

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

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GRAND RAPIDS, MAY 16, 1894.

NO. 556

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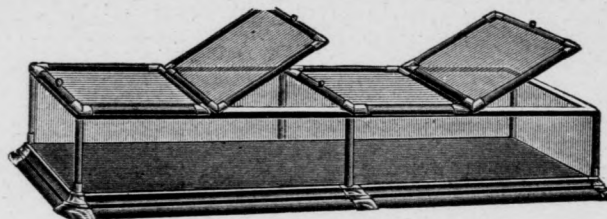
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MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

VOL. XI.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1894.

NO. 556



ESTABLISHED 1841.

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PREFERRED THE SOAP MAKER.

Mr. Wilberforce Trott, lawyer of the firm of Lunkenstein & Trott, was the picture of prosperity and contentment, sitting in his office in the most luxuriantly appointed office-building in town. His private office, where we find him, was a poem in hard wood and stucco, but its spick and span cleanliness denoted its newness. In fact, Mr. Trott had not always occupied quarters like these. Indeed, as he sat in his rotary chair puffing the smoke from a Colorado Maduro with a sultan air of limitless wealth, Mr. Trott's elegant surroundings bore the gloss of a week's existence and not a day more. Not that he wore the new conditions with any the less grace on that account, however. Any one, to have observed him critically, would have acknowledged the aristocratic repose of his regular features and the exquisite taste of his fashionable apparel. But the fact remains that Mr. Trott, a week before, had been a struggling young attorney with an inchoate practice and an unreliable sequence as to meals.

As there are no such things as fairy wands to change hungry lawyers into well-fed barristers, the truth may as well be admitted—Mr. Trott had hit the races. The \$10,000 retainer from a delightfully mysterious corporation in the West, which he assured his friends was the basis of his new magnificence, was in reality a winning of that amount on a cluster of horses upon whose combined speed he had made a bet after the manner current among the poolrooms. For all this, Mr. Trott was by no means a "sport." He was unquestionably a young man of talent, who would be heard from one of these days, and who knew what is meant to "toil terribly."

The reason that we do not find him at work with his books directly concerns our interest in this lucky youth; for Mr. Trott's thoughts were floating back over five long years of professional vicissitudes, as dreamily as the smoke that curled aloft over his blond head, until they rested upon a face of dark, healthy beauty, surmounted by curling locks as black as the tender eyes whose depths he had once celebrated in a feeble quatrain with the opinion that they rivaled the glories of a starlit night. He had truly been desperately in love with Alice Monroe, a fact that had been fully appreciated by that dainty little despot, who not only accepted all his attentions in the way of theater tickets, balls and bouquets, but pouted for more. All of these things had been the despair of poor young Mr. Trott, who wondered how he was ever to marry a girl whose trivial expenses per week exceeded his income at the bar per month. To render the situation even more poignant, she repeatedly declared that the man she married would have to have money. In her heartless opinion, love in a cottage was unqualified bosh. Often he had exclaimed, to the four walls of his dingy room:

"She is vain, flaunting, extravagant, and unworthy an honest fellow's toil."

On every fine Sunday afternoon, for her sweet sake, he had hired a yellow cart and a large black horse, with a stride like the course of empire, whose tan-colored harness was the swellest thing that graced the Clifton drives on that day. The swellest? Alas, no. There was one rig that excelled that of Mr. Trott, even as the white glory of the diamond excels the dull-gray of the topaz. And in that rig sat the bete noir of Mr. Trott—the one being on earth whom he hated with the cheerful, cordial hate of a lover for a rival.

The name of this party was Messerschmidt, a cool, imperturbable gentleman, the unruffled impudence of whose small, steady eyes had taken Mr. Trott's measure on the night that they had first met in Miss Monroe's parlor, and were ever since noting the details of Mr. Trott's suit with a stolid Teutonic amusement that betokened their owner's confidence in his own supremacy. As a rival, Mr. Messerschmidt was, indeed, peculiarly dangerous in the possession of a gigantic soap factory, inherited from a simple-minded parent, who would have turned in his grave with astonishment had he seen what his son had done for the old concern since its founder's death, for the plant had undergone the mysterious process known only to the subtle promoter who capitalizes a small enterprise into a colossal one by the hocus-pocus of the "Street."

Never in his life had Mr. Trott claimed the society of the capricious Miss Monroe on one of those bright afternoons but Mr. Messerschmidt could be seen in his gorgeous turnout, riding insolently alongside or else taking the road, in a manner even more insolent, just in front. This gentleman's presence was not only obtruded upon them at these times, but he seemed to divine by a diabolical instinct just when and where to find them together. If Mr. Trott took Miss Monroe to the theater the other party invariably had a seat near by, which he would change for one immediately next to the couple and engage them in conversation with a mild, insinuating assurance that used to irritate the young lawyer to the point of insanity. When he took Miss Monroe to the art museum—a favorite ruse of his to get her away from possible intruders—his ubiquitous rival was there also, suave, calm, entertaining, agonizing!

Just why Miss Monroe tolerated this insidious personage had been more than Mr. Trott could understand. She averred that he bored her and that she was disgusted with his social stupidity; but Mr. Trott noticed that she displayed far more cordiality toward him than was consistent with these assertions. Having the temerity to tax her with this palpable fact one evening, she petulantly admitted that the only obstacles that lay between her and the omnipotent Messerschmidt was his name and his business. She did not fancy becoming a queen of

society under the title of a soap factory that had to have its works extended in order to make room for the name on the buildings. She would much rather marry the man who had become the most celebrated jurist of his time. Saying this, she had looked wistfully at the modest Mr. Trott, who had been trying to convince her for several weeks that such was his brilliant destiny—that he was, in fact, already on the high road to success and revenue.

As his mind dwelt on that scene, Mr. Trott's visage lost some of its tranquil contentment on this morning, as he sat in the office, dreaming on what might have been, for he rather blamed Providence for having failed to place him on the supreme bench at 23.

Accidentally his eyes rested on the polished oak cover of his typewriter in the corner and he smiled bitterly at the associations conjured up by that implement of modern correspondence. Well he remembered a certain morning in June, when Miss Monroe took it into her capricious head to visit him at his palatial quarters—as he had represented them to her in order to keep pace with the plutocratic Messerschmidt. As usual, that worthy was tagging placidly at her side.

Mr. Trott shuddered with retrospective horror as he thought of the hideous catastrophe of that visit and pictured the scene before him. There was Alice, as blooming and richly handsome as a Jacqueminot rose, radiating a delicate perfume, like the flower itself, which fairly intoxicated the young lawyer. The complaisant and phlegmatic Messerschmidt near by wore his usual smile of vacant urbanity, but in his small gray eyes shone the light of a demoniacal triumph, and as he watched Alice sweep the office with her keen eyes and gather in every shabby detail of the place, from the bare floor to the dilapidated desks, he visibly exulted at the disgust in her countenance. Then she spoke. She had just dropped in to pay her respects as she passed the building. She was delighted to find his quarters so very comfortable looking! Then Messerschmidt sniffed at the atmosphere like a warhorse that scents the aroma of battle afar. Unerringly those little gray eyes fastened upon the cover of Mr. Trott's typewriter.

"What make of typewriter do you prefer, Mr. Trott?" asked Mr. Messerschmidt, innocently raising the cover and disclosing—not a typewriter—but the meager and unsightly remains of some corned beef and cabbage on which Mr. Trott had been dining.

That had been five years ago, and Mr. Trott had not tasted a dish of corned beef and cabbage since. The odor of that barbarous mixture used thereafter to make him both sick at his stomach and sick at heart—he who had once been so fond of it!

Messerschmidt married her that fall, but Mr. Trott had never called upon them since the event.

A few years later Mr. Trott sat in his office, rehearsing a set speech he was preparing for the next day. His vehemence came to an abrupt stop. He started erect and listened, like a man transfixed, to the sound of a soft, anxious voice in the other office, that was inquiring:

"Is this a lawyer's office?"

"Yes, madame," returned Mr. Trott's partner affably. "What can we do for you?"

"I wish to get a divorce," said a voice, more timidly still and trembling on the verge of tears. "My husband is a cruel wretch—"

Mr. Trott interrupted the speech, radiant, precipitate, his voice vibrating with unmistakable joy.

"Alice," he cried, as he opened the door with a rush.

The young lady rose in astonishment at the figure before her.

"Is it possible?" she faltered.

He took her hand and drew her inside his office with gentle force, leaving his mystified partner staring speechlessly at the vacated chair.

"What has he been doing to you, Alice?" cried Mr. Trott, holding her hand and looking as vindictive as a Corsican.

"He's been deserting me," she said, with a faint, hysterical laugh, but with a relieved look in her eyes, like a hunted fawn that has found a protector.

"What! That harmless-looking moon faced idiot—"

"Was a horrid, despicable scoundrel!" retorted Mrs. Messerschmidt, with appropriate tact.

And then while Mr. Trott listened—and held her hand—she poured forth a tale of such heartrending cruelty that he wept also.

"Dip you ever hear anything like it, Wilber?" she asked, appealingly, contracting his name as she used to do when he had pleased her.

Mr. Trott replied with an impulsive embrace and an unexpected kiss.

"But I am Mrs. Messerschmidt!" she exclaimed, in demure alarm, drawing away from him.

"That's so!" said Mr. Trott, soberly. "The disability will have to be removed before a prior courtship can be reinstated—ahem! By the way, Alice, have you seen my new typewriter?"—uncovering the machine with a mischievous grin. "What do you think of it?"

"It doesn't look as palatable as the old one, Wilber," said she, laughing and drying her tears.

"But it isn't nearly as embarrassing," he returned. "Your petition for absolute divorce shall be prepared upon it—without alimony!—for I wouldn't touch a cent of his oleaginous money, confound him!"

"Just as you say, Wilber," she said, resignedly, dropping her eyes with a blush.

And Mr. Trott's partner in the outer office took his eye from the keyhole and observed contentedly:

"Peeshness ist pooming!"

JULIUS WEDEKIND.

A carload of forty hogs was recently marketed in Kansas City and brought \$936—\$23.40 per head. Great is the American hog!

God sent weeds to be a standing reminder that he expects all men to work. There are men who count on getting to heaven because they sometimes give away an old coat.

SUGAR REFINING.

Detailed Description of the Franklin Process.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

Fifty years ago sugar was a luxury in which only the rich could indulge to any extent, the poorest grades costing from three to five times as much as the best do to-day. Now sugar is so cheap that it has become a necessity on the tables of the poorest. Much has been said and written about the robberies and extortions of the "Sugar Kings," but when the vast sums invested in sugar refining plants, and the costly nature of the process is taken into account, and the present low price of sugar is considered, it will readily be conceded that the refiners have surely "earned their reward."

Few of the users of sugar, and not many of the sellers of it, know anything about the process by which this "delicious comfit," as an old writer characterized it, is prepared for use. There are even people who imagine that all the sugar used in this country is raised at home. The United States refined 180,000,000 tons of sugar last year, or the enormous aggregate of 360,000,000,000 pounds. By far the larger portion of the raw sugar comes from the West Indies, Brazil, Demarara and the East Indies. A considerable amount of raw beet sugar is brought from Germany, and other countries are represented at intervals. In the manufacture of raw sugar the juice is extracted by pressure, the canes passing between two enormously heavy iron rollers. Sugar beets are first ground and then pressed. Then the juice is concentrated by evaporation and the sugar crystallizes out. The methods of purifying and evaporating the juice and of separating the crystals from the syrup are, on a great many plantations, of the crudest and most primitive description. But most of the plantations have adopted the scientific appliances of the refiners, and have thus not only greatly reduced the cost of sugar and improved its quality, but vastly increased the yield. The vacuum pan and the centrifugal machine are now as essential to the advanced plantation as they are to the refiner.

Operations in the refineries are continued day and night, the only interruptions occurring on Sundays when the plant is shut down for twenty-four hours. Day and night shifts of men are employed, and before one shift is out of the works another is already at work.

The essential features of sugar refining, which have undergone no material change since the introduction of bone-black into the industry in 1812, may be described in a few words. The raw sugar is first dissolved in hot water and the dark brown—almost black—solution is decolorized by filtration over bone-black, after first undergoing a process of straining by which sand and other insoluble impurities are removed. The clarified and decolorized solution is then deprived of its water by evaporation and the sugar is again obtained in a solid form. It is while sugar is in solution and while it is passing through the process of evaporation that the refiner meets one of his greatest difficulties, and one, too, which often results in considerable loss. The entire bulk of sugar held in solution can, as has been said, be obtained by simply evaporating off the water in which it was dissolved. But all impure solutions are apt to undergo a change, and sugar is no exception.

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Sometimes, instead of sugar, an excess of syrup is formed on evaporation, which will not crystallize and can only be sold at a loss. The principal cause of this undesirable result is delay in completing the refining process. When once the process has been commenced it must be pushed through day and night without pause, if the best results are to be obtained. The process to be described is that employed in the Franklin Sugar Refinery, which is substantially the same as that used in all other refineries in the country. The Franklin refinery is eleven stories in height, and the process commences in the basement, where the raw sugar is emptied into the "melters," through gratings in the floor. In the melters it encounters the hot water in which it is dissolved. The solution is technically called "liquor," and as soon as dissolved is pumped up to the top of the highest building, a distance of 160 feet. Here it is heated to a high temperature, and the process of clarification actually begins. The force of gravitation carries the liquor to the story below where it receives its first filtration by passing through suspended bags. Fully 14,000 of these bags are used every day in this one refinery, as from the gummy nature of the impurities in the sugar the pores of the bags soon become completely clogged. Each bag presents 25 square feet of filtering surface. As the liquid empties into these filtering bags it is, in color, not unlike muddy coffee. All solid substances are retained in the bags, and the amount of filth contained in raw sugar is appalling. Bags which have just been in service are turned inside out preparatory to being washed, and as each workman gives the bags a shake as it passes through his hands, the amount of indescribable dirt to be seen in this department is enormous. No other portion of the refining process presents so many difficulties as this one, and upon no other has so many thousands of dollars been spent in the effort to improve it. Here the visitor is impressed with the idea that everything is far behind what he sees elsewhere in the refinery. As a matter of fact most of the work at this stage of the process, especially in handling and washing the bags, must of necessity be performed by manual labor. But while it is unquestionably primitive, costly and inconvenient, bag filtration properly conducted is thoroughly effective. The "liquor," which flows into the bags in a disgustingly unclean condition, flows from them perfectly bright.

From the bag filters, the liquid passes down to the "bone-black" filters. These are immense cylindrical vessels nearly two stories high each having a capacity of 50 tons of bone-black. On one floor of this great refinery there are no less than fifty of these gigantic filters, and when one is told that in adjacent buildings there are a great many more, some idea is obtained of the enormous scale upon which the sugar refining industry is carried on. A stream of bone-black may at any time be seen flowing into one or another of these filters. It is extremely porous, preserving in this respect the character of the bone (from which it is obtained by calcination). Upon this property much of its efficiency and value as a medium of filtration depends. It is used in the form of small grains, the largest of which would not exceed an eighth of an inch in any dimension. It is free from dust and scarcely soils the

hands in handling. As soon as the filters are filled with bone-black the liquor is allowed to flow into them until the filtering substance is completely saturated when it is allowed to flow out at the bottom. A continuous stream of the liquid passes through the filter until the bone-black becomes clogged with impurities, when the contents are removed and the filter filled with a fresh supply. The decolorizing power of this useful substance is remarkable, and nothing can exceed the contrast between the condition of the liquid before and after contact with it. So great is the change that it seems almost impossible that it could have been wrought by such simple means. The action of the bone-black appears to be purely mechanical. It removes or absorbs the impurities which give the liquid its dirty color, rather than destroys them, and, as a consequence, soon becomes so thoroughly saturated as to destroy its filtering quality. The "spent" bone-black can by proper treatment be restored to its former condition of activity, and an immense amount of space is required for this purpose. After being thoroughly washed, the bone-black is heated in retorts to a red heat, and all impurities not removed by washing are destroyed by the heat, and after cooling the bone-black is again ready for use. It is safe to say that not less than 6,000 tons of bone-black are constantly in use in the Franklin refinery. The mechanical arrangements for the use and revivification of the bone-black are astonishingly simple and perfect. The operations are entirely automatic. An ingenious contrivance regulates the rate at which the black is admitted to and discharged from the retorts; a conveyor belt conducts it to an elevator, which, after carrying it up eight stories, discharges it upon a system of belts by which it can be directed to any desired filter. Every day nearly 1,500 tons of bone-black are washed, dried, burned, and redistributed to the filters, a result accomplished with an almost entire absence of labor, thanks to the perfection of the machinery employed and the skill with which it has been arranged. Although bone-black may be used over and over again for months, it deteriorates after awhile, and new black is being constantly added and old discarded in order that there may not be any considerable variation in filtering activity. The discarded black is worked up into fertilizers, and so, some at least, of the phosphoric acid taken from the soil to support animal life is returned to it.

