit could be realized and the loss now sustained by purchasers would be reduced so as not to exceed what may be looked for in other lines of business.

The evil of methods above described does not lie in the fact that they are in any respect dishonest or illegal, but that they tempt to extravagance in outlay which should ever be avoided by those who wish to thrive. They are like many others of the present time, thoughtlessly accepted by those whom one would sup-

pose more alive to their own interests, and seeing this, the reform must come, if at all, from the buyer.

S. P. WHITMARSH.

REPRESENTATIVE RETAILERS.

B. Van Anrooy, the West Bridge Street Grocer.

Benjamin Van Anrooy was born in Filmore township, Allegan county, in the year 1862. His early life was spent on his father's farm, his educational advantages being those of the ordinary country boy. When about 18 years old he went to Holland, Mich., and apprenticed himself to the tanning trade, serving about four years. Then followed two years as clerk in the hardware store of J. Van der Veen, in this city; one year in the same business with J. M. Cloud, Cadillac; eight months in his former position with Mr. Van der Veen, and another two years in a tannery at Holland. He then returned to Grand Rapids and opened a grocery store at 666 Wealthy avenue, but 18 months later sold out and began afresh at his present location, corner of West Bridge and Fremont streets. Ben is attending strictly to business, is dealing on the square with his customers and is receiving his reward in a constantly increasing business, and his friends say it serves him right. During his connection with the "leather industry" in Holland he was a member of the Tanners' Union. He is a member of the Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association, and has only missed four meetings since becoming a member. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Association and their ultimate triumph. He was married about six years ago to Miss Mary A., daughter of A. Steketee, general dealer at Holland.

Your Bank Account Solicited.

Kent County Savings Bank,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

JNO. A. COVODE Pres.
HENRY IDEMA, Vice-Pres.
J. A. S. VERDIER, Cashier.
K. VAN HOF, Ass't Cashier.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Interest Allowed on Time and Savings Deposits.
DIRECTORS:
JNO. A. COVODE, D. A. BLODGETT, E. CROFTON FOX,
T. J. O'BRIEN, A. J. BOWNE, HENRY IDEMA,
JNO. W. BLODGETT, J. A. MCKEE, J. A. S. VERDIER.

Deposits Exceed One Million Dollars.

Established 1868.

H. M. REYNOLDS & SON,

Building Papers,
Carpet Linings,
Asbestos Sheathing
Asphalt Ready Roofing,
Asphalt Roof Paints,
Resin, Coal Tar,
Roofing and Paving Pitch,
Tarred Felt, Mineral Wool
Elastic Roofing Cement,
Car, Bridge and Roof Paints,
and Oils.

Practical Roofers

In Felt, Composition and Gravel,
Cor. LOUIS and CAMPAU Sts.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

H. M. REYNOLDS & SON

GREEN SEAL CIGARS

ALWAYS
STANDARD.

AT WHOLESALE BY

Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co.

Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co.

Olney & Judson Grocer Co.

B. J. Reynolds.

**FINEST QUALITY.
POPULAR PRICES.**

Read and Remember This.

Owing to the general desire of merchants to buy late this spring, we will continue to manufacture all staple lines up till May 1, thus insuring you a complete line to select from.

**Our "Goods
Are
Perfect Fitters,**

THOROUGHLY MADE, LOW IN PRICE.

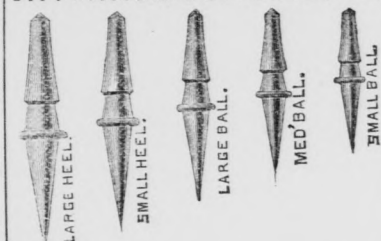
H. H. COOPER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

**Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing,
UTICA, N. Y.**

Write J. H. WEBSTER, State Agent,
OWOSSO, MICH.

Boot Calks---



Ball per thousand - - - \$1 25
Heel " " " " " 1 50

Order Now.

HIRTH, KRAUSE & CO.,
12 & 14 Lyon St.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

SEEDS!

Everything in seeds is kept by us—

Clover, Timothy,
Hungarian, Millet,
Red Top, Blue Grass,
Seed Corn, Rye,
Barley, Peas,
Beans, Etc.

If you have Beans to sell, send us samples, stating quantity, and we will try to trade with you. We are headquarters for egg cases and egg case fillers.

