





GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1894.

NO. 555

MISS QUAIL.

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The new circuit rider for the Blue The new circuit rider for the Blue Knob district, Arkansas, had just taken his text when old man Zeb Mason, his wife, and daughter entered the aged log church. Zeb was a large man, with a retreating forehead and a mouth so protruding that the boys of the neighbor-hood said that he could bite a pumpkin hood said that he could bite a pumpkin through a crack in the fence. The old feliow was quite prominent, and, al-though he had but one daughter, yet he fed more horses on Sunday when the youngsters stopped with him after preaching, than any other man in the neighborhood—even more than old Lige Darker who had fear strenging daughters heignormood—even more than old Lige Barker, who had five strapping daughters and a widowed niece who dipped snuff and giggled. It was shrewdly suspected by some of the sages that the Sunday rush to old Zeb's was caused by the fact rush to old Zeb's was caused by the fact that he had biscuit twice on that day, in-cluding "alg bread" and the best fried ham, generously peppered, to be found in all the Knob district. Mrs. Mason was a quiet, sighing old lady. Whether this habit of sighing came from com-tinued indiggetion or from actual across thrued indigestion or from actual sorrow, no one knew, but it was noticed that when any one took a fresh biscuit, after there came from the kitchen a whispered warning that the pan was getting low, that she sighed with peculiar emphasis of distress. Miss Zelda Mason was so plump that the nickname of Quail had been given her. She was, in the lan-guage of Job Goosetree, "puttier'n er peach."

When Willis, the new circuit rider, lifted his eyes from the Bible, he started Suddenly, gazed confusedly at Miss Quail, and then gave out a hymn. Willis went through the circuit rider's withs went through the circuit rater's severe test--first appearance--and then stepped down to receive the congratula-tions of his flock. Old Zeb pressed for-ward, grasped the preacher's hand and said:

"Hit the nail on the head ever' clatter. "Hit the nail on the head ever' clatter, parson, and they wan't hoss shoe nails, nuther-twenty-pennies, ever' one uv them. This is my wife an' gal. Quail-name ain't Quail, but that's whut we calls her-shake hands with Brother ealls her-shake hands with Brother Willis. W'y yer ack like yer never shuck han's with a man afore. That's hit, gin him er good shake. Brother Willis, yer've got ter go home with me, fur if yer don't, yer never will feel like yer've been nish'ated in the curmunity. Never min', Brother Fulgum, he's goin' home with me." Brother Fulgum had come forward and was pressing his claims. "Ken go with you next time. Well, come on, all han's. Look bere, whar's Quail."

"Over thar, talkin' to Job Goosetree," Mrs. Mason replied.

"Wali, I reckon he's goin' ter fetch her home. Willis." Come ahead, Brother

Willis." As they rode along, Willis from time to time turned and looked back. Quail, riding beside Goosetree and followed by while he was taking a small Bible and a hymn book from his saddlebags, the other party rode up.

"Yer didn't beat us much airter all," Quail cried. "We were not trying to ride very fast,"

Willis replied. "Nuther wuz we," Goosetree broke in.

"We coulder rid all eroun' yer ef we'd

er wanted ter, couldn' we, Quail?" "O, what er putty book!" Quail cried, glancing at the bible which the minister held in his hand. "Do you think so?" he asked.

"O, yes; it's the puttiest book ever I

"Then you shall have it," said Willis, advancing and handing her the book "No, no; I won't take it from yer. Mebbe yer mother gin it ter yer."

"She did," the circuit rider acknowl-edged with a blush. "Then yer musn't gin it erway."

"An' 'specially, ter a gal yer never seed befo," Goosetree broke in, giving the preacher a contemptuous look. yelled "What yer all doin' out thar?" yelled old Zeb. "W'y, Brother Willis, how'n the worl' did yer gin me the slip that'er

way? Boys, put yer hosses up. Find plenty uv co'n in the crib."

At the dinner table Willis sat near Quail, but Goosetree, who was opposite him, demanded the girl's attention.

"Miss Quail," Willis managed to ask,

"Miss Quali," with managed to ask, "are you a member of the church?" "Not this year," Goosetree spoke up. "Wuz last year, but danced out-er, haw, haw! Went over ter Miller's whar haw, haw! Went over ter Miller's whar they had a Chris'mus shindig, an' couldn' stan' the racket. When ole Mose Goy-ner's fiddle 'gunter make up ter bizness Quail she 'gunter prance, an' just erbout that time I nailed holt uv her caliker an' waywe went ter the tune uv the nigger in the feather bed-er haw, haw! the biscuit.

"You should come back into the cnurch," said Willis, paying no attention to Goosetree.

Mrs. Mason sighed and said: "It's the wish uv my life, Brother Willis, but it do peer like her min' never wuz sot on serious things." Here a negro woman glided in and whispered to Mrs. Mason, who, glancing at the biscuit plate, sighed deeply.

That evening, just before church time, That evening, just before church time, Willis, while Goosetree was saddling his horse, approached Quail and said: "Will you allow me to accompany you to church?"

"Mr. Goosetree's goin' with me," she

replied.

She stood in the doorway, arranging her riding skirt. The preacher had never before seen a picture so beau-"May I come to see you sometime?"

he asked. "Certainly," looking innocently at

him, "I'm sho we'll allus be glad ter see yer." "We?" he replied.

"How about yourself?"

"How about yourself?" "Pm allus with the rest. I reckon." "Miss Quail, I don't think you ought to be so worldly minded." "WY'y, don't I live in the worl??"

"Yes, but you owe your existence to

God "O, don't preach here. Wait till "O, don't preach here. Wait till we git ter the church. I haint hearn noth-in' but preach, preach all my life. The reason I like Job Goosetree is 'cause he never preaches none. Peers ter me like all some folks live fur is jist ter git ready ter die. Ef that's all there is in life, we mout ez well die at fust an' be done with it. Ready, Job?" catch-ing sight of Goosetree at the gate. "Yep."

Yep." Wall, I'm er comin'."

"Brother Willis," said old Zeb, as they rode along, "yer don't peer to be well." "Jis let Brother Willis erlone," snapped Mrs. Mason. "Kaint yer see "Jis let Brother willis erione," snapped Mrs. Mason. "Kaint yer see that he's thinkin' erbout his sermon?" "That's er fack. Yer mus' skuze me, fur I'm er sort uv rough an' tumble

man "Had er fine conflab with Mr. saddle

ockets, didn't yer?" Goosetree asked of Quail.

"Not much."

"Bet yer did." "Bet I didn't."

What did he say?" "Nothin' much."

"Tole him I had comp'ny?" "That all?" "Bout all."

"Bet he didn't. "Wanted ter ride with yer, didn't he?"

"Bet it ain't." "Bet it is."

"Whut yer tell him?"

"Bet he did."

Ves!

Told him yer'd like to go with him ef yer didn't have comp'ny, didn't yer:

"What did he say? How did he ax yer-way up in the highfurlutin, didn't

"No. not zackly."

"No, not zackly." "Now, lemme tell yer suthin. Ef he keeps on foolin' roun' yer somebody's goin' ter git hurt." "Job, don't be er fool." "I'm talkin', lemme tell yer; talkin" frum erway back. 'Bout all the other boys have pulled off, an' dam'f I'm goin' ter be bullragged by him." "Job, ain't yer ershamed uv yerse'f?" "Talkin' from erway back, I tell yer. No man ever fooled with me an' relished his co'n bread airterwards."

"Job, yer know toar ain't er man in the worl' what ken cut you out." "Yes, but that feller's good-lookin' damn him!"

"Job, ef yer make use uv ernuther sich er word 1 won't go ernuther step

with yer." "Go with him, I reckon?" "Makes no difference who I go with, it won't be you."

"Bet you want him to boa'd at your

"Bet you want him to boa'd at your house." "Now, you know, I don't, an' ef I did, it wouldn't make no diffunce, fur pap never would take no boa'ders. Any-body ken come an' stay vs long as they want ter, but pap 'lows they kain't boa'd." "Two deve later Willie called on Oneil

Two days later Willis called on Quail and asked her to go to church with him the following Sunday. The girl the girl trembled.

"You have no other engagement, have

you?" he asked. "I don't hardly know, sir. Mr. Goose-tree-here he is now."

tree—here he is now." Job came up on the porch where the preacher and Quail were sitting, and, with much bluster and noise, stamped the mud off his feet. "Keep yer cheer," he said, when Quail arose. "Jes thought I'd drap in ter see how all han's is. Whar's the ale man?" "Gone ter mill."

"The ole lady?

"Gone over ter see ole Miz Miller. She's sick."

"Ah hah!" Seating himself on the steps and fanning himself with his broad brim hat. The girl brought him a turkey wing

and said:

'Look like yer wuz fit ter melt." "Look like yer wuz ht ter melt." "Yes; come ercross the ole fiel' with the sun er-hittin' at me ever' jump an' not missin' er lick."

"Well, I must, go," said the preacher

"Well, I must, go, suit the present arising. "Don't be snatched," Goosetree re-plied, and then quickly added: "Wall, ef yer must go, good-by."

While Willis, with thoughts gloomy and dejected, was walking in the woods, some one called him. Looking around, he saw Goosetree approaching.

"I wanter tell yer somethin'," Goose-tree said, when he had joined the preach-er. 'I wanter tell yer that yer air on er mighty cold trail over yander. Me an' Quail is goin' ter be married now putty Quall is goin ter be mariled now putty soon. Oh, yer neenter turn red, fur it's er fack. Ever'body in the neighborhood knows it an' none of the boys don't hang 'roun' thar no mo', an' my advice ter yer is, don't be er blamed fool.

They were walking along together. The preacher's eyes were cast downward.

"I say that my advice ter yer is, don't be er blamed fool."

"Mr. Goosetree, you are certainly very generous, to volunteer such valuable advice. I wonder that you do not gather up wisdom, bind it in sheaves, and haul it to market. In this way you might make enough money to pay for your license? license.

"Oh, don't fret, I ain't er hurtin' fur money. I've got as good a piece uv lan' as thar is in this country; but I'll bet you haint got ernuff money ter bury yer. May not be tryin' ter cut me out, ole fel-

May not be my advice is, don't be er 100. g ler, but my advice is, don't be er 100. g It was not the preacher's intention to "cut him out." but a sight of the girl was so refreshing—such enchantment danced in her eyes, that he felt power-less to resist the temptation of being near her; but he fought bravely, most less to resist the temptation of being near her; but he fought bravely, most desperately, for two weeks, and then, one afternoon, found himself in the woods, slowly and meditatively walking toward Mason's house. "Helloa, there!" some one called. He looked up and saw Goosetree, car-rying a long rifle, approaching. "Whicher way?" "I am going to see Mr. Mason."

"I am going to see Mr. Mason." "Any particular bizness with him?" Goosetree asked, stopping and resting the butt of his gun on the ground.

"Then I reckon yer better not go."

"More generous advice." "That's all right, podner, yer ain't er

goin." "Goosetree, you can't frighten me. 1

was once a soldier." "The biggest coward 1 ever seed was

er soldier." "I was not the man." Willis strode onward.

ward. "Stop!" exclaimed Goosetree, catch-g up his gun. "Stop, 1 tell you"

"Stop!" exclaimed Goosetree, catch-ing up his gun. "Stop, 1 tell you! Dam'f I don't shoot if yer don't stop! Won't, eh. All right." The rifle cracked, and Willis fell. Goosetree threw down his gun, and, frightened, ran to Mason's house. He heard Quail singing is the kitchen. He rushed into the room. "My gooddess! Job, yer skeer er body neayly ter death. Whut's the matter, man? W'y, jes look how the briars have tore yer coat." "Quail," he cried, seizing her hands, "come on an' let's run away from here.

"come on an' let's run away from here. Come on, for God's sake. I've killed the preacher, an' they'll hang me-killed him 'cause I love you. Come on, fur the Lawd's sake. My God! look! fur the Lawd's sake. My God! 100k: yander's yer pap got the dead man on er hoss! No use ter run now. I'm gone. Say," grasping the speechless and terrified girl, "nobody but you knows that I done it. Don't tell, for God's sake, don't tell." They went out to the gate Quail

They went out to the gate. Quail fainted.

fainted. "Somebody's done an awful piece uv work," said the old man as he placed the preacher on the ground and then leaned a gun against the fence. "Somebody'll suffer for this here. Help me take him in the house." Macon frightened as she was

Mrs. Mason, frightened as she was, prepared a bed, and, looking at the preacher long and earnestly, said, "Pap, he ain't dead. Send fur the doctor." The doctor came. The bullet had en-

tered behind the right shoulder blade, ranging upward and going through the body. Goosetree stood gazing at the wounded man. The preacher was soon able to speak. "An accident," he said, "I borrowed a gun from Mr. Goosetree to kill some squirrels, I leaned the gun against a tree, but it fell and shot me. Goosetree, bursting into tears, rushed

from the room. Willis recovered slowly. Goosetree did not come near the place. Quail was a faithful nurse. One Sunday, while her father and mother were at church, the girl and the preacher, who was now able to sit up, were alone in the "big room."

'Quail," he said, "I never can forget you.

"I hope yer won't try." "I could not if I were to try. Promise me that when you marry, I may perform the ceremony."

She seized his hands, kissed them and pressed them to her face. Her tears gushed between his fingers. "Oh," she said, "won't you let me love you? love you so—love you so." He put his arms about her and wept like a child.

When old man Mason returned, he when old man Mason returned, he glanced at Willis and said: "W'y, I never seed er man look so peart. W'y, bless my stars, ef the fool gal aint er huggin'uv him."

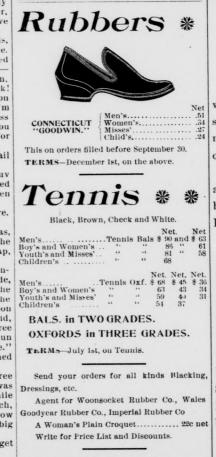
Thank the Lawd," cried the old lady. "Hug him agin, Quail. Lawd." Thank the

Goosetree came to the wedding. After shaking hands with the preacher, he said: "Podner, er angel tells me er lie to keep down trouble, but er devil tells er truth ter stir it up. I know yer won't low no dancin' here, but I lowed yer mont let me play er few tunes, so I fotch my fiddle."

He sat down on a trunk and after playing a few dismal tunes, he drew the preacher aside and said, "She is too good fur me, I reckon." Then, with a swell of emotion, he sought the trunk and played another dismal tune. OPIE P. READ.

Coxey's army has been called loafers and tramps, and beggars, and other high sounding names, and were refused the privilege of speaking on the Capitol They went about it in the wrong steps. way. They should have waited till next fall, and got themselves elected to Congress. Then they could have gone right into the Capitol and spouted to their hearts' content, and, as a mere incident, drawn \$5,000 a year. They are no worse than the loafers who now infest the Capitol except that the fellows in Congress are not hungry and dirty and ragged.

A grocer in Newark was fined \$50 for selling coffee which was one-third dough. If that coffee was roasted he should have charged extra for it. He was supplying his customers with coffee and toast.



G. R. Mayhew,

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Our Michigan representative, William Connor, of Marshall, Mich., will be at Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich., for the last time with this season's samples, on Friday next, May 11, and offer great inducements to merchants calling upon him. Customers' expenses allowed. All mail orders sent to the house promptly attended to.

William Connor will be in Rochester, N. Y., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 14, 15 and 16, and will be pleased to attend to any business for the trade. Address him, care of Michael Kolb & Son, Rochester, N. Y.



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GRAND RAPIDS IN THE FIFTIES.

There once was a time, and the old songs prove it, when the earth was not round, but an endless plain. The sea was as wide as the heavens above it-iust millions of miles and begin again. And that was the time, and more's the pity it ever should end, when singers told tales of a rich Valley City in a wonderful country far westward away, where all nature blossomed for a year and a day, a beautiful west land with wooded hills, with autumn foliage of yellow gold and freshly painted flowers of many hues; a land made by God, wondrous to the eye and hungering to be kissed.

In those glad old days, "the governor," with his wagonload of children-boys and girls-left "York State," and after many days the anvils rang their chorus on the banks of Grand River, about where Sweet's Hotel now stands.

This was in the fifties, and a shipyard occupied the ground now used by the Nelson-Matter Furniture Co. Many steamboats, schooners and other river and lake craft were made in this yard, and "the governor" engaged in supplying the iron work other than the engines and boilers. The iron and coal were bought in Chicago and freighted across the lake, then up the river.

There was some silver money then in circulation-said to be a nailkegful. It was the State Bank reserve, making an annual tour of the State by stage, one day ahead of the State Bank Examiner. The sole duty of this silver was to be counted, and it lost nothing except by abrasion. Common everyday business men contented themselves with paper money, and the label on a present time tomato can is a work of fine art compared with the carpet sack of Michigan money that "the governor" carried to Chicago in the summer of '56 to pay for stock. The Chicago bankers said the money wouldn't go in Illinois at more than 25 per cent. of its face; so "the governor" traded only enough for a return ticket on a lumber scow and against a headwind hurried back to Grand Rapids, where he bought a New York draft. The next day the Grand Rapids banker received a fresh "Thompson's Bank Note Detecter" by stage from Kalamazoo, and discovered what the Chicago bankers knew a week before-that the Michigan wild-cat money "had yowled." After that, when "the governor" wanted stock, he made up a carload of lumber, shingles and wheat and swapped it in the Chicago market. So it was with nearly all the industries of the city. The farmer received store pay for his produce; in turn the merchant shipped the products of the shop and farm across the lake, swapping them for both dry and wet goods. Then a well selected stock of goods in a Canal street store was about in this proportion: 1 bolt hickory shirting, 1 piece turkey red dress goods, one box smoked herring, 1 cheese, 1 barrel crackers, 1 barrel pork, 5 barrels corn whisky. Sometimes the latter was traded to the Indians in exchange for skunk skins; then the town took a fresh start, mostly toward the hill district.

When the proprietors of the shipyard left for Utah, and the best bank disappeared between two days, the business of the city became "congested," to use a modern turn, and patriotic citizens came to the rescue by an issue of shinplasters and brass pennies. This was very good use.

money with which to dicker at home, but it wouldn't go in Canada; so most of our people stayed at home determined to build up the city.

But what of "the governor ?" When there came a decline in shipbuilding he made wagons for the farmers and once a week made collection tours about the country for material with which to meet the pay roll and stock bills. One Saturday night he returned, after having traveled all day with a team, calling upon customers. The wagon contained one sack of rye flour, two sheep pelts, three coon skins, one jug of buttermilk. "The governor," being a member of the Methodist church, did not swear much, but just about that time the war came along, and, being anxious to see something that looked like money, he enlisted for \$13 per month and rations.

Speaking of the war, always an interesting subject, the first response for the call for troops caused heavy drafts upon the volunteer fire companies of the city. Almost a new force of firemen manned the brakes. The demand for men to be used as targets in the Sunny South made men valuable, and the Common Council voted the volunteer firemen \$5 per year. to be paid at the end of the year's service. The year passed, the City Clerk issued the orders, but there was no money in the treasury to pay them. Then a patriotic miller cashed the orders in flour, each fireman receiving one barrel of flour for his year's service.

The war revolutionized the customs of the State. Men enlisted in the army, other men produced supplies for their use. Men no longer peddled their labor about in "dicker and truck," but sold it



the Indians of Western Michigan came to the Rapids every spring for their payments for lands from the Government. Uncle Sam paid cash. To add to the prosperity this money brought, the annual run of suckers came up the River. Suckers and Red Men both were welcome. The Indians brought pelts and furs, the products of their winter's trapping, which they had no difficulty in exchanging for fire water. Two muskrat skins usually brought one jug of whisky, and the frying pan of prosperity was full for the day. The Indians and their payments are a memory of the past. The suckers and the sturgeon, and the fragrant fish carts have been displaced by the Italian count with a "nice a banan." There is nothing on the market now that takes the place of sturgeon, smoked or raw. The perfume that fills the air of early spring days along the River

banks is but lingering agony to the old settlers. Those were good old days when every man, under the all-wise providence of God, put down a few barrels of red fin mullet for winter

In those good old days "befoh de wah" | for cash. The brains of the nation, aroused from their long sleep. drove the wildcat money out of existence. The American people never had genuine prosperity until the close of the Rebellion. Since then all America has prosperd, until within the last year. It may be that Michigan will go back to the good old days in the fifties, with its wildcat currency. The disease may be headed off, as most people have been vaccinated for it during the past year. C. E. BELKNAP.