After leaving the bone-black filters the liquid is carried by gravitation to another building, and runs into the vacuum pans. These are immense circular vessels made of copper and surmounted by a huge pipe for the purpose of carrying off the steam generated in boiling. Inside the pans are a mass of coils which furnish the heat for boiling. Each pan is connected with a powerful air pump which keeps up a good vacuum within and the steam formed is rapidly condensed and the pressure from this source kept as low as possible. By conducting the operation at a low pressure evaporation is effected very rapidly, and what is still more important, at the lowest possible temperature. The longer a solution of sugar is boiled and the higher the temperature to which it is exposed, the

darker the color of the product; hence the old-fashioned method of boiling in open pans placed directly over a fire is fatal to the production of many of the higher grades of sugar, which the introduction of the vacuum pan rendered possible. Under ordinary atmospheric conditions the boiling point of the solution may soon reach 225 deg. F., and may easily go much higher; whereas an even temperature of 125 deg. F. is preserved by the vacuum pan and is sufficient for active ebullition. This is the great advantage of the new method over the old. Upon the skill and experience of the boiler, who is as frequently a woman as a man, depends the production of the various kinds of sugar. By slightly altering the conditions under which the crystals are formed the boiler is able to produce at will any of the required modifications.

When the boiling is finished the liquor is found to have been converted into a thick paste which is discharged down an inclined plane to the floor below where are placed the centrifugal machines. No part of the refining process is so interesting or is so successful and simple in its details, as the method of separating the sugar and the syrup. The centrifugal machine consists of a cylindrical "basket" rotating on a vertical shaft. The sides of the basket are closely perforated with small holes, which, while allowing the free passage of the syrup, are sufficiently small to retain the crystals within the basket. The machine is filled, and then set in rapid motion, and almost instantly the mixture of sugar and syrup creeps up and spreads itself out over the wall of the basket. The rapid circular motion forces the syrup toward the surface of the machine where it escapes through the holes already mentioned, into an immovable drum which encircles the revolving basket. When the bulk of the syrup has passed off, water is added to the sugar and the last trace of syrup removed.

When the machine is stopped the sugar is found adhering to the walls clean and almost dry. It is easily dislodged from its position, falls through an opening in the bottom of the basket and is carried by elevators and conveyor belts to the warehouse ready to be packed for shipment. The syrup thrown off by the centrifugals is boiled over again and again until no more sugar can be extracted, when the remainder is run into barrels and is sold as refiner's molasses. The refined sugar is packed entirely in barrels, of which a constant stream is carried into the refinery at the rate of about nine a minute. The power required to run this immense establishment is supplied by five batteries of boilers aggregating 2,150 horse power. There still remain the methods by which granulated and cube sugar are made, but these will be considered in another issue.

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EAST FULTON ST.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GREEN SEAL CIGARS



ALWAYS STANDARD

AT WHOLESALE BY
Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co.
Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co.
Olney & Judson Grocer Co.
B. J. Reynolds.

**FINEST QUALITY.
POPULAR PRICES.**

AROUND THE STATE.

MOVEMENTS OF MERCHANTS.

McBain—G. W. Story is succeeded by C. M. Story in general trade.

Ironwood—Wm. H. Kitto succeeds H. Keese & Co. in general trade.

Pontiac—Henry M. Linabury has sold his drug stock to Weed & Co.

Quincy—Greening & Hyslop succeed E. J. Condra in the drug business.

Battle Creek—J. L. Brown succeeds E. H. Young in the grocery business.

Marshall—H. L. Day & Son succeed Hamilton & Day in the lumber business.

Cedar Springs—A. H. Stillwell succeeds T. W. Provin in the grocery business.

Battle Creek—Carlton E. Hodges succeeds H. H. Bidwell & Son in the hotel business.

Cadillac—The Newark & Drury Co. has opened a branch hardware store at McBain.

Allen—W. A. Jackson succeeds Winchester & Ellis, bankers, coal and grain dealers.

Richland—Beall & Peck are succeeded by Beall & Evans in the drug and grocery business.

Homer—Doolittle, Anderson & Co. succeed Darrow, Anderson & Co. in the grocery business.

Escanaba—Oliver & McNaughton, hardware dealers, have dissolved, W. W. Oliver continuing the business.

Traverse City—R. W. Gane has opened a meat market in the new Kroupa building on Front street.

Holland—James Meeuwse, of Grand Rapids, has rented the meat market of Barkel & Son and will continue the business.

Middleville—Having been unable to find a purchaser for his general stock, M. S. Keeler has concluded to continue the business on a larger scale than ever and will stock up accordingly.

Mancelona—F. A. Price and Horace Hoffman, who have been engaged in the meat business at this place, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Hoffman continuing the business.

Kalamazoo—Jas. J. Van Kerson is moving his old store building off his lot on East Main street and will replace it with a three-story brick structure, occupying the ground floor with his grocery stock.

Orange—E. C. Tew & Son have sold their general stock to H. H. Jordan, who will continue the business at the same location. Tew & Son will seek another location as soon as they can close out their business affairs here.

Owosso—C. Mahaney recently uttered three chattel mortgages on his dry goods stock—one to his wife for \$5,200, a second to M. L. Stewart & Co. (Owosso) for \$900 and a third to Burnham, Stoepel & Co. (Detroit) for \$5,600. The latter then took possession of the stock on their mortgage, placing G. A. Corwin in charge.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Shelbyville—D. D. Harris has resumed operations at his cheese factory under the personal supervision of Irwin Wait.

Cheboygan—As a result of I. M. Weston's failure, the Whitehall Lumber Co. has been compelled to go into the hands of a receiver, the court having appointed Flint P. Smith, of Flint, to act in that capacity.

Lansing—Owing to the coal strike all over the country E. Bement & Sons have

been compelled to shut down the stove department of their factory, throwing about 150 men out of employment. The firm claims that their supply of coke, used in smelting, has given out and that they cannot obtain any more.

Belding—M. M. Belding purchased the plant and business of the Miller Casket Co. at assignee's sale, his bid being \$8,675, subject to a mortgage of \$14,275. Work was immediately resumed in the factory and the business will be continued under the style of M. M. Belding until a re-organization is effected.

Menominee—It is estimated that less than one-third of the lumber left over from last season's cut, most of which was sold, now remains unshipped. It is also thought that by the time the mills are able to begin sawing to their fullest capacity little, if any, of that cut will remain.

Ludington—The Appeal remarks: Unless hemlock operators peel more bark than they intend at present there will not be as many available hemlock logs this season as last, as it does not pay to cut logs unless a profit can be made on the bark. Sellers want \$8.50 a cord for bark, and buyers want to get it for \$7.25. Rath & Cartier have a quantity of logs which they say they will hold until prices for lumber shall advance.

Cheboygan—The men at Thompson Smith's Sons' sawmills recently struck for 10 hours a day and the same wages they received last year for 11 hours. The mills shut down. The firm offered the men work at 11 hours at the wages paid last year for 10 hours, or take a reduction of wages and work 10 hours. The men finally accepted the terms, and the mills started again. This has, it is thought, settled the labor question at Cheboygan for the season.

Bay City—The attempt of the 'longshoremen to dictate who shall or who shall not work at William Peters' mill has signally failed. Mr. Peter is loading his boats right along with his own men. Neither is the attempt of the 'longshoremen's union to draw all the mill employes into a strike for the purpose of aiding the union at all likely to pan out. The agitation among the mill workers is dying out. They have apparently concluded that the best thing to do is to do the best they can this season. Any other course would be suicidal.

Bay City—The lumbermen here have been discussing the question of a fire tug. Some taxpayers presented a petition to the common council protesting against the purchase of such a tug. Joseph Turner stated his views very plainly on the subject. He said that the insurance companies had threatened to take no more risks on property along the river front unless a good fire tug was placed in service. The firm in which he was interested was to bring 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet of logs to be manufactured into lumber at this point, and if he could not get insurance on the lumber he would not have it cut here. The property he represented would probably be assessed at \$2,000,000 and ought to be protected. At every mill and lumber fire it had been impossible to save the property, as there was no way to get out far enough with the hose. Finally it was decided to purchase a fire tug and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

FREE

Given Away



The "DETROIT" Self-Adding Cash Register.

"A REGISTER THAT IS A REGISTER."

All Work Done on Wheels.
No Paper Used.

OUR OFFER.

We will send the above Cash Register free with 1,000 Cigars for \$39. Terms 30 days, less 2 per cent. 10 days.

This offer includes either "Pretty Polly," "Key West," "Cuban Puffs," "Little Havana," or "D. T. C. Havana Gems."

There are positively no better Cigars made and retailed for 5 cents.

To convince the dealer that the above brands are as represented, we will send 200 for examination to be returned if not satisfactory. If the Cigars suit, the balance, \$90, can go forward with the Register.

THE "DETROIT"

Is one of the most handsome and reliable Cash Registers made.

EQUAL

To machines sold from \$125 to \$200 in quality, workmanship, style and finish. It has an elegant finished large standard-sized case, with beautiful designs, best quality of nickel front and back.

DISPLAYS

Amount of sale from both front and rear. Back of machine is nickled and highly finished.

MONEY DRAWER

Is large and complete in its divisions for both coin and currency. Bell rings and sounds alarm when drawer is opened.

EACH PART

Is constructed in the most substantial and reliable manner on strict mechanical principles from the very best material. Will not get out of order. With proper usage will last a lifetime.

IT IS

The best and latest thing in Cash Registers.

REGISTERS

Any amount from 1 cent to \$20. Indicates last sale made until next follows.

DOES

All the work of the most expensive machines. Received on account, Paid out and Charge tickets furnished with each Register.

THERE

Is not a handsomer or better machine made.

TOTAL CAPACITY

Is \$2,200 for each day's work before resetting back to zero.

RECORD

Can be taken off and machine set back to zero in one minute's time.

IF YOU HAVE

One register already, another one can be used to advantage on the other side of the store for the soda water, cigar trade or some other department.

SHOWS

How many times the money drawer has been opened for change during the day.

IMPOSSIBLE

To open and close the money drawer without registering

Dealers having no use for the 1, 2 and 3 cts. keys, they can be dropped and the following keyboard substituted: 5c, 10c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, Change Key, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5. This keyboard and the one shown in cut are the only two styles we furnish. Take your choice.

For \$ extra we will furnish a handsome glass sign with your firm's name ground thereon, similar to W. T. McGraw shown in cut. The glass can be either white or ruby, as desired by customer.

Every machine is furnished with a handsome top sign, even if the special firm's name sign is not desired.

The above order is exactly as represented, we have been in business here since 1883. As to our responsibility, we refer to the Commercial Agencies or any Bank or Business House in the city.

DETROIT TOBACCO CO., McGraw Building, DETROIT.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

Albert J. Bazuin has opened a wall paper and notion store at 759 East Fulton street.

A. H. Judd has opened a grocery store at Grant Station. The stock was furnished by the I. M. Clark Grocery Co.

H. W. James has put in a supply store in connection with his shingle mill at Porli. The Olney & Judson Grocer Co. furnished the stock.

Woodward & Jacobsen have opened a grocery store at the corner of North Coit and Plainfield avenues. The I. M. Clark Grocery Co. furnished the stock.

The Hester Machinery Co. has removed from 45 South Division street to 130 Oakes street, where Hester & Fox began business several years ago.

Bear, Loew & Co., grocers at 1161 South Division street, have dissolved, Isaac J. Bear being succeeded by his son, Charles, and Elisha Loew being succeeded by Fred Boone. A. P. Sriver will continue as silent partner. The new firm will be known as Bear, Boone & Co.

Eaton, Lyon & Co. have foreclosed their mortgage on the drug and stationery stock of L. Pauly, at St. Ignace, bidding it in at public sale last Wednesday. The failure is very peculiar in many respects, being complicated by reason of the ill health of Mr. Pauly, who has been very close to death for several weeks.

Martin J. Frayer and Charles P. Warner have started a grocery at 670 Cherry street, under the style of Frayer & Warner. Mr. Frayer was until recently with Albert Southwick, grocer at the corner of Wealthy avenue and Henry street, having been in the same store through several successive changes. Mr. Warner is a printer and has for some time been employed on the *Democrat*. It is rumored that Mr. Warner will soon enter his partner's family in the capacity of son-in-law.

Mayor Fisher has decided to defer the appointment of a Sealer of Weights and Measures until the Common Council has taken action upon the matter. There is some talk of abolishing the office altogether, but this could only be done by amending the charter, which can be done only by the Legislature. It has also been proposed to put the salary down to a mere nominal sum and so make it impossible for anyone to take the office. Still another proposition is to give the Sealer the fees and so compel him to earn his salary. Whatever is to be done should be done at once. There is no sense in letting the matter drag along in the manner in which the Council has usually done its business. In the meantime Mayor Fisher should insist upon the resignation of Mr. Bush. He is doing little but putting in time and waiting for the day when he may draw his salary. If this is to be a "year of retrenchment," as the Mayor declared in his inaugural address, here is a good place to begin.

A number of hucksters, in addition to those who appeared before the License Committee last Thursday night, have expressed themselves as opposed to any change in the fee for hucksters' licenses. They aver that \$21 is all that it is worth and more than many of them can pay.

Times are hard, they say, and where, a year ago, a day's sales would foot up from \$15 to \$20, now \$7 is a good day's work. They threaten, in case the fee is raised, to join hands with the farmers and market gardeners and escape the payment of the fee entirely. They claim that a \$50 fee would be out of the question and would either drive them out of the business, compel them to violate the law or find some way to evade it. The year is expected to be a poor one for huckstering and even at the old figure, there will not be any money in it. Many of them are physically unable to earn a living in any other way, and, as they do not wish to become city charges, they think no change should be made in the schedule. These are the only arguments so far presented against the proposed changes in the schedule. The fruit peddlers are satisfied with a \$50 fee, saying it protects them and keeps numbers out of the business who would otherwise be competitors. The re-classifying of the peddlers meets with general favor. It is in the interest of law and order and will be a great boon to the peddlers themselves. As to the objections of the hucksters, a word must be said: In the first place, the privilege of peddling vegetables is a much more valuable one than is the fruit privilege. Vegetables are a necessity and can be sold at almost every house. The condition of the times should make but little difference in the vegetable trade. That is not where expenses are cut in hard times, or at least they are not cut to the extent claimed by the huckster; but fruit is a luxury, and people naturally drop luxuries to a great extent in hard times. That the combining of fruit and vegetable peddling in one class makes both more valuable it will be hard for any one to disprove, although, as vegetable peddlers have been in the habit of "taking orders" for fruit, which, of course, they have a perfect right to do, the combination will only put them on a level with the fruit men. Fruit peddlers have never carried vegetables, although they had the same right as the other class. Then, too, the season has hardly opened yet, and the business may naturally be expected to improve considerably. In the fruit season an immense amount of fruit is sold, and always at a good profit, and if the fee be raised to \$50, the extra amount can be made in one month's business. Of this there can be no doubt, and equally beyond question is it that the privilege of selling vegetables will add immensely to the earnings of the fruit men. Much of the time throughout the year fruit cannot be handled except at a loss, when vegetables can be sold at a good profit. The threat of the hucksters to combine with the farmers and gardeners is a foolish one, and one which, if they attempted to carry into effect, would prove a boomerang, and would compel the city to take other measures to protect its own interests and legitimate trade. As to their violating the law, in this they must use their own judgment. They know the penalty for such violations and have too much good sense to risk it. Beside, the confession that they may be forced to violate the law is a damaging one; it may be inferred that so far they are honest because the law has not interfered with them. The plea that many of them are physically unable to earn a livelihood in any other way is not a sufficient reason for not raising the

fee. There is as much money in the business for a cripple as there is for an able-bodied man, although there may be more reason in the former taking to that method of making a living. Certainly it would be better for even the cripples to pay a high license fee, since it would confine the business to fewer hands and, consequently, give them a better trade. There is no weight in the arguments advanced against the proposed changes in the license schedule.