W. T. LAMOREAUX CO., 128, 130, 132,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

(Taking effect Sunday, Feb. 11, 1894.)

Arrive. Depart
10 20 p.m. Detroit Express 7 00 a.m.
5 30 a.m. *Atlantic and Pacific 11 20 p.m.
1 30 p.m. New York Express 5 20 p.m.
*Daily. All others daily, except Sunday.
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific express trains to and from Detroit.

Parlor cars leave for Detroit at 7:00 a.m.; returning, leave Detroit 4:55 p.m., arriving at Grand Rapids 10:20 p.m.

Direct communication made at Detroit with all through trains east over the Michigan Central Railroad (Canada Southern Division.)

A. ALMQUIST, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Station.

CHICAGO

March 18, 1894

AND WEST MICHIGAN R.Y.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

Lv. G'd Rapids 7:25am 1:25pm *11:30pm
Ar. Chicago 1:25pm 8:50pm *6:30am
RETURNING FROM CHICAGO
Lv. Chicago 7:25am 4:55pm *11:30pm
Ar. G'd Rapids 2:30pm 10:20pm *6:10am

TO AND FROM MUSKOGON.

Lv. Grand Rapids 7:25am 1:25pm 5:45pm
Ar. Grand Rapids 9:15am 2:30pm 10:20pm
TRAVERSE CITY, CHARLEVOIX AND PETOSKEY.
Lv. Grand Rapids 7:30am 3:15pm
Ar. Manistee 12:30pm 8:15pm
Ar. Traverse City 12:40pm 8:45pm
Ar. Charlevoix 3:15pm 11:10pm
Ar. Petoskey 3:45pm 11:40pm
Arrive from Petoskey, etc., 1:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.

PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS.

To Chicago, Lv. G. R. 7:25am 1:25pm *11:30pm
To Petoskey, Lv. G. R. 7:30am 3:15pm
To G. R., Lv. Chicago 7:35am 4:55pm *11:30pm
To G. R., Lv. Petoskey 5:00am 1:30pm
*Every day. Other trains week days only.

DETROIT,

FEB. 11, 1894

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. Grand Rapids 7:00am *1:20pm 5:25pm
Ar. Detroit 11:40am *5:30pm 10:10pm

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

Lv. Detroit 7:40am *1:10pm 6:00pm
Ar. Grand Rapids 12:40pm *5:15pm 10:45pm

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

Lv. G. R. 7:40am 5:00pm Ar. G. R. 11:40am 10:55pm
TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R. R.
Lv. Grand Rapids 7:00am 1:20pm 5:25pm
Ar. from Lowell 12:40pm 5:15pm

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Parlor Cars on all trains between Grand Rapids and Detroit. Parlor car to Saginaw on morning train.

*Every day. Other trains week days only.
GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Ag't

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE Railway.

EASTWARD.

Trains Leave	*No. 14	*No. 16	*No. 18	*No. 22
G'd Rapids, Lv	6 45am	10 30am	3 25pm	10 45pm
Ionia, Ar	7 40am	11 25am	4 27pm	12 27am
St. Johns, Ar	8 35am	12 17pm	5 20pm	1 45am
Owosso, Ar	9 00am	1 20pm	6 05pm	2 40am
E. Saginaw, Ar	10 50am	3 45pm	8 00pm	6 40am
Bay City, Ar	11 32am	4 35pm	8 37pm	7 15am
Flint, Ar	10 05am	3 45pm	7 05pm	5 4 am
Pt. Huron, Ar	12 05pm	5 50pm	8 50pm	7 30am
Pontiac, Ar	10 53am	3 05pm	8 25pm	5 37am
Detroit, Ar	11 50am	4 05pm	9 25pm	7 00am

WESTWARD.

Trains Leave	*No. 21	*No. 11	*No. 13.
G'd Rapids, Lv	7 00am	1 00pm	4 55pm
G'd Haven, Ar	8 30am	2 10pm	6 00pm

*Daily except Sunday. *Daily.
Trains arrive from the east, 6:35 a.m., 12:50 p.m., 4:45 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.
Trains arrive from the west, 10:10 a.m., 3:15 p.m. and 9:15 a.m.