Gathers His Own Mushrooms. The Czar is said to be extremely fond of mushrooms, but he does not like them canned, and he cannot bear them stale; so whenever he leaves the cares of state behind him and goes for his annual rusbehind him and goes for his annual rus-tication to Denmark, there is scarcely a morning that he does not go out mush-rooming himself. It is said to be a com-mon thing to see him in a straw hat, with a basket slung over his shoulder on a stick, tramping through the mead-ows in the early morning in quest of the ows in the early morning in quest of the delicious comestible. When enough have been secured, he carries them home and turns them over to one of the twenty cooks, that always form a part of his retinue, to be prepared at once for his breakfast.



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AROUND THE STATE.

MOVEMENTS OF MERCHANTS. Greenville-H. Christiansen has opened a boot and shoe store.

Monroe-W. E. Sloane has retired from the Monroe Cigar Co.

Ypsilanti-Kief & Meanwell have opened a new stock of groceries.

Ovid-A. B. Way & Co. succeed S. King in the grocery business.

Blissfield-C. L. Amberson has sold his grocery stock to Hayward & Son.

Three Rivers-Avery & Son succeed Oliver T. Avery in the meat business

Michigamme-Jas. Langley has sold his hardware stock to Evan Sleusrud.

Waldron-Geo. F. Avis has removed his feed mill from Hudson to this place.

Saginaw-Jos. Gossell is succeeded by Kull & Narten in the grocery business.

Coldwater-Collins & Lockwood succeed Collin & Moore in the grocery busi- under the firm name of Shilson & Brezina nes

Hillsdale-E. A. Allbaugh & Son succeed Ira T. Bryan in the jewelry business

West Bay City-J. H. Ferguson, of the grocery firm of Ferguson & McArthur, is dead.

Flint-A. S. Litle & Son have opened a new stock of groceries in the Pierce block.

Homer-J. H. Darrow has sold a half interest in his grocery stock to Ed. Doolittle.

Holland-Bert Dok has opened a meat market at the former location of Frank Kuite.

Sault Ste. Marie-Wood & Thoenen succeed C. W. Given in the hardware business.

Alpena-McKim & Polzin succeed McKim, Bardin & Co. in the grocery business.

Kalamazoo-Thos. McCullough succeeds McCallough & Co. in the meat business.

Saginaw-Barrows & Gregory succeed J. F. Barrows in the musical instrument business.

Sault Ste. Marie-Wood & Thoeman succeed Chas. W. Given in the hardware business.

Montague-Wm. H. Dennis, dealer in. pumps and windmills, is succeeded by Wm. R. Dennis.

Hillsdale-Phillips & Baldwin have succeeded to the grocery business of Cole & Cortright.

Shelby-Van Wickle, Munson & Co. succeed Van Wickle & Munson in the produce business.

Flint-George Post has opened a stock of groceries at the corner of West Court and Ann Arbor streets.

Traverse City-The Piltz & Mohneke Co. succeeds G. Piltz in the marble and undertaking business.

Pontiac-C. W. Horton & Co., dry goods dealers, have dissolved, C. W. Horton continuing the business.

Monroe-Henry Heck & Sons, meat dealers, have dissolved, Jno. M. Edward Heck continuing the business.

Menominee-The Day-Leisen Co. is succeeded by Edward Lewis in the undertaking and picture frame business.

Coral-Shook & Son have sold their stock of drugs to S. C. Scott and H. M. Gibbs, of Howard City, who will continue the business.

Cadillac-John Vosberg has sold his meat market to C. Hanson (formerly of Hansen & Will) and will devote his at- there were four applicants for every positention to market gardening hereafter.

Belding-Moore & Travis, commission ducted hereafter under the firm name of Wilson & Co.

Hart-Van Allsburg & Fuller succeed John Billings and will consolidate the quette Railway. market with their own.

Luther-A. B. Schied has sold the Tucker, Hoops & Co. general stock to will continue the business under the style of Crandall & Gregg.

Holland-The general firm of G. Van and B. Van Putten retiring. The busithe name of G. Van Putten.

Traverse City-T. G. Shilson and John Brezina have formed a copartnership and will open a grocery store in Mr. Shilson's building on Union street about May 20.

Fremont-The interest of the estate of Daniel Gerber in the tannery and grocery business of D. Gerber & Sons has been withdrawn. The business will be continued by the four Gerber brothers-Joseph, Andrew, Cornelius and Frankunder the style of D. Gerber's Sons.

Charlevoix-Theold firm of Carpenter, the general merchandise business will be continued by Mr. Carpenter and Will feet, mainly to Chicago. Miller, under the firm name of Carpenter & Miller.

years engaged in the retail grocery trade, and also owner of upholstery works. made an assignment May 4 to George B. Brooks. The liabilities are estimated at \$12,000 and assets are thought to be fully \$18,000. Neglect of business is given as the cause of the embarrassment. Detroit-John P. Fiske, crockery and glassware dealer at 265 Woodward avenue, has uttered two chattel mortgages to secure an indebtedness of \$22,000. Both were given to Silas A. Faller as trustee. One was for \$16,000, in favor of the Union National Bank and the other for \$5,365 in favor of six creditors

Manton-W. Elevier has purchased the store building and stock of groceries of J. H. Williams & Co., one door east of his present location. He has torn down the warehouse portion and will build an addition to the main building on the north end, transferring his stock of general merchandise into the new premises in about thirty days.

Lansing-The Lansing Co-operative Association, better known as the Grange Store Company, which has conducted a general merchandise business here since the organization of the Grange, has asked for the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs, its bus ness for the last few years having been unprofitable. This is believed to be the last of the 1,200 grange stores started in Michigan from 1871 to 1874 for the avowed purpose of crowding the "middlemen" out of the field.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Cheboygan-When Swift Brothers started up their sawmill the other day, tion in and about the mill.

Ithaca-C. W. Althouse has rebuilt his formerly held by Daniel Striker. It i to David E. Wilson, and it will be con- burned. The citizens subscribed \$2,500.

W. H. Fuller in the meat business. They from lands in Lake county, and come to this time. have purchased the meat business of Ludington over the Flint & Pere Mar-

Traverse City-Salter & Munn are preparing several cargoes of square rock elm for European shipment. The tim-Eugene Crandall and W. B. Gregg, who ber will be shipped from here by boat to Quebec, thence to the English shipyards.

Sault Ste. Marie-Penoyar Brothers have been negotiating for the purchase Putten & Sons has been dissolved, J. G. of the Ainsworth & Alexander sawmill is being made by its friends to make here. If the purchase shall not be mill at Shelldrake, down the Superior shore where their logs will be collected and sawed.

> Traverse City-C. A. Barker has lately purchased 1.500,000 feet of timber from the Holland Timber Co. and 1,000,-000 feet near Bendon. Mr. Barker states that the Traverse City Lumber Co. will cut between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 feet this season if he can get the logs.

Muskegon-The lumber trade has begun to pick up. It is mainly orders for broken lots, indicating that outside dealers are stocking up a little and that they must have some orders on their own Bartholomew & Co. is no more. The books. Some of the yard men here repartnership has been wound up. Messrs. port that they are ahead of this time last Bartholomew and Bedford retiring, and year. The water shipments last month were between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000

Sparta-L. W. Welch has submitted a new proposition to the people of Sparta. Saginaw-Wm. C. Dahlke, for many For a cash consideration of \$5,000 he offers to build a new factory, connecting with the present one on the south, for the manufacture of a general line of furniture, binding himself to operate it for eight years and to employ continnously from 75 to 100 hands. A petition is being circulated asking the village council to call a special election to vote upon the proposition.

> Belding-Mrs. Martha Harroun has donated five acres of land on the Harroun addition to the proposed new boot and shoe factory, the contract running to H. J. Leonard as trustee. It has been surveyed and the site for the factory lo-The conditions are that the faccated. tory shall be of brick 45x100 feet, two stories high, built and running in one Owners of property near the site vear. have donated 100 lots to the enterprise which are being sold for \$100 each. Chas. Brown has the handling of the lots and has already sold eighty on the installment plan of \$5 per month and says the other twenty will be taken soon. This scheme will throw \$10,000 into the hands of the organization, and, with the amount already subscribed, makes the boot and shoe factory project a sure thing.

> > Bank Notes.

A bank with a capital of \$50,000 is soon to be opened at Ubley. Sleeper & Merrill, who recently established one at Marlette, are the incorporators.

John C. Munson, of the firm of Van-Wickle, Munson & Co., at Shebly, has taken the position of assistant cashier in the Citizen's Exchange Bank of Hart.

C. B. Ensign, formerly of Chicago, has purchased a controlling interest in the capital stock of the Lowell State Bank and taken the position of Vice-President

merchants, have sold out their business large stave and heading mill recently reported that Cashier Griswold will shortly seek an alliance with some other Ludington-James Foley has started bank or organize a new bank in some camp to log 9,000 000 feet for the Mar- other locality, but he declines to make quette Lumber Co. The logs will be taken known his intentions in this respect a

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W. L. Hammond, formerly Cashier of the First National Bank of Traverse City, and later of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Ludington, has taken the cashiership of the First National Bank of Ludington. A determined effort is bemade by the enemies of the Commercial and Savings Bank to force it into liquidation, but an equally determined effort good the impairment of the capital stock ness will hereafter be conducted under made. Penoyar Brothers may build a and continue in the field, which is thought to be ample for two banking institutions.



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

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

H. E. Grand-Girard, druggist at 128 Monroe street, has put in a line of confectionery.

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Chas. L. Miller has opened a grocery store at Wolcottville, Ind. The Mussel man Grocer Co. furnished the stock.

Gidley & Boltze have embarked in the drug business at Ellsworth. The Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co. furnished the stock.

D. A. Blodgett has purchased 10,000 acres of Arkansas timber land of Neff & Prestel, of McBride, the consideration being \$36,000.

Fred Roman has purchased the store building of E. A. Bowen, at Kent City, and will put up in a grocery stock. The Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co. furnished the goods.

The second meeting of the Grand Rapids Wholesale Grocers' Association will be held in this city next Tuesday for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as properly comes before the meeting. Sessions will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Elk's Hall, open only to members of the organization. At 8:30 in the evening a banquet will be tendered the visitors at the Morton House by the Grand Rapids Wholesale Grocers' Association.

"You made but one mistake in your report of my talk on 'old-time business,' ' remarked Hon. T. D. Gilbert to THE TRADESMAN last week. "You report me as saying that the only silver money in the country during the time of which the interview treated was Spanish money. What I said was that the only silver money in the country at that time was Spanish silver recoined in this country. We had no silver of our own until after the Mexican war. With the exception of that mistake, which was immaterial, your report was correct."

A pure food exposition will be held at Lockerby Hall in this city from May 28 to June, inclusive. Mrs. Rorer has been engaged to give a series of practical demonstrations in high art cookery and other features of an interesting character have been secured. Wurzburg's band will furnish music each afternoon and evening. Many of the spaces have already been spoken for by leading manufacturers of food products and every indication points to a very successful exposition. The exposition will be conducted by W. Andrew Boyd, who is now conducting a similar exposition in Detroit, under an arrangement with the Retail Grocers' Association of this city by which the latter receives a percentage of the net proceeds.

A deputation of coal dealers waited on Mayor Fisher recently to protest against the abolition of the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures. They pointed out to His Honor that one of the prime objects of the ordinance was the protection of the public against short weight in coal, and stated that they, as dealers in coal, were equally interested with the public in the continuance of the ordinance. They stated their belief that the abolition of the office would throw suspicion upon every user of weights and measures in the city. A proper enforcement of the ordinance would result in a

dealers against fraudulent weight on the part of some who were dishonest. At the same time they deprecated, in the strongest terms, the manner in which Mr. Bush had performed the duties of the office, neglecting, in fact, the feature of the ordinance which gave greatest promise of protection to the public. If the ordinance were enforced, as it should be, not only would they (the coal dealers) favor it, but they would do all in their power to assist the Sealer in the proper performance of the duties of his office. The deputation urged the necessity and importance of such a law upon Mayor Fisher in other directions, and hoped it would be allowed to continue and be properly enforced.

The Grocery Market.

The recent action of the Michigan

Wholesale Grocers' Association, in joining with five other similar State organizations in promulgating a new rule relative to charging cartage on goods, naturally meets with a little opposition on the part of the retail trade, although as THE TRADESMAN intimated last week-cartage has evidently come to stay and the dealer who thinks be can re move the rule or secure any variation therein by protesting against the measure reckons without his host. Now that the price of sugar is to be stationery and the sale of sugar to cutters is to be discouraged, it behoves the retail trade to improve their opportunity by getting their heads together, locally, and follow the example set by the wholesale tarde.

Sugar-The market is strong and active, the refiners having cleaned out their large surplus of granulated and overso d themselves from a week to 10 days on most other grades. The lowering of quotations 1/c last Monday stimulated buying to that extent that the re finers advanced some soft grades 1-16c on Thursday and the general list 1-16c on Friday. Further advances are confidently looked for.

Fish-Whitefish are 50c per bbl. lower. Scaled herring are down 3c per th.

Pork-Receipts of hogs for the week show an increase of 14,000 over the previous week, the figures being 120,912. This is 17,000 more than for the corresponding week last year. Prices for hogs ruled strong and were 5c higher at the close than the previous week. The local market for hog products was slow all the week, and without feature. Prices are steady and unchanged.

Oranges-The California crop is nearing the finish, there being less than 400 cars left in the State, according to the report issued by the fruit exchanges. The fruit now coming forward is not very firm and there is more or less shrinkage, and, in consequence, prices are a little higher. Messina and Sicily oranges will be about all the dealers can get hold of after a few weeks, but the demand will be limited and few sales made unless prices are lower, as small fruit will soon be with us, which will take the preference.

Lemons-The weather has been too cool to stimulate any demand for more than actual wants, hence there has been no material advance from the low prices which have ruled for a month past. Speculators fear a repetition of the season of two years ago, when so many of

weather-which failed to come-to swell the price, thus causing them heavy losses. With a decrease in volume of arrivals, firmer prices are sure to rule.

Bananas-Are in good supply and the demand continues to increase from week* to week. The weather has been just warm enough to get them through without using heater cars. So far, the fruit has been nearly all green on arrival, and little or no loss has resulted from overripe bunches. There can be no set quotations, as the price has to be governed by the size of bunch and quality of frait

Peanuts-No change from last week, although there is a disturbance beneath the surface among the cleaners which will culminate in annoyance very shortly, if appearances are not misleading.

Purely Personal.

Austin K. Wheeler (Lemon & Wheeler Company) left Monday for a fortnight's absence in Buffalo and Cleveland.

W. B. Gregg, who has long been identified with the Tucker, Hoops & Co. general stock, at Luther, was in town last week for the first time.

A. J. Elliott is at home most of the time these days. He is not sick, neither has he fallen down cellar again. He has the Spring fever, and, to prevent himself from joining Coxey's army, he is working it off on his lawn and flower garden.

M. Singho Appu, representing the Ceylon Tea Co., is in town for a few days, operating in conjunction with the Lemon & Wheeler Company, which holds the agency for the Ceylon Tea Co.'s goods in this territory. The gentleman is a native of Ceylon and his descriptions of Ceylonese life are very interesting.

Frank Jewell (I. M. Clark Grocery Co.) has a grievance-a real, live grievance. Like the law-abiding American citizen that he is, Frank refrained from "troubling the waters" for the finny beauties he loves so well to angle for, but, all the same, he had marked one big trout for the frying pan. He knew exactly where it was and had all arrangements made for capturing that particular trout, and Sumner says he even had the story of its capture typewritten for the press. But he waited until the law permitted him to do so before attempting to "hook it." Here is where he made the mistake of his life. Being in the vicinity of the stream in which he had located his victim on the morning of May 1, he saw that identical trout-on ice and in the possession of an individual who did not know a "fly" from a fish-pole, and who had probably caught it with a bent pin. It was enough. He returned home, and will "whip" no more the limpid streams for trout. At least not this sea son.

The Wheat Market.

During the past week the wheat market showed no material change, although the visible showed a big decrease. This was offset by the large increase of wheat for the United Kingdom. The "longs" used all unfavorable news to get better prices, but the fine weather and other bear influences were too much to advance prices on, so wheat remains at low ebb. The visible is expected to decrease quite largely to-day, which may effect prices, but the fact remains that this large visible still exists, with not much show of decreasing. It now has the appearance that there will be as much saving of many dollars to the public, them got "stuck" by buying largely at wheat in the world's supply on July 1 as

and, at the same time, protect honest this season of the year, expecting warm in 1893-not very encouraging for holders. The local markets are the same, 52c for wheat, while corn remains the same and oats went up a few points. Local receipts for this city were, wheat, 59 cars; corn, 33 cars; and oats, 14 cars. On the 10th inst. the Government crop report will make its appearance, which probably will determine prices for the C. G. A. VOIGT. future.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC. FOR RENT-THE STORS FORMERLY OC cupied by E. J. Ware, druggist, corner Cherry and East streets Also meat market, ease end same building, with good lee box. John C Dunton, old County building. 618 John C.

FOR SALE-CHEESE FACTORY AT BAD Axe, Mich., surrounded by splendid farm ing country; will sell at a bargain; also a hard-ware stock inventorying about \$1,600, at Sagi-naw. Write to Saginaw Hardware Co., Saginaw,

tor cash. N. M Wilson, Sand Lake. 616 FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-A \$5,000 DRUG stock, also the store building and a good house and lot Here is a chance to step into an old established business Good reasons for sell-ing. Chas. E. Mercer, 1 and 2 Widdleomb build-ing. Phone 8.3. 6.7 WANTED--VOSITION BY A FIRST CLASS book keeper and telgraph operator. Also book keeper and book keepers want positions. All willing to begin on trial, W. N Ferris, Big Rapids, Mich. 621 DLANING MILL-WE OFFER FOR

PLANING MILL-WE OFFER FOR SALE the North side Planing Mill, which is first-class in every respect, or will receive proposi-tions to locate the business in some other thriv-ing town. Correspondence and inspection solic-ited. Sheridan, Boyce & Co., Manistee, Mich. 613 DRUG STOKE FOR SALE INVOICING about \$2,0. Good business, low rent, small expenses. Address book-keeper 4 and 6 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich. 615

Tradesman. 611 FOR SALE—A CLEAN STOCK OF DRUGS with a small line of groceries, invol ing 83.5 6, of good c.ean goods. sales last year, \$12, 600. Good town of 20 inhabitants No compe-tition, and in the finest section of country in the State Address Pierce & Lee, Clmax, Mich. 614 FOR SALE GHEAP—STORE AND DWELL-ing in first-class location in town of 1,000 inhabitants. Address E.L., box 1/8, Thompson-ville, Benzie Co., Mich. 598 THUE BEST PLACE IN THE STATE TO

THE BEST PLACE IN THE STATE TO start a dry goods store is Big Rapids. Has only two. FOR RENT-EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR

grocery store. No other grocery within our blocks. High and dry basement under tore. Come and see for yourself. J. W. Spooner, 6 Arcade, Grand Rapids. 609

FOR SALE—THE THEO. KEMINK DRUG stock, corner West Leonard street and Broadway. Purchaser gets great bargain. Henry Idema, Kent County Savings Bank, Grand Rapids. 610

Grand Rapids, 610 WANTED-MAN FAMILIAR WITH THE cheese trade to embark in the whole-ale cheese and dary supply business at this marret, dvertiser stands ready to put in \$10,000 special capital. Address No. 602 care Michigan Trades

WANTED-AJEWELER TO LOCATE IN A town of 1.200: good business place; splen did opening now. Address "Jeweler," care of Michigan Tradesman. 603

FOR SALE-GOOD PAYING DRUG STORE in Grand Rapids Address No. 601, care

Michigan Tradesman. 601 FOR GOOD LOCATION TO RETAIL HARD-ware, drugs, clothing or dry goods, address lock box 221, Sturgis, Mich. 594 WANTED-A LIVE ACTIVE MANAS PART-ner in general store. 830,000 cash trade per year. Address No, 592, care Michigan Tradesman. 592

Trademan. 592 **F**OR SALE-A CLEAN STOCK OF HARD-ware and agricultural implements in good paying territory. Stock will invoice \$2,500 to \$2,000. Would sell one-half interest. Good rea-sons for selling. Address No. 589, care Michl s for selling. Tradesman.

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

Co., Manistee, Mich. 881 A CLEAN STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR Sale; good trade, cheap for spot cash; the only delivery wagon in town. Stock about \$5500, Investigate. Address box 15, Centreville, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED. SITUATIONS WANTED. WANTED-POSITION BY EXPERT AC-contant. Books opened or closed. Bal-ances 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. 477

PECK'S HEADACHE

Pas the best profit. Order from your jobber.