Hardware Market.

General Trade—The pleasant weather and usual demand for spring goods have caused an appearance of good business, but how long it will last is hard to tell. Prices are stationary on most lines.

Wire Nails—Owing to the strike in the coal and coke regions, many mills are having difficulty in getting fuel and the consequence is extreme prices are not being made. A number of mills have been obliged to close down and others have advanced their price from 5 to 10c a keg. There has been no change in this market as yet.

Barbed Wire—It has been impossible to get wire, as the mills have found it impossible to run, owing to labor troubles. It does seem a shame when the time of year comes when men could find work that they must strike and demoralize the business of the country.

Window Glass—Extreme prices have been withdrawn and the indications are, it will even be higher. The number of pots that are now in operation are only about one quarter as many as usual. If there is any demand for glass, it certainly will be scarce—and that means higher prices.

Wire Cloth—The scarcity in this line of goods has commenced early. But few jobbers have yet got their wire cloth, as the factories have been bothered to get the wire. Prices have advanced and it is now held at \$1.75 for 100 square feet.

Gripsack Brigade.

Harry C. Winchester was one of a party of four which bagged 215 brook trout on the Pere Marquette River last Saturday.

The Grand Rapids traveling men's base ball club will cross bats with Had Beecher's nine at Recreation Park next Saturday afternoon. Game will be called at 3:30. No admission.

James Martin, recently representing J. J. Hoffman, wholesale grocer of Elkhart, Ind., in Southern Michigan, has re-engaged with his old house, Stein, Hirsch & Co., of Chicago, to take his old route in the interest of Calumet starch.

The "return party" given by the ladies of Post E to the gentlemen of the Post last Saturday evening was the most enjoyable event of the entire series. All arrangements were made by the ladies and all the expenses were borne by them, yet nearly \$20 was turned into the treasury of the Post after all the bills had been liquidated. A vote of thanks was tendered Geo. D. Herrick for the use of a piano and both the ladies and gentlemen of the Post united in tendering a hearty vote of thanks to S. A. Sears for regular contributions of sweet goods on the occasion of each social party during the season.

We have made H. Schneider Co. distributing agent for the old reliable S. K. B. cigar. American Cigar Co.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

WANTED—TO BUY STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE of any description. Will pay spot cash. Address Warner & Dunbar, Parma, Mich. 624

TO EXCHANGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY acres of land in South Dakota for stock of goods, jewelry preferred. Address Box 75, Copemish, Mich. 623

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON (regular) married man, wants to hear of a good location in town or country. Address P and S, care Michigan Tradesman. 623

MY PARTNER MUST DISPOSE OF HIS interest in our general stock on account of ill health. Purchaser must be a live man (with or without stock of his own) to match advertiser and location. (Correspondence solicited. No. 625 care Michigan Tradesman. 625)

FOR SALE—LOUIS PAULY DRUG STOCK at St. Ignace, Mich. Yearly sales from \$6,000 to \$9,000. Stock inventories \$300, and consists of drugs, books, stationery, fixtures, book accounts, 25 thousand prescriptions on file. On easy terms. Address Eaton, Lyon & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 627

FOR RENT—THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY E. J. Ware, druggist, corner Cherry and East streets. Also meat market, east end same building, with good ice box. John C. Dunton, old County building. 618

FOR SALE—CHEESE FACTORY AT BAD AXE, Mich., surrounded by splendid farming country; will sell at a bargain; also a hardware stock inventory about \$1,600, at Saginaw. Write to Saginaw Hardware Co., Saginaw, Mich. 619

FOR SALE—LARGE-SIZED THREE KNIFE rotary meat chopper in good order. Cheap for 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 selling. Chas. E. Mercer, 1 and 2 Widdicombe building. Phone 83. 617

PLANNING MILL—WE OFFER FOR SALE the North Side Planning Mill, which is first class in every respect, or will receive propositions to locate the business in some other thriving town. Correspondence and inspection solicited. Sheridan, Boyce & Co., Manistee, Mich. 613

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—INVOICING about \$2,000. Good business, low rent, small expenses. Address book-keeper 4 and 6 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich. 615

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED MILLINERY business in the finest location in Grand Rapids. A rare opportunity. Real Estate taken for part payment. Address J. W., care Michigan Tradesman. 611

FOR SALE—A CLEAN STOCK OF DRUGS with a small line of groceries, invoicing \$35.00, of good clean goods. Sales last year, \$12,000. Good town of 500 inhabitants. No competition, and in the finest section of country in the State. Address Pierce & Lee, Climax, Mich. 614

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STORE AND DWELLING in first class location in town of 1,000 inhabitants. Address E. L., box 178, Thompsonville, Benzie Co., Mich. 608

THE BEST PLACE IN THE STATE TO start a dry goods store is Big Rapids. Has only two. 608

FOR RENT—EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR grocery store. No other grocery within four blocks. High and dry basement under store. 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

WANTED—MAN FAMILIAR WITH THE cheese trade to embark in the wholesale cheese and dairy supply business at this market. Advertiser stands ready to put in \$10,000 special capital. Address No. 602 care Michigan Tradesman. 602

WANTED—A JEWELER TO LOCATE IN A town of 1,300; good business place; splendid 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

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

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

A CLEAN STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR Sale; good trade, cheap for spot cash; the only delivery wagon in town. Stock about \$2,500. Investigate. Address box 15, Centreville, Mich. 820

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION BY A REGISTERED assistant pharmacist who is strictly temperate. Good references. Address No. 622, care Michigan Tradesman. 622

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

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and experienced young man would like position as book-keeper, cashier or other office work with jobbing or manufacturing house. Address "H" care The Tradesman. 677

PECK'S HEADACHE POWDERS

Pa. the best profit. Order from your jobber.

The Bloody Hand of Unionism.

Never in the history of this or any other civilized country has there been such a number of brutal murders in the same length of time as has been committed in the United States during the past twelve months. Here, in this free country, with the courts of law open to every man who thinks he is aggrieved, hundreds of men have taken the law into their own hands and slain those who have fallen under their displeasure. Murder has run riot all over the land and the lurid tide of blood has swept the country from end to end. Then, too, the crimes have been of a most horribly brutal character, the murderers seeming to have given a loose rein to the brutality of their natures.

A significant fact is that a large proportion of the worst crimes have been committed by members of trade unions. Especially is this true of the murders committed in the coal districts, as the following dispatch will show:

PORT RICHMOND, PA., May 8—For a lengthy period much lawlessness has prevailed in the Wyoming coal fields, and hardly a week has passed since January that a crime of heinous character has not been committed. Within the last three months criminality has been upon the increase and Captain Whalen, chief of the detective department, states that thirty-nine mysterious and brutal assassinations have been committed in the name of unionism, besides the consummation of other dark and atrocious deeds. In every instance the crimes have been traced to Hungarians and Slavonians, who have managed to escape. Entire communities have been terrorized by members of an oath-bound organization, whose influence appears to reach from the anthracite coal regions of northern Pennsylvania to the bituminous country of central Pennsylvania, and west of the Allegheny mountains to the coke country.

The criminal records of the sections of the State enumerated show that during the last year over 200 murders have been perpetrated, and but seven of the murderers were apprehended. The same body of organized outlaws committing these crimes have also been guilty of the wholesale destruction of colliery and other property, and the value alone of the coal breakers and other mine works destroyed in the anthracite country amounts to nearly \$2,000,000. So great has been the outlawry within a recent period that the authorities have determined to adopt more resolute measures to ferret out and apprehend the law-breakers whose operations have left a crimson trail in the black diamond country.

These murderers have received the support, both material and moral, of the great labor organizations of the country. They have been encouraged in their "fight against capital" in every way possible. The owners of the mines have been pictured as "monsters," "living on the life-blood of the miners," and "rolling in wealth" while their employes "had barely enough to keep soul and body together." Such expressions as these, and others far worse, have been as fuel to the flames of vicious ignorance and passion of the Slavs and Huns who constitute a large proportion of the miners, and trades unionism is responsible for much of the crime committed by them.

DANIEL ABBOTT.

Toots From Ram's Horn.

One reason why some men swear is because it does not take any courage or manliness to do it.

When a man makes a religion he tries to make one that will let him stay mean and still respect himself.

When the devil goes to church he does not always sit on the back seat.

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.		BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Adriatic	7	Geo. Washington	8
Argyle	5 1/2	Glen Mills	7
Atlanta A.A.	6	Gold Medal	7 1/2
Atlantic A.	6 1/2	Green Ticket	8 1/2
" H.	6 1/2	Great Falls	6 1/2
" P.	5	Hope	7 1/2
" D.	6	King Out.	4 1/2 @ 5
" LL.	4 1/2	King Phillip	7 1/2
Amory	6 1/2	" O.P.	7 1/2
Archery Bunting	4	Lonsdale Cambric	10
Beaver Dam A.A.	4 1/2	Lonsdale	8
Blackstone O. 32	5	Middlesex	5
Black Crow	6	No Name	7 1/2
Black Rock	5 1/2	Oak View	6
Boot, A.L.	7	Our Own	5 1/2
Capital A.	5 1/2	Pride of the West	12
Cavanat V.	5 1/2	Rosalind	7 1/2
Chapman cheese cl.	3 1/2	Sunlight	4 1/2
Clifton C.R.	5 1/2	Utica Mills	8 1/2
Comet	6 1/2	" Nonpareil	10
Dwight Star	6 1/2	Vinyard	8 1/2
Clifton C.C.C.	5 1/2	White Horse	6
		" Rock	8 1/2
		Top of the Heap	7
BLEACHED COTTONS.		HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.	
A.B.C.	8 1/2	Cabot	6 1/2
Amazon	8	Farwell	7 1/2
Amsburg	6		
Art Cambric	10	CANTON FLANNEL.	
Blackstone A.A.	7 1/2	Unbleached	Bleached
Beats All	4	Housewife A.	Housewife Q.
Boston	12	" B.	" R.
Cabot	6 1/2	" C.	" S.
Charter Oak	5 1/2	" D.	" T.
Conway W.	7 1/2	" E.	" U.
Cleveland	6	" F.	" V.
Dwight Anchor	8	" G.	" W.
" shorts	8	" H.	" X.
Edwards	6	" I.	" Y.
Empire	7	" J.	" Z.
Farwell	7 1/2	" K.	
Farwell	7 1/2	" L.	
Fruit of the Loom	8	" M.	
Fitchville	7	" N.	
First Prize	6	" O.	
Fruit of the Loom	7 1/2	" P.	
Fairmount	4 1/2	" Q.	
Full Value	6 1/2	" R.	
CANTON FLANNEL.		" S.	
Unbleached	Bleached	" T.	
Housewife A.	Housewife Q.	" U.	
" B.	" R.	" V.	
" C.	" S.	" W.	
" D.	" T.	" X.	
" E.	" U.	" Y.	
" F.	" V.	" Z.	
" G.	" W.		
" H.	" X.		
" I.	" Y.		
" J.	" Z.		
" K.			
" L.			
" M.			
" N.			
" O.			
" P.			
" Q.			
" R.			
" S.			
" T.			
" U.			
" V.			
" W.			
" X.			
" Y.			
" Z.			
CARPET WARE.			
Peerless, white.	17	Integrity colored.	18
Integrity colored.	19	White Star.	17
Integrity	18 1/2	" colored.	19
DRESS GOODS.			
Hamilton	8	Nameless	20
"	9	"	25
"	10 1/2	"	27 1/2
G.G. Cashmere	20	"	30
Nameless	16	"	32 1/2
"	18	"	35
CORSETS.			
Coraline	\$9.50	Wonderful	\$4.50
Schilling's	9.00	Brighton	4.75
Davis Walts	9.00	Bortree's	9.00
Grand Rapids	4.50	Abdominal	15.00
CORSET JEANS.			
Armory	6 1/2	Naumkeags sateen	7 1/2
Androscoogin	7 1/2	Rockport	6 1/2
Biddeford	6	Conestoga	7 1/2
Brunswick	6 1/2	Walworth	6 1/2
PRINTS.			
Allen turkey reds.	5 1/2	Berwick fancies	5 1/2
" robes	5 1/2	Clyde robes	5 1/2
" pink & purple	5 1/2	Charter Oak fancies	4
" buffs	5 1/2	DelMarine cashm's	5 1/2
" pink checks	5 1/2	" mourn'g	5 1/2
" staples	5	Eddystone fancy	5 1/2
" shirtings	3 1/2	" chocolat	5 1/2
American fancy	5 1/2	" rober	5 1/2
American Indigo	4 1/2	" sateens	5 1/2
American shirtings	3 1/2	Hamilton fancy	5 1/2
Argentine Grays	6	" staple	5 1/2
Anchor Shirtings	4	Manchester fancy	5 1/2
Arnold	4	" new era	5 1/2
Arnold Merino	6	Merrimack D fancy	5 1/2
" long cloth B.	9	Merrimack shirtings	4
" " C.	7 1/2	" Repp furn	8 1/2
" century cloth	7	Pacific fancy	5 1/2
" gold seal	10 1/2	" robes	6
" green seal TR	10 1/2	Portsmouth robes	6 1/2
" yellow seal	10 1/2	" solid black	5 1/2
" serge	11 1/2	" greys	5 1/2
" Turkey red	10 1/2	Washington Indigo	6 1/2
Ballon solid black	10 1/2	" Turkey robes	7 1/2
" colors	10 1/2	" India robes	7 1/2
Bengal blue, green, red and orange	6	" plain T'ry X	8 1/2
Berlin solids	5 1/2	" " X	10
" oil blue	6	" Ottoman Tur	6 1/2
" green	6	key red	6 1/2
" Foulards	5 1/2	Martha Washington	7 1/2
" red	5 1/2	" Turkey red	7 1/2
" " X	9 1/2	Martha Washington	7 1/2
" " 4	10	" Turkey red	9 1/2
" " 3-4 XXXX	12	Riverpoint robes	5 1/2
Cocheco fancy	5	Windsor fancy	6 1/2
" madders	5	" gold ticket	6 1/2
" XX twills	5	Indigo blue	10 1/2
" solids	5	Harmony	4 1/2
TICKINGS.			
Amoskeag A.C.A.	11 1/2	A.C.A.	11 1/2
Hamilton	8	Pemberton A.A.	10 1/2
" D.	8	York	10 1/2
" Awning	11	Swift River	7 1/2
Farmer	8	Pearl River	12
First Prize	10 1/2	Warren	12 1/2
Lenox Mills	18	Conostoga	16
COTTON DRILL.			
Atlanta, D.	6 1/2	Stark A.	8
Boot	6 1/2	No Name	7 1/2
Clifton, K.	7	Top of Heap	9