Eastward—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 18 Parlor Car.
Westward—No. 11 Parlor Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffet car.
JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

Grand Rapids & Indiana

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Leave going North.
For Traverse City, Mackinaw City and Sag. 7:40 a.m.
For Traverse City and Mackinaw City 4:10 p.m.
For Saginaw 5:00 p.m.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Leave going South.
For Cincinnati 6:50 a.m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago 12:05 p.m.
For Fort Wayne and the East 2:15 p.m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago 11:20 p.m.
Chicago via G. R. & I. R. R.

Lv. Grand Rapids 12:05 p.m. 2:15 p.m. 11:20 p.m.
Arr. Chicago 5:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 7:40 a.m.
12:05 p.m. train has through Wagner Buffet Parlor Car.

11:20 p.m. train daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car.
Lv. Chicago 6:50 a.m. 4:00 p.m. 9:35 p.m.
Arr. Grand Rapids 2:15 p.m. 9:15 p.m. 7:25 a.m.

4:00 p.m. has through Wagner Buffet Parlor Car.
9:35 p.m. train daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car.

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

For Muskegon—Leave. From Muskegon—Arrive
7:35 a.m. 9:40 a.m.
5:40 p.m. 5:20 p.m.

C. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PECK'S HEADACHE POWDERS

Pa's the best profit. Order from your jobber.

MICHIGAN KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP.



OFFICERS:

President—E. P. Waldron, St. Johns.
Secretary—L. M. Mills, Grand Rapids.
Treasurer—Geo. A. Reynolds, Saginaw.

Monthly Report of Secretary Mills.

GRAND RAPIDS, April 2.—The following members have been admitted since my last report:

- 3489 Wm. Tegge, Detroit.
3497 W. H. Brown, Detroit.
3506 M. N. Ryder, Marshall.
3507 Elmer Humphrey, Battle Creek.
3509 E. F. Marsh, Hillsdale.
3510 C. A. Ashman, Traverse City.
3512 Jess H. Kingsbury, Columbiaville.
3515 Hiram Marks, Detroit.
3516 Thomas Coffey, Detroit.
3520 O. Morsemann, Vogel Center.
3521 Glenn W. Mills, Jackson.
3522 H. Bernstein, Toledo.
3524 Byron Bartlett, Harbor Springs.
3525 Geo. H. Bodette, Bellevue, Ohio.
3526 H. P. Winchester, Grand Rapids.
3527 Geo. Simpson, Grand Haven.
3529 C. N. Wynne, Detroit.
3530 Wm. A. McKay, Chicago.
3531 Geo. McLain, Chelsea.
3532 Marion L. Ferris, Grand Rapids.
3533 Edwin O. Krentler, Detroit.
3534 Edwin N. Howe, Coldwater.
3535 J. W. Hoben, Springfield, Mass.
3537 A. P. Leonard, Hastings.
3538 Wm. Frank, Muskegon.
3539 James Martin, Elkhart, Ind.
3540 Edward J. Huyge, Grand Rapids.
3541 L. Frank Clark, Mason.
3542 W. S. Pealy, Cleveland.
3543 H. W. Greenwood, Chicago.
3544 A. C. Metiver, Grand Rapids.
3545 C. L. Clark, Jackson.
3546 Chas. A. Wood, Grand Rapids.
3547 G. F. Corbiere, New York.
3548 Will H. Roush, Lima, Ohio.
3549 J. K. Littleton, Chicago.
3550 Geo. H. Lathrop, Jr., Jackson.
3551 Chas. P. Bissell, Milford.
3552 A. O. Freeman, Ionia.
3553 Geo. B. Stacy, Chicago.
3554 Wm. A. McWilliams, Grand Rapids.
3555 Peter G. Fox, Addison, N. Y.
3556 Elmer T. Taylor, Grand Rapids.
3557 H. T. Stevens, Detroit.
3558 T. M. Tomlinson, Chicago.
3559 R. J. Coppes, Grand Rapids.
3560 F. H. Moore, Syracuse, N. Y.
3561 John Sparks, Grand Rapids.
3562 D. M. Hoogerhyde, Grand Rapids.
3563 Wm. Bradford, Monroe.
3564 Chas. A. Cadwell, Burr Oak.
3565 L. L. Henion, Ann Arbor.
3566 F. G. Rowland, Chicago.
3567 Frank Rhead, Lapeer.
3568 K. M. Swigart, St. Johns.
3569 A. A. Ward, Marshall.
3571 E. C. H. Ohland, Saginaw.
3572 R. H. Williams, Saginaw.
3573 Wm. A. Beneke, Grand Rapids.
3574 R. S. Sutherland, Grand Rapids.
3575 H. H. Hackenberg, White Pigeon.
3576 Roland H. Hawks, Saginaw.
3577 Jas. T. Flaherty, Grand Rapids.
3578 J. H. Wittlougher, Sebawaing.
3579 Otto Zeigler, Lansing.
3580 John R. Wood, Detroit.
3581 W. C. Burns, Grand Rapids.
3582 C. W. Pelham, Chicago.
3583 B. C. Bastedo, Detroit.
3584 S. H. Sweet, Grand Rapids.
3586 Clarence U. Clark, Grand Rapids.
3589 J. H. Livsey, Chicago.
3590 W. C. Horneffer, Milwaukee.
3592 Walter Saxby, Detroit.
3594 Willis Peak, Mt. Pleasant.
3596 Chas. E. Fink, Grand Rapids.
3597 T. J. Sutherland, Buffalo.
3598 H. W. Meredith, Detroit.
3599 F. W. Gilbert, Cleveland.
3602 James Cowan, Morgan Park, Ill.
3604 W. D. Brainard, Manistee.
3605 Wm. E. Fay, Minden City.