The Liabilities of Partners. The difficulties which business m labor under in finding out who are t partners of a firm are sometimes matte of importance when the question of cre it or responsibility comes to the front. A remedy, it is suggested that we adopt t policy of some of the Canadian pro inces, which require that partnerships registered; that is, that convenient b reaus be established for which all co cerns that are, or purport by name to h cerns that are, or purport by name to be copartnerships shall provide for registration the names of the partners as sufficient other facts to indentify the such as residence, business, etc., a that this record, duly made and certifi to, shall be conclusive as to the perso included in the partnerships, until change is made in the record proper attested.

Another question has also come up relation to the general subject which no less important. It is the questi whether or not a partner who uses t funds or credit of a firm for other pu poses than those specified in the contra between the partners shall be deem guilty of a crime or misdemeanor. There is a great deal of ignorance

There is a great deal of ignorance is the mercantile community on the sui-ject of liability of partners as to this persons. Few people know that or partner can bind his copartner to almo-any kind of contract or obligation. Fe-instance, A and B may have a contract of copartnership, either written or oral, b which they agree to become copartner under a certain firm name for any particular purpose, say, manufactu-ing boots and shoes. Suppose also the articles of copartnership provide the neither shall use the firm name for an other purpose than the business of the other purpose that the huminess of t concern; nevertheless, if A should iss the firm notes without the knowledge B, and get them discounted at a bai and use the proceeds for his parse b, and get their disconnect at a bail and use the proceeds for his perso al benefit, without the knowledge of the bank or the knowledge of his partne the firm will be liable, and consequent B will be liable as a member of the firm Often gross injustice is thus done h one partner to another and rain is the

one partner to another, and ruin is t result of such deception. Instances a frequent where persons engaged in leg imate and successful mercantile ente prises have been ruined by a member the firm entering into other speculation and using the firm name on notes a obligations, without the knowledge his partners, who are nevertheless liak for their payment. In such a case t injured partner has no redress exce that he has a claim against the offendi partner for whatever loss he sustain but, as discovery of wrongful use of t firm name is seldom made unless t speculation or enterprise is ruinous, a claim against the offending party is

claim against the offending party is very little commercial value. A partner in a firm is a trustee in th use of the firm name. He is charge with the trust of using it only for the legitimate purposes for which a partne ship was formed, and the courts ha always construed a misuse of the fir name as a fraud, for which they we decree a dissolution of the firm. decree a dissolution of the firm

At present there is no punishme provided by law for the misuse of t firm name by any partner; but there c here name of the particular of the particular of the particular of the firm name (which measuring the credit and pledging the asso of the firm) for his own ends, he is us something which does not belong to his ord be particular of the distribution of the state of t and he should be visited by some seve penalty. In fact, we think such a mi use of the firm's name and credit nothing less than a crime. It is takin something which does not belong to hi who takes it.

If such wrongful acts were ma punishable by law, it would undoubted result in greater protection to innoce partners

Befused on Principle. "No," said the young woman haugh-tily, in response to his request as they sat on the porch in the twilight, "I will soi let you hold my hand. I don't believe in such conduct for a young lady. "And besides," she added after a pause, "it isn't dark enough yet." Atianta, D...

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

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Elements of Success as a Salesman. There are three very essential ele-ments for a salesman's success. They are ambition, pluck and common sense. Ambition first, for without it one might as well sit quietly down, and, Micawber like wait patiently for something to like, wait patiently for something to turn up; this will, in all likelihood, oc-cur if he waits long enough-even though a headstone be required to locate the position of his toes when "turned up" for the last time. Pluck next, for the reason that this article is never found without some ambition, and one is absolutely necessary for the success of the other, while progress is the result of the two combined, requiring force, per-severance and push, as well as theory and aim. And last comes common sense, an article that cannot be bought or sold, but may be cultivated where fertile soil abounds, and the sunny rays of judg-ment are not shut out; every salesman is supposed to own a little of it, but nobody is ever credited with being over-stocked, and a lack of this necessity will always carry with it a guarantee of failure.

A man need not be a college graduate to become a successful salesman; at the to become a successful salesman; at the same time a good education certainly ought to greatly enhance his prospects of success. We know a salesman, how-ever, who could neither write legibly nor spell the simplest words correctly, but had good common sense and, carried down weight with every argument he used; he talked intelligently and got used; he talked intelligently, and got there every time where the fluent speaker and polished representative fre-quently failed to even make an impression.

We have seen a salesman enter a man's store for the first time and state that he wanted to see the proprietor, and on being told that he was back in the office, but would be disengaged shortly, deliberately push his way through a crowd of half a dozen who were waiting their turn, and stepping up to the proprietor, who was perhaps in consulta-tion with other gentlemen over importion with other gentlemen over impor-tant matters, thrust his card in between them, with the remark, "Will you kindly look at my line of goods, sir? I only have a little time, as I am anxious to catch the next train." He was not detained, but dismissed in a very few words. We have known another salesman to enter a man's chera with two, or three satehals have known another salesman to enter a man's store with two or three satchels, carefully place them on one side and stand idly by for two or three hours without having made known his busi-ness, and finally when his presence had become irksome to the dealer, was given an opportunity to state his business, only to be told that the dealer had given only to be told that the dealer had given his order to the salesman who just went out.

On the other hand, there are many ways in which the salesman can employ ways in which the satesman can employ his time while waiting for an interview with the buyer. We know of one suc-cessful salesman who claims that he makes his best points by cultivating the clerks' friendship and confidence. He would select the one whom he thought to be the head clerk, get him into conversation, learn the peculiarity of the em-ployer's trade and find out what kind of goods the dealer made a specialty of or had a strong competition on, and thus be able to talk intelligently to the buyer when the time came. He would start when the time came. He would start in with the clerk by inferring that he was one of the firm, or seemed to have the responsibility of the whole business on his shoulders; a little flattery goes a long way sometimes, and even though a man knows you are flattering him, it pleases him just the same: he invites an evenession of ominon in regard to the expression of opinion in regard to the quality of the cigar, for example, and to give him the benefit of his judgment as give him the benefit of his judgment as to what its value is. A clerk who smokes, as a rule, thinks he knows it all, and does not hesitate to do as re-quested. He gives his opinion, and the salesman is astonished at the soundness of his judgment, stating that he "hit it square on the head the first time," adding that he was the culy man agong a great that he was the only man among a great many experts who knew precisely what the article was worth; he then gets him to smoke a cigar that he is anxious to

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convinces him that it is better than anything he has in stock at the same price, and through the clerk's assistance succeeds in inducing the dealer to give him a sample order.

One would say that the man who is capable of building up and retaining a certain line of trade should be equally able to manage an equal business for himself; this does not necessarily folhimself; this does not necessarily foi-low. It is an axiom in commerce that "Goods well bought are half sold," but the converse of its proposition is not true. "Goods well sold are not always well bought." We believe it is the ex-perience of most great mercantile houses that there are more successful sellers than buyers. than buyers.

True as Gospel.

From the Merchants' Review. The best way to lay the price-cutting spectre is to make every grocer a mem-ber of his local association, Rules and nenalties are not necessary. The fraterpenalties are not necessary. The frater-nal feeling, which it is the province of the associations to implant in every member's breast, is a much better preventive of the competition that takes the form of "cutting" than all the rules and penalties that could be prescribed. The atmosphere of the meeting rooms is un-favorable to the spread of the price-cut-tion because the price cutting heresy. A new member soon learns that the rabid "cutter" is more generally esteemed for his audacity than his saesteemed for his audacity than his sa-gacity, and becomes hostile to the prac-tice; and all this occurs without the slightest attempt to limit his freedom of action. Thus, without oppresive rules and penalties that are difficult to enforce, the associations that do not favor the arbitrary regulation of prices are en-abled to check the spread of the "cut-ting" fever and gradually raise the standard of profit to a living level, when-ever it sinks below that point. Each member sells at whatever price he pleases, but the effects of the association training are all the time apparent, and while acting independently he takes care not to violate the unwritten law of the organization by sacrificing profits en-tirely. tirely.

Meeting of the Jackson Retail Grocers JACKSON, May 4,—At the meeting of the Jackson Retail Grocers' Association, held last evening, the matters relat-ing to the enforcement of the peddlers' ordinance were discussed and a commit-tee of one from each ward was appointed to look after those peddling without licenses

The subject of handling vegetables by weight, instead of by the present unsat-isfactory methods, was discussed and the matter referred to a committee to and formulate a list of articles and weights for same.

for same. The new rule of the Michigan Wholesale Grocers' Association of charg-ing cartage for the delivery of their goods, was discussed, and, on motion, a notice was sent the wholesalers, stating that the Association considered the charge unfair and unjust and emphat-ically protesting against it. Officers for the ensuing year were nominated and will be elected the first Thursday in June.

nominated and Thursday in June. W. H. PORTER, Sec'y.

Hardware Price Current.

These prices are for cash buyers, who pay promptly and buy in full packages. AUGUES AND BITS. dls. Snell's 60 Cook's 40 Jennings', genuine 25 Jennings', imitation 50&10 Jennings', Imitation AXES. First Quality, S. B. Bronze. D. B. Bronze. S. B. S. Steel. S. B. S. Steel. J. BARROWS. \$ 14 00 net 30 00 Garden BOLTS. dis. Stove. Carriage new list Plow..... Sleigh shoe..... BUCKETS.

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A WENKLY JOUENAL DEVOTED TO THE Best Interests of Business Men

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THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

E. A. STOWE, Editor

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1894.

CLARION NOTE OF WARNING Scarcely a day passes, nowadays, that the newspapers are not called upon to chronicle occurrences similar to that set forth in the following paragraph:

LaSALLE, III., April 27—Three thou-sand union miners from Peru, Seaton-ville, LaSalle and Lidle, left Peru last evening for Toluca, a new mining town 28 miles south of here. They will reach Toluca to-day. Trouble is teared, as the Toluca to-day. Trouble is feared, as the Toluca miners are satisfied with their pay and do not want to quit work. One hundred deputy sheriffs have been sworn in by the coal company officials and blood is sure to flow. Both sides are de-termined. The mob consists of 700 men from LaSalle, 200 from Oglesby, 1,700 from Spring Valley. They have wagons from Spring Valley. They have wagons containing provisions for three days and the men are armed with clubs, knives and pistols. The men say they will use persuasion first, but if that fails to bring out the Toluca miners, they will use force. They are prepared for trouble, as they know that a force of deputy sheriffs armed with Winebecters are granting the armed with Winchesters are guarding the mines at Toluca.

If such attempts at intimidation andas is more often the case-actual intimidation, frequently resulting in incendiarism and murder, were occasional occurrences, they might be overlooked; but such manifestations of unionism are flashed over the country every day by the telegraph, and the people have come to regard them with a degree of complacency truly astonishing when all the facts are taken into account. But the worst feature of the case is not the outbreaks themselves, lamentable as are usually the results. The worst and most exasperating feature is the truckling and servile attitude of the authorities and of Congress itself towards the murderous mobs which infest the great labor centers. Instead of putting down with a strong hand these lawless bands of marauders and thugs, the State and National authorities fall over each other in their haste to show their sympathy with the law breakers. The exhibition reason the manly and courageous words of Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, are the tones a warning which should be heeded ment of tyranny and despotism, by every true American citizen. Senator Wolcott recently said from his place in Percheron stallions and bulldog, they the Senate:

I believe the time has come when those of us who are in public life ought to begin to cultivate more regard for the perpetuity of republican institutions and to pander less to that miscalled portion of the labor vote, whose labor is with their throats and never with their hands. It is time that we stood for American It is It is time that we stood for American manbood, for the right of every man to work if he wants to, if it takes the whole army of the United States to en-able him to do so. The right of every men is to enjoy equal liberty with every other man, and that means that he shall have such liberty if not inconsistent with could rights of his neighbor-the with equal rights of his neighbor-the right to hold and enjoy the property which the laws of the country have enabled him to secure. It is time that we had the courage to

It is time that we had the could be stand together against this socialism, populism, paternalism and unionism which is running riot in this country and which mustend (if not crushed) in the destruction of the liberties which the laws give us, liberties which should be dearer to us than life itself.

Senator Wolcott's utterance is a rebuke to the pusillanimity of Congressmen and Senators alike, as well as to the authorities of the States in which the outbreaks have occurred, who have, with a meanness of spirit beyond comprehension, pandered to the lawlessness which is abroad in the land. Thank Heaven, these hordes are not Americans. They are the scum and offscourings of Europe, who, taking advantage of the freedom conferred upon them by American political institutions, have given the rein to the worst and most savage instincts of their natures. But they have votes, and so, no matter how heinous the crime they may commit-pillage, rapine and murder-they are to be patted on the back and encouraged. And because their ignor ance and brutality make them dangerous when aroused, labor agitators and union ist demagogues find them good material in their fight against capital and established institutions.

COXEY AND COXEYISM

The Coxey movement is the first open outbreak of socialism in the United States

Socialism begins with a mob and ends with a despotism. Socialism proposes to take all property and divide it among the people. It essays to seize on all factories, mills, mines, transportation facilities, and all industries and commerce, and operate them for the public use. In order to administer this vast business, and to conduct such colossal undertakings, it becomes necessary to set up a tremendous, absolute and central power.

Such was the movement that started in France with the Reign of Terror and ended with a Cæsar on the throne. Such, also, was the movement which started with the blood and fire of the Paris Commune and ended with a German satrap, at the head of a conquering army, ruling France, prostrate in the dust.

Nothing is so terrible as a mob in first overpowering burst of its the blind and senseless fury. This spent, it turns upon itself and ends by destroying itself. A mob starts out to voice a popular dissatisfaction and to redress a popular grievance. Incited is a pitiful and disgusting one. For this to violence, it becomes a ferocious more refreshing, and ring out in clarion wild fury, it becomes the ready instru-

litical conditions of the country; but he has set in motion social and political forces that have manifested themselves in the forcible use of the railways, in levying contributions on the public for the subsistence of large bodies of men, and in proposing to intimidate Congress into enacting impracticable and unconstitutional laws for the benefit of the would-be intimidators.

All this THE TRADESMAN has long ago recognized and has heretofore set forth. It contended for the right of these, or any American citizens, peaceably to petition Congress to correct abuses or to relieve popular distress, free from interference; but it has sounded an early warning of the formidable and sinister conditions which threaten the country. The Coxey display at Washington last Tuesday was too ridiculous to be made the subject of judicial terrors, but it is itself a warning. It is the froth and foam upon the surface of deep-seated fermentation or serious internal disturbance. It is not that which is external and visible that is dangerous, but the forces wich are in operation beneath that are to be feared.

The fact that there are many thousands of men in the country who are ready to join in an active outbreak of socialism suggests that many more who have not engaged in the violent demonstrations at least sympathize with them. It is no time to treat such a situation with contempt and indifference. The existence of such a situation demands the intervention of the wisest statesmanship of which the public representatives of the American people are capable, and the trades unionists who are stimulating and aggravating the populace to such disorders for the purpose of embarrassing the country will soon learn that they are sowing the wind, and that their harvest will be the whirlwind. They may find some enjoyment in fomenting Coxeyism, but they are playing with a fire that will finally consume them. Coxey is to-day the most ridiculous figure in the republic, but the revolutionary spirit which he crystallized remains, grim, gloomy and menacing. None can say what will come of it.

Meeting of the Owosso B. M. A

Owosso, May 3-At a meeting of the Owosso Business Men's Association, held Owosso Business Men's Association, held last evening, the question of the hour of store closing was taken up. Remarks were made by Messrs, Jas. Osburn, Geo. R. Black, Jay Terbush, F. H. Banister, Fred Storrer, F. C. Smith, I. G. Curry, F. B. Holman, W. E. Hall and others, all agreeing that it was best to have a cer-tain hour to close and then all close exemptive at that time. After considerpromptly at that time. After consider-able discussion the following resolution as unanimously adopted. Resolved, That all persons doing busi-

s in the city of Owosso are respectfully requested to close their places of doing business each evening of the week except Saturday and Monday at S o'clock standard time from this date until Oc tober 1

A motion also carried asking that all business places be closed on Memorial Day from 12 o'clock to 4:30 p. m. James Osburn offered the following Day

resolution, which was at once adopted by a rising vote, every person present voting therefor:

beast, a maddened monster, desiring only to destroy. Exhausted by its own wild fury, it becomes the ready instru-ment of tyranny and despotism, As to Coxey and his ragamuffins, his Percheron stallions and bulldog, they are utterly harmiess to change the po-

eating houses, every Sunday during the entire year and that the Secretary issue notices of the adoption of this resolu1

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If the sentiment of the meeting is taken as an indication of public opinion the law will be enforced. The question of the establishment of a

local collection of the establishment of a local collection and reporting agency was presented by C. A. Sharp, who out-lined his plan of work which seemed to meet the approval of those present. The special comreferred to a matter was mittee, and the meeting adjourned.

The Cheese Business of Scotland. GLASGOW, Scotland, April 25—Large quantities of cheese are manufactured in Scotland, but not enough by any means to supply the demand. The people here eat twice or thrice the amount of cheese per comits, that we do in the United capita that we do in the per per capita that we do in the Ohlfed States. The cheese is nearly all pro-duced in the South of Scotland. The standard cheese is "Dunlop," a white cheese made at Dunlop, Ayrshire. Some of the Scottish cheese goes to England, but none is exported out of the United Kingdom. It does not come into competition really with American cheese because its wholesale price there is from 2 to 3 cents of our money higher than American cheese. From 100,000 to 200, 000 boxes come from the United States to Scotland weekly. Cheese from the United States finds its sharpest competi-Cheese from the tors in New Zealand and Canada. The New Zealand cheese is the finest of the three. I am also sorry to say that our cheese is below that of Canada. Cheese is also imported here from Germany and other places on the continent, but these are generally strong cheeses. I walked through the warehouse of

I walked through the warehouse of Archibald Houston, American Produce Importer, 30 Cochrane street, Glasglow, to-day, and tested all the cheeses. I found, as is claimed here, that the cheeses ranked as follows: First, New Zealand; second, Canada; Third, United States. Yours truly ALLEN B. MORSE, United States Consul.

Why He Preferred an Upper Berth. "Why do I prefer an upper berth to a lower in a sleeping car?" repeated the drummer as he counted out and swal-lowed six pellets without explaining whether they were for his liver or lungs. "Yes, why?" queried the man, who was felicitating himself on having se-cured lower No. 7.

"Well, there are various reasons. When I first began to travel, fifteen years ago, the wheel of a car on a train passing us flew off and killed a man in lower No. 5. The chap over him never passing us now ... lower No. 5. The chap over him never got a scratch. Later on a fellow threw a rock at the car, and it entered the window of lower No. 4 and broke the lower No. 4 and broke the high. Man over him never sleeper's thigh. sleeper's thigh. Man over him never woke up. Again, a car I was on ran over a lot of dynamite. Man in lower No. 7 was blown up with the floor and killed, but the one over him didn't even know that anything happened. One more, a man in a lower berth can be eas Once ily robbed, while one in an upper is sel-dom troubled. Last, but not least— "What?" was asked as he passed.

"I always undress same as at a hotel. There's no telling when an accident may come. In case the car goes off, the upper berth is apt to close up and you are thus secure from the gaze of the vulgar public until the porter can put up a tent alongside of the track to get your clothes there and help you to dress. Modesty is my chief reason, but, as all you fellows broke your necks to get lower berths, of course I can't expect you to understand or appreciate it."

From Out of Town.

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

Frank Smith, Leroy. S. S. Beatty & Son, Morenci. A. W. Fenton & Son, Bailey. A. W. Fenton & Son, Bailey, Gidley & Boltze, Ellsworth. Nelson F. Miller, Lisbon. Sisson & Watson, Ada. Thos. H. Atkins, Carlisle. Crandall & Gregg, Luther.

THE SCHEME GOODS EVIL. ten for THE TRADESMAN.