DEMINS.		GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag	12	Columbian brown	12
" 9 oz.	14	Everett, blue	12 1/2
" brown	14	" brown	12 1/2
Andover	11 1/2	Haymaker blue	7 1/2
Beaver Creek A.A.	10	" brown	7 1/2
" BB.	9	Jaffrey	11 1/2
" CC.	9	Lancaster	12 1/2
Boston Mfg Co. br.	7	Lawrence, 9 oz.	13 1/2
" blue	8 1/2	" No. 220	13
" d & twist	10 1/2	" No. 250	11 1/2
Columbian XXX br.	10	" No. 280	10 1/2
" XXX bl.	19		
GINGHAMS.		THREADS.	
Amoskeag	5	Lancaster, staple	5
" Persian dress	6 1/2	" fancies	7
" Canton	7	" Normandie	7
" AFC	8 1/2	Lancashire	8
" Teale	10 1/2	Manchester	8 1/2
" Angola	10 1/2	Monogram	8 1/2
" Persian	7	Normandie	7
Arlington staple	6 1/2	Persian	7
Arasapha fancy	4 1/2	Renfrew Dress	7 1/2
Bates Warwick dres	7 1/2	Rosemont	6 1/2
" staples	6	Slatersville	6
Centennial	10 1/2	Somerses	7
Criterion	10 1/2	Tacoma	7 1/2
Cumberland staple	5 1/2	Toll du Nord	8 1/2
Cumberland	5	Wabash	7 1/2
Essex	7 1/2	" seersucker	7 1/2
Elfin	7 1/2	Warwick	6
Everett classics	8 1/2	Whitenden	8
Exposition	7 1/2	" heather dr.	7 1/2
Glenarie	6 1/2	" Indigo blue	9
Glenarven	6 1/2	Wamsutta staples	6 1/2
Glenwood	7 1/2	Westbrook	8
Hampton	5	Windermeer	10
Johnson Chalon cl	1/2	York	6 1/2
" Indigo blue	9 1/2	" zephyrs	10
GRAIN BAGS.		KNITTING COTTON.	
Amoskeag	13	Georgia	13 1/2
Stark	17		
American	13		
KNITTING COTTON.		CAMBRICS.	
No. 6	33	No. 14	37
" 8	34	" 16	38
" 10	35	" 18	39
" 12	36	" 20	40
CAMBRICS.		RED FLANNEL.	
Slater	4	Edwards	4
White Star	4	Lockwood	4
Kid Glove	4	Wood's	4
Newmarket	4	Brunswick	4
RED FLANNEL.		MIXED FLANNEL.	
Fireman	32 1/2	T W	22 1/2
Creedmore	27 1/2	FT	32 1/2
Talbot XXX	30	J R F. XXX	35
Nameless	27 1/2	Buckeye	32 1/2
MIXED FLANNEL.		DOMEST FLANNEL.	
Red & Blue, plaid	40	Grey S R W	17 1/2
Union R	22 1/2	Western W	18 1/2
Windsor	18 1/2	D R P	18 1/2
6 oz Western	30	Flushing XXX	23 1/2
Union B	22 1/2	Manitoba	23 1/2
DOMEST FLANNEL.		CANTON AND PADDING.	
Nameless	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	" 9 @ 10 1/2	12 1/2
" 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	"	" 10 @ 11 1/2	13 1/2
CANTON AND PADDING.		DUCKS.	
Slater	9 1/2	Black	10 1/2
9 1/2	9 1/2	Black	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Black	11 1/2
11 1/2	11 1/2	Black	12
12 1/2	12 1/2	Black	20
DUCKS.		WADDINGS.	
Severin, 8 oz.	9 1/2	West Point, 8 oz.	10 1/2
Mayland, 8 oz.	10 1/2	" 10 oz.	12 1/2
Greenwood, 7 1/2 oz.	9 1/2	Raven, 10 oz.	13 1/2
Greenwood, 8 oz.	11 1/2	Stark	13 1/2
Boston, 8 oz.	10 1/2	Boston, 10 oz.	12 1/2
WADDINGS.		SILKES.	
White, doz.	25	Per bale, 40 doz.	\$3.50
Colored, doz.	30	Colored	7.50
SILKES.		BOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS.	
Slater, Iron Cross	8	Pawtucket	10 1/2
" Red Cross	9	Dundie	9
" Best	10 1/2	Bedford	10 1/2
" Best A.A.	12 1/2	Vailey City	10 1/2
L.	7 1/2	KK	10 1/2
G.	8 1/2		
SEWING SILK.		COTTON TAPE.	
Corticelli, doz.	85	Corticelli knitting,	
twist, doz.	40	per 1/2 oz ball	30
50 yd, doz.	40		
BOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS.		PINS.	
No 1 Bl'k & White	10	No 4 Bl'k & White	15
" 2	12	" 8	20
" 3	12	" 10	25
No 2-20, M.C.	50	No 4-15 J 3 1/2	40
" 3-18, S.C.	45		
COTTON TAPE.		SAFETY PINS.	
No 2 White & Bl'k	12	No 8 White & Bl'k	20
" 4	15	" 10	23
" 6	18	" 12	26
SAFETY PINS.		NEEDLES—PER M.	
No 2	28	No 3	35
NEEDLES—PER M.		TABLE OIL CLOTH.	
A. James	1.40	Steamboat	1.50
Crowley's	1.35	Gold Eyed	1.50
Marshall's	1.00	American	1.00
TABLE OIL CLOTH.		COTTONTWINES.	
5-4	1.75	6-4	1.65
6-4	1.75	6-4	1.65
COTTONTWINES.		HEAD CRAWLERS.	
Cotton Sall Twine	28	Nashua	14
Crown	12	Rising Star 4-ply	17
Domestic	18 1/2	" 3-ply	17
Anchor	16	North Star	30
Bristol	13	Wool Standard 4 ply	17 1/2
Cherry Valley	15	Powhattan	16
I X L.	18 1/2		
HEAD CRAWLERS.		FLAID CRAWLERS.	
Alabama	6 1/2	Mount Pleasant	6 1/2
Alamance	6 1/2	Onelda	5
Augusta	7 1/2	Prymont	5 1/2
Ar sapha	6	Randelman	6
Georgia	6 1/2	Riverside	6 1/2
Granite	5 1/2	Sibley A.	6 1/2
Haw River	5	Toledo	6 1/2
Haw J.	5	Outs checks	7 1/2



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GENUINE : VICI : SHOE,
Plain toe in opera and opera toe and C. S. heel.
D and E and E E widths, at \$1.50. Patent leather
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soft and fine, flexible and elegant fitters. Send
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Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sap Pails and Syrup Cans.

Paper Packed
Screw.

Maydole & Co's.		HAMMERS.	dia.	25
Kip's			dia.	25
Yerkes & Plumb's			dia.	40&10
Mason's Solid Cast Steel			30c list	60
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel Hand			30c list	40
HINGES.				
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3			dia.	60&10
State			per doz. net,	2 50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/4 14 and longer				3 30
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/4			net	10
" " "			net	8 1/2
" " "			net	7 1/4
Strap and T			dia.	50
HANGERS.				
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track			50&10	
Champion, anti-friction			60&10	
Kidder, wood track				40
HOLLOW WARE.				
Pots			60&10	
Kettles			60&10	
Spiders			60&10	
Gray enameled			40&10	
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.				
Stamped Tin Ware			new list	70
Japanned Tin Ware				20
Granite Iron Ware			new list 38 1/4	40
WIRE GOODS.				
Bright			70&10&10	
Screw Eyes			70&10&10	
Hook's			70&10&10	
Gate Hooks and Eyes			70&10&10	
LEVELS.				
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s			dia.	70
ROPES.				
Sisal, 1/4 inch and larger				7 1/2
Manilla				11
SQUARES.				
Steel and Iron				70
Try and Bevels				60
Mitre				30
SHEET IRON.				
Nos. 10 to 14		Com. Smooth.	Com	90
Nos. 15 to 17			4 05	3 05
Nos. 18 to 21			4 05	3 05
Nos. 22 to 24			4 05	3 10
Nos. 25 to 26			4 25	3 10
No. 27			4 45	3 30
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra				
SAND PAPER.				
List acct, 19 '86			dia.	50
SASH COORD.				
Silver Lake, White A			list	50
" Drab A			"	50
" White B			"	50
" Drab B			"	50
" White C			"	50
Discount, 10.				30
SASH WEIGHTS.				
Solid Eyes			per ton	80
SAWS.				
" Hand			dia.	9
" Silver Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot				70
" Special Steel Dex X Cuts, per foot				30
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot				30
" Champlon and Electric Tooth X Cuts, per foot				30
TRAPS.				
Steel, Game			dia.	60&10
Onaida Community, Newhouse's				30
Onaida Community, Hawley & Norton's				30
Mouse, choker			18c per doz	
Mouse, delusion			\$1.50 per doz	
WIRE.				
Bright Market				65
Annealed Market				70-10
Coppered Market				60
Tinned Market				62&10
Coppered Spring Steel				50
Barbed Fence, galvanized				2 60
" painted				2 20
HORSE NAILS.				
An Sable			dia.	40&10
Putnam			dia.	0
Northwestern			dia.	10&10
WRENCHES.				
Baxter's Adjustable, nickeled				30
Coe's Genuine				50
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought				70
Coe's Patent, malleable				75&10
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Bird Cages				50
Pumps, Cistern				75&10
Screws, New List				70&10
Castors, Bed a d Plate				50&10&10
Dampers, American				40
Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods				65&10
METALS.				
PIG TIN.				
Pig Large				26
Pig Bars				28
ZINC.				
Duty: Sheet, 2 1/4c per pound.				
600 pound casks				6 1/2
Per pound				7
SOLDER.				
1/20 1/2				1
Extra Wiping				1
The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brand vary according to composition.				
ANTIMONY.				
Cookson			per pound	



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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1894.

SOME SINISTER SCHEME.

The great strike of union coal miners that is now taking place in every part of the United States where there is any coal mining is a most remarkable event when it is considered that the entire country is suffering from a business depression and industrial stagnation, the like of which was never seen before.

It would have been reasonable to suppose, at a time like this, that if any industries are being operated so as to give employment to labor they would be not only permitted to do so, but would be greeted with a God-speed. But, for some reason which is not explained on any rational grounds, there seems to be a desire on the part of the trades unions to stop everything. This, in fact, is likely to be the result of the coal strike, if, indeed, it was not intended to have such an effect. Every species of manufacturing, and all the railways and most of the steamboats, are absolutely dependent on a coal supply, and to cut that off will result in a stoppage of every wheel of industry in the country.

While no sort of good can come to anybody from such a situation, it is plain that enormous misfortune will be caused to all the working people who will be turned out of business by a failure of the coal supply; but this does not seem to be considered by those who are managing the strike of the coal miners, and it looks as if the entire matter is the result of a deliberate movement to complete the ruin of all sorts of industries, so that extreme distress and utter misery may be precipitated upon the country, and the desperate people may be driven to general violence. Of course, nobody supposes that the miners who are being forced into such a move have the faintest realization to what extremes matters may be driven, but there are those who are managing the affair who must know what they are doing.

Any idea that, by destroying all the industries of the country, only the employers or wealthy classes will be damaged, and so punished, is most false and mischievous. There are two classes in every community who are equally

dependent the one upon the other. These are the employers and the employees. Either one is wholly undone without the other. Any idea that the wealthy classes can be bankrupted and ruined without hurting the working people is a most dangerous fallacy, and as for seizing the wealth of the former and dividing it out among the employees, houses and factories cannot be divided, while the money would not be a drop in the bucket.

All the money in the country equally distributed would give only a few dollars to each. It is the circulation of money that makes the quantity seem large. There is only so much money in the country, and, by constantly passing it from one to another, it makes a great show and supplies the wants of all; but let the flow once stop by the cessation or destruction of commerce and industries, and quickly would the suffering become general. It is just the same with the water on the earth. There is only so much, but by being constantly kept in circulation it constantly accomplishes many vast and useful purposes. The Mississippi goes on forever pouring its floods into the sea; but suppose the rains were to stop for a few years. This mighty river would run dry, and the vast region which it drains would be converted into a desert.

It is difficult to believe that reasonable people would desire the stoppage of every industry in the country, but if the strikes of the miners shall be carried on to the extent of creating a general and prolonged coal famine, that will be the result, and it will then be impossible to doubt that such a result is intended. It will be an evil day for the work people when such a state of thing shall come to pass. The working people are numbered by millions, and the great employers are only some thousands. It will be a strange satisfaction to destroy millions of people in order that revenge may be wreaked upon a few thousand. The miners who are lending themselves to such an undertaking evidently do not understand to what terrible conditions they are tending. They are the unfortunate and ignorant agents of socialistic and anarchistic trades unionists who have some sinister and deep-laid scheme.

THE TRADESMAN joins with the Grand Rapids Wholesale Grocers' Association in welcoming the members of the Michigan Wholesale Grocers' Association to the city on the occasion of their second annual convention and trusts that their deliberations may be characterized by breadth and harmony and result in good to themselves and the trade at large.

It Was Old Mutton.

A cargo of mutton was sold in Liverpool the other day which had been killed nearly a year before. A sailing ship named the *Wellington* sailed from New Zealand on May 12 last with a cargo of 12,000 frozen carcasses of mutton and some other things. Off Cape Horn she met very bad weather, and was so much damaged that she had to put into Rio for repairs. The Brazilian war was going on, and she had to wait there six months before she could get her necessary repairs, and sailed for Liverpool on Jan. 24. April 5 she arrived at the end of her voyage, and the mutton was found in very good condition.

The worst of all connected with the movements of the unemployed is in the fact that their ranks are always filled with men who make doing nothing a profession.

Retirement of a Faithful Official.

Assistant City Attorney Carroll, who will shortly vacate the office to make way for the new appointee, has held that important position for about six years, and it is safe to say that during that time no city official has given more general satisfaction, or has attended more assiduously to his duties, than has Mr. Carroll. In all the exacting requirements of his office he has shown himself possessed of ability and skill as a lawyer and counsel, and in every instance has made his private interests subordinate to his public duty. The Retail Grocers' Association, especially, has reason to remember Mr. Carroll. In the battle of the Association on behalf of legitimate trade against the peddling nuisance, what has been accomplished has been largely because of the splendid work done by the Assistant City Attorney. To his masterly conduct of the cases tried last summer against the peddlers is due the complete victory gained at that time, and to his vigilance in looking after the interests of the city is due the signal failure of the peddlers to evade the law. His interpretation of the peddling ordinance has been generally accepted by the city courts as correct. THE TRADESMAN voices the sentiment of the entire Grocers' Association and of a large number of other citizens, when it expresses regret at Mr. Carroll's retirement and wishes for him a prosperous career in private practice. It is to be regretted that when an official has proved himself capable and efficient, as Mr. Carroll certainly has, he must, because of his politics, be retired at a time when, by reason of long incumbency of office, the city might hope to profit by his experience. Party politics is the curse and menace of municipal government, and the sooner it is banished from city affairs the better. THE TRADESMAN would hail with pleasure the retention of Mr. Carroll in office, believing that his long experience in the duties of the office and his ability as a lawyer would be invaluable to the city.

The Wheat Market.

As usual, the unexpected has happened. While the visible showed a decrease of 1,427,000 bushels and the government crop report showed a decline of 6 per cent. since the April report, the price of wheat was reduced 2c per bushel during the past week, when under the same conditions in former years there would have been an advance of 5@8c per bushel. Wheat decreased during April about 11,400,000 bushels. The principal factor in the decline is the unusually fine growing weather, lack of sufficient export orders, and the coming nearer to harvest; also the Hatch anti-option Bill, which, naturally, restricts speculation, and not much wheat moving from farmers. The mills here pay 52c for wheat, while Detroit closed at 55½c, or within 3½c of Detroit market. This is rather high, taking outside prices into consideration. There was more car wheat received than in the two previous weeks. While nineteen years ago the mills of Grand Rapids received more wheat than they could grind, we have now to bring in wheat by rail, but this came about because our city is so large that farming lands near the city are used largely for vegetables and small fruits; consequently, the wheat farms are farther from the city. While the mills

here make no large pretensions, yet they probably use up 2,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum and there is at present some scrambling for wheat.

Corn is very firm and about 1c up, while oats seem scarce at an advance of 2c per bushel. If these conditions continue, we may see corn and wheat nearly the same price, which is something rather unusual. C. G. A. VOIGT.

Meeting of the Wholesale Grocers.

No set program has been prepared for the business sessions of the Michigan Wholesale Grocers' Association, which convenes at Elk's Hall this morning and again this afternoon. In the evening a banquet will be tendered the visitors by the local wholesale grocers at the Morton House, when the following programme will be followed:

Address of Welcome—Wm. Judson.
Response—R. O. Wheeler.
The Michigan Wholesale Grocers' Association—Wm. Widdicombe.
The Buyer—J. W. Symons.
The Successful Salesman—Herbert Montague.
Modern Methods vs. Back Numbers—W. I. Brotherton.
Equality—H. S. Griggs.
The Commercial Traveler—S. M. Lemon.
Our State—Gilbert L. Lee.
Our Neighbor Associations—Wm. H. Brace.

First Cost a Trifle More But—

Roof on D'Ooge building, 457 Ottawa street, put on nineteen years ago. Not a dollar for repairs in that time. Keep your eye on this space. H. M. Reynolds & Son.

The strongest animals in the world are those that live on a vegetable diet. The lion is ferocious rather than strong. The bull, horse, reindeer, elephant and antelope, all conspicuous for strength, choose a vegetable diet.

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See quotations in Price Current.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Brief History of the Present Organization and Its Predecessor.