During the past month H. K. Buck, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, has prepared and forwarded the following petition to each Senator and Representative from this State:

DEAR SIR—The Michigan Knights of the Grip (an association having over 1,600 members), at the annual meeting held at Saginaw, Dec. 26 and 27, 1893, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved—That we heartily approve of the bill now before Congress which removes any restrictions on the issuance of 5,000 mileage books interchangeable over any and all railroads, with special privileges as to the amount of free baggage that may be carried under mileage books of 1,000 miles or more; and

Resolved—That this Association respectfully ask the members of both houses of Congress from this State to give their support to said measure, if not inconsistent with their views.

We beg to call your attention to the fact that a bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Raynor for the purposes mentioned in said resolution. We hope that the bill will meet with your approval, and we respectfully ask that you do us the favor of putting forth all reasonable endeavors in your power to further its passage. Any efforts in that direction on your part will be greatly appreciated by our Association.

Under date of March 20 I mailed a second and last notice to every member who was delinquent for death assessment No. 5 of 1893, for annual dues of 1894 and death assessment No. 1 of 1894. As a large number have so far responded, I think but a small number will be delinquent finally.

I would request members to see that all applications are endorsed on the back by two members, as none can be received without.

W. V. Gawley, Chairman of the Employment Committee, reports the following members out of employment, and we would call the attention of employers in need of experienced and capable travelers to the following lines represented on the list: wholesale grocers, 5; jewelry, 2; clothing, 1; men's furnishings and notions, 2; hardware, 1; cigars and tobacco, 4; marble and granite, 1; dry goods, 2; confectionery, 1. As the improvement in business will doubtless create a demand for salesmen, I trust each member will aid this Committee in securing employment for our less fortunate brothers, by at once notifying the Chairman of any openings coming to his notice.

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

Gripsack Brigade.

L. M. Mills is accompanied by his son, Wayne, on his tour among the lake shore trade this week.

R. B. Hannah (American Cigar Co.) left Monday for a six weeks' trip through Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Grand Rapids traveling men should bear in mind that the last dance of the season given by Post E will occur at Elk's Hall, Saturday evening, April 14.

Cornelius Crawford has sold his coal black trotter to Berne Hazeltine, Secretary of the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co. The purchaser is speeding the animal, with a view to his making a surprising record later in the season.

F. H. Sessions, formerly engaged in the grocery business here under the style of Sessions & Hanna, now resides at Pittsburg and travels through Pynnsylvania for the E. T. Burrows Co., of Portland, Maine.

Samuel Simmons, who has been identified with the Herold-Bertsch Shoe Co. in the capacity of packer, has taken the territory in Northern Michigan formerly covered by Russell Bertsch, who will remain in the house hereafter.

The death of R. J. Coppes will necessitate the Michigan Knights of the Grip making another mortuary assessment, and Secretary Mills will immediately communicate with the members of the Board of Directors, securing the proper authority to promulgate the notice.

B. F. Emery writes THE TRADESMAN from Colorado Springs that he took a severe cold on the journey westward, from the results of which he was confined to his bed five weeks. He is now on the mend and expects to be able to resume the road, selling fruit, about April 15. He sends cordial greetings to Michigan travelers.