There are schemes and schemes. But of all the foolish schemes in which people invest their money scheme baking nowder and scheme tea are the schemiest. A dealer advertises that he will give a set of glassware with a pound can of baking powder and, lo! the people throng his store from early morning until late at night. Then they carry home their bargains (?) and gaze upon them with admiring eyes, and show them to their friends, and give them a prominent place upon their sideboards. Good glassware costs money, and a good deal of it, and if you have ever handled any and then got hold of some of the stuff offered as presents by certain dealers, you will readily discern the difference. The "prizes" are rough, with jagged edges, distorted in shape and unsightly in other ways, and are usually made of the cheapest glass. Good glassware is smooth and clear as crystal, and in shape is as perfect as though handturned. But the thing which appeals so strongly to those who buy the scheme baking powder is, they think they are getting something for nothing. They will pay twice as much as the powder is worth for the sake of the glassware which is "thrown in." But they do not get the glassware for nothing. The exorbitant price charged for the baking powder fully makes up the cost of the glassware, and leaves a good margin of profit on the powder. Generally, though not always, the baking powder is of poor quality, which, of course, adds to the profit. (Speaking of baking powder, here is a simple way to determine its purity or otherwise. Put about half a teaspoonful of the powder into a cup, and pour about two tablespoonfuls of boiling hot water upon it. If there be ammonia or alum in it your sense of smell will immediately detect it. If the cream of tartar used in the baking powder be of poor quality, the sediment will be of a brownish color.) It is never safe for a dealer to handle scheme goods. If the people once get on to the fact that they are of poor quality, as they are almost sure to do sooner or later, they will lose confidence in the grocer who sold them, and will take their trade elsewhere. No honest dealer will handle such goods, as he must know they are a There are enough baking swindle. powders on the market of good quality. which can be sold "straight" at a fair profit, to make it unnecessary to resort to methods which, to say the least, throw suspicion on the goods offered for sale. There is little difference between scheme baking powder and scheme tea except that the latter is much worse than the former. It is next to impossible for the average citizen to distinguish between good and poor tea until it is in the cup, and a good many people cannot tell the difference even after the tea is drawn. There is so much cheap tea used that the quality of good tea is unknown. Scheme tea is always poor tea. At least that assertion is so nearly correct that it does not need to be qualified, and being poor it is unfit for use. No reputable dealer should handle it. It ought to be an easy matter for a dealer to work up a trade in good tea. If he keeps a line of good teas, and takes pains to show his customers the difference between good and bad tea, he will, in nine cases out of ten, sell the good tea. If he does this he

will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has done some good in the world. and won't need to feel like a sneak thief. But if he sells poor tea he vitiates the taste of the people who buy it, and creates a demand for cheap tea, and good tea is to that extent driven out of the market. It is not good business, to say the least, for a dealer to offer cheap goods to his customers. His percentage of profit may be greater, but he will lose in the aggregate. And sometime the reaction will set in and he will be beached high and dry. Every grocer ought to be an expert tea taster, at least to the extent of the requirements of his trade. He is as likely to be imposed upon as the humblest customer who enters his store. Tea fakirs are not confined to retailers by a large majority, and if a dealer cannot himself distinguish the quality of tea, his customers will not stand much of a show. I can't tell you how to test tea-it is largely a matter of practice which, in this, as in other things, makes perfect. Both the sense of smell and the sense of taste are. I believe, brought into requisition in testing The eyes also have something to tea. do with it. If I were buying tea 1 would buy from the dealer who had a good reputation in other lines, because, of course, I cannot tell anything about the quality of tea, and if I drank it would want it good. Just think of a person drinking tea which costs 15 or 20 cents a pound, when good tea costs 50 cents or more. What must be the quality of the cheap article? But, says the grocer, some of my customers want cheap tea anp I must keep it for them. It does not follow, by any means. Keep good tea. tell your customers plainly that you do not carry low priced teas, and if you can explain the difference between good tea and poor tea you won't have much difficulty in persuading them to buy good tea. But, whatever you do, sell your goods on their merits. Let prize tea and prize baking powder and all other scheme goods severely alone. Leave schemes to the fakirs whose business it is to humbug the people. You are a merchant, not a fakir; you want to be known as an honest man, not as a thief; you want to give value for value, you don't want to take the peoples' hardearned money and give them trash in return: at least so much may be taken for granted. Between cutters, and department stores, and schemers, legitimate trade has a hard row to hoe; there is no sense in straight dealers making it harder for themselves by running after schemes and nickel-in the-slot fakes. I know some of them are very attractive and sing their siren song of large profits most entrancingly, but he who follows their music will surely meet the fate of the mariners of old who listened to the fatal music of the sirens.

DANIEL ABBOTT.

Poor Consolation. Girl (weeping)—"I'm so sorry you have to go on the road again. It almost breaks my heart." Drummer—"Don't cry, Fanny; I'll

manage to pick up another girl somewhere."

A Chicago firm the otner day received a postal card ordering a supply of blackberries. They were mystified over it for awhile, until they discovered that the card was dated Aug. 15, 1882. It had been nearly twelve years getting some forty miles.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

Business ****

is what we are angling for,

Your Business.

We are in a position to serve you to the "Queen's taste" We set the pace for competitors and want you to travel in the first carriage.

Will you do it?

Goods bought from first hands—that means us are the most profitable.

We Manufacture

Superior Confectionery.

You ought to sell it because there is pleasure, profit and satisfaction in handling The Best.

Write or wire us for prices or information any time. When in the city make yourself at home with us, our latch string is always out.

Yours for business,

The PUTMAN CANDY CO.



Having re-organized our business and acquired the factory building and machinery formerly occupied by the Hudson Pants & Overall Co., we are prepared to furnish the trade a line of goods in pants, overalls, shirts and jackets which will prove to be **trade winners** wherever introduced. If you are not already handling our goods, and wish to secure the agency for your town, communicate with us immedi ately. An inspection of our line solicited.

J. M. EARLE, President and Gen'l Manager. E. D. VOORHEES, Superintendent.



We pay Highest Market Prices in Spot Cash and measure bark when Loaded.

Correspondence Solicited.

Waiting for a Job.

In hard times or good times there are some young men who are always waiting for something to turn up. They never really get right down to the business of going out and turning it up. Day after day there are men in all the large cities who hang around the streets. Ask them what they are doing and they will reply that they are looking for work; but they never appear to look very hard. Then there is always an idle gang about a boss politician waiting for him to find a place for them to draw a salary in. "A public office is a public trust," held in trust for a ward bummer to feed on. When Hamlet was asked how he fared, he said: "Excellent, i' faith, of the chameleon's dish; I eat the air, promised-crammed." That is what the young man eats who is waiting for the place that the politician has promised him. It kills the man who waits. Every day he becomes shabbier and more heart-broken, and much less a man than he would be if he went out and took hold of anything he could see in the shape of work. It is a mistake for a young man to think that the world owes him a living. The world owes him nothing that he does not hustle for. He nothing that he does not hustle for. He may be able to beat his mother out of a living, and have lots of time to loaf, but no good situation is out looking for a young man of that class. Apt and will-ing hands always ready are sure to find something to do that will lead to some-thing better. FRANK STOWELL.

The Credit System. From the St. Louis Shoe Gazette.

In all probability it is quite unnecessary to tell the retail merchant that the credit system is his worst enemy. It keeps capital tied up without renumeration, vastly increases the risks of the business, causes failure, raises prices, and makes a loss in profits. Every cent's worth of stock sold on credit represents that amount of money loaned without interest. Credit should not be granted where money would not be loaned. Every item of credit on the books is in greater danger of loss than is the merchant's stock; yet the former are unguarded, while the latter is protected by insurance. Outstanding accounts on which no money could be realized when needed have caused more failures this year than lack of capital or ability. Uncollectible accounts render it necessary that cash buyers or those who pay for their goods make up the loss, consequently causing higher prices and smaller profits. Those are the reasons in a nutshell why retail dealers in merchandise should give credit the cold shoulder. They will sell just as many goods on a cash basis and get more out of them. It is far better and safer to sell \$10,000 worth of goods and get the cash for them than to dispose of \$15,000 worth and lose a third of the credit given. As I said before, however, absolute cash with every purchaser is impossible, but by making the basis of the business cash, and giving credit to only those who are absolutely sure pay, the business man will ind his trade much more reliable, satisfactory and profitable.

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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.

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\$3.60 PER CASE.
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STICKY FLY PAPER.

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Each Box Contains ²⁵ DOUBLE SHEETS

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LINCOLN AS A STOREKEEPER.

How He Acquired the Title of "Hon-est Abe." The history of Lincoln's mercantile career is interesting. It was Denton Offutt who got him first in the notion of Offutt who got him hrst in the notion of becoming a grocery clerk. In the spring of 1831 Offutt hired Lincoln to build a flatboat, load it with pork and provi-sions and take it to New Orleans. Offutt liked the way he did the job. The boat was well built and the trip paid. So when Lincoln got back to New Salem when Lincoln got back to New Salem Offutt decided to open a store and put Lincoln in charge of it. "I can trust Abe Lincoln," he used to tell every-body, "for there ain't a dishonest hair in that head of his." After a vexatious delay, which gave Lincoln plenty of time to "loof around," we are told, Offutt's goods arrived. Lincoln un-packed them and put them on the shelves, and the store was opened. The county records here tell us something packed them and put them on the shelves, and the store was opened. The county records here tell us something of the magnitude of Denton Offutt's store. On July 8, 1831, the County Commissioners' Court granted a license to Denton Offutt to retail merchandise at New Salem. It was the custom of the Commissioners' Court to make the license fee \$5 for every \$1,000 worth of goods on hand. Denton Offutt paid a fee of \$5. A thousaad dollar store was an emporium at New Salem. Offutt, a man of many and widely scattered en-terprises, went back to Kentucky and left Lincoln in charge. For a while all went well, but one luckless day a con-stable swooped down upon the store and to Denton Offutt to retail merchandise at stable swooped down upon the store and closed it out. It was short lived. The most Lincoln got out of it was an abun-dance of experience and the title of "Honest Abe," which clung to him ever afterward.

Lincoln, after Offutt's store was closed, tried his hand at politics. He had chopped wood and split rails, but the truth is that, while he did both well when necessity forced them upon him, when necessity forced them upon him, he was not devotedly in love with either as a regular vocation. Some people who knew Lincoln about this time have called his shiftless and lazy. This, how-ever, is not strictly the fact. But clerk-ing in a store for a few months had put into his head several new ideas. He had acquired an ambition to get out of the backwoods. The spring of 1832 was now at hand, and about the only easy the backwoods. The spring of 1832 was now at hand, and about the only easy job in sight was a seat in the Legisla-ture. This Lincoln resolved to get. But just then he had a chance to go to war, and he went in delight. The Black Hawk War, however, lasted only a few months. Indeed, it closed before the August election and Lincoln returned nome just in time to get beaten for the Legislature. He was now near his wits' end. He was without employment of any sort. He had no money. His ven-ture in politics had lifted him a little above everyday drudgery. But above everyday drudgery. But New Salem offered little other employ-ment than drudgery of the commonest kind. It occurred to a friend that a strapping fellow 6 feet 4 inches high, and as stout as an ox, was cut out for a blacksmith, and Lincoln was urged to buy an anvil and bellows and open a shop, but he did not take kindly to this advice. advice.

In early days the greatest institution of a frontier community was the village store. It filled a unique place. Its like we shall never see again, for the days of pioneering are gone forever. Imagine a village of scattered cabins, a crude structure of logs and clapboards; nar-row windows letting in the light at the sides; at one end a door, at the other a freplace, with its mammoth back log, and its cheerful blaze; rough counters of hewn slabs extending down the sides of the room; shelves along the walls laden with groceries and calico, hardware and crockery, tobacco and whisky; an oblig-ing clerk behind a counter waiting on an Ing cierk behind a counter waiting on an occasional customer; men sitting and standing around, some in lazy comfort on the counters, others in hickory bot-tomed chairs in front of the fire drowslip absorbing its warmth; a cat on a barrel in the corner, a dog stretched out in blissful dreams upon the hearth; im-aging the loungers listening to the store. agine the loungers listening to the store-keeper as he reads a piece from the only

paper that has found its way into the wilderness; that you hear them spinning out yarns and cracking jokes, or talking politics or religion-getting extaiking politics or religion—getting ex-cited at times, sometimes angry, then slapping each others' backs and ex-ploding a hearty guffaw: the scene oc-casionally shifted, the subject suddenly changed, or all voices hushed by the ap-pearance of a woman—and you have in mind a fairly accurate picture of a pioneer store. On the frontier, school houses were almost unknown. Churches were scarce. There were no public were scarce. There were no public halls. The store was a sort of commerhalls. cial, intellectual and social center. The storekeeper was the most prominent man in the village, sharing his importance and popularity with no one but the keeper of the tavern.

It is no wonder that Lincoln liked the It is no wonder that Lincoln liked the atmosphere of the store, and that the first employment he now sought was that of a clerk. There were then three stores in New Salem. To each of them in turn Lincoln applied for a job, but without success. The situation was be-coming desperate, and, as a last resort, he made up his mind to buy a store. He fell in with one William F. Berry. He fell in with one William F. Berry. Their joint possessions were little more than those of a latter-day pauper, but they performed the miraculous financial feat of buying out every store in New Salem. They began with the little grocery owned by Rowan and James Herndon. Another storekeeper-Ren-ber Radford—was unpopular with the "Clary's boys," and one night they broke in the doors and windows of the store and left it a wreck. Radford was glad enough to sell the remnant to Wm. Greene for \$400. But Greene did not care to keep store, and he sold to Lincoln for \$650. The only store now remaining was that of James Rutledge. This Lincoln and Berry got at a bargain, and they now had a complete monopoly of the business of retailing merchandise in New Salem. the business of retailing merchandise in New Salem. The aggregate cost of the three stores was something like \$1,200. Not a cent of money changed hands in any of these transactions. The notes of Lincoln and Berry were accepted for the whole amount.

Lincoln and Berry were accepted for the whole amount. Bill Berry was a hard drinker. He spent much of his time gambling. Lincoln displayed little aptitude for making money. The partnership was uncongenial. The notes were coming due. So when two brothers named Trent came along and offered a good price for the store, Lincoln and Berry were glad enough to sell out. The Trents had no money either, but their notes were accepted, and the transfer was made. But about the time their notes fell due, the Trent Brothers disap-peared. Misfortune crowded upon Lincoln. His old partner, Bill Berry, following the shameful example of the Trents, one dark night sneaked away. New Salem never saw him again. Rum had got the better of him, and soon the news came hack that Bill Berry more than the source the source part that the source part of the source part of the source part of the source better of him, and soon the news came hack that Bill Berry mark that bill berry that the source part of the source part of the source part of the source part of the source better of him, and soon the partner better of him and source partner better better of him and source partner better better of him and source partner better better bet had got the better of him, and soon the news came back that Bill Berry was dead. The appalling debt that had ac-cumulated was now thrown upon Lincoln's shoulders. It was then the Lincoln's shoulders. It was then the fashion with men who became deluged in debt to "clear out," as Berry and the Trents had done; but Lincoln, in this as in most things, was unfashionable. He settled down among the men he owed, and promised to pay them. For fifteen years he carried this burden, which he habitually alluded to as the "national debt." As late as 1848, so Mr. Herndon, his law partner, tells us. Lincoln. while debt." As late as 1848, so Mr. Herndon, his law partner, tells us, Lincoln, while in Congress sent some money saved from his salary to be applied on the "national debt. All the notes, with interest at the high rates then prevailing, were finally paid off. Lincoln was still "Honest Abe."

No Credit With His Grocer.

Mr. Workhard-"My dear, I have lost my situation, and it just happens that I

my situation, and it just happens that I haven't a dollar.' Mrs. W.—''Surely some of the grocers with whom we have dealt for so many years will trust us?'' Mr. W. (sadly)—''No, I have no credit anywhere. I always paid cash.''

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

We have the best line of roasted coffees in the West, carefully selected from the leading roasting establishments in the country.

If you want to wear diamonds handle our coffees. All packed in 50 lb. tin cans, with latest improved lid of our own invention.

Jewell's Arabian Mocha.

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Jewell's Old Government Java and Mocha,

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Will be pleased to send samples to anyone who cannot come and see us.

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is fast being recognized by everybody as the best salt for every purpose. It's made from the best brine by the best process with the best grain. You keep the best of other things, why not keep the best of Salt. Your customers will appreciate it as they appreciate pure sugar, pure coffee, and tea.

Diamond Crystal Salt Being free from all chlorides of calcium and magnesia, will not get damp and soggy on your hands. Put up in an attractive and salable manner. When your stock of salt is low, try a small supply of "the salt that's all salt." Can be obtained from jobbers and dealers. For prices, see price current on other page. For other information, address

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT CO., ST. CLAIR, MICH.

METROPOLITAN LIFE.

Lights and Shadows of Gay Gotham. NEW YORK, April 28—Theodore A. Havemeyer, of the Sugar Trust, of Newport, of New York, and of the banking world in general, will probably go down to posterity as the father of golf in America. He considers that golf is not so much like shinny as it is like pool, only the pockets are in the earth instead of a table, and the exercise is in the open air instead of in a room. He is President of the Golf Club in Newport, which proposes to extend its operations by means of similar societies elsewhere, and already grounds have been secured and plans decided upon for a club house and casino combined. There is a regular organization in the golf club, and the sport will be carried on with a good deal the same attention to details which has characterized the tennis and pony racing associations. This year, aside from golf, tennis, pony racing, and polo at Newport, there will be a series of cricket matches, and a little more than the usual quota of yachting, so that altogether the millionaires down Rhode Island way should be able to kill time healthfully until the season arrives to move to Lenox. The sedneme which the dry goods houses

The scheme which the dry goods houses have adopted, giving away theatre tickets to purchasers, is one that involves early rising on the part of women who consider shopping a thing of vital importance in this world. There are many theatres in cities which give performances every day from about 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. The entertainment is what is known as a variety performance, and goes on without intermission during twelve or thirteen hours. Going to the theatre at 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning is not what might be called a universal custom as yet, and these theatres, though crowded in the afternoon, are practiceally empty before luncheon time. In a similar way the big dry goods houses have armies of idle clerks and shop girls between 9 and 12, while they are often crowded beyond the possibilities of successful trade in the afternoon. The dry goods and theatrical managers have put their heads together, and now any shopper who will go to certain dry goods stores and buy anything, from a paper of pins upward, can get a free ticket to one of the theatres connected with the deal. But the woman must do her shopping before 11 o'clock and go to the theatre before 12, or the whole scheme goes amiss. The tickets are good only on the morning they are issued.

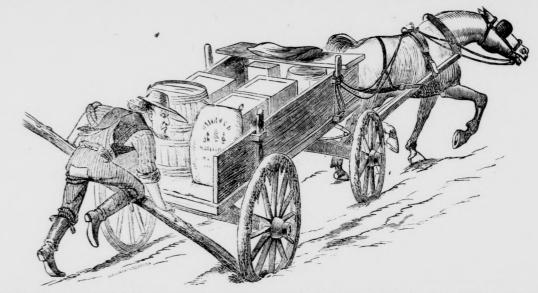
goes amiss. The tickets are good only on the morning they are issued. The suit of Michael H. Curley, of Boston, against B. T. Babbitt, the wealthy soap manufacturer of this city, which was begun several years ago to recover for breach of contract, and which has been pending against Mr. Babbitt's executrix, has been compromised by the payment by the defendants to Mr. Curley of the sum of \$35,000. Mr. Curley was employed under contract by Mr. Babbitt as manager of his establishment, and was discharged, it is alleged, at the request of Mrs. Babbitt, who for some time before her husband's death conducted most of his affairs.

Filled Cheese in Minnesota. From the Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin.

An effort has been made to place filled cheese on this market. The story of it is told by a Minneapolis commission man, who, receiving a circular in which a house eastward offered pure full cream cheese at 9 cents per pound, sent for a trial box, and upon receipt and examination found that the article was a composition filled rind of the cheapest and nastiest description. He shipped the goods back with a demand for the return of money he had paid for freight, and received in return a saucy letter declaring in effect that, when the consumers could not tell the difference, a man was a chump who would not sell cheese he could get at 9 cents per pound for 14 cents. Such cases ought to be reported to the state food commission and they be prompted to deal with the matter decisively.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

Get Out of the Old Rut



by discarding antiquated business methods and adopting those in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age. If you are still using the pass book, you should lose no time in abandoning that system, supplying its place with a system which enables the merchant to avoid all the losses and annoyances incident to moss grown methods. We refer, of course, to the coupon book system, of which we were the originators and have always been the largest manufacturers, our output being larger than that of all other coupon book makers combined. We make four different grades of coupon books, carrying six denominations (\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$20 books) of each in stock at all times, and, when required, furnish specially printed books or books made from specially designed and engraved plates.

Briefly stated, the coupon system is preferable to the pass book method because it (1) saves the time con sumed in recording the sales on the pass book and copying same on blotter, day book and ledger; (2) prevents the disputing of accounts; (3) puts the obligation in the form of a note, which is PRIMA FACIE evidence of indebtedness; (4) enables the merchant to collect interest on overdue notes, which he is unable to do with ledger accounts; (5) holds the customer down to the limit of credit established by the merchant, as it is almost impossible to do with the pass book.

If you are not using the coupon book system, or are dissatisfied with the inferior books put out by our imitators, you are invited to write for samples of our several styles of books and illustrated price list.