The Michigan Wholesale Grocers' Association, which now includes every wholesale grocer in the State and is in close touch with twenty-three other State organizations similar in membership and purpose, was organized in this city Nov. 10, 1892, as the result of a call issued by the Grand Rapids Wholesale Grocers' Association, the movement having the hearty co-operation of the Detroit Wholesale Grocers' Association. The action owed its existence to the assurance of the American Sugar Refining Co. that it would be useless for the wholesale grocers of the State to attempt to put into effect the Equality Plan of selling sugars until the trade was united on State lines, the same as the wholesale grocery trade of the Eastern States. Twenty-four houses were represented at the meeting when a constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers elected:

President—R. O. Wheeler.

Vice-Presidents—P. Fitzsimmons and J. W. Symons.

Treasurer—Wm. Judson.

Directors—J. L. Douglas, John Robson, D. L. McMorran, A. Wierengo, S. M. Lemon. Executive Committee—Wm. Widdicombe, W. H. Brace, W. I. Brotherton, O. A. Ball, B. L. Desenberg.

The Executive Committee was instructed to put in operation the Equality Plan of selling sugar as soon as practicable.

The convention closed with a banquet at the Peninsular Club, given by the local wholesale grocers.

The Executive Committee met at Detroit, Nov. 15, when Fred H. Ball was elected Secretary of the Association and was instructed to prepare a rate book.

Another meeting of the Executive Committee was held at Saginaw Dec. 20, when it was decided to put the Equality Plan in force Jan. 3, 1893.

The second meeting of the Association was held at Detroit, May 9, when the following officers were elected:

President—R. O. Wheeler.

Vice-President—A. Wierengo, J. W. Symons.

Secretary—Fred H. Ball.

Treasurer—Wm. Judson.

Directors—Fred B. Clark, D. L. McMorran, John Robson, Edward Henkel, L. E. Hawkins.

Executive Committee—Wm. Widdicombe, chairman; James Edgar, W. I. Brotherton, W. J. Gould, Wm. C. Phipps, Wm. H. Brace, H. S. Griggs, S. Armstrong, B. L. Desenberg.

It was decided to prohibit traveling salesman employed by members of the Association from taking bonuses from manufacturers and to put the Equality Plan of selling package coffee into effect as early in the year as possible.

The convention closed with a banquet at the Hotel Cadillac, which clearly established the reputation of the Detroit Wholesale Grocers' Association as hosts.

The Executive Committee held a meeting June 27 and decided to put package coffee on the Equality Plan, July 5. This arrangement continued until last month, when it was abandoned for the reason that the jobbers found it impossible to maintain the price so long as the manufacturer persisted in cutting the price to the retail trade.

Many meetings of the Executive Committee have been held during the past year, resulting in great good to the members of the Association, and finally culminating in the event long and anx-

iously looked forward to—the co-operation of Chicago jobbers in extending the beneficent results of Equality. In the effort to obtain this concession the chairman of the Executive Committee has worked assiduously for months, giving himself neither rest nor recreation, the other members of the Committee rendering him valiant assistance and co-operation whenever called upon to do so. In fact, the membership as a whole has spared no pains or expense to bring about a result which it considered so fraught with good to the organization; and to such unity of action and oneness of purpose is, undoubtedly, due the result achieved.

Birth and Death of a Prior Organization.

So much for the Association as it now is; but it is not the first organization created and maintained for the purpose of securing concerted action among the wholesale grocers of the State. The initial attempt in that direction culminated Oct. 15, 1888, in a meeting at Lansing, called by Heman G. Barlow, for the purpose of organizing a Michigan Wholesale Grocers' Association. This meeting was attended by the representatives of twelve houses and was called to order by W. J. Gould, who was selected to act as chairman, while Mr. Barlow performed the duties of Secretary. Messrs. L. E. Hawkins, Samuel Sinclair and H. G. Barlow presented a draft of a constitution and by-laws, which was adopted, when the following officers were elected:

President—W. J. Gould.

Vice-Presidents—Jas. Stewart, M. W. Clark, L. E. Hawkins.

Secretary and Treasurer—H. G. Barlow.

Directors—P. Fitzsimmons, Clifford Elliott, Wm. H. Brace, Jas. Edgar, John Robson, W. I. Brotherton, B. Desenberg, B. W. McCausland, F. C. Stone, S. M. Lemon, O. A. Ball, Wm. Judson, A. A. Graves.

The next meeting was held at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, Nov. 12 and 13, of the same year. The sugar question and the matter of charging for cartage and boxing claimed most of the attention of the meeting. It was finally agreed to charge for cartage, boxing, and exchange, but no agreement was reached as to sugar and the meeting adjourned.

A third meeting was held at Detroit Dec. 27, 1888, but nothing of importance was done, and a fourth meeting was held in the same city January 10, 1889, when it was agreed that the charging for cartage, boxing and exchange go into effect Feb. 18, and 6,000 circular announcements were sent out to the retail grocery trade of the State, as follows:

To the Retail Grocers of Michigan:

The Wholesale Grocers' Association of the State of Michigan, believing your own interests best subserved by a careful attention to matters of mutual interest, that concern your own success in business, desire to present to you some reasons for their action, that they feel assured will be cordially assented to by you:

We first lay down the general principle that a fair competition is not feared by any one, and that the essential element of confidence is, that you be assured of the fact that you buy certain goods as low as your neighbor.

Under the state of affairs heretofore existing, no one has had any certainty that his competitor was not obtaining concessions or discounts that reduced his cost below a legitimate point, thus enabling him to sell at prices that might destroy the profit of another.

[Continued on Page 11]

The Grand Rapids Pure Food Exposition



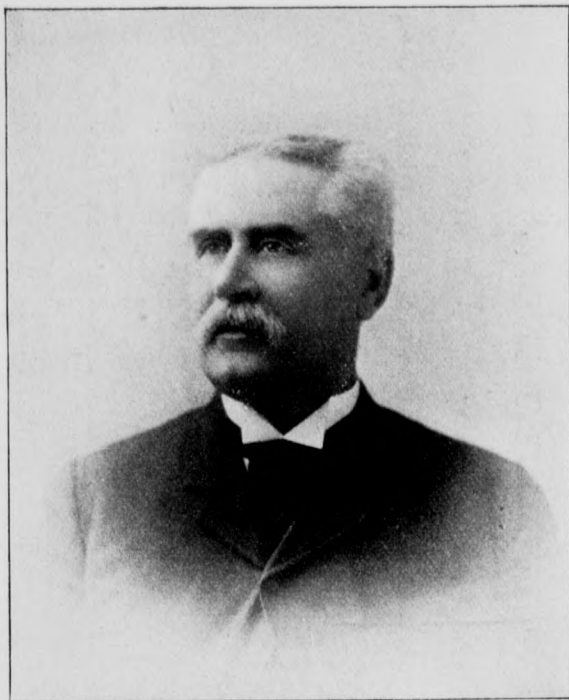
Opens May 28th and continues two weeks at Lockerby Hall.

A Special Feature of the Food Exposition will be the appearance of Mrs Sarah Tyson Rorer, President and Principal of Philadelphia Cooking School, Editor Household News who will lecture daily at 3 p. m. on High Art Cookery. These lectures will be of great importance to the ladies, as they will be practically demonstrated. Mrs. Rorer will go through the regular course of cooking while lecturing.

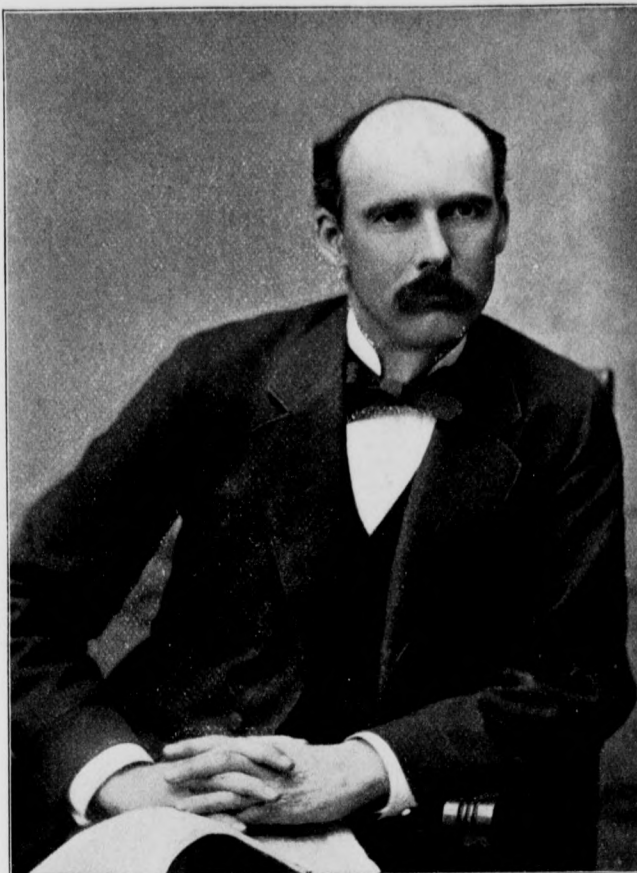
Arrangements have been made with Wurzburg to furnish music for a promenade concert every afternoon at 2 and every evening at 8 o'clock.

Also a Grand Floral Display will be a feature of the Exposition.

ADMISSION TO ALL, 25 cents.



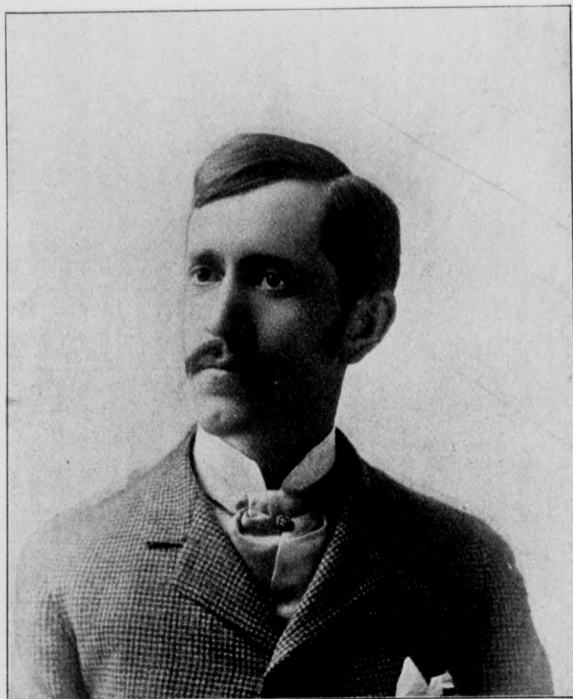
R. O. WHEELER, PRESIDENT.



WILLIAM WIDDICOMB, CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



A. WIERENGO, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.



J. W. SYMONS, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.



FRED H. BALL, SECRETARY.



WILLIAM JUDSON, TREASURER.

This is one of the evils our organization is intended to correct; that is to say, all goods sold to jobbers under contract to maintain certain prices, are to be held strictly to contract in all cases, giving to no one any concession whatever, thus placing all buyers on precisely the same basis. This refers to all contract goods.

A regular schedule has been adopted, specifying such goods as will be sold on 30 days, 60 days or 4 months, and after the agreed upon time has expired, interest will be charged until paid.

Provision is made to guard against unfair reclamations and deductions.

All important jobbing centers charge for boxing and cartage. These are legitimate expenses, and should enter into the cost of the goods. After the 18th of February a reasonable charge will be made for boxing, and cartage will be charged at the rate of 10 cents on 500 pounds and under, and 2 cents per 100 pounds on all greater amounts. On sugars the charge will be 5 cents per barrel.

We earnestly desire your good will, and feel assured you will heartily co-operate with us in our endeavor to correct abuses that have, of late years notably, added to the annoyances of business, without any corresponding benefit to any one.

Further, we recognize that your interests are ours, and we will also use our influence to protect you, believing that we can do much to relieve you from unreliable and unscrupulous retailers, and also in causing manufacturers to place their goods on the market in such shape as to secure to the legitimate retailer good margins on the goods you shall handle through the members of this Association. To this end we pledge ourselves, collectively and individually, to use every legitimate means in our power to show you that we are laboring for your interest as well as our own; and we further solicit your co-operation, that this Association may be mutually beneficial to both wholesaler and retailer.

This circular was signed by thirty-three wholesale grocers doing business in Michigan and seven Toledo wholesale grocery houses.

The announcement created so much unfavorable comment and caused such active opposition on the part of the retail trade that some of the members of the Association weakened and two days before the agreement was to go into effect issued circulars to the trade, announcing their abandonment of the proposed innovations and their retirement from the Association. This, of course, resulted in the dissolution of the Association, which never held another meeting. Those who intended to live up to the provisions of the agreement naturally felt sore over the summary manner in which the work of the Association had been controverted and the unfortunate outcome of the movement left a bad taste in the mouths of some of the members for a long time.

The "Equality Plan" in Selling Sugar.
Correspondence New Orleans Picayune.

NEW YORK, April 10—My attention has been called to the article published in your issue of April 7, entitled, "Let Us Avoid the Sugar Equality Plan," which is evidently founded upon misinformation as to the principles and working of this plan.

The conditions in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and New Orleans are similar to refined sugar, all primary markets, and the equality plan has been worked in New York and New England with perfect satisfaction during the last three or four years, and its justice and equity have been such that it is now extending all over the country.

It is not an ironclad agreement between the grocers of any particular district and the sugar trust. The grocers do not become the agents of the sugar trust. They are not barred from speculating in refined or other sugars, and cannot be loaded up by the trust any

more than if the equality plan was not in existence. Grocers are not restricted as to the market in which they sell their sugar, and there is no combination or trust.

It is simply a plan by which jobbers of all sections name a uniform but reasonable price in each town, so that no matter from what point the retail grocer buys his supplies they cost him the same laid down. There was some fear at first that this was a plan to exact excessive profits, but that this fear was unfounded has been proven in practice. The wholesale grocers make about three-sixteenths of a cent a pound on refined sugars, which barely covers the average of the expenses of doing business, but it is better than the old cut-throat plan, where goods were often handled at a positive loss, and a chromo thrown in.

The system is popular with the retail dealers where it has been tried, because grocers know what their goods will cost them laid down, and that they are buying as cheap as their competitors are, and it tends to reduce the cutting evil in the retail trade where one reckless grocer would demoralize an entire community, ending in bankruptcy to himself and injury to all concerned. So far as the interests of Louisiana are concerned, they are, in a broad sense, that of the entire sugar industry.

There is a mutual interest between producers, refiners, and distributors, and all should work together for the good of all.

I would respectfully ask the insertion of this letter for the information of any of your readers who might fear that the operation of the equality plan would be detrimental to New Orleans' interests. It certainly has not proved so as regards those of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, all of which are primary refining points; nor, indeed, those of interior jobbing points. Indeed, the experience has been just the contrary. Respectfully yours,

L. P. LYON,
Secretary Wholesale Grocers' Association of New York and Vicinity.

Blessings on the Busy Man.

The busy man, not the busybody, earns sunshine and money for others as well as himself. He it is who enjoys life from the business point of view, to whom trade is not a mere dull grind, but for whose life commerce furnishes a field as satisfying as is the battlefield to him who seeks the glory of clashing arms on the ground of military fame.

Busy men! Among business men the scene of work grows more complex and intricate, even if the work itself be more thoroughly systematized from year to year. Trade grows in its fields in details as well as in size until it is no wonder that labor-saving devices and perfected systems of work fail to relieve the head men of large interests of an increase of toil if they wish to retain their places in the commercial world.

Busy men! Too busy to be blue, glum, sour, crabbed! Too busy to greet a newspaper man with so forbidding a face that the next time they need his friendship they have to palaver a half hour before they dare ask a favor.

Busy men! Men who know that courage brings its own reward. Men to whom time is so valuable that they cannot ride the world over seeking fights everywhere—but are busy as the bee, working like the old scotchman, "Sweeping before his ain door." Busy men are the men who have confidence themselves and enjoy that of others.

Wisconsin-Made Caviare.

Everybody understands that a good deal of the wine imported to this country from France and Italy is made in this country, and shipped abroad, to be repacked and returned with the price largely increased; but not many persons know that a large part of the caviare imported from abroad is made in Wisconsin. This, however, is said to be the fact. Sturgeon, from whose roe the caviare is made, abound in the northern lakes, and the eggs are salted down by the fishermen there. It is shipped mostly to Germany, and comes back in tin cans, with attractive labels, to be resold by Americans at greatly advanced prices.