If there's a happier man in the United States than C. F. Hartmyer, he ought to show himself. His field is the United States "and the Swedish suburb of Milwaukee, sir. Ha ban coom to sa you 'bout da codfish." Frank hustles for L. Pickert & Co., of Boston, and neither rain nor shine, good weather nor bad, makes the least difference to him. An axe would not phase him.

Salem (Mass.) News: A drummer who stopped at the Essex House a few days ago told a story with a pretty good point. He said that he felt dry after he had been in town a few hours, and asked where he could obtain some liquor. He was told that the nearest place was Peabody, his informant advising him to take an electric car and to stop at the first drug store he came to. He took the stranger's advice, and became a passenger on the next car for Peabody. By the time the car had passed the line, there were but eight passengers aboard. As they were all men, the drummer did not feel at all abashed when he called the conductor and asked the latter to stop when he came to a drug store. Only a few minutes passed before the signal to stop was sounded. The traveling man left the car and started for the drug store. He chanced to look back, and the sight that met his gaze nearly took his breath away. Following in his footsteps were the seven other passengers, all bound for the drug store, evidently upon the same errand.

R. Jerome Coppes, traveling representative for the Standard Oil Co., died at Petoskey Sunday morning as the result of pneumonia. The deceased was born at Medina, Ohio, in 1851, having been an only child. He lived at home until he was 15 years of age, when he went to Akron, Ohio, and clerked three years in a clothing store. He then came to Allegan, where he worked five years for the grocery firm of Parmenter & Sutphin, when Mr. Parmenter removed to Grand Rapids. The deceased followed the fortunes of his uncle, Mr. Parmenter, through the firms of Parmenter & Furman, Parmenter & Coppes and Parmenter & Withey. About fifteen years ago he went on the road for Curtis & Dunton, with whom he remained until he went with the Standard Oil Co., which he has represented with signal success in Northern Michigan. The remains were met at the train Monday noon by a large delegation of Grand Rapids traveling men, who escorted the remains to Durfee's undertaking establishment, accompanying them to the Lake Shore depot at 3 o'clock p. m., on their way to Medina, Ohio, where the funeral will be held to-day. B. F. Parmenter and son, Roy, accompanied the remains, which were escorted to their destination by Geo. F. Owen, Chas. E. Watson, E. H. Poole, C. F. Chase, Jos. Keane and Chas. E. Fink. Deceased was a member of no secret order, so far as known, and was affiliated with but one traveling men's organization—the Michigan Knights of the Grip—with which he had been identified only about a month.

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:

STICK CANDY.			
Cases	Bbls.	Palls.	
Standard, per lb.			
" H. H.	6	7	
" Twist	6	7	
Boston Cream	8 1/2		
Cut Loaf		8 1/2	
Extra H. H.	8 1/2		
MIXED CANDY.			
	Bbls.	Palls.	
Standard	5 1/2	6 1/2	
Leader	5 1/2	6 1/2	
Royal	5 1/2	6 1/2	
Nobby	7	8	
English Rock	7	8	
Conserves	7	8	
Broken Taffy		8	
Peanut Squares	7 1/2	8 1/2	
French Creams		9	
Valley Creams		13	
Midget, 30 lb. baskets		8 1/2	
Modern, 30 lb.		8	
FANCY—in bulk			
		Pall.	
Lozenges, plain		8	
" printed		9	
Chocolate Drops		12	
Chocolate Monumentals		2	
Gum Drops			
Moss Drops			
Sour Drops			
Imperial		10	
FANCY—in 5 lb. boxes. Per B.			
Lemon Drops		8	
Sour Drops		8	
Peppermint Drops		60	
Chocolate Drops		75	
H. M. Chocolate Drops		8	
Gum Drops		4	
Licorice Drops		1 00	
A. B. Licorice Drops		80	
Lozenges, plain		60	
" printed		65	
Imperial		60	
Mottos		70	
Cream Bar		70	
Molasses Bar		55	
Hand Made Creams		85 1/2	
Plain Creams		80	
Licorice Creams		90	
String Rock		60	
Burnt Almonds		1 00	
Wintergreen Berries		60	

CARAMELS.			
No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb. boxes		34	
No. 1, " 3 " "		51	
No. 2, " 2 " "		25	