THEY ALL SAY

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

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

A Feature of the Law Entirely Ignored.

There is one phase of the Sealer of Weights and Measures question which has not yet been touched upon. The ordinance under which the Sealer is appointed confers authority upon him, and makes it a fuction of his office to stop a load of hay or coal or anything that is being sold by weight and the driver must, at the Sealer's request, take it to the nearest weigh scales and have it weighed .. He has authority, likewise, to order the measurement of a load of wood. The following is the law on the subject:

Sec. 7. No person in charge of the wagon or conveyance used in delivering coal, hay or straw, to whom the certificate mentioned in Sec. 6 has been delivered, shall neglect or refuse upon demand to exhibit such certificate to the sealer of weights and measures of said eity, or to his assistant, or to any person designated by him, or to the purchaser of the coal, hay or straw being delivered; and when said officer, or the persons so designated or such purchaser shall de-mand that the main that the mand that the weight shown by such certificate be verified, it shall be the duty of the person delivering such coal, hay or straw to convey the same forthwith to some public scale of the city, cr to any private scale in the city where the owner thereof shall consent to such use, and to permit the verifying of the wei shown, and shall, after the delivery weight of such coal, hay or straw, return forthwith with the wagon or conveyance used to the same scale and verify the weight of such wagon or conveyance.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of said sealer of weights and measures to inspect or cause to thoroughly inspected and tested, the weight of coal, hay or straw delivered as aforesaid within the limits of the city of Grand Rapids, and to take the necessary proceedings and make the necessary complaints to enforce the pro-visions of this ordinance.

This was one of the main objects had in view in the passage of the ordinance, and it was advocated and its passage urged by coal dealers and others who were interested in sustaining prices. It was more than suspected that certain dealers, who advertised a cut in the prices of coal and wood, were giving short weight and measure, and by this means more than making up the amount of their "cut." This was not only a fraud on the public-it was an injury to every honest dealer in the city, and it was determined to put a stop to it, if possible. An ordinance providing for the inspection of weights and measures seemed to promise the best results and one was introduced and pushed through the Council.

After investigation it does not appear that the present Sealer has paid any attention whatever to this feature of the ordinance. He has given what little time he has devoted to the work to a superficial inspection of scales and weights, entirely neglecting the most important part of the work. It is impossible for a merchant, or any user of scales, to have them always exactly right, but, if a dealer intends to defraud, he will most frequently do it by giving short weight. It is, therefore, essential that the Sealer pay attention to the articles weighed. This, so far as can be learned, has never been done. Each user of weights and measures (or some of them) has been visited once a year, the sales have been balanced and sealed. and that has been the extent of the inspection. The intention of the framers of the ordinance was, of course, the protection of the public against fraudulent being re-roofed. Want anything better

Sealer has so enforced the ordinance as to almost entirely eliminate even the shadow of protection against fraud,

No matter who may be appointed to succeed Mr. Bush, he will have the cordial co-operation of all users of weights and measures in the city if he endeavors honestly to enforce all the provisions of the ordinance; but if the present emasculated enforcement is continued the only thing to be done will be to abolish the office.

Rights of Working Men.

Met L. Saley in (Chicago) Northwestern Lumberman Met L. Satey in (chicago) works set of the husband of a stenographer in this office is a paper hanger and for ten months was unable to get work. The months was unable to get work. The first of March he got something to do and for the following six weeks worked a part of the time as he was able to find Last week while hanging paper in jobs. a flat on the South Side a man came and struck him on the head from behind, knocking him senseless. It was at thought that his skull was fractured, fortunetely fortunately such was not the case. One not conversant with the labor situation would say that in this great and free country a man has a right to work when he can get work to do and thus earn a living without being slugged; but such a conclusion would be erroneous. This man is a sinner beyond pardon for the reason that he has never seen fit to join a union, and, as a consequence, thugs belonging to the union are dogging his steps and the steps of thousands of others as well. These thugs are practically pro-tected by the police in this city. At a strike on the Stock Exchange a few weeks ago the police saw the non-union men in the alight of the stock. men in the slight attempt they were able to make to keep out of the hands of the thugs, but they did not see the thugs when they attacked with fists and clubs the non-union men. They were blind to the efforts of "organized labor" to sustain itself, and there are pandering, prostitute newspapers in the city which

are as blind as the police. What is to be done about it? Are the thugs who are doing this work for the alleged good of the union to be permitted in defiance of law and order to continue it? it? It seems so. How long they will be so permitted cannot be told. There may come a time when these thugs will not menace and cripple private and public interests; if so it will be when the feeling shall become general among non-union men that if the officers of the law will not protect them they will protect themselves. A pocket full of "guns" with nerve to use them quick is the remedy. If a man must be driven to starva-tion by thugs he may as well die if he must, before he starves.

It would be a milestone in the advance of civilization if the labor unions of the country would divorce their organizations from thuggery.

D., G. H. & M. R'y Summer Time Card. The summer time card on the D., G. H. & M. Railway went into effect Sunday. May 6, when the following changes were made: The morning train going East at 6:45 starts from Grand Haven, instead of Grand Rapids, and the night train arriving from the East at 10 p. m. runs through to Grand Haven, making direct connections with the steamer for Milwaukee. The morning train going West will leave at 7:35 a. m., instead of 7 a. m., and on Sundays a train will leave at S a. m. A new Chicago train leaves Grand Rapids at 7:30 p. m. daily, making direct connections with Chicago steamers; also connects with Milwaukee steamers. All other trains leave at the usual time.

First Cost a Trifle More But---

The Grandville Ave. hose house in this city roofed 20 years ago. Not a dollar for repairs in that time. Just now weights and measurements; but the than that? H. M. Reynolds & Son.

Gripsack Brigade.

The sympathy of the fraternity will go out to John Cummins and family in the death of the eldest son, a bright lad of 11 years, who died from the effects of peritonitis. The funeral was held from the family residence Saturday afternoon and was well attended by representatives of the traveling fraternity.

At a meeting of the Michigan Division, T. P. A., held at THE TRADESMAN office very early in the week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Geo. F. Owen; First Vice-President, Guy P. Smith; Second Vice-President, F. B. Bond (Pontiac); Third Vice-President, A. W. Peck (Petoskey); Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. B. McInnes.

An important decision was rendered Monday by Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, against the interstate commerce tax imposed on commercial travelers in some Western and Southern States. A Chicago salesman visiting Titusville, Pa., was fined \$25 for not taking out a license, and, strange enough, the judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Justice Brewer now reverses this judgment, and says: "No state can levy a tax on interstate commerce in any form, whether by way of duties laid on the transportation of the subjects of that commerce or on the receipts derived from that transportation, or on the occupation or business of carrying it on." Such a decision will settle the disputed question iu several States, and commercial travelers will not be embarrassed by license laws hereafter.

The Western Hotel in New Hands.

rom the Big Rapids Herald. This is the most reasonable and best kept hotel in the eity, and is centrally located at the corner of North Michigan avenue and Spruce street. The building occupied is substantially built of brick, (three stories) and is provided with every convenience for the accommodation of the local and commercial trade, the first floor containing office, sample, waiting and dining rooms. The bill of fare provided dining rooms. The bill of fare provided is fully equal to that of many of the larger hotels. On the upper floors may be found twenty-three guest chambers, besides attractive parlors for ladies and gentlemen on second floor. Electric lights and other improvements are provided.

The new proprietors, Messrs. Arnold & Manon, assumed control only a fortnight ago, succeeding Isaac Schiedel, and have since renovated and re-furnished the house throughout. These gentlemen are well known to the people of Big Rapids and the traveling public, Mr. Manon having been connected for the past eleven years with the Northern Hotel, where Mr. Arnold was also engaged for two years, and was formerly in business in Big Rapids. They are already receiving a liberal patronage from business men, residents, and all classes throughout the city and county, besides an excellent travelers' and transient trade. Rates \$1 and \$1.50 per day.

The Dry Goods Market.

Wash silks are coming into favor this spring. Buyers are looking for such grades as will retail at 50 and 75c and \$1 in stripes and polka dots.

Dress goods in fancy weaves from 101/2 to 20c have found ready sales.

A new fabric called crepe moire, 30 inches wide, on the satine order, is just out and bids fair to be a large seller.

Prints are cheap and selling largely. Wide reds and blues are now quoted at 8½c; former price, 10c.

"Shantong pongee," in black and colored grounds, are now in jobbers' stocks. They are quick sellers in retail stores at 12%c.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route." (Taking effect Sunday, Feb.11, 1894.)

March 18, 1894 CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN R'Y.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

*11:30pm *6:10am

10:00 p. m.

19:00 p.m. PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS. To Chicago, Iv. G. R. 7:25am 1:25pm *11:30pm To Petoskey Iv. G. R. 7:39am 3:15pm *11:30pm To G. R. Iv. Chicago, 7:35am 4:55pm *11:30pm To G. R. Iv. Petoskey 5:00am 1:30pm *Every day. Other trains week days only.

DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

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

EASTWARD.				
Trains Leave	†No. 14	†No. 16	†No. 18	*No. 82
G'd Rapids, Lv	6 45am	10 20am	3 25pm	11 00pm
IoniaAr			4 27pm	12 35am
St. Johns Ar				1 25am
Owosso Ar				3 10am
E. Saginaw Ar	10 50am	3 45pm	8 00pm	6 40am
Bay City Ar				7 15am
Flint Ar	10 05am	3 45pm	7 05pm	5 40 am
Pt. HuronAr	1205pm	5 50pm	8 50pm	7 30am
PontiacAr				5 37an
DetroitAr	11 50am	4 05pm	9 25pm	7 00am

WESTWARD. For Grand Haven and Intermediate

" Chicago and Milwau-"Chicago and Milwau-Wis . *7:30 p. m. e,†10:05 p. m. ... 8:00 a. m. kee, Wis......*7:2 For Grand Haven and Milwaukee,†10: For Grand Haven (Sunday only)......8:

*Daily except Sunday, *Daily. Trains arrive from the east, 6:35 a.m., 12:50 p.m., 4:35 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. Trains arrive from the west, 6:40 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 3:15 p.m. and 10:50 p.m. Sunday, only, 5:00 a.m.

8:00 a.m., Eastward-No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet ear. No. 18 Parlor Car. No. 82 Wagner Sleeper. Westward - No. 11 Parlor Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 81 Wagner Sleeper. JAS. CAMPBELL, City T'cket Agent.

Grand Bapids & Indiana.

NORTH. Leave going

	North.
For Traverse City, Mackinay	w City and Sag 7:40 a m
For Traverse City and Mack	inaw City 4:10 p m
For Saginaw	5:00 p m
For Saginaw	G SOUTH.
	Leave going
	South.
For Cincinnati	6:50 a.m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago	
For Fort Wayne and the Ea	st 2:15 p m
For Kalamazoo and Chicag	o11:20 p m
Chicago via G.	R. & I. R. R.
Ly Grand Rapids12:05	
Arr Chicago	pm 9:00 pm 7:40 pm
12:05 p m train has through	The Wagner Buffet Perler
Car.	su wagner bunet rarior
11:20 p m train daily, throu	igh Wagner Sleening Car.
Ly Chicago 6:50 a	m 4:00 n m 9:35 n m
Lv Chicago 6:50 a Arr Grand Rapids 2:15 p	m 9:15 p m 7:25 a m
4:00 p m has through Wa	gner Buffet Parlor Car.
9:35 p m train daily, through	
Muskegen Grand I	Conida & Indiana
Muskegon, Grand I	
For Muskegon-Leave.	9:40 a m
7:35 a m	
5:40 p m	5:20 p m
	C. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Pass	enger and Ticket Agent.

Drugs Medicines.

State Board of Pharmacy. State Hoard of Pharmacy. One Year-Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor. Two Years-George Gundrum, Ionia. Three Years-C. A. Bubee, Cheboygan. Four Years-E. R. Parkill, Owosso. Five Years-F. W. R. Perry, Dictroit. President-Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor. Secretary-Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso. Treasurer-Geo. Gundrum, Ionia. Coming Meetings-Star Island, June 25 and 26; Houghton, Sept. 1; Lansing, Nov. 6 and 7.

Michigan State Pharmacentical Ass'n. President—A. B. Stevens, Ann Arber. Vice-President—A. F. Parker, Detroit. Treasurer—W. Dupont, Detroit. Secretay—S. A. Thompson, Detroit.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society. President, Walter K. Schmidt; Sec'y, Ben. Sc

Men and Women in the World's Work. The present has been designated as the women's century and in many respects it merits the title.

Women have come into great prominence in learning, literature and political influence, and they have made remarkable progress in occupying, in the commercial, industrial, and professional departments of business, places that were formerly exclusively possessed by men. The movement in this direction is rapidly growing in extent and activity, and, at the present rate of progress. women will at no distant day reach a state of independence in business and of enfranchisement in politics and social relations at present assumed only by the rougher sex.

It is not proposed to attempt any forecast of the social and political condi. tions that will exist when women shall be wholly enfranchised. Such a state of affairs can only come by gradual and successive stages, and every social revolution must necessarily work out its own progression to a condition of equilibrium, for no matter how much disturbance of social conditions there may be, the perturbed elements will soon settle into a basis for social life under the new requirements.

But, after all, there is nothing new in the present remarkable advancement of women into the arena of the business and political world. It has happened many times before in the history of society. It has occurred whenever conditions were suited to such a consummation, and these conditions are present whenever, in any age or race, the males cease to be the stronger sex and become the weaker. The advance of women means the retirement of men; the enfranchisement of the female is the surrender by the male of his claim to superiority; the social and political upgrowth of women means the decay of men.

This statement is not made to detract from the merits and the triumphs of women in their competition with men in the world's work, but it is a necessary prelude to the presentation of certain social and political forces and of the laws according to which they operate. The inhabitants upon the earth have a certain work to do. It is to perpetuate the race and to provide for its subsistence, welfare and happiness. The entire science of sociology embraces no more than this. The highest duties of statesmen are directed to such a consummation, and to nothing more. True, there are many degrees and conditions of subsistence, welfare and happiness. Savage tribes do not require much to satisfy those conditions, while the highest civilization seems insatiable. Its laws of health and the practice of hydevelopment seems unlimited, and its gienic methods have combined to im-demands can never be completely ful- prove their health and strengthen their through ordering in large lots.

pled. In all this work the two sexes hav their respective and distinctive duties. Among savage and barbarous peoples, the women have always been kept in a state either of slavery or of tutelage. As the social state advances to higher planes the condition of the women has constantly improved, but the women were still considered to be the weaker beings. They were still subordinate to the men, who were able to maintain their claim to be the stronger. But a high state of civilization is always a state of luxury, extravagance and display, and excess of indulgence. The accumulation of vast wealth induces an ever multiplying demand for pleasures, for personal indulgences and inordinate gratification.

It is the man who is first and most injuriously affected by excess of luxury. He alone possesses the liberty, while the women are still under powerful social restraints. The men, claiming a superior physical strength and mental power, become debauched and enfeebled to a degree that makes their claims to superiority absurd and contemptible. The other sex, naturally resenting subjection to such pitiful weakness, have in every other age demanded and obtained emancipation, and why not in this? From the time of Semiramis, through all the ages, women have not been wanting who rose to the head of affairs when the men failed.

The present is peculiarly an age of luxurious indulgence. Spirituous liquors, which stand as the head and front of the causes of moral and physical debauchery, are essentially products of the modern age. Fermented beverages, such as wines and beers, are, perhaps, as old as man's sojourn upon the planet; but distilled liquors have been in common use for only a few centuries, while the various narcotic drugs, whose excessive use is a feature of luxurious indulgence, are of the present day.

A few centuries of alcohol and opium are sufficient to destroy any race, and it is not astonishing that the women have felt themselves compelled to seek for themselves the means of livelihood when, only a few score of years ago. they were maintained at home by the labors of the men, and had no occasion to seek the independence to which they have since been forced. It is but natural that women, resenting their state of subservience to husbands who were utterly drunken and thoroughly worthless, should demand independence and the right to seek self-support.

True, not all the women who have been forced to maintain themselves and others dependent on them have been victims of the worthlessness of men who should have been their supporters and protectors, because a long and destructive war deprived many of them of husbands, fathers and other male relatives: but in too many cases they are driven out into the wide world through the worthlessness of their men, and, as a consequence, they have been forced to invade departments of the world's work heretofore devoted to and monopolized by men.

There is no doubt that women as a class are growing physically stronger and more vigorous. Not only is their strength responding to their necessities, but their better understanding of the

constitutions. A continuous progress of mental and physical health and vigor in women and a continued failure of the men, if carried on long enough, would seem naturally to result in the complete superiority and supremacy of women. But such a state of things is impossible. A continuous decay of the manhood of the country would react upon the women, so that it is only in limits that female supremacy is possible. But until those limits are reached women will make progress, and that progress is now in process of growth and development.

The two sexes are so closely related that the decline of the one means in the end the decline of the other; but to-day, when the inauguration of the woman's century is announced, it only means the failure of the men and the advance of the women to take their place in the world's work which must be done.

FRANK STOWELL.

The War on Combinations. From the N. Y. Shipping List.

The determination of Attorney General Moloney of Illinois to proceed against the American Tobacco Company, is an-other evidence that he has commenced a general crusade against combinations of that character. His entering wedge was the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Com-pany, followed by the Chicago Gas Company; and it was supposed that he in-tended to make one or the other a test case before instituting other suits, but he seems to have changed his mind. If the law is to be enforced without prejudice, it is reasonable to expect this line of prosecution to be continued until all the leading industrial companies are included. The victims of the Attorney General are selected according to the evidence obtained, but a noticeable pe-culiarity about his first cases is the fact that they represent leading speculative stocks. The prosecution has furnished profitable ammunition to the bear interests on Wall Street, and the public would like to know if the litigation is sincere, or is merely a scare for stock-jobbing purposes. There are combinations outor is merely a scare for stora josona purposes. There are combinations out-side of the speculative market which are not molested, but they are not so aggressive, probably, in restricting comnetition.

These suits are a serious obstacle to the business of the concerns interested, and it devolves upon the Attorney Gen-eral to remove the uncertainty by hastening the trials. If the Illinois State law is being violated, and its constitutionality is beyond question the sooner it is known the better.

Multiplying Special Brands. From the New England Groce

How will the grocery store of the future differ from that of the present day? As much, probably, as the present stores differ from those of a generation ago; but in regard to one point we can speak confidently. If the increase of the number of special brands continues in the same ratio during the next two de-cades, the grocery of twenty years hence will cover a much greater superficial area than the average store of to-day covers, Already the congestion of many city grocery stores has become an evil which loudly calls for a remedy, yet it is proposed that the sidewalk displays of vegetables and fruit be dispensed with and the goods be stored inside the establish-ments. There is much to be said in ments. There is much to be said in behalf of the proposal, but where find room for the green stuff? To add to the storage capacity of grocers' establish-ments in the cities would require a heavier expense than the dealers perhaps could efford owing to the bick perhaps could afford, owing to the high rentals of eligible property; still, extra room may be essential to give customers space to be essential to give customers space to move about in and protect ladies' dresses from injury. The reduction in prices of many articles, if purchased in certain specified quantities, has a tendency to

Seely's Flavoring Extracts Every dealer should sell them.

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Extra Fine quality.

Lemon, Vanilla, Assorted Flavors. Yearly sales increased by their use. Send trial order.



ceive prompt attention.

Y. M. C. A. Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.



Lumbermen's Aprons EXTRA HEAVY LEATHER. Size, 30x28; Full Trimmed as shown in Cut.