Summer Goods.

LAWNS, ORGANDY,
CHALLIES, DOTTED MULL,
SERPENTINE CREPE, PERCALES,
SEERSUCKER, SHIRTINGS,

In all grades to sell at Popular Prices.

Samples cheerfully sent on application.

P. Steketee & Sons,
83 Monroe St.



THE ONLY PERFECT RUBBER MADE.

A MOULDED RUBBER.

ALL ONE PIECE.

UNLINED.

MADE OF PURE RUBBER.

If you have not seen the "Marvel" rubber you have missed it. There is yet time. It is the most perfect rubber shoe ever made, and it will sell at sight. This overshoe is destined to have a large sale.

Send for a sample pair of Women's or Men's. Send your orders for all kinds Blacking, Dressing, etc. Agents for Woonsocket Rubber Co., Wales-Goodyear Rubber Co., Imperial Rubber Co. A Woman's Plain Croquet 22c net. Write for Price List and Discounts.

G. R. MAYHEW, Grand Rapids, Mich.



"CRESCENT," "WHITE ROSE,"
"ROYAL."

These brands are Standard and have a National reputation.
Correspondence solicited.

VOIGT MILLING CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hon. Thos. D Gilbert's Hog Story.

"I was very much interested in your interview with old settlers," said C. G. A. Voigt to THE TRADESMAN last week, "especially in the one with Mr. Gilbert. There is one little story that Mr. Gilbert did not tell you, however, that is well worth repeating. A number of us, including Mr. Gilbert, were going down the River one morning on the boat a few years ago, and, as we were rounding a certain bend in the River, he asked us if we had ever heard his hog story. We had never heard it and, of course, urged him to tell it. Mr. Gilbert said: 'That bend we just passed always reminds me of the time we ran out of pork down in Grand Haven, where I resided at the time. There was no pork to be had in the town, and, as we could not get along without it, I started for Grand Rapids to see what I could do. I managed to collect together about 100 hogs and started for home. It was winter time, and the roads were almost impassable with snow. They were quite so for hogs, and there was but one thing to do, and that was to drive them down the River on the ice. So I started and everything went smoothly until we reached that particular bend. There the wind had a clear sweep at the River and had not left a single flake of snow on the ice. The River was as smooth as glass. I started the hogs on the run, thinking they would slide across, but they didn't. When a hog struck the clear ice its feet sprawled out from under it, and it lay down, unable to help itself. In a short time every one of those 100 hogs lay helplessly upon the ice. The clear strip was several hundred feet across, and I had to take each hog by the ears and drag it across. The ice was nearly as slippery for me as it was for the hogs, and it was a big job for me to get them over; but I got them over at last and down to Grand Haven, where they were soon converted into pork. It always seemed to me that I paid a big price for my share of the product.'"

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Asparagus—Home-grown now rules the market. Dealers sell it for 30c per doz. bunches.
Beans—Slow. Dealers pay \$1.30@1.40 for country picked, holding hand picked at \$1.75.
Butter—Supply is good. Creamery, fancy, 16@17c; choice, 15@16c; Dairy, extra, 14@15c; rolls, fresh 11@12½.
Cabbages—Are in poor supply. Floridas are still held at \$2 per crate.
Cucumbers—Are down to 6c per doz.
Eggs—Dealers pay 9½@10c, holding at 11c.
Field Seeds—Medium and mammoth clover, \$6@6.25; Alsike, \$8@8.50; Alfalfa, \$6.75@7.50; Timothy, \$2.15; Red Top, 75c; Orchard Grass \$1.80.
Honey—White clover, 14c; buckwheat, 12c.
Lettuce—Supply is increasing. Dealers pay 6c and sell for 8c per lb.
Maple Syrup—Is unchanged. It is still bought for 85c and held at \$1 per gal.
Onions—Louisiana is now sending forward new onions and old are consequently knocked out. New are sold for \$1.15 per bu, or \$4 per bbl. Green bring 8@10c per dozen bunches.
Radishes—Are in good supply. Outside stock brings 25c, and homegrown 15c per doz bunches, but the latter are very poor and are seldom called for.
Spinach—Unchanged at 40c per bu.
Tomatoes—Still held at \$3.75 per 6-basket crate.
Pie Plant—Is down to ¾c per lb.
Strawberries—Are now held at 10c per qt or \$2.40 per 24 box crate.
Potatoes—Old are still held by dealers at 80c per bu, but this is hardly a fair index of the market, as retailers are selling them for the same price. New have fallen off 75c during the past week and are now held at \$1.50 per bu. The "potatoe excitement" is probably over.

SHOE DRESSINGS.

	Per Doz.
DANDY POLISH for Russett Shoes	\$1 75
TAN SHINE " " "	1 75
WHITTEMORE'S RUSSET CREAM	1 75
WHITE'S RUSSIA for Russett Shoes	1 75
SATINOLA " " "	1 60

GILT EDGE, RAVEN GLOSS,
THE "400," GLYCEROLE,
THE IDEAL, "C.C.", TOPSY,
BIXBY'S ROYAL, BROWN'S,
KEYSTONE, BOSTON POLISH.

HIRTH, KRAUSE & CO.,

Headquarters for SHOE STORE SUPPLIES.

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

TRADESMAN COMPANY

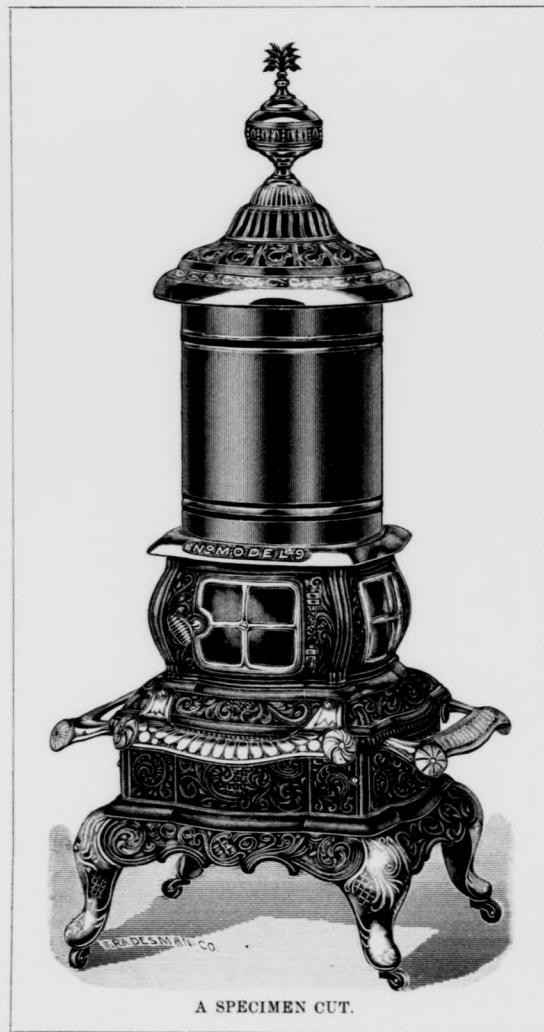
Engravers

Printers and Publishers

100 LOUIS ST.

That Worth Doing is Worth Doing Well.

In the production of engravings by all the leading processes this adage has been the rule of the Tradesman Company through its eight years of experience in this line of work.



A SPECIMEN CUT.

To indicate the degree of our success in the production of artistic plates, we call attention to the specimens in this advertisement and to the portraits in other pages of this paper.

Correspondence Solicited.

TRADESMAN COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

MICHAEL KOLB & SON,

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 37 YEARS.

All Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

Our representative, William Connor, who resides at Marshall, Mich., will be pleased to wait upon you if you will favor him with a line to do so, and should he not have what you require will thank you for looking through our line. Perfect fit and excellent garments. Low Prices Guaranteed.

Do They Raise Poultry in Your Neck of the Woods?

Buy all the first-class Poultry you can get and ship to me. I want it and will pay highest market price.

F. J. DETTENTHALER, 117 and 119 Monroe St.

The Grocery Market.

Sugar—There has been no change in price for over a week, but the indications point to higher prices in the near future, as small fruits are already appearing in the market, and stocks are not overly large anywhere, while refiners are still oversold as the result of last week's heavy purchases.

Pork and Lard—The Chicago hog market averaged steady for the week, although the closing was somewhat dull. Receipts for the week were 105,000, a decrease of 15,000 from the previous week. The local market for hog products was quiet all the week, and prices have been shaded all around 25@50c. Kettle rendered and compound lard is off ¼c. There are no other changes to note.

Bananas—The demand for them has increased during the past week, and importers have been able to clean up every cargo at good round prices. The fruit has carried well so far, as all the conditions have been favorable, but when the weather gets a few degrees warmer, more or less of the bunches will come in too ripe to reship and the peddlers will swarm around the various commission houses to reap the benefits like a flock of buzzards about a dead horse. The peddling question is something the out-of-town dealer does not have to contend with and for which he may well be thankful. The legitimate dealer, who invests his money in a stock of goods—pays a good rental (or taxes, which amount to the same thing), and who employs clerks and in various ways helps to build up the town or city wherein he does business, does not like to have kindred wares cried at his door by any transient Bohemian, whose main capital is cheek and whose goods are usually "off quality" and are, therefore, sold for a less price. A good stiff license fee and a rigid inspection of the character and wholesomeness of everything offered would mitigate, if not entirely quell the evil, and local retail dealers have been, and are now, working to bring about such a condition.

Lemons—Are now and have been for some time extremely low and are seemingly a profitable item in which to invest a little money with the expectation of reaping a profit from the advance in prices which seems must come when the hot weather creates the usual heavy demand. A few made snug sums last season and a great many who wanted to hold off from buying, fearing a repetition of the preceding season's condition, when every man who speculated lost. The average dealer will usually win by buying in limited quantities, for, if decay be rapid, a small stock can be run off in a short time, and if prices go up he will do well on his holdings; and when necessity compels another purchase, a legitimate profit is nearly always to be made. Speculation in perishable products requires a thorough knowledge of all the details connected with and in every way bearing upon the main object, and the many conditions which are likely to influence the result hoped for. In the meantime and while as stated at the outset, present prices are low, small stocks can be acquired by all who deal in them with an almost absolute surety of profit.

Peanuts—The advance which was predicted last week did not take place, although the market is very firm and there is every indication that prices will be higher soon. Any one is safe in buying

all he expects to want during the next ninety days at present quotations, and, if purchases made now do not net a profit, it will be surprising.

Foreign Nuts—Of all kinds are in light demand and the prices quoted will be shaded when full sacks are wanted. New Brazils are being offered and are selling better than any of the other kinds.

Cocoanuts—Have advanced quite sharply, as may be noticed by quotations in another column. For that, however, the general run of retailers care very little, as they do not sell freely in warm weather and nearly everyone has some on hand which where bought earlier when they were cheap.

Oranges—To one anyways posted on the subject there is very little to be said that will prove interesting, as the situation at the present time has narrowed down to a very limited supply of fruit that is inferior, taken as a whole. California has between 300 and 400 cars yet to distribute, but the fruit is thick-skinned and puffy and nine out of ten of the consumers feel that they have "paid dearly for the whistle" when they buy a dozen. Messina and Palermo oranges are coming forward in moderate quantities, but very few of them get as far West as Michigan. The bulk of them are being taken by the Eastern markets at prices which would seem exorbitant to our dealers. One of our local jobbers says he is going to receive a shipment of them this week and that prices will be from \$4 to \$4.50 per box for 160's and 200's and that if the people take to them at these prices they will continue to carry them during the summer months. They are usually of fine quality and we believe will be taken in preference to anything offered in this line of goods—even at the difference in price, in a moderate way. The demand will, necessarily, be light as the season for domestic small fruits is nearly at hand and berries and the like will cut off the consumption of foreign fruits. The supply of California fruit, such as cherries, pears, apricots, plums, etc., is increasing every year, and even first arrivals sell reasonably and the demand for them has grown to such an extent that Chicago is already having daily auction sales. This will prevent any further advance in the price of oranges from the same State and, as the best sizes are nearly cleaned up, leaving only the extremely small ones, prices may sag off a point to move them before decay gets in its work.

Purely Personal.

Arthur Scott, credit clerk for the I. M. Clark Grocery Co., was called to Grand Haven last week by the serious illness of his father.

F. J. Parker has retired from the butter and egg business and will hereafter devote his entire attention to the Crystal Springs Water Co.

C. C. Beatty, junior member of the firm of S. S. Beatty & Son, general dealers and cheese manufacturers at Morenci, was in town a couple of days last week.

H. B. Hoyt and Hon. James Monroe have been elected directors of the City National Bank of Kalamazoo, to fill vacancies caused by the death of the late Senator Stockbridge and the resignation of Orrin Snow.

CANNED GOODS.

THE
STANDARD
CANNED
GOODS
HANDLED
AT
THIS
MARKET
IS
THE
FAMOUS
HAMBURG
BRAND

OF
COURSE
YOU
ARE
CARRYING
THESE
GOODS
IN
STOCK?
IF
NOT,
WHY
NOT?

Ball
Barnhart
Putman Co.

AMBOY
CHEESE.

Is the very best that can be produced,
therefore nothing that we say can make it
any better.

OLNEY & JUDSON GROCER CO.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

AMBOY
CHEESE.

Drugs & Medicines.

State Board of Pharmacy.

One Year—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Two Years—George Gundrum, Ionia.
Three Years—C. A. Bugbee, Cheboygan.
Four Years—S. E. Parkhill, Owosso.
Five Years—F. W. R. Perry, Detroit.
President—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Secretary—Stanley E. Parkhill, Owosso.
Treasurer—Geo. Gundrum, Ionia.
Coming Meetings—Star Island, June 25 and 26;
Houghton, Sept. 1; Lansing, Nov. 6 and 7.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

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

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

UNCLE SAM'S MAIL.

Interesting Information Gleaned From a Postoffice Inspector.

Although the "mail business" of the United States has been written up time and again, particularly the branch known as the railway mail service, and the work which comes before that of the R. M. S., i. e., the deeds of the postoffice clerks, there is one part of the business, very important one, too, which has never received much attention. It is the "registry" of mails and the labor of the inspectors who try to look after clerks who appropriate letters containing money which have not been through the registry office.

After a letter has been registered it has to wait until it can be put in charge of a railway mail clerk. The letter or letters are inclosed in a great envelope or package, and each railway mail clerk has to sign for the package as it passes through his hands. The sender gets a receipt from the registry clerk, he from the railway mail clerk, and each of these officials have a receipt from the man who takes the package after him. Then the postmaster gives one, and the person who gets the letter has to, too, and there you are. No registered letters go in locked mail bags, and if there is more than one in a package each has to be receipted, with its number on the outside of the package. And as each man gets a receipt from the next, no letter can be lost without the responsibility being directly placed, unless it happens that a road agent holds up the train and takes mail bags and all. But that occurs only in the Far West, and, in the total number, very infrequently. As a result, the registry system is practically "sure as death." But it also remains too true, that it is the slowest way of sending money by mail.

Since the special delivery system went into operation a great many business men have sent money by special delivery, instead of through the registry office. The special delivery letter, also, has to be signed for by every agent through whose hands it passes, but it not only has to be given the preference over other mail, but cannot be kept waiting on any excuse. Therefore, it is not only receipted for practically as the registered letter is, but "gets there" as soon as the mails will allow, and it is delivered at once on arrival at its respective office, free of charge. Special delivery now costs only two cents more than registry, ten cents in addition to the regular postage.

It only costs eight cents to register a letter to-day, whereas it used to cost ten. It is said by those who ought to know that this reduction was made on account of the competition of special delivery. However, if this is the reason, it is an

office secret, and has never been published.