LEMONS.			
Choice, 360		3 1/2	
Choice 300		3 1/2	
Extra choice 360		3 1/2	
Extra fancy 300		4 1/2	
Extra fancy 360		4 0	

OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Figs, fancy layers, 5 lb.		@ 12 1/2	
" extra 20 lb.		@ 14	
" 14 lb.		@ 15	
Dates, Fard, 10-lb. box		@ 7	
" 50-lb. "		@ 5 1/2	
" Persian, 50-lb. box		@ 5	

NUTS.			
Almonds, Tarragona		@ 16	
" Ivaca		@ 15	
" California		@ 2	
Brazils, new		@ 8 1/2	
Walnuts, Grenoble		@ 13	
" French		@ 10	
" Calif.		@ 12	
Table Nuts, fancy		@ 12	
" choice		@ 11	
Pecans, Texas, H. P.		@ 7 1/2	
Chestnuts			
Hickory Nuts per bu.		1 25	
Cocanuts, full sacks		3 50	

FRUITS.			
Fancy, H. P., Suns		@ 5	
" Roasted		@ 6 1/2	
Fancy, H. P., Flags		@ 5	
" Roasted		@ 6 1/2	
Choice, H. P., Extras		@ 5 1/2	
" Roasted		@ 5 1/2	

OILS.

The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows:			
BARRELS.			
Eocene		8 1/2	
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight		7	
Naptha		@ 6 1/2	
Stove Gasoline		@ 7 1/2	
Cylinder		@ 27	
Engine		@ 26	
Black, 15 cold test		@ 21	
FROM TANK WAGON.		@ 8 1/2	
Eocene		7	
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight		5	

POULTRY.

Local dealers pay as follows:			
LIVE.			
Turkeys		8 @ 8 1/2	
Chickens		7 @ 8	
Fowls		6 @ 6 1/2	
Ducks		8 @ 9	
Geese		8 @ 9	
DRAWN.			
Turkeys		11 @ 12	
Chickens		12 @ 13	
Fowl		11	
Ducks		10 @ 11	
Geese		10 @ 12	
UNDRAWN.			
Turkeys		9 @ 9 1/2	
Chickens		7 1/2 @ 8	
Fowls		6 1/2 @ 7	
Ducks		8 @ 9	
Geese		8 @ 9	

ENGRAVING PHOTO WOOD HALF-TONE

Buildings, Portraits, Cards and Stationery
Headings, Maps, Plans and Patented
Articles.
TRADESMAN CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

A
FEW
SPECIALTIES
CONTROLLED
BY
US
FOR
WESTERN
MICHIGAN

WITHERINGTON & COOLEY Mfg. Co.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,

VICKWIRE BROS.

WIRE CLOTH,

The FAVORITE CHURN,

The ACME POTATO PLANTER,

BABCOCK'S MONITOR CORN PLANTER,

The TRIUMPH CORN PLANTER,

BARTHOLOMEW'S POTATO BUG EX-
TERMINATOR.

Also as Complete a Line of Fishing
Tackle as anybody carries.

FOSTER-STEVENS
& CO. MONROE
ST.



RINDGE, KALMBACH & CO.
12, 14 and 16 Pearl St.

RIVER SHOES
WE KNOW HOW TO
MAKE THEM,

If you want the best for Style,
Fit and Wear, buy our
make. You can build
up a good trade on our
lines, as they will give
satisfaction.

We Manufacture and Handle only Reliable Goods.

AGENTS FOR THE
BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO

New York Biscuit Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WM. SEARS & CO.'S

Crackers and Fine Sweet Goods.

WE constantly have the interests of the
trade in view by introducing new
novelties and using the best of material
in the manufacture of a superior line of
goods.

The Continued Patronage of the Oldest Established Grocery
Houses in the State is our BEST TESTIMONIAL.

OUR GOODS ARE ALWAYS IN DEMAND, AND NO WELL APPOINTED
GROCERY STOCK IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A FULL LINE.
SEND IN A TRIAL ORDER AND BE CONVINCED.

We also take Orders for the Celebrated KENNEDY BISCUIT,
made at our Chicago Factory.

S. A. SEARS, Manager,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

UNIVERSAL SCREW DRIVER and BRACE.

Patented.



NO. 1



NO. 2.



NO. 3.

The above cuts show a few of the many purposes this device will serve.