HIRTH, KRAUSE & CO.,

12 & 14 Lyon St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Declined-

Wholesale Price Current.

			nise, Quicksilver, Linseed Oil.
ACIDUM.			Cubebae Ø 2 Excenthitos 15061 Erigeron 15061 Gaultheris 17061 Gossiphi, Sem. gal 706 Hedeoma 12561 Juniperi 5162 Lavendula 9062 Limonis 15021 Mentha Piper 28623 Morthuae, gal 13061 Morthuae, gal 13062 Olive 90633 Picis Liquida, (gal. 35) 103 Ricini 7561 Rosae, ounce 6 Sabina 9061 Santal 25067 Sasafras 506 Sinapis, ess, ounce 6 Tiglif. 61 Theobromas. 1560 POTASSIUM. 104
Aceticum	800	10	Exechthitos 1 50@1
Benzoicum German	65@	75	Gaultheria 1 2001
Carbolicum	2002	30	Geranium, ounce @
Citricum	52@	55	Hedeome 1 9501
Hydrochlor	100	12	Juniperi
Oxalicum	100	12	Lavendula 90@2
Phosphorium dil	30001	20	Mentha Piper
Sulphuricum	1%@	5	Mentha Verid
Fannicum	40@1	60	Myrcia, ounce
	one	00	Olive
AMMONIA.	10	e	Ricini 1 2201
20 deg	60	8	Rosmarini 75@1
arbonas	1200	14	Succini 40@
	1-10		Sabina
Black S	00/20	95	Sassafras
Brown	80@1	00	Sinapis, ess, ounce
ted	45003	00	Thyme 40@
BACCAR			" opt @1
ubeae (po 36)	25@	30	POTASSIUM. Bi Carb
uniperus	80	10	Bi Carb 15@
anthoxylum	2010	30	Bromide 13@
BALSAMUM.	150	-	Carb 12@
opaioa	4500	10	Chlorate (po 23@25) 24@
erabin, Canada	60@	65	Iodide
010tan	390	50	Potassa, Bitart, pure 27@
CORTEX.		10	Potass Nitras, opt 80
assiae		18	Prussiate 70
inchona Flava		18	Sulphate po 150
fyrica Cerifera, po		20	BADIX.
runus Virgini		12	Aconitum 20@
assafras		10 12	Anchusa
lmus Po (Ground 15).		15	Arum, po
EXTRACTUM.			Bi Carb
lycyrrhiza Glabra	240	25	Glychrrhiza, (pv. 15) 16@
aematoz, 15 lb. box	11@	12	_(po. 35)
" 18	13@	14	Hellebore, Ala, po 15@
" "\$8	160	17	Ipecac, po 1 60@1
FERRU			Iris plox (po. 35@38) 35@
arbonate Precip	0	15	Maranta, ¥s@
itrate Soluble	6	80	Rhei 7501
errocyanidum Sol	0	50	" cut @1
ulphate, com'l	.90	2	" pv
" pure	0	7	Sanguinaria, (po 25) @
FLORA.			Senega 55@
11100	18@ 30@	35	Similar, Omerialis, H
themis			Scillae, (po. 85) 100
FOJ.1A.	100	50	Scillae, (po. 35) 100 Symplocarpus, Foeti- dus, po
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a Ursi	150	95	Zingiber j 18@
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" bleached ragacanth HERBA-In ounce pach	33@ 40@1 kages.	42 35 00 25 20	Saacharum N. E 175@2 Spt. Vini Galli 175@2 Vini Oporto
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ie bleached sgacanth HEBBA-In ounce paclo Seinthium apatorlum bhelia ajorum entha Piperita ii Vir shacetum, V ymus, V MAGNESIA. llcined, Pat rbonate, A. & M rbonate, K. & M rbonate, Jenning5	550 200 330 4001 tages.	\$300 \$505588888888888888888888888888888888	Sacharum N. E. 175023 Spt. Vini Galil. 17506 Vini Oporto. 125022 Vini Alba. 12502 Vini Alba. 12502 SPONGES. Florida sheeps' wool Carriage. 25022 Nessau sheeps' wool Carriage. 2 Velvet extra sheeps' wool carriage. 1 Extra yellow sheeps' Carriage. 3 Garsa sheeps' wool Car- riage. Grass sheeps' wool Car- riage. 4 Garsa sheeps' wool Car-
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HAI	FEINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.
IIIM	LLINE & ILINERO DIOU OU.
	Grand Rapids, Mich.
C.	noncos A
S	bonges 🚓
	We offer the following very desirab
5	sponges in cases:
No.	Slate1,000 Pieces
	$130-\mathbf{A}$
	110-A
	90-B
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 	90-B
 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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 	90-B 60 "
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	90-B

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GROCERY PRICE CURRENT.

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

AXLE GREASE. doz gross	Apricots. Live oak 1 40	CATSUP.	COUPON BOOKS.	Foreign.	FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Aurora	Santa Cruz 1 40 Lusk's 1 50	Blue Label Brand. Half pint, 25 bottles 2 75	ALL ROLLS	Currants. Patras, in barrels 2	Souders'. Oval Bottle, with corkscrew.
Diamond 50 5 50 Frazer's 75 9 00	Overland 1 10	Half pint, 25 bottles	TE	" in ½-bbls	Best in the world for the money.
Mica	Cherries.	Triumph Brand. Half pint, per doz		cleaned, bulk 5 cleaned, package 5%	Regular Grade
BAKING POWDER.	Red1 10@1 25 Pitted Hamburgh White	Quart, per doz 3 75	CREDIT COUPOR	Peel. Citron, Leghorn. 25 lb. boxes 12	Lemon.
Acme. 45 1b. cans, 3 doz 45 1b. " 9 " 75	Erie 1 30 Damsons, Egg Plums and Green	CLOTHES PINS.	"Tradesman." § 1 books, per hundred 2 00	Lemon " 25 " " 8 Orange " 25 " " 10 Raisins,	2 oz 8 75 4 oz 1 50
1 lb. " 1 " 1 00	Gages. Erie 1 20	5 gross boxes44@45 COCOA SHELLS.	8 2 " " " 2 50 8 3 " " " 3 00 8 5 " " " " 3 00	Onderes 2011 harros 000	Regular
Arctic.	California 1 40 Gooseberries.	or the heart or	\$ 5 " " " 8 00 \$10 " " " 4 00 \$20 " " "	Valencia, 30 "	Country Vanilla. doz
ID Carso doz 1 10 ID 4 doz 1 10 ID 2 doz 2 00 5 ID 1 doz	Common 1 25 Pie 1 10	Less quantity	"Superior." \$ 1 books, per hundred 2 50	California, 100-120	ELEGANT 2 0Z \$1 20 LAVORING 4 0Z 2 40
Cream Flake.	Maxwell 1 60 Shepard's 1 60	COFFEE.	8 2 " " " 3 00 8 3 " " " 3 50	" 80x90 " 73/	REGULE XX Grade
3 oz " 6 doz " 45 4 oz " 4 doz " 60	California 160@1 75 Monitor	Green.	8 5 " " " 4 00 8 10 " " " 5 00	11 BOX70 11 83/	Lemon. 2 oz
8 oz " 4doz " 1 10	Oxford	Rio. Fair		Silver 10 Sultana 10	+Onlybyth 4 oz 3 00
1 b " 2 doz " 2 00 5 lb " 1 doz " 9 00 Red Star, ½ b cans 40	Domestic	Prime	ONE CENT	French, 60–70 ** 70–80	ZAYTOR 2 DAYTOR 2 DAY
" " 1 m " 1 40	Pineapples. Common1 00@1 30 Johnson's sliced 2 50	Peaberry	Universal."	" 90-10	4 oz 3 50 Jennings.
Telfer's, % lb. cans, dos. 45 " 1b. " 85 " 1b. " 150	" grated 2 75 Booth's sliced @2 5)	Fair	\$ 1 books, per hundred \$3 00 \$ 2 " 3 50	ENVELOPES. XX rag, white.	Lemon. Vanilla
1 lb	" grated @2 75 Quinces.	Prime	8 3 " " 4 00 8 5 " " 5 00	No. 1, 6%	2 oz regular panel. 75 1 20 4 oz "1 50 2 00 6 oz "2 00 3 00
" 110 cans 1 50	Common 1 10 Raspberries,	Fair	\$10 " " 6 00 \$20 " 7 00 Above prices on coupon books	No. 1, 6 1 65 No. 2, 6 1 50	Ma 9 tanon 1 95 9 00
BATH BRICK. 2 dozen in case.	Red 1 10 Black Hamburg 1 46 Brie, black 1 25	Fancy	are subject to the following quantity discounts:	XX wood, white. No. 1, 6%	Northrop's Lemon Vanilla
Bristol 80	Strawberries.	Prime	200 books or over. 5 per cent	No. 2, 6½ 1 25 Manilla, white.	2 oz oval taper 75 1 10 3 oz "1 1 20 1 75
Domostic 70	Hamburgh 1 25 Erle 1 20	Interior	500 " "10 " 1000 " "20 " COUPON PASS BOOKS.	6% 1 00	2 oz regular " 85 1 20 4 oz " " 1 60 2 25
BLUING. Gross Arctic, 4 oz ovals	Whortleberries 1 05	Mandenling	[Can be made to represent any denomination from \$10 down.]	Coin. Mill No. 4 1 00	FLY PAPER. Thum's Tanglefoot.
" 8 oz " 6 75 " pints, round 9 00	Blueberries	Imitation	20 books	FARINACEOUS GOODS. Farina.	Single case
" No. 2, sifting box 2 75 " No. 3, " 4 00 " No. 5, " 8 00	Roast beef Armour's1 80 Potted ham, ½ lb1 40	Roasted. To ascertain cost of roasted	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	100 lb. kegs	Ten case lots
" No. 5, "	" " ¼ lb 85	coffee add 1/0 nor 1h for reast	500 "	Barrels	GUNPOWDER. Rifle-Dupont's.
Mexican Liquid, 4 02 6 80		age. Package.	CRACKERS. Butter.	Lima Beans. Dried	Kegs
BROOMS,	Hamburgh stringless 1 15	Bunola 23 45	Seymour XXX	Domestic, 12 lb. box 55 Imported10%@.1	Quarter kegs1 10 1 lb cans
do. 2 Hurl. 1 75 No. 1 2 00 No. 2 Carpet 2 25	" French style2 00 " Limas	Extract.	Family XXX	Oatmeal. Barrels 200. 4 25	1/2 lb cans 18 Choke Bore—Dupont's.
No. 1 2 50 Parlor Gem	Lima, green	Valley City ½ gross	Salted XXX, cartoon 6 Kenosha	Pearl Barley.	Kegs
Common Whisk	Lewis Boston Baked1 35 Bay State Baked1 35 World's Fair Baked1 35	Hummel's, foil, gross 1 65 " tin " 2 85	Boston	Kegs	1 10 cans 34
Warehouse 3 00	Picnic Baked 1 00 Corn.	CHICORY.	Soda, XXX 54	Split per lb 3 Rolled Oats.	Eagle Duck-Dupont's. Kegs
BRUSHES. Stove, No. 1 1 25	Hamburgh	Bulk	Soda, City	Barrels 180	Half kegs 5 75 Quarter kegs 3 00 1 lb cans 60
" " 10 1 50 " " 15 1 75	Honey Dew 1 40	CLOTHES LINES.	Long Island Water	German	HERBS. Sage
Rice Root Scrub, 2 row 85 Rice Root Scrub, 3 row 1 25 Palmetto, goose 1 50	Morning Glory	Cotton, 40 ftper dos. 1 25 50 ft 1 40 60 ft 1 60	Oyster XXX	Bast India 5 Wheat.	Hops
CANDLES.	Hamburgh marrofat 1 80 early June 1 50	" 30 ft " 1 75	Farina Oyster 0	FISHSalt. Bloaters.	Madras, 51b. boxes 55
Hotel, 40 lb. boxes 10 Star, 40 "	" Champion Eng1 40 " petit pois1 40		CREAM TARTAR. Strictly pure. 30 Telfer's Absolute. 30 Grocers'	YarmouthCod.	S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes. 50 JELLY.
Paraffine 10 Wicking 24	" fancy sifted1 90 Soaked	CONDENSED MILK.	Grocers'	Pollock	17 lb. palls @ !0 30 " " @ 80
CANNED GOODS.	VanCamp's marrofat1 10 "early June1 30	4 doz. in case.	Domestic. Apples.		LICORICE. Pure
Fish. Clams.	Archer's Early Blossom1 25 French	PAGE PRANDS	Sundried, sliced in bbls. 7 " quartered " 714	Halibut. Smoked 10@13 Herring.	Calabria
Little Neck, 1 lb	French	ALL BORIED	Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes 12 12 ^{1/2} Apricots. California in bags 14	Holland, white hoops keg 70	LYE. Condensed, 2 doz1 25
Clam Chowder. Standard, 8 lb	Pumpkin. Erie		Evaporated in boxes 14% Blackberries.	" " " bbl 9 50 " " " " Norwegian	" 4 doz
Cove Oysters. Standard, 1 lb	Hubbard	and the state of t	In boxes	Round, ½ bbl 100 lbs 2 50 "2" 40 " 1 30 Scaled	Carlon and a second a second a second
Star, 1 lb	Hamburg	TIRE RESERVER CONTENTION	70 lb. bags		NEW ENGLAND
Picnic, 1 lb	Honey Dew 1 50 Erie	N.Y.Cond'ns'd Milk Co's brands	Peeled, in boxes Cal. evap. "104	No. 1, 100 lbs	TIME CONTRACTOR
" 21b	Hancock	Gail Borden Eagle 7 40 Crown	" " in bags10 Pears.	No. 2, 100 lbs 7 50 l	T.E.DOUGHERTY
" 2 lb	Hamburg	Daisy	California in bags 10 Pitted Cherries	No. 2, 40 lbs	Concession and the second
Tomato Sauce, 21b	Gallon 8 50 CHOCOLATE.	Magnolia 4 25 Dime 3 35	Barrels 50 lb, boxes	" 10 lbs 65 Sardines.	Mince meat, 3 doz. in case. 2 75 Pie preparation, 3 doz. in
Salmon. Columbia River, flat	German Sweet	\bigcirc	Prunelles.	Russian, kegs	case 3 00 MEASURES.
Alaska, Red	Premium		30 lb. boxes 15 Raspberries. In barrels	No. 1 1/4 bbl, 40 lbs	Tin, per dozen. 1 gallon 81 75
Kinney's, flats	CHEESE. Amboy 1114	ORDENS ST	50 lb. boxes 25 lb. "	Whitefish.	Haif gallon 1 40 Quart 70
American 4%0 5	Acme 12 Lenswee	Deele	Kaisins.	Family No. 1 56 bbls, 100 lbs 50 \$2 co	Pint
1mported 58	Riverside 12 Gold Medal 0111/2 Skim 60010	EVAPORATED	2 crown 1 10 3 " 1 20 4 " 1 45	Kobls, 100 lbs. R6 50 83 (0) % bbls, 100 lbs.	1 gallon
Boneless	Brick	UNIVERTONE	Loose Muscatels in Bags. 2 crown	MATCHES.	Quart 3 75 Plnt 2 25
Trout. Brook 8, 1b	Leiden	Peerless Evaporated Cream.	3 New Orleans. 41/2	Globe Match Co.'s Brands. Columbia Parlor	MOLASSES. Blackstrap
Fruits. Apples.	Pineapple 025 Roquefort 085	CREDIT CHECKS. 500, any one denom'n\$3 00	Fair 18 Good 22	XXX Sulphur 1 00 Diamond Match Co.'s Brands.	Sugar house 1 Cuba Baking
3 th b. standard	Sap Sago	1000, " " " 5 00	Extra good		Ordinary 16 Porto Rico
Hamburgh, "	" domestic @14	Steel punch	Fancy 40 One-half barrels, 3c extra,	No. 2 home	Prime 20 Fancy 80

10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1	THE M	10
PICKLES. Medium.	SALERATUS. Packed 60 lbs, in box.	
Barrels, 1,200 count @4 50 Half bbls, 600 count @2 75		Fair Goo
Small. Barrels, 2,400 count. 5 50 Half bbls, 1,200 count 3 25 PIPES.	Church's 5½ DeLand's 5½ Dwight's 5½ Taylor's 55 SEELY'S EXTRACTS.	Cho Cho Dus Fair
Clay, No. 216	Lemon	Goo Cho
48 cans in case.	1 oz. F. M. \$ 90 doz. \$10 20 gro 2 " N. S. 1 20 " 12 60 " 2 " F. M. 1 40 " 14 40 " Vanilla.	Cho Dus Fair
Babbitt's	1 oz. F. M. 1 50 doz. 16 20 gro 2 " N. S. 2 00 " 21 60 " 2 " F. M. 2 50 " 25 50 " Roccoo-Second Grade.	Cho Cho Ext
Domestic. Carolina head	Lemon. 2 oz	Com Ext Cho
Broken 4 Imported.	2 doz 1 00 doz10 50 "	Com
Japan, No. 1	SOAP. Laundry.	Sup
SPICES.	Allen B.*Wrisley's Brands. Old Country, 80 1-163 20 Good Cheer, 60 1 1b3 60 White Borax, 100 %-163 65	Com Sup Fair
Cassia, China in mats 8 "Batavia in bund15	Proctor & Gamble.	Cho Best
whole Sitted Allspice 9% Cassia, China in mats	Concord 3 45 Ivory, 10 oz 6 75 "6 oz 4 00 Lenox 3 65 Mottled German 3 15 Torm Table 3 25	
Mace Batavia	Mottled German	P. Swe
"No. 2	Dingman Brands.	Tige D Hiav
	Single box. 3 95 5 box lots, delivered. 3 85 10 box lots, delivered. 3 75	Cub Roc Spar
Allepice	Jas. S. Kirk & Co.'s Brands. American Family, wrp'd\$4 00 " plain 2 94	Ster. Baze
Cloves, Amboyna	N K Fairbank & Co 's Brends	Can Nell Unc
Gochin	Santa Claus	McG
Mustard, Eng. and Trieste. 22 "Trieste	Lautz Bros. & Co.'s Brands. Acme	Dan Tor
Gluger, African	Marseilles	Yun 1892
Sage	Thompson & Chute Co.'s Brands	0
Allspice 84 1 55	SILVER	Spea Joke Nob
Ginger, Jamaica 84 1 55 "African 84 1 55		Kyle Hiav
Cloves. 84 1 55 Ginger, Jamaica. 84 1 55 "African	SOAP.	Vall Old Joll
Kegs. 1% Granulated, boxes	Silver	Clin Gr e
SEEDS. Anise	Mono 3 30 Savon Improved 2 50 Sunflower 2 50 Golden 3 25 Economical 2 25	Som
Cardamon, Malabar 90 Hemp, Russian 434		Out Wi Gold
Mustard, white 10	Scouring. Sapolio, kitchen, 3 doz 2 50 "hand, 3 doz 2 50	Hap Mes No 7
Poppy 9 Rape 5 Cuttle bone 30 STARCH. 30	Passolt's Atlas Brand	Let
Corn. 5% 20-lb boxes	Single box 3 65 5 box lots 3 60 10 box lots 3 50 25 box lots del 3 40	Kiln Gold Hun
Gloss. 1-lb packages	SUGAR	Mee An Myr
1-lb packages	Below are given New York prices on sugars, to which the wholesale dealer adds the lo- cal freight from New York to your shipping point, giving you credit on the invoice for the amount of freight huver	Stor Gerr From
SNUFF. Scotch, in bladders	cal freight from New York to your shipping point, giving you credit on the invoice for	Java Ban Ban
Maccaboy, in jars35 French Rappee. in Jars43	pays from the market in which	Ban Gold
SODA. Boxes	the weight of the barrel. Cut Loaf\$4 94	War Hon
Diamond Crystal.	Fowdered	Gole
" 115 2½ lb bags 4 00 " 60 5 lb " 3 75	XXXX Powdered 4 69 Confec. Standard A 4 06	Peer Old Star
Cases, 24.3 lb boxes	No. 1 Columbia A 3 94 No. 5 Empire A 3 87 No. 6	Gl Han
" 280 lb bbls 2 50 Worcester. 115 2½-lb sacks	No. 7	Rob
115 2¼-1b sacks	ne purchases to mis simpling point, including 20 pounds for the weight of the barrel. Cut Loaf. \$4 94 Powdered 4 44 Granulated 4 18 Extra Fine Granulated. 4 31 Cubes 4 44 XXXX Powdered. 4 69 Confec. Standard A. 4 66 No. 1 Columbia A. 3 94 No. 5 Empire A. 3 87 No. 6. 3 81 No. 7. 3 69 No. 8. 8 62 No. 9. 3 56 No. 10. 3 37 No. 12. 3 31 No. 13. 3 06 No 14. 2 87	Red
Common Grades. 100 3-lb. sacks	No 14 2 87	Tra Buc Ploy
28 10-lb. sacks	SYRUPS. Corn. Barrels16	Corr
Common Grades. 100 3-lb. sacks.	Barrels	40 g 50 j
28 lb. " " " 16	Fair 19 Good 25 Choice 30	Bul
Ashton. 56 lb. dairy in linen sacks 75 Higgins. 56 lb. dairy in linen sacks. 75 Soiar Rock.	TABLE SAUCES.	Bee
THE OWNER OF THE PARTY NECKS. 75	Los & Perrin's largo Are	
Solar Rock. 56 lb. sacks 22 Common Fine.	Lea & Perrin's, large	Mag Wai Yea