There are dishonest post office and railway mail clerks and carriers, just as there are dishonest men in other callings. There are also in the former case, as in the latter, members who might be dishonest if they dared—or if circumstances favored. But there are also many who handle the mails of large concerns who are equally dishonest, and they do not wear the uniform of Uncle Sam. Before we speak of these, let us refer to the loss of money from unregistered letters. In the first place, there are a great many innocent people who do not see "how under the sun" any one can tell that there is money in a well-sealed envelope without tearing or "rumpling" it. The fact is, it is a very easy thing to ascertain. In the first place, if any but a new—or practical new—note, be placed in an envelope, the trained "nose" of an adept will tell him. Which reminds one of the man who found that his grocery man had given him in change a dollar note which had been associated with molasses, codfish, kerosene oil, cheese, in fact, with most of the groceries in the store, and the meats of the meat dealer from whom the grocer had received it. He sniffed at it and remarked: "Glad the Government's all right: 100 cents on the dollar." So it is an easy thing for one who has become proficient to "smell" money. Then the corner of most envelopes can be turned enough to reveal their contents—certainly if a magnifying glass is used—without detection. The mucilage is not spread to both corners on most envelopes. One man who was detected used a pin to pierce a hole in envelopes. Through this small aperture which would never be noticed, he could ascertain if bank notes were among the contents, perhaps by the slight portion which would be forced out.

It is also said that the breath will unseal an envelope quite sufficiently, with little trouble, to allow the wicked to make investigation. Perhaps a "strong breath" has still greater effect.

Persons sending money from the country to cities are more likely to be losers than those who send from city to country. But surely it is that letters without return addresses, more particularly when the addresses are printed, and most particularly when the address is in a degree well known, are likely to compare in the list of losses, as say 40, 10 and 5. For the more "business-like" the envelope appears the less likely it is to contain banknotes, and, of course, if its contents are thus valuable, the sender is more apt to "make a fuss." But of course the principal reason is that the more business the person or persons do, in that ratio it is supposed this business is done by checks. Colored envelopes were once in great favor and are to-day in some rural districts. More particularly is the envelope with colored inside favored, the principal color used being blue. But the man who wants to discover letters containing money doesn't worry over that fact, and when they are used he is more than likely to suspect. The colored envelope may prevent writing from being readable through, but it may be questioned if it has any other use. After all the proportion of letters containing money lost is very small, even if they are not registered. Quite as likely, mayhap more so, that the address is wrong or omitted wholly or in part.

The Wealth of the Republic.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin of the wealth of the United States. It gives what is estimated to be the real value and also what is given out as the value assessed for taxation.

The wealth of the United States, according to the estimates for real value, is given at the close of the census decade of 1890, excluding Alaska, at \$65,037,091,197. In this amount is included the value of only actual tangible property at a fair commercial value, and it is distributed according to ownership without regard to location. Stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, paper money, and all other evidences of wealth are rigorously excluded, though such items frequently enter into values assessed for purposes of taxation.

Of the grand total, the real estate of the country, including improvements thereon, constitutes \$39,544,544,333, and of this amount farm lands, with improvements thereon, represent \$13,279,252,649. The remainder is the value of city and village lots, with improvements thereon, suburban property not occupied for farming purposes, national, state and local buildings and grounds, churches, schools, and charitable institutions, vacant national and state lands, Indian and national reservations. Of the total value of real estate, there are exempt from taxation lands and improvements valued at \$3,833,335,225.

Of the items included as miscellaneous, the principal one is that of furniture and private carriages. So great a portion of such value is exempt from taxation that the assessors' lists give little indication even of its existence; yet the examination of upwards of 8,000 fire insurance policies on contents of residences outside of large cities showed that the average insurance per house on furniture was \$387. With carriages included, the amount would reach about \$400 per house, making, at that rate, about \$5,000,000,000 in the country for these two items. The value of merchandise in the hands of merchants, and of cattle not on farms, was approximated from the returns of local assessors for taxation for a large number of places. The value of goods in bond, \$43,000,000, is as officially reported by the Treasury Department. That of agricultural products on hand is based upon amounts reported by the Commissioner of Agriculture. That of public libraries and other personal property exempt from taxation is based upon returns received by this office from every municipality in the country.

The difference between real values and taxable values shows something very remarkable. In 1850, there was a very small difference between real or true values and taxable values, showing that the people did not, when giving in lists of their property for taxation before the civil war, seek to hold back or conceal anything from the assessors, but were willing to pay taxes on a fair estimates. As the years went on, the difference between true and assessed values grew until, in 1890, the assessed value was only two-fifths of what is officially declared to be the real value.

A comparison with the wealth of other great nations is given by Prof. M. G. Mulhall, a distinguished economic writer of England, showing values as follows:

Country.	Amount of Wealth.	Total.	Per capita.
Gt. Brit. and Ireland...	\$45,681,000,000	\$1,197 00	
United States.....	65,000,000,000	1,000 00	
France.....	41,785,280,000	1,693 34	
Germany.....	31,283,820,000	632 98	
Russia (in Europe).....	24,732,540,000	271 57	
Austria.....	18,735,300,000	403 00	
Italy.....	14,400,180,000	471 13	

From the above it will be seen that, with its \$65,000,000,000, the great republic is far ahead of all.

FRANK STOWELL.

On His First Trip Out.

Fresh Drummer (who got on at last station)—You will pardon me speaking to you; but when I see a pretty woman all alone I always interest myself. And you know we drummers are hard to beat.

Pretty Young Woman (coolly)—Oh, I don't know! My husband, who will be back as soon as he finishes his cigar, had no trouble beating the other two chaps who tried to flirt with me.

It is needless to say that he beat a retreat.

Seely's Flavoring Extracts

Every dealer should sell them.

Extra Fine quality.

Lemon, Vanilla, Assorted Flavors.

Yearly sales increased by their use.

Send trial order.



Seely's Lemon.
(Wrapped)

	Doz.	Gro.
1 oz. \$	90	10 20
2 oz.	1 20	12 60
4 oz.	2 00	22 80
6 oz.	3 00	33 00

Seely's Vanilla
(Wrapped)

	Doz.	Gro.
1 oz. \$	1 50	16 20
2 oz.	2 00	21 60
4 oz.	3 75	40 80
6 oz.	5 40	57 60

Plain N. S. with corkscrew at same price if preferred.

Correspondence Solicited.

SEELY MFG. CO., Detroit, Mich.

The Poorest Man

On Earth

Can afford the BEST salt.

The Richest Man

On Earth

CANNOT afford any other.



See Quotations in Price Current.

I. M. CLARK GROCERY CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
GRAND RAPIDS, - - - MICH.

Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—Balsam Peru.

Declined—

ACIDUM.		TINCTURES.	
Aceticum	80 10	Aconitum Napellis R.	60
Benzolium German.	65 75	Aloes	60
Boric	20 30	Arnica	60
Carbolicum	20 30	Asafetida	60
Citricum	52 55	Atropa Belladonna	60
Hydrochlor	32 5	Benzoin	60
Nitrosum	100 12	Camphora	60
Oxalicum	100 12	Cinchona	60
Phosphoricum dil.	1 30 21	Columba	60
Salicylicum	1 30 21	Cubeba	60
Sulphuricum	1 30 21	Culebra	60
Tannicum	1 40 21	Digitalis	60
Tartaricum	30 23	Ergot	60
AMMONIA.		GENTIAN.	
Aqua, 16 deg.	40 6	Gentian	60
" 20 deg.	40 6	Guaiac	60
Carbonas	12 14	Zingiber	60
Chloridum	12 14	Hyocyanus	60
ANILINE.		IODINE.	
Black	2 00 2 25	Iodine	75
Brown	80 21 00	" Colorless	35
Red	45 50	Ferr Chloridum	50
Yellow	2 50 23 00	Kino	50
BACCAR.		LOBELIA.	
Cubase (po 36)	25 30	Lobelia	50
Juniperus	80 10	Myrrh	50
Xanthoxylum	25 30	Nux Vomica	50
BALSAMUM.		OPHI.	
Copalba	45 50	Ophi	50
Peru	2 25	Camphorated	50
Terabin, Canada	60 65	Deodor	2 00
Toultan	35 50	AURANTI CORTEX.	
CORTEX.		Aurantia Cortex	50
Abies, Canadian	18	Quassia	50
Cassia	11	Rhatany	50
Cinchona Flava	18	Rhel	50
Conium maculatum	30	Cassia Acutifol.	50
Myrica Cerifera, po.	20	Serpentaria.	
Prunus Virgin.	12	Serpentaria	50
Quillaria, grd.	10	Stromonium	60
Sassafras	12	Tolutan	60
Ulmus Po (Ground 15)	15	Valerian	50
EXTRACTUM.		Veratrum Veride	50
Glycyrrhiza Glabra.	24 25	MISCELLANEOUS.	
" po.	34 35	Ether, Spts Nit, 3 F.	28 30
Haematox, 15 lb. box.	11 12	" 4 F.	32 34
" 15.	13 14	Alumen	24 3
" 1/2.	14 15	7) ground, (po.	30 4
" 1/4.	16 17	Annatto	50 60
FERRU.		Antimoni, po.	40 5
Carbonate Precip.	15	" et Potass T.	50 60
Citrate and Quina.	23 50	Antipyrin	21 40
Citrate Soluble.	80	Antifebrin	25
Ferrocyanidum Sol.	50	Argent Nitras, ounce	48
Solut Chloride.	15	Arsenicum	50 7
Sulphate, com'l.	90 2	Balm Gilead, Bud.	30 40
" pure.	7	Bismuth S. N.	2 30 2 25
FLORA.		Caryophyllus, (po. 15)	10 12
Arnica	18 20	Carmine, No. 40.	23 75
Anthemils	30 35	Cera Alba, S. & F.	50 55
Matricaria	50 65	Cera Flava	35 40
FOLIA.		Coccos	40
Barosma	18 50	Cassia Fructus	2 25
Cassia Acutifol, Tin-	25 28	Centraria	2 10
nively	35 50	Cetaceum	2 40
" Alx.	35 50	Chloroform	60 63
Salvia officinalis, 1/2	15 25	Squibbs.	
and 1/4.	80 10	Chloral Hyd Crst.	1 50 21 80
GUMMI.		Chondrus	20 25
Acacia, 1st picked.	2 60	Cinchonidine, F. & W	15 20
" 2d	2 40	Corks, list, dia. per	75
" 3d	2 30	cent	35
" sifted sorts.	2 30	Cressatum	2 35
" po.	60 80	Creta, (bbl. 75)	2 2
Aloe, Barb, (po. 60)	50 60	" prep.	50 5
" Cape, (po. 30)	2 12	" precip.	90 11
" Socotri, (po. 60)	2 50	" Rubra	2 8
Catechu, 15, 1/4, 1/2	2 1	Crocus	60 65
FERRU.		Cudbear	24
Ammonia	55 60	Cupri Sulph.	5 6
Assafetida, (po. 35)	40 45	Dextrine	10 12
Benzoinum	50 55	Ether Sulph.	70 75
Camphora	40 50	Emery, all numbers.	2 6
Euphorbium po.	35 40	" po.	2 6
Galbanum	2 50	Ergota, (po.) 75.	70 75
Gamboge, po.	70 75	Flake White	12 15
Guaiacum, (po. 35)	2 30	Galla	2 23
Kino, (po. 1 10)	2 15	Gambler	7 2 8
Mastic	2 40	Gelatin, Cooper	2 60
Myrrh, (po. 45)	2 40	" French	30 50
Opil (po 3 80 24 00)	2 50 2 60	Glassware flint, by box 80.	
Shellac	35 42	Less than box 75.	
" bleached	33 35	Glebe, Brown	90 15
Tragacanth	40 41	" White	130 25
HERBA—In ounce packages.		Glycerina	140 20
Abanthium	25	Grana Paradisi	2 22
Eupatorium	20	Humulus	25 55
Lobelia	25	Hydra Chlor Mite.	2 75
Majorum	28	" Cor	2 65
Mentha Piperita	23	" Ox Rubrum	2 85
" Vir.	25	" Ammoniatl.	2 95
Rue	30	" Unguentum	45 65
Tanacetum, V.	22	Hydrargyrum	2 65
Thymus, V.	25	Icthyobolia, Am.	1 25 21 50
MAGNESIA.		Indigo	75 21 00
Calcined, Pat.	55 60	Iodine, Resubi.	3 80 23 90
Carbonate, Pat.	20 22	Iodoform	24 70
Carbonate, K. & M.	20 25	Lupulin	2 25
Carbonate, Jennings.	35 36	Lycopodium	70 75
OLEUM.		Macis	70 75
Absinthium	2 50 23 00	Liquor Arsen et Hy-	2 27
Amygdalae, Dulc.	45 75	drag Iod.	10 12
Amygdalae, Amarae	8 00 23 35	Liquor Potass Arsenitis	2 27
Anisi	1 80 21 90	Magnesia, Sulph (bbl	24 4
Aurantia Cortex	2 30 23 40	1/2)	60 68
Bergamini	3 00 23 20	SYRUPS.	
Cajiputi	60 65	Acacia	50
Caryophylli	75 80	Zingiber	50
Cedar	35 65	Ipecac	50
Chenopodii	2 10	Iodoform	50
Cinnamonil	1 10 21 15	Aurantia Cortex	50
Citronella	2 45	Rhei Arom.	50
Conium Mac.	35 65	Stimilax Officialis.	60
Copaiba	80 90	" Co.	50
		Senega	50
		Scilla	50
		" Co.	50
		Toultan	50
		Prunus virg.	50

Morphia, S. P. & W.	2 25 2 50	Seldits Mixture	20	Linseed, boiled	55	58
S. N. Y. Q. &		Sinapis	18	Neat's Foot, winter	65	70
C. Co.	2 15 2 40	" opt.	30	strained	65	70
Moschus Canton	2 40	Snuff, Maccaboy, De	35	Spirits Turpentine	34	36
Myristica, No 1	65 70	Voes	35	PAINTS.		bbl. lb.
Nux Vomica, (po 30)	2 10	Snuff, Scotch, De. Voes	35	Red Venetian	14	2 23
Os. Septia	15 18	Soda Boras, (po. 11)	10 11	Ochre, yellow Mars	14	2 23
Pepsin Sacc. H. & P. D.		Soda et Potass Tart.	27 30	" Ber	24	2 23
Co.		Soda Carb.	1 1/2 2	Putty, commercial	24	2 23
Picls Liq. N. C., 1/4 gal	2 00	Soda, Bi-Carb.	2 5	" strictly pure	24	2 23
Picls Liq., quarts	2 00	Soda, Ash	3 1/2 4	Vermilion Prime Amer-	130	16
" plnts	2 00	Soda, Sulphas	2 2	Vermilion, English	65	70
Pil Hydrarg, (po. 80)	2 50	Spts. Ether Co	50 55	Green, Peninsular	70	75
Piper Alba, (po. 25)	2 1	" Myrcia Dom.	2 25	Lead, red	6	2 54
Pix Burgun	2 3	" Myrcia Imp.	2 30	Whiting, white Span.	6	2 54
Plumbi Acet	14 15	" Vinyl Rect. bbl.	2 17 2 27	Whiting, white Eng.	1 40	
Pulvis Ipecac et opti.	1 10 21 20	Less 50 gal, cash ten days.		Pioneer Prepared Paint	20 21 4	
Pyrethrum, boxes M	2 1	Strychnia Crystal	1 40 21 45	Swiss Villa Prepared	1 00 21 20	
" P. D. Co., doz	2 1 25	Sulphur, Subl.	2 1/2 3	VARNISHES.		
Pyrethrum, pv.	20 30	" Roll.	2 2 1/2	No. 1 Turp Coach	1 10 21 20	
Quassia	80 10	Tamarinds	80 10	Extra Turp.	160 21 70	
Quina, S. P. & W.	34 1/2 39 1/4	Terebenth Venice	28 30	Coach Body	2 75 23 00	
" S. German	27 37	Theobromae	45 48	No. 1 Turp Furn.	1 00 21 10	
Rubia Tincturum	12 14	Vanilla	9 00 21 60	Eutra Turk Damar	1 55 21 60	
Saccharum Lactis pv.	13 14	Zinci Sulph.	7 8	Japan Dryer, No. 1	70 75	
Salsola	2 00 2 10	OILS.				
Sanguis Draconis	40 50	Whale, winter	70 70			
Sapo, W.	13 14	Lard, extra	50 85			
" M	10 12	Lard, No. 1	42 45			
" G	2 15	Linseed, pure raw	52 55			

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sponges

We offer the following very desirable sponges in cases:

No.	150-A	100	Pieces	@ \$ 5 00	per case
" 150-A	100	"	"	@ 1 50	" "
" 130-A	100	"	"	@ 2 50	" "
" 120-A	100	"	"	@ 3 50	" "
" 110-A	50	"	"	@ 4 50	" "
" 90-B	60	"	"	@ 07 1/2	each
" 80-B	50	"	"	@ 14	"
" 70-B	25	"	"	@ 20	"
" 60-B	25	"	"	@ 30	"
" 50-B	30	"	"	@ 40	"
" 40-B	18	"	"	@ 50	"
" 30-B	12	"	"	@ 65	"
" 10-B	12	"	"	@ 90	"

Assorted Case:

X-1	50 Pieces	retail 5c each	\$ 2 50
X-2	40 "	" 10c "	4 00
X-3	30 "	" 15c "	4 50
X-4	18 "	" 20c "	3 60

PRICE \$8.50 per case.