Cut No. 1 meagerly shows its adaptation as a Screw Driver—anyone readily understands that it
will drive a screw in, as several other devices on the spiral plan drive a screw the same way, but
there is no other one that will do this: Take a screw out with exactly the same push movement
as it was put in, and just as quickly; this is done by simply grasping the brass shell with the left
hand, and having hold of the wood handle with the right; simply give the right hand a twist
toward you; this reverses it to take out a screw; in like manner give it a turn from you, and it is
ready to drive the screw.

In either case, when it is closed as shown in Cut No. 3, if desired, it will act as a ratchet, turn-
ing the screw half round each ratchet movement made by the operator, and still another valuable
position is obtained by simply turning it as before stated, but instead of clear from one side to the
other, stop at half way; at this point it will be as rigid as if it was one solid piece of iron.

Cut No. 2. Here we show the spiral clear extended, another use made of it other than driving
screws, here we show its usefulness in a carriage, wagon or machine shop where many small
burrs are to be taken off and put on; the screw driver bit is removed and a socket wrench put in
with which burrs can be run on or off, twenty times quicker than by the old way.

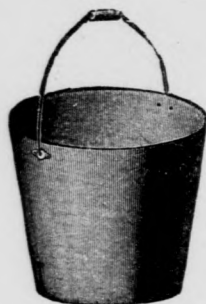
Cut No. 3. This shows not only its usefulness in the carriage, wagon or machine shop, but
carpenter, plumber or undertaker's establishment as well, in fact it is indispensable to any worker
in wood or iron where screws or burrs are used, or boring, drilling, etc., is done, and in finishing
up work with hard wood, where a small hole must be bored or drilled to receive the nail or screw,
it is a wonderful convenience. Thus it will be seen it well merits the name it bears. The **Univer-
sal Screw Driver and Brace.** The chuck and shell are highly polished brass while the handle is
finished in natural wood; it is substantial, durable and the most powerful tool of its kind made.

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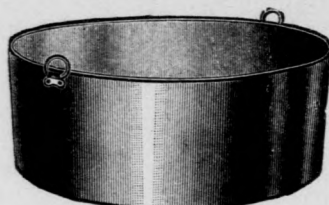
PAILS.

Star Pails, standard size..... Per doz. \$ 3 15
Ladies or weaver pails, 6 quarts..... 2 70
Fire Pail round bottom..... 4 05
It is light, strong, durable, economical and no stock is complete without it.



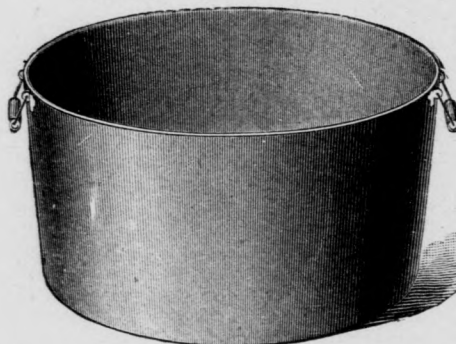
WASH BASINS

12 1/2 Wash Basin..... Per doz. \$ 2 10



KEELERS.

No. 1. 17 1/2 inch Keeler..... Per doz. \$ 7 75
No. 2. 15 1/2 " "..... 6 30
No. 3. 13 1/2 " "..... 5 40

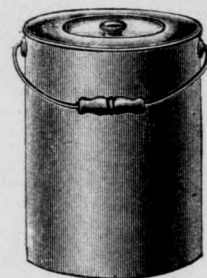


TUBS.

No. 0 Tub 14 inches..... \$ 15 75
No. 1 " 21 "..... 13 50
No. 2 " 1 1/2 "..... 12 00
No. 3 " 1 3/4 "..... 10 50

NESTED TUBS.

No. 1 Nest No. 1, 2 and 3 in a nest..... 12 00

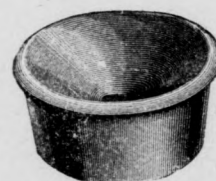


SLOP JARS

No. 2 12 quart Slop Jar..... Per doz. \$ 7 65

MEASURES.

4 piece set, 1 pint, 1 quart, 1 two quart and funnel. Per nest..... 90
1 gallon measures..... 4 50



SPITTOONS.

Best Spittoon for Hotel use ever made. Top lifts off for cleaning. Per doz. \$ 4 50
No. 2 12 inch spittoon.....

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