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SALERATUS. Exed 60 lbs. in box.	TEA: JAPAN-Re
51/2 8 51/2	JAPAN-Ke Fair Good Choice Dust SUN CUE
s	Choicest Dust
Y'S EXTRACTS.	
Lemon. I. \$ 90 doz. \$10 20 gro I. 1 20 " 12 60 " I. 1 40 " 14 40 " Vanilla. I. 1 50 doz. 16 20 gro	Fair
I. 1 40 " 14 40 " Vanilla.	BASKET F
A. 1 50 doz. 16 20 gro S. 2 00 " 21 60 " f. 2 50 " 25 50 " co-Second Grade.	Fair Choice Choicest
1. 2 50 " 25 50 " co—Second Grade.	Choicest Extra choice, wire gunpow Common to fair
0 002 0 00	Extra fine to fines
Vanilla. 1 00 doz10 50 "	Choicest fancy OOLON Common to fair
SOAP.	Common to fair Superior to fine
Laundry. B'Wrisley's Brands	YOUNG HI Common to fair Superior to fine
B.*Wrisley's Brands. http: 80 1-1b3 20 eer, 60 1 1b3 90 prax, 100 %-1b3 65	
octor & Gamble.	ENGLISH BRE Fair
3 45 0z 6 75 oz 4 00 3 65 German 3 15 lk 3 25	Best
oz 4 00 3 65	Fine C
	P. Lorillard & C. Sweet Russet
ingman Brands.	Tiger. D. Scotten & Co Hiawatha
ox	Cuba Rocket Spaulding & Merr
Kirk & Co.'s Brands.	Sterning
n Family, wrp'd\$4 00 "plain 2 94	Bazoo Can Can
drbank & Co.'s Brands. aus	Nellie Bly Uncle Ben
bars 3 25 Bros. & Co.'s Brands.	Can Can. Can Can. Nellie Bly Uncle Ben. McGinty y ₄ bbls. Dandy Jim Torpedo in drums Yum Yum
	Torpedo ii in drums Yum Yum
	1892 " drums
on & Chute Co.'s Brands	Plug Sorg's Pr
	Joker
ILVER	Nobby Twist Scotten's B
	Kylo Hiawatha Valley City Finzer's B
SOAP.	Finzer's B Old Honesty
	Jolly Tar. Lorillard's J Climax (8 oz., 41e) Gr en Turtle. Three Black Crow J. G. Butler's
3 55 3 30 2 50 2 50 2 50 2 50 2 50 2 50 2 50 2 5	Green Turtle Three Black Crow
er 2.80 3.25	
	Out of Sight Wilson & McCau Gold Rope Happy Thought
Scouring. kitchen, 3 doz 2 50 hand, 3 doz 2 50	No Tax
solt's Atlas Brand.	Let Go Catlin's B
solt's Atlas Brand. ox 3 65 s	Golden Shower
ots del 3 40	Huntress Meerschaum
SUGAR.	American Eagle
a sugars, to which the e dealer adds the lo-	Myrtle Navy. Stork German Frog Java, ½s foil
are given New York sugars, to which the e dealer adds the lo- ht from New York to ipping point, giving lit on the invoice for out of fraight buyer	Banner Tobacco
ant on the invoice for sunt of freight buyer in the market in which hases to his shipping cluding 20 pounds for ht of the barrel.	Banner Cavendish
hases to his shipping cluding 20 pounds for	Scotton's B
d 4 44	Warpath Honey Dew Gold Block
ed 4 18 ne Granulated 4 31	F. F. Adams To Brand
owdered	Peerless Old Tom Standard
lumbia A 3 94 pire A 3 87	Globe Tobacco C Handmade
	Leidersdorf's
3 56 3 50	Rob Roy Uncle Sam Red Clover
3 37 3 31 3 06	Red Clover Spaulding & Tom and Jerry Traveler Cavendi
	Traveler Cavendi Buck Horn Plow Boy Corn Cake
SYRUPS. Corn.	
	40 gr
Pure Cane.	50 gr 81 for ba
	WET MUS Bulk, per gal Beer mug, 2 doz in
BLE SAUCES.	YEAS
errin's, large 4 75 small 2 75 large 3 75 small 2 25 essing, large 4 55	Magic, Warner's Yeast Foam Riamond
small	Yeast Foam Riamond

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TEAS.	
JAPAN—Regular. lr	
oice	
st10 @12 sun cured. fr	
od	
olcest	
lr	
oicest	
tra choice, wire leaf @40 gUNPOWLAR, mmon to fail25 @35 tra fine to finest50 @65 olcest fancy75 @85 oOLONG, @26 mmon to fair23 @30 MPPELAL,	
olcest fancy75 @85 OOLONG. @26	
mmon to fair	
perior to fine	
IMPERIAL. perior to fine	
ENGLISH BREAKFAST.	
lr	
TOBACCOS.	
Fine Cut. . Lorillard & Co.'s Brands.	
eet Russet	
ar 30 D. Scotten & Co's Brands, Iwatha 60 Page 22	
ba	
a Can	
cle Ben	
" ½ bbls 25 ndy Jim 29 rpedo 24 " in drums 92	
m Yum 28 2	
Plug.	
Sorg's Brands. earhead	
bby Twist 40 Scotten's Brands	
lo	
Honesty 40	
Lorillard's Brands.	
max (8 oz., 41c) 39 en Turtle 30	
max (8 oz., 41c) 39 en Turtle	
t of Sight	
10 Kope 43 ppy Thought 37 samate 39	
Tax	
nething Good	
Catin's Brands, n dried	
erschaum	
rtle Navy	
rman	
merican Eagle Co.'s Brands. rtle Navy. 40 rk. 30@32 rman 15 sg. 33 sg. 34 sg. 35 sg. 35	
nner Cavendish	
Scotten's Brands. rpath	
rpath	
F. F. Adams Tobacco Co,'s Brands.	
Brands. 26 Brands. 26 I Tom. 18 ndard. 22 lobe Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
lobe Tobacco Co.'s Brands. ndmade41	
Leidersdorf's Brands.	
Leidersdorf's Brands. b Roy	
spaning & Merrick. mand Jerry	
rn Cake16	
VINEGAR. gr	
gr 8 @9 \$1 for barrel.	
WET MUSTARD,	
WET MUSTARD. 1k, per gal	
rgic,	
amond	1

WOODENWARE. Tubs, No. 1. 6 00 "No. 2. 5 50 "No. 3. 4 50 Patls, No. 1, two-hoop. 1 30 "No. 1, two-hoop. 1 50 Bowls, 11 inch. " "15 " 1 25 "17 " 1 90 "19 " 2 40 21 " 35	The
" No. 3	Mess
Bowls, 11 inch	Short
" 15 " 1 25 " 17 " 1 80	Extra
" 19 " 2 40 21 "	Bosto
" shipping bushel 1 15 " full hoop " 1 25	Stand Pork,
" willow cl'ths, No.1 5 25 " No.2 6 25	Bolog
" splint " No.3 7 25 " splint " No.1 3 75	Tong Blood
" 19 " 19 " 21 " 240 21 " Baskets, market	Head Sumn Frank
Pails	Kettle
Tubs, No. 2	Gran Fami
Butter Flates—Oval. 250 1000 No. 1	Comp Cotto 50 lb.
No. 1 60 2 10 No. 2 70 2 45 No. 3 90 2 80	10 lb.
No. 5 1 00 3 50 Washboards—single.	5 lb. 3 lb.
No. 2 70 2 45 No. 3 90 2 80 No. 5 1 00 3 50 Washboards—single. 1 01 50 2 50 No. Queen 2 50 2 55 No. Queen 2 50 Peerless Protector 2 40 Saginaw Globe 1 75 Double. 1 75 Double. 1 75	Extra
Saginaw Globe 1 75 Double.	Extra Bonel
Saginaw Giole. 1 /3 Double. Double. Water Witch. 255 Good Luck. 2 /7 Peerless. 2 /85 HIDES PELTS and FURS	Hams
Good Luck	**
Perkins & Hess pay as fol-	" Shoul
TTTTT	Break
Part Cured @ 3 Full " @ 3½	Long Brisk
Kips, green	
Calfskins, green 4 @ 5 " cured4 2 @ 6	Butts D. S. Fat B
Green 202% Part Cured 0 Full 0 '' 0 Bry	Half Quart
PELTS. Shearlings	Kits .
WooL. Washed	Kits, Kits,
	Barre Half I
Tallow 4 6 4½ Grease butter 1 6 2 Switches 1½ 2 Ginseng 2 0062 50	Per pe
Ginseng	Dairy Dairy Crean
WHEAT.	Crean
No. 1 White (58 lb. test) 52 No. 2 Red (60 lb. test) 52 MEAL. 52	
MEAL. Bolted	Carca Fore Hind
	Loins
*Straight 1 55 Bakers' 1 35	Ribs. Round Chuck
*Graham	Plates
count. Flour in bbls., 25c per bbl. ad-	Dress
ditional. MILLSTUFFS.	Shoul Leaf
Less Car lots quantity Bran\$14 50 \$15 50	Carca Lamb
Screenings 12 50 13 00	Carca
Middlings 15 00 16 00 Mixed Feed 17 50 17 50 Coarse meal 16 30 16 30	
CORN. Car lots	
OATS.	No. 0 No. 1 No. 2
Car lots	Tubul
HAY. No. 1 Timothy, car lots11 00 No. 1 " ton lots12 50	6 do No. 0 i
FISH AND OYSTERS.	6 do No. 0 No. 1 No. 2 Firs
F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows: FRESH FISH.	No. 0 No. 1 No. 2
Whitefish @ 8	XXX
Helibut (215	No. 0 No. 1 No. 2
Fresh lobster, per lb. 20	Pear
No 1 Pickerel @10	No. 1 No. 2 No. 2 La I
Smoked White @ 8	No. 1
Columbia Divor Sol	No. 1 No. 2 No. 1 No. 2
Mackerel 18@20 OVSTERS-Cans.	No 0
F J D Selects	No. 1, No. 2,
FID	No. 3, Mami
Anchors Standards ovsstess—Bulk. Extra Selectsper gal.	Butte
Selects Standards	Jugs, Milk
Scallops	Milk
Clams 1 25 SHELL GOODS.	Butte
Oysters, per 1001 25@1 75 Clams, " 75@1 00	Milk

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-	PROVISIONS.
	The Grand Rapids Packing and Provision Co quotes as follows:
	POPU IN PAPPETA
	Mess,
	Battra clear, heavy 15 ''o' Clear, fat back 14 50 Boston clear, short cut 14 75 Clear, back, short cut 14 75 Standard clear, short cut 15 ''o'
	Boston clear, short cut
	Standard clear, short cut, best
	Pork, links
	Tongue 6 Blood
	Head cheese 6 Summer
	Pron beforeta
	Compound
	50 lb. Tins, ½c advance.
	Reture Rendered
	3 lb. '' 1 c '' BEEF IN BARRELS.
	Extra Mess, warranted 200 lbs
	Boneless, rump butts
	Hams, average 20 lbs
	" " 12 to 14 lbs
	" best boneless
	Breakfast Bacon boneless
	boneress, rump outs
	DBY SALT MEATS.
	Butts
	Butts DAY SALT MEATS. D. S. Bellies. 8 Fat Backs. 74 Half barrels. 300 Quarter barrels. 200 Kits 90
	Quarter barrels
	Kits 200 Kits, honeycomb 75 Kits, premium 55
	Barrels
	Half barrels
	Hall barrels 11 00 Per pound. 11 Dairy, sold packed 13 Dairy, rolls 13 ⁴ Creamery, solid packed 17 ⁴ Creamery, rolls 18
	Creamery, solid packed
	FRESH BEEP. Carcass
	Carcass
	Loins No. 3
	Rounds 6 @ 6½ Chucks @ 4½
	FRESH PORK.
	Loins
	Shoulders
	Lambs @ 7 VEAL. 6 @ 7
	CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. LAMP BURNERS.
	No. 0 Sun
	No. 1 "
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A PIONEER CLERK.

Reminiscences of an Early Employe of Foster, Stevens & Co.

Another old settler in the person of Elias Young was interviewed by THE TRADESMAN last week. Mr. Young came to Grand Rapids from New York State in 1837 when but 15 years of age. The family, who were in comfortable circumstances, being farmers and stock raisers in their native State, voluntarily surrendered the comforts and conveniences of life in the old Empire State for the discomforts and hardships of "life in the wilderness" of Michigan. Mr. Young, senior, brought with him a number of pure bred Durham cattle, all his farming implements, several teams of horses and yokes of oxen, together with provisions enough to last, at least, a year. As it turned out the latter proved a wise move, as shortly after coming to this State, provisions ran short and the people experienced something very much like starvation. Elias Young endured the hardships and privations of pioneer life in a manner which proved the stuff of which he was made. He had received in his native State the advantages of a good common school education, included in which was a fair knowledge of business forms. Quite early in life Mr. Young turned his attention to business and held various positions of trust with different lumbering concerns. He early secured and maintained the entire confidence of his employers, which, considering the character of the times, is saying much. In 1853 he took charge of the books in W. D. Foster's hardware store. which position he retained until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted and went to the front. His ability as a book-keeper was soon recognized and he was given charge of the books in the commissary department of his corps. He did not return to Michigan at the close of the war, but remained South for several years, engaged in the pursuit of his favorite calling. He finally returned to Grand Rapids and secured a position as book-keeper in this city, where he has ever since resided. He is now, at 73 years of age, enjoying life in a comfortable home on Burton avenue. With his fancy poultry and a large garden, his time is fully occupied.

Mr. Young, like all old timers, loves to recall early scenes and associations and is never so happy as when recount ing his early hardships and struggles. His talk proved very interesting. He said among other things: "When I came to Grand Rapids in 1837 there were not more than a dozen houses in the place and only three of these were finished, most of them being mere shells. The people who lived in them had been accustomed to all the comforts of civilized life in old-settled sections of the country and the change to them must have been very great indeed. I know it was so with our family. Added to the other discomforts of pioneer life was fever and ague. We had been here but a short time when the whole family, including the hired man, became victims to it. My father was so sick that for weeks we thought he could not recover. I was the strongest of the family, the fever and ague being intermittent in my case, giving me the shakes only every other day. On my good days I would chop wood and do whatever was necessary to be done about the place. I did nothing but shake the other days. I adian woman in this locality at that time immense advantage of owning land on once, and I've been sorry ever since."

well remember when things were about at their worst that we ran out of provisions, having only very little flour and a little butter in the house, and a small amount of pork. One morning on one of my good days, I told my father that I thought I had better clean up some wheat and take it to the mill and get some flour. He said he thought I had better do so if I felt able. I managed to thresh out six bushels, which I cleaned with the aid of a younger brother, put into bags and took to mill. When I got to the mill I asked the miller if he could grind the grist for me. He said he could not start the mill, as he was dressing the stones and it would take him a week. I asked him if he could not let me have some flour, and he said that he did not have a pound of flour in the mill. There was a young man standing there who asked me if my wheat was good enough for seed. I told him that it was, and when he saw it he said it was the best wheat he had ever seen raised in Michigan. He asked me what I wanted for it and I told him I wanted the market price. As he wanted it for seed he offered me 30 cents per bushel for it. I told him I had no authority to sell it for 30 cents a bushel and started for home with my wheat. I was feeling pretty blue. We had not provisions enough in the house to last a day and I had failed to sell my wheat and did not know what we were going to do. On my way home I stopped at the postoffice. The postmaster showed me a letter which bore the post mark of our old home in York State. I was certain that the letter contained a draft that we were expecting to receive from the party to whom we had sold our farm. I turned around, drove back to the mill and asked the young man who offered me 30 cents for my wheat if he would give me enough for one bushel to pay the postage on a letter. He said he would, gave me 25 cents, and took his bushel of wheat. I went to the office, paid 25 cents for postage and went home. When the family saw me coming with my wheat in the wagon and nothing else, some of the children, who were hungry, began to cry. My father was very ill and the disappointment was almost too much for him; but when I showed him the letter and he saw the post mark, the reaction was almost as bad as the disappointment. He opened the letter and in it was a New York draft for something over \$2,000. My father asked me if 1 was well enough to go back and get some provisions. I told him I would have to go, whether I was well enough or not; but the mere thought of getting something to eat, different from what we had had for some time, put new strength iuto me. I was told to get a barrel of flour, which would be \$13.25, while I was offered but 30 cents a bushel for my wheat the same day, and \$1 worth of Muscovado sugar, which was four pounds, and one pound of Old Hyson tea, which was \$1.50 per pound. The balance of the draft I was to have placed to our credit in the store, which occupied the present site of the Barnard House, corner of Waterloo and East Fulton streets. "For the first thirteen years I was in

Michigan 1 chopped every winter and logged every summer. I raised the first lambs and cut the first clip of wool

wheel. She spun our wool for half of the product and knit our share for half of the remainder, so that she secured three-quarters of the wool. We had to make a good many sacrifices in these days in order to get along. My father had pre-empted 640 acres over on the Thornapple River, in addition to the homestead near Reed's Lake. He was unable to pay the taxes on the 640 on account of sickness, and when the Sheriff came to the house to collect the taxes, father told him he was unable to pay them and wished the land returned to the State. The Sheriff said he could not do that and said he would be compelied to levy on our cattle and other stock in order to raise the amount; but he told us that we might have a certain time in which to raise the money. I told father that if he would let me chop the wood and give me the use of the team to draw it to market I would pay the taxes. He agreed and I went to work. I chopped two cords one day, drew it to the village the next day, and kept up that way until I had raised the \$60 for the taxes, so that I was something over two months completing the work.

'Everybody in this vicinity has heard of old Louis Campau. He was the first white man, or supposed to be, in this section of Michigan. He had come to this State heavily loaded with debt. His liabilities ran up to over \$100,000, but so profitable was the business of fur trading with the Indians, that it was not long before he had paid off all his debts. We always found honesty to be the prevailing characteristic of the French. They were very trustworthy, always paying their debts and meeting their obligations promptly. I want to tell you a story of old man Campau. After he had cleared himself, like a Frenchman, he wished to make a spread, and so invited a number of his Eastern friends who had been his creditors and who were French, like himself, to come out to Michigan and pay him a visit, see the country and partake of frontier hospitality. They came and were much amused at the uncouth appearance of some of our early settlers. One of the visitors enquired of Mr. Campau who they were. His reply was that they were Yankees. 'What! Yankees,' said the visitor. 'Do you do business with Yankees?" 'Yes,' said Mr. Campau, 'I do business with any man who will do business with me. I want their money and a Yankee's money is as good as the money of any man.' 'Well,' replied the objector, 'I would go to h----l before I would live with the Yankees.' 'Don't go there,' said Mr. Campau. 'You will find more of them there than there are here.' This was somewhat hard on the Yankees, but the repartee was characteristic of Louis Campau. If he had had the faculty of keeping money, as he had of making it, he would have been one of the wealthiest men in Michigan. He made money fast, but, somehow, managed to get rid of it. At one time he owned a great many acres of land on the East Side of the River, from what is now Pearl Street to the southward. This has proved to be the most valuable property in the city. The way he came to get the land was like this: Lucius Lyon and Colonel Carroll, land surveyors, who were sent out here to look up land for

who had an old-fashioned spinning the river front. They saw how easy it would be to utilize the water power which the river afforded from the head of the rapids to the foot. They spoke to Mr. Campau about it and proposed that he go in with them and secure as much the land as they could handle. of Louis Campau, who was not as farsighted as he might have been, allowed the other two men to secure the water front, while he was satisfied with land further back from the river. However, all this property passed out of his hands and is now in possession of strangers, and Louis Campau, in his later days, was cared for by his friends.

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"Mr. Luce told you something about the hardships of the early settlers, and when he said that the people of to-day knew nothing about hard times, he told you the simple truth. In 1837, when the panic struck us, it caught us entirely unprepared. This was not entirely our fault. The country was new, people had hardly begun to raise wheat and very few of the necessaries of life were the product of Michigan soil. We imported everything into the State-flour, meat and provisions of all kinds, and, of course, groceries from outside-and when I tell you that the flour used was ground in Ohio, no further away than Akron, and that it took from one to two weeks to get it here, where now, if it were necessary to bring it from that vicinity, it would only take a day, you will understand something of the situation. But when the crash came our money was gone, we had no credit and no means to secure ev the barest necessaries of life and were . liged to live on the little we raised ourselves. I remember on one occasion, just after the commencement of the panic, we had all our pork stolen from our cellar. We had a little money at that time, the remains of the proceeds of the sale of our farm in York State. and so father went up to the village to buy some pork and brought home a ham. It weighed a little over ten pounds, for which he paid the somewhat extravagant sum of \$5, which was at the rate of 50 cents per pound. When we cut the ham we were compelled to throw it away, as it was not fit to eat. In a little time the stocks in the stores were gone, or were only to be had at the most exorbitant prices, and for many weary months starvation literally stared us in the face. Added to the difficulty of procuring food was the fever and ague, which I have already mentioned. Nearly everybody was sick and there was only one physician in the place-Dr. Chas. Shepard-who was as kind hearted as he was skillful. Well, the hard times came to an end at last, but the experience of those dark and dreary days will never be forgotten by those who passed through them.

"Our greatest obstacle was the matter of transportation. We were compelled to bring everything around by the lakes. When we moved to Michigan we shipped our horses and cattle via the lakes to Detroit and sent them overland to Grand Rapids, while we ourselves made the whole trip by water, going up Lake Huron, through the Straits and through Lake Michigan to Grand Haven."

Warned in Time.

"I've caught you making love to my wife." "Well?"

MEN OF MARK.

W. J. Gould, Senior Member of W. J. Gould & Co.

Walter J. Gould, the subject of this sketch, was born in Glastonbury, England (famous for its Abbey), on Christmas Day, 1830. Shortly after this event his parents bade farewell to England and sailed for the United States, settling in Detroit in 1836. Mr. Gould's early education was begun in the old log schoolhouse, then located on the corner of Larned and Bates streets, under the guidance of Mr. O'Brien, and was completed under the tutorship of Mr. Robbins, in the academy building on Congress street, east, opposite the present site of Hotel Normandie. After school hours, and during vacations, he was employed in his grandfather's grocery store, situated on the corner of Woodbridge and Griswold streets, where he acquired his first knowledge of the grocery business.

At the age of 19 he obtained a position on the steamer Mayflower, running between Buffalo and Detroit, where he remained for a period of six years. About this time he entered the employ of the Ward line of steamers, sailing first on the Sam Ward, then on the Cleveland, later on the Forrester, as steward, and finally on the Planet, at that time the largest steamer on the lakes. There were many hardships for the sailors to endure in those days and about the only recreation they enjoyed was an occasional free fight in which there was more "sand" than science exhibited. Whenever necessary, Mr. Gould was in it, and, the fact is, he was regarded as a man of remarkable nerve, a quality that still clings to him.

During the season of 1862-3 he brought into play his knowledge of the grocery business by establishing a trade with the large mines on the shores of Lake Superior and accumulated the capital that started him on his career as a leading representative of the wholesale grocery trade.

In 1864 a partnership was formed with Morgan S. Fellers under the style of Gould & Fellers at 22 Woodward avenue, with a capital of \$7,000, of which Mr. Gould contributed \$3,500. He became at once buyer and salesman, going to New York to purchase the stock, and, on his return, traveling through the Eastern and Northern portion of the State, selling it. His trips were mostly made by team. It took him longer to cover the territory than it does the present traveling man, but he "got there" just the same and kept adding to his capital, as well as to his business.

His strong personality made him many friends and did more to build up his trade than anything else. In 1873 he bought Mr. Fellers' interest and put up his sign at 84 Jefferson avenue. Here, as before, he bent every energy toward the goal of success. His trade grew rapidly. Year after year the books showed a gratifying increase and, although the profits were small, his strict economy enabled him to keep the business growing.

In the years 1873, '74 and '75 his remarkable nerve and ability carried the business through a critical period and won the day where men with less of those qualities would have gone down. The business had grown to such proportions that in 1879 he took into partnership three of his employes-Edward Telfer, better than to lick the grocer's boy.

David D. Cady and Lewis F. Thompson and increased his room by adding two stores, the numbers being then 80, 82 and 84 Jefferson avenue. Under his fostering care the business had attained such proportions that in 1882 new quarters were required. These were found at 61 and 63 Jefferson avenue. In 1890 the business necessitated additional room. which was secured by adding the adjoining store, No. 59.

Mr. Gould is an acknowledged leader. He believes in being in the front rank of the procession; and, recognizing the advantages to be gained by owning and operating a coffee plant, he established a coffee roasting and grinding establishment in 1893 at 111 West Larned street. Mr. Gould is eminently a self-made

man-broad guage in his ideas and farreaching in his methods, while his liber-

A Born Lawyer. A lawyer advertised for a clerk. The next morning the office was crowded with applicants, all bright, and many suitable. He bade them wait until they all should arrive, and then arranged them all in a row and said he would tell them a story, note their comments, and judge from that whom he would choose.

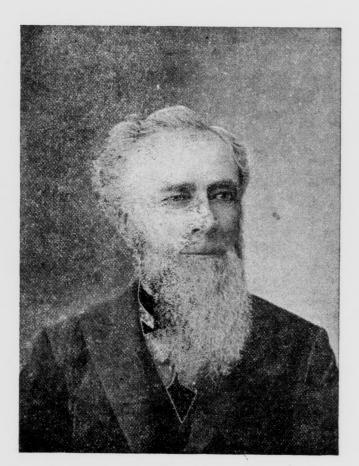
"A certain farmer," began the lawyer, "was troubled with a red squirrel that got in through a hole in his barn and stole his seed corn. He resolved to kill the squir-rel at the first opportunity. Seeing him go in at the hole one noon, he took his shotgun and fired away; the first shot set the barn on fire."

"Dld the barn burn?" said one of the boys The lawyer, without answer, con-

tinued:

"And seeing the barn on fire, the farmer seized a pail of water and ran to put it out."

"Did he put it out?" said another.



ality is proverbial. He is an influential timately identified with all movements looking toward the commercial advancement of Detroit.

Mr. Gould has an only son, Clarence H., who is now associated with the firm.

An Observing Grocer's Boy.

A Michigan school teacher, notorious for paying only such of his indebtedness for paying only such of his indebtedness as he was compelled to and getting credit wherever possible, had the arithmetic class before him. "Now," he said, hold-ing up a silver dollar, "how much money is this?" "One dollar," answered the class as easy as rolling off a log. "And how many bushels of potatoes could 1 how many bushels of potatoes could 1 buy with it, potatoes being worth fifty cents a bushel?" Nobody answered, and the grocer's boy held up his hand. "1 know," he said. "Well, my lad, tell the class how many." "Enough to last you all winter, countin' what you would git charged." And the school teacher knew hetter them to light the grocers's how

"As he passed inside, the door shut to and exemplary business man and is in-| and the barn was soon in flames, when hired girl rushed out with more the water "Did they all burn up?" said another

> boy The lawer went on without answer:

"Then the old lady came out, and all was noise and confusion, and everybody was trying to put out the fire." "Did anyone burn up?" said another.

The lawyer said: "There, that will do; you have all shown great interest in the story."

But observing one little bright-eyed fellow in deep silence, he said: "Now, my little man, what have you to say?"

The little lad blushed. grew uneasy, and stammered out: "I want to know what became of that squirrel; that's what I want to know."

"You'll do," said the lawyer; "you are my man; you have not been switched off by a confusion and barn burning and the hired girls and water pails. You have kept your eye on the squirrel."



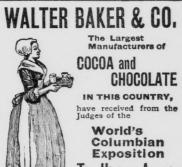
The Poorest Man

On Earth

19

See Quotations in Price Current.

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PREMIUM NO. 1 CHOCOLATE, GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE, COCOA BUTTER,

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NO DANDRUFF CURED.

DANDRUFF CURED. I will take Contracts to grow hair on the head or face with those who can call at my office or st the office of my agents, provided the head is not glossy, or the pores of the scalp not closed. Where the head is shiny or the pores closed, there is no cure. Call and be examined free of charge. If you cannot call, write to me. State the exact condition of the scalp and your occu-pation PROF. C. BIRKHOLZ, Recur JCJ Magonic Temple Curcas Room 1011 Masonic Te

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

News from the Metropolis --- Index of the Markets.

cial Corr

NEW YORK, May 6-A tremendous mass meeting was held at Cooper Union last Thursday night which was addressed some of the best known men in the y. The object of the meeting was to city. to give utterance to the sentiment held by thousands upon thousands that the Senate has dawdled long enough at the tariff question, and that the leading business question, and that the leading business men in the nation purpose to see if something cannot be done to overcome the inertia of the Upper House. It is likely that the effect will be more far-reaching than will the movement of Coxey's army. Everything that can be done will now be urged to hasten legisla-tion and it is sincerely to be honed that tion, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the long suspense will be ended.

Business is not flourishing. The faint gleam of light that sprang up some time ago, seems to be dim again and trade languishes. Go where one will, whether languishes. in the fruit district, the commission neighborhood, or the general grocery vicinity, there is the same "tired" expression that we have become so accus-tomed to. One good feature is that prices quite generally are no lower, save in one or two instances.

Coffee is one article whereon the top price seems to have been reached and the downward tendency continues. No greater demand seems to exist in consequence of the fall of 1c a pound, and the prevailing opinion is that we shall so lower rates for some time. For No. SPE lower rates for some time. For No. 7 Rio, 16½c is the top price and sales are rather infrequent. Raw sugars have improved slightly,

haw sugars have improved slightly, but they still remain at a low ebb. Re-fined are selling fairly well as the season advances, and granulated is quite well held at 4.18c, which price is lower than a week ago.

a week ago. Mollasses is dull, the recent hot weather not having a tendency to im-prove shipments. Syrups are meeting with fair sale within the range of 17@22c

with fair sale within the range of 17@22c for good to choice brands. Teas excite no interest, but it may be remarked in passing that they are slight-ly lower all around. This is probably owing to recent large auction sales at which low prices prevailed, where great quantities were worked off at nominal rates rates.

Foreign rice is selling freely, and, in fact, is about the only kind that is sell-ing at all. Domestic is sold only upon special orders and is too high to compete with the foreign article. Choice domestic. 5¼@5%c; Japan, 4½@4%c.

Canned goods excite rather more interest and prices generally are well held. Not many goods are changing hands, however, as the supply of fresh fruits and vegetables is growing plentiful and the demand will probably belight for some time.

some time. It is reported that a lot of canned salmon is floating around in this city which ought to be condemned by the Board of Health. It is held at around 80c and is some that was impossible to dispose of in the West. Strange that reputable firms will lend themselves to the minorchile business of dimensions of the miserable business of disposing of such stuff; but they seem to think that as long as people want "cheap" stuff they ought to have it, even if it is rotten. Gallon apples are worth \$3.50 for N. Y. State. Baltimore, \$3.25@3.50.

Foreign green fruits are doing quite well, and the warm weather has created considerable improvement in the price of well. lemons. Oranges, too, are doing better, and bananas are much firmer.

In the line of dairy products, butter continues dull and prices are most un-precedentedly low. It is hard to see where the profit to the buttermaker comes in when the best Elgin product is selling here for less than 18c; but this is the top price. Cheese is in good demand and the supplies not our abundant. But here a supply is not over abundant. Full cream State, 11%@11%c. JAY.

We have made H. Schneider Co. dis-B. cigar. American Cigar Co.

Faith an Essential Principle in Business and Civilization.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

I hear a great many people talk. Some I am glad to hear and some I would no knowledge, for there would be no rather not hear. I heard one man talk last week, and it made me weary. He if we might know without faith, yet, began by asserting that he would believe nothing he could not either see or understand. A careful observer of his cranial development would have noticed that his hair grew low down on his forehead; that the top of his head sloped upward from his forehead, after the manner of the heads of the Flathead Indians; that his ears were abnormally large, and stuck out almost at right angles with the sides of his head. High cheek bones. deep-sunken, lusterless eyes, a large mouth, a prominent nose, and receding chin completed the equipment of the head in which had been conceived the brilliant expression that he would not believe what he could not see or understand. The reason I have been so careful to describe the head of the man who made the remark is that he may be recognized, and also that any one who reads the description, and imagines that it fits him, may keep his mouth shut, and so, in one way at least, simulate wisdom. You can most always tell what a man will say on a given subject if you notice the "points" of his head. I am not a phrenologist, and have no intention of giving you a lecture on craniology, but observe for yourself, and you will see that the shape of the head depends upon the mental development of the individual.

What remarkable mental equipment must that man have had who declared that nothing but ocular demonstration would convince him! If "Ignorance is bliss," what a happy man he ought to be! I wonder how many of us ever stop to think how few things there are of which we have any positive, determinate knowledge. We look at a tiny blade of grass. All winter long the earth has been bound in winter's icy chains; in all Nature there is no life, only death, death everywhere. Death absolute? No. for with almost the first warm breath of spring that little blade of grass pushes its head up through the moist soil and soon the earth is covered with a beautiful carpet of green. What has caused the transformation from the dreary desolation of winter to the glory and beauty of summer? I do not know. Do you? In the autumn the farmer sows his wheat; the storms of winter cover it with a robe of white as with a winding sheet, and the frosts chill it; but the warm rains and genial sunshine of spring chase bleak winter from the land, the farmer's fields are robed in green, and his faith in the bounty of Nature is rewarded by a rich harvest. But who is wise enough to peer into the mysteries of br Nature's alembic and unfold the process by which these wonderful changes are wrought? Does the farmer who sows his seed in the full confidence that, after months of waiting, he "shall reap if he faint not?" He is not in the least concerned about how Nature does her work. and least of all does he say, "I will not believe in a future harvest because I am ignorant of Nature's methods of producing it." Nature rewards the man who has faith in her, but gives nothing to the man who waits to know how she does tributing agent for the old reliable S. K. her work. "Knowledge is power," it is true, but faith harnesses knowledge to ers at \$2.50 per bu.

Nature, and Nature yields her increase to faith, not to knowledge. Knowledge is relative and partial, faith is positive and absolute. Without faith there could be sufficient reason for knowing, and even without faith, our knowledge would be worthless and meaningless. Eliminate faith as a faculty from the human mind and at a stroke you have swept commerce from sea and land, closed factory and store, and put an end to all enterprise. Worse still, you have put upon man the brand of Esau-"his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him"-for you have destroyed confidence between man and man and hurled the race back to a condition of barbarism and savagery, from which faith has hardly rescued it and given it, instead, a high order of civilization and fraternity.

The burglar and robber have no faiththey do not need it; but we are not all thieves, and so long as we intend to live honest lives and make an honest living, we shall need all the faith of which we DANIEL ABBOTT. are capable.

The Drug Market.

Gum opium has advanced, on account of a firmer market in Smyrna.

Morphia is unchanged.

Oil anise has advanced and is tending higher

Quicksilver is higher and all mercurials are tending upward.

Linseed oil, from competition, was sold as low as 44c, but has reacted and is now firm at 52c for raw and 55c for boiled.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples-So scarce as to be unquotable. Asparagus-Has come down with a rush, being old last week for \$1 per doz., while this week it rings only 35c

Beans-Slow, Dealers pay \$1.30@1.40 for coun try picked, holding hand picked at \$1.75 Butter-Best dairy is bringing 15@16c and fair

dairy 11@13c. Creamery brings 18@20c. Cabbages-Supply is good. Floridas are un

changed at \$2 per crate. Celery-Entirely out of the market.

Cucumbers -Are sold at \$1 per dozen.

-Are slow sale for the commission m Eggs at present, farmers monopolizing the trade with the grocers. Dealers pay 9%@10c, selling for 11c. Field Seeds-Medium and mammoth clov

\$6.25@6.40; Alsyke, \$8@8.50; Alfalfa, \$6.75@7.50; Timothy, \$1.15; Red Top, 75c; Orchard Grass, .80. Honey-White clover, 14c; buckwheat, 13c.

Lettuce-Supply is increasing. Dealers pay 6c nd sell for 8c per 1b.

Maple Sugar-So scarce as to be practically out of the market.

Maple Syrup-Is unchanged. It is still bought for 85c and held at \$1 per gal. Onions-Home-grown old are about out of the

narket. Bermudas are in good supply and asily bring \$2.50 per bu, crate. Green are im market. proving in quantity and quality; they bring 100 er doz. bunches. Radishes-Are plentiful. Outside stock brings

25@28c, and home-grown. 15@20c. Spinach-Taken a tumble from .75c to 40c per

Tomatoes-Supply is only fair. Dealers are

sking \$3.75 per 6-basket crate. Pie Plant-Is a drug on the market. It is worth

at wholesale but ic per lb. and dealers will soon be compelled to offer a premium to get it off their hands.

Strawberries-Tennessees are just now begin ning to affect the market. The present price is se per qt. box.

Potatoes-THE TRADESMAN has stated all along that potatoes had reached high water mark, and that a reaction might be expected at any time. The reasons for that position were plainly given. Last week the market fell off 5c from the pre-vious week's figures, and the probability is that they will continue to recede. The market has no features worth noting. New potatoes (Ber-mudas) are in fair supply and are held by deal

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follow	
STICK CANDY. Cases Bbls Standard, per lb	. Pails.
Standard, per lb	777
Boston Cream	814
Cut Loaf	
MIXED CANDY. Bbls. Standard	Pails. 6½
Leader	6 % 7%
Nobby	8
Broken Taffybaskets	8
Peanut Squares	8½ 9 13
Midget, 30 lb. baskets	814
PANCY-IN DURX Lozenges, plain. " printed. Chocolate Drops. Chocolate Monumentals. Gum Drops. Sour Drops. Pancy-In 5 lb. boxes. Lemon Drops. Peppermint Drops. Chocolate Drops. H. M. Chocolate Drops. Licorice Drops. Licorice Drops. A. B. Licorice Drops. Lozenges, plain.	···· 8½
Chocolate Drops Chocolate Monumentals	12%
Gum Drops. Moss Drops.	···· 7%
Imperials. FANCY-In 5 lb, boxes.	10 Per Box
Lemon Drops	50
Peppermint Drops Chocolate Drops	60
H. M. Chocolate Drops Gum Drops	
A. B. Licorice Drops.	80
in printed	65
Mottoes. Cream Bar	70
Molasses Bar Hand Made Creams	
Plain Creams.	
A. B. Licorice Drops Lozenges, plain	1 00
CARAMELS.	
CARAMELS. No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb, boxes No. 1, " 3 "	51
ORANGES.	
Navels, 96-1128 126 150-176-200-2268	3 50
126. 126. 159-176-200-2268	2 75
" 250s	2 65
Choice, 360. Choice 300. Choice 300.	3 00
Choice 360 Extra choice 360 Extra fancy 300 Extra fancy 360	3 25
Extra fancy 360 BANANAS.	4 00
Large bunches Small bunches	2 60
" extra " 14b	@14 @15
Figs, fancy layers, 8b "20b." "extra "20b." "extra "14b. Dates, Pard, 10-1b. box "50-1b."	@ 7 @ 5%
	•
Almonds, Tarragona. ¹⁴ Ivaca. ¹⁶ California. Brazils, new. Filberts.	@16 @15
Brazils, new.	0L8
Walnuts, Grenoble.	@11 @13 @10
Filberts Walnuts, Grenoble. "Calif Table Nuts, fancy. bolce. Pecans, Texas, H. P., Chestnuts. Hickory Nuts per bu. Cocoanuts, full sacks.	@12 @12
" choice Pecans. Texas, H. P.,	@12 @11 @ 7½
Chestnuts Hickory Nuts per bu	1 25
Cocoanuts, full sacks	3 50
Fancy, H. P., Suns. "" "Roasted. Fancy, H. P., Plags Choice, H. P., Extras. "" Roasted	0 5% 0 7 0 5%
Fancy, H. P., Flags	0 5½ 0 7 0 4¼
Choice, H. P., Extras	@ 41/4 @ 6
OILS.	
The Standard Oil Co. quotes as fo BARRELS.	
Baables. Baables. XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight Naptha	8%
Stove Gasoline.	@ 6% @ 7%
Napha. Stove Gasoline. Cylinder. Engine Biack, 15 cold test. Focone FROM TANK WAGON.	27 @36 13 @21 @ 8¼
FROM TANK WAGON.	
Eocene XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight	7 5
POILTRY	
- Turkeys	8 @ 814
s Chickens	7 @ 8 6 @ 6%
g Geese	8 0 9 8 0 9
Turkeys.	11 @12
Fowl	12 @13 11
t Geese	10 @12
Local dealers pay as follows: LIVE. Turkeys. Chickens. Powis. Ducks. Geese. Turkeys. Chickens. Fowl. Ducks. Geese. UNDRAWN. Strickens. Fowls. Ducks. Geese. Chickens. Fowl. Ducks. Geese. Chickens. Fowl. Ducks. Geese. Chickens. Fowl. Ducks. Geese. Chickens. Fowl. Ducks. Geese. Chickens. Fowl. Ducks. Geese. Chickens. Fowl. Ducks. Geese. Chickens. Chickens. Chickens. Fowl. Ducks. Chickens. Chic	9 @ 9½ 7%@ 8
Fowls	6%@ 7 8 @ 9
Geese	8 @ 9

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.

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