Sheep' Wool Sponge, from	\$ 1 25 to 3 25	per pound
Grass	50 to 1 00	" "
Slate	75 to 1 50	" "
Surgeons	2 00 to 2 50	" "
" strings	1 00 to 2 50	each

Chamois Skins

From \$ 1 00 to \$ 20 00 per kip.
" 60 to 8 50 " doz.

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GROCERY PRICE CURRENT.

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

AXLE GREASE.		Live oak.		Apricots.		CATSUP.		COUPON BOOKS.		Foreign.		FLAVORING EXTRACTS.		
Aurora.....	55	doz.	gross	Santa Cruz.....	1 40	Blue Label Brand.....	2 75			Patras, in barrels.....	2	Oval Bottle, with corkscrew.	Regular Grade Lemon.	
Jastor Oil.....	60	7 00		Lusk's.....	1 50	Half pint, 25 bottles.....	4 50			" in 1/4 bbls.....	2 1/2	Best in the world for the money.		
Diamond.....	50	5 50		Overland.....	1 40	Pint.....	3 50			" in less quantity.....	2 1/4			
Fraser's.....	75	9 00		Blackberries.....	90	Quart 1 doz bottles.....	1 35			cleaned, bulk.....	4			
Mica.....	65	7 50		F. & W.....	1 10	Triumph Brand.....	4 50			cleaned, package.....	5			
Paragon.....	55	6 00		Cherries.....	1 25	Half pint, per doz.....	3 75			Peel.....	10			
BAKING POWDER.				Red.....	1 10	Pint, 25 bottles.....	4 50	CLOTHES PINS.		Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes	13			
Acme.....	45			Pitted Hamburg.....	1 50	Quart, per doz.....	3 75	5 gross boxes.....		Lemon.....	8			
1/2 lb. cans, 3 doz.....	75			White.....	1 30			COCOA SHELLS.		Orange.....	10			
1 lb. " 1 " " " " " " "	1 00			Damsons, Egg Plums and Green	1 60	35 lb. bags.....	23	35 lb. bags.....		Raisins.....	7			
Bulk.....	10			Gages.....	1 20	Less quantity.....	23 1/2	Pound packages.....		Ondura, 25 lb. boxes.....	5 7			
Arctic.				California.....	1 40		6 1/2 67	COFFEE.		Sultana, 30 " " " " " "	7 1/2			
1/2 lb. cans 6 doz case.....	55			Common.....	1 25	COFFEE.		Green.		Valencia, 30 " " " " " "	8			
1/2 lb. " 4 doz " " " " " "	1 10			Gooseberries.....	1 40	Green.		Rio.		Prunes.....	7			
1 lb. " 2 doz " " " " " "	2 00			Peaches.....	1 10	Fair.....		18		California, 100-120.....	7			
5 lb. " 1 doz " " " " " "	9 00			Maxwell.....	1 60	Good.....		19		" 90x100 25 lb. bxs.....	7 1/2			
Red Star, 1/2 lb. cans.....	40			Shepard's.....	1 60	Prime.....		20		" 80x90 " " " " " "	7 1/2			
1 lb. " " " " " " " "	75			California.....	1 60	Peaberry.....		23		" 70x80 " " " " " "	8 1/2			
Telfer's, 1/2 lb. cans, doz.....	45			Monitor.....	1 60	Mexican and Guatemala.....		21		" 60x70 " " " " " "	8 1/2			
1 lb. " " " " " " " "	85			Oxford.....	1 60	Fair.....		21		Turkey.....	5			
Our Leader, 1/2 lb. cans.....	45			Pears.....	1 25	Good.....		21		Silver.....	10			
1 lb. cans.....	75			Riverside.....	1 75	Fancy.....		24		ENVELOPES.				
1 lb. cans.....	1 50			Common.....	1 10	Maracabo.....		23		XX rag, white.....				
BATH BRICK.				Red.....	1 10	Milled.....		24		No. 1, 6 1/4.....		\$1 75		
2 dozen in case.....	90			Black Hamburg.....	1 46	Java.....		25		No. 2, 6 1/4.....		1 60		
English.....	80			Erie, black.....	1 25	Interior.....		25		No. 1, 6.....		1 65		
Bristol.....	90			Strawberries.....	1 25	Private Growth.....		27		No. 2, 6.....		1 50		
Domestic.....	70			Whortleberries.....	85	Mandehing.....		28		XX wood, white.....		1 35		
BLUING.				Blueberries.....	85	Mocha.....		25		No. 2, 6 1/4.....		1 25		
Arctic, 4 oz ovals.....	3 60			Meats.....	2 10	Arabian.....		28		Manilla, white.....		1 08		
" 8 oz " " " " " " " "	6 75			Corned beef Libby's.....	2 10	Roasted.....		25		Coin.....		95		
" pints, round.....	9 00			Roast beef Armour's.....	1 80	To ascertain cost of roasted		200 books or over..... 5 per cent		Mill No. 4.....		1 00		
" No. 2, sifting box.....	2 75			Potted ham, 1/2 lb.....	1 40	coffee, add 1/4c. per lb. for roasting		500 " " " " " " " "		2 oz regular " " " " " "		1 75		
" No. 3 " " " " " " " "	4 00			" tongue, 1/2 lb.....	1 35	and 15 per cent. for shrinkage.		1000 " " " " " " " "		6 oz " " " " " " " "		2 00		
" No. 5 " " " " " " " "	8 00			" chicken, 1/2 lb.....	95	Package.		Seymour XXX..... 5		No. 3 taper " " " " " "		3 00		
1 oz liquid.....	4 50			Vegetables.....	1 10	McLaughlin's XXXX..... 22 80		Seymour XXX, cartoon..... 5 1/2		No. 4 taper " " " " " "		2 50		
Mexican Ball, 4 oz.....	3 60			Hamburg stringless.....	1 15	Bunola..... 22 20		Family XXX..... 5						
" 8 oz " " " " " " " "	6 80			French style.....	2 00	Lion, 60 or 100 lb. case..... 22 80		Family XXX, cartoon..... 5 1/2						
BROOMS.				Limas.....	1 35	Extract.....		Salted XXX..... 5						
No. 2 Hurl.....	1 75			soaked.....	70	Valley City 1/4 gross..... 75		Salted XXX, cartoon..... 5 1/2						
No. 1 " " " " " " " "	2 00			Lewis Boston Baked.....	1 35	Felix..... 1 15		Kenosha..... 7 1/2						
No. 2 Carpet.....	2 25			Bay State Baked.....	1 35	Hummel's, foil, gross..... 1 65		Boston..... 7						
No. 1 " " " " " " " "	2 50			World's Fair Baked.....	1 35	tin " " " " " " " "		Butter biscuit..... 6						
Parlor Gem.....	2 75			Picnic Baked.....	1 00	CHICORY.		Soda, XXX..... 5 1/2						
Common Whisk.....	80			Corn.....	1 25	Bulk..... 5		Soda, City..... 7 1/2						
Fancy.....	1 00			Livingston Eden.....	1 30	Red..... 7		Soda, Duchesse..... 8 1/2						
Warehouse.....	2 75			Purity.....	1 40	CLOTHES LINES.		Crystal Wafer..... 10 1/2						
BRUSHES.				Honey Dew.....	1 40	Cotton, 40 ft..... per doz. 1 25		Long Island Wafers..... 11						
Stove, No. 1.....	1 25			Morning Glory.....	1 40	" 50 ft..... " 1 40		Oyster..... 5 1/2						
" 10 " " " " " " " "	1 50			Soaked.....	75	" 60 ft..... " 1 60		City Oyster XXX..... 5 1/2						
" 15 " " " " " " " "	1 75			Peas.....	75	" 70 ft..... " 1 75		Parina Oyster..... 6						
Rice Root Scrub, 2 row.....	85			Hamburg marrofat.....	1 80	" 80 ft..... " 1 90		CREAM TARTAR.						
Rice Root Scrub, 3 row.....	1 25			" early June.....	1 10	" 90 ft..... " 2 00		Strictly pure..... 30						
Palmetto, goose.....	1 50			" Champen Eng. 1 40		Jute..... 85		Telfer's Absolute..... 30						
CANDLES.				" petit pois.....	1 35	CONDENSED MILK.		Grocers..... 15 25						
Hotel, 40 lb. boxes.....	10			" fancy sifted.....	1 90	4 doz. in case.....		Single case..... 3 60						
Star, 40 " " " " " " " "	9			Soaked.....	65			Five case lots..... 3 50						
Paraffine.....	10			Harris standard.....	75	N. Y. Condensed Milk Co's brands		Less than one case, 40c per box						
Wickling.....	24			VanCamp's marrofat.....	1 10	Gail Borden Eagle..... 7 40		DRIED FRUITS.						
CANNED GOODS.				Archer's Early Blossom.....	1 25	Crown..... 6 25		Domestic.....						
Fish.....	1 20			French.....	2 15	Daisy..... 5 75		Apples.....						
Clams.....	1 90			Mushrooms.....	19 21	Champion..... 4 50		Sundried, sliced in bbls.....						
Little Neck, 1 lb.....	1 20			Pumpkin.....	80	Magnolia..... 4 25		quartered.....						
" 2 lb.....	1 90			Squash.....	80	Dime..... 3 35		Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes 12 1/2						
Clam Chowder.....	2 25			Hubbard.....	1 15	Peelless evaporated cream. 5 76		Apricots.....						
Standard, 3 lb.....	2 35			Hamburg.....	1 40	CREDIT CHECKS.		Blackberries.....						
Cove Oysters.....	1 35			Soaked.....	80	500, any one denom'n..... 3 00		In boxes.....						
Standard, 1 lb.....	75			Honey Dew.....	1 50	1000, " " " " " " " "		70 lb. bags.....						
Lobsters.....	1 35			Erie.....	1 35	2000, " " " " " " " "		25 lb. boxes.....						
Star, 1 lb.....	2 45			Tomatoes.....	1 10	Steel punch..... 75		California in bags.....						
" 2 lb.....	3 50			Hancock.....	1 10	Loose Muscatels in Boxes.....		Evaporated in boxes.....						
Picnic, 1 lb.....	2 00			Excelsior.....	30	2 crown..... 4		Blackberries.....						
" 2 lb.....	2 90			Eclipse.....	30	4 Loose Muscatels in Bags.....		In boxes.....						
Mackerel.....	2 90			Hamburg.....	3 50	2 crown..... 3 1/2		Nectarines.....						
Standard, 1 lb.....	1 10			Gallon.....	2 50	3 " " " " " " " "		70 lb. bags.....						
" 2 lb.....	2 10			CHOCOLATE.		4 " " " " " " " "		25 lb. boxes.....						
Mustard, 2 lb.....	2 25			Baker's.....	23	5 " " " " " " " "		California in bags.....						
Tomato Sauce, 2 lb.....	2 25			Premium.....	37	6 " " " " " " " "		Pitted Cherries.....						
Sonnet, 2 lb.....	2 25			Breakfast Cocoa.....	43	7 " " " " " " " "		Barrels.....						
MEASURES.				Amboy.....	10 1/2	8 " " " " " " " "		50 lb. boxes.....						
Tin, per dozen.....	1 75			Acme.....	10 1/2	9 " " " " " " " "		25 lb. " " " " " " " "						
1 gallon.....	1 40			Lenawee.....	10 1/2	10 " " " " " " " "		Loose Muscatels in Boxes.....						
Half gallon.....	70			Riverside.....	10 1/2	11 " " " " " " " "		2 crown..... 4						
Quart.....	45			Gold Medal.....	10 1/2	12 " " " " " " " "		4 Loose Muscatels in Bags.....						
Pint.....	40			Skim.....	6 1/2	13 " " " " " " " "		2 crown..... 3 1/2						
Half pint.....	40			Brick.....	15	14 " " " " " " " "		3 " " " " " " " "						
Wooden, for vinegar, per doz.	7 00			Edam.....	1 00	15 " " " " " " " "		4 " " " " " " " "						
1 gallon.....	7 00			Leiden.....	22	16 " " " " " " " "		5 " " " " " " " "						
Choice.....	4 75			Limburger.....	2 15	17 " " " " " " " "		6 " " " " " " " "						
Quart.....	3 75			Pineapple.....	2 15	18 " " " " " " " "		7 " " " " " " " "						
Pint.....	2 25			Regener's.....	2 35	19 " " " " " " " "		8 " " " " " " " "						
MOLASSES.				Sap Sago, imported.....	2 34	20 " " " " " " " "		9 " " " " " " " "						
Blackstrap.....	1			Schweitzer, imported.....	2 14	21 " " " " " " " "		10 " " " " " " " "						
Sugar house.....	1			" domestic.....	2 14	22 " " " " " " " "		11 " " " " " " " "						
Ordinary.....	16					23 " " " " " " " "		12 " " " " " " " "						
Porto Rico.....	20					24 " " " " " " " "		13 " " " " " " " "						
Prime.....	30					25 " " " " " " " "		14 " " " " " " " "						
Fancy.....	30					26 " " " " " " " "		15 " " " " " " " "						
New Orleans.....	18					27 " " " " " " " "		16 " " " " " " " "						
Fair.....	18					28 " " " " " " " "		17 " " " " " " " "						
Good.....	22					29 " " " " " " " "		18 " " " " " " " "						
Extra good.....	27					30 " " " " " " " "		19 " " " " " " " "						
Choice.....	32					31 " " " " " " " "		20 " " " " " " " "						
Fancy.....	32					32 " " " " " " " "		21 " " " " " " " "						
One.....	40					33 " " " " " " " "		22 " " " " " " " "						

PICKLES.	
Medium.	
Barrels, 1,200 count...	24 00
Half bbls, 600 count...	20 00
Small.	
Barrels, 2,400 count...	5 00
Half bbls, 1,200 count	3 00

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

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

RICE.	
Domestic.	
Carolina head.	6
" No. 1.	5 1/4
" No. 2.	5
Broken.	4
Imported.	
Japan, No. 1.	5 1/4
" No. 2.	5
Java.	6
Patna.	4 1/4

SPICES.	
Whole Sifted.	
Allspice.	9 1/4
Cassia, China in mats.	8
" Batavia in bund.	15
" Saigon in rolls.	32
Cloves, Amboyne.	22
" Zanzibar.	11 1/4
Mace Batavia.	80
Nutmegs, fancy.	75
" No. 1.	70
" No. 2.	60
Pepper, Singapore, black.	10
" white.	20
" shot.	16
Pure Ground in Bulk.	
Allspice.	15
Cassia, Batavia.	18
" and Saigon.	25
" Saigon.	35
Cloves, Amboyne.	22
" Zanzibar.	18
Ginger, African.	16
" Cochiti.	30
" Jamaica.	32
Mace Batavia.	65
Mustard, Eng. and Trieste.	22
" Trieste.	25
Nutmegs, No. 2.	75
Pepper, Singapore, black.	16
" white.	24
" Cayenne.	20
Sage.	30
" Absolute" in Packages.	30

SAL SODA.	
Granulated, bbls.	1 1/4
" 75 lb cases.	1 1/2
Lump, bbls.	1 15
" 145 lb kegs.	1 1/4

SEEDS.	
Anise.	15
Canary, Smyrna.	4
Caraway.	8
Cardamon, Malabar.	40
Hemp, Russian.	4 1/4
Mixed Bird.	50 1/2
Mustard, white.	10
Poppy.	9
Rape.	5
Cuttle bone.	30

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

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

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

SALT.	
Diamond Crystal.	
Cases, 24 1/2 lb. boxes.	1 60
Barrels, 320 lbs.	2 50
" 115 1/4 lb bags.	4 00
" 60 1/2 lb "	3 75
" 30 1/2 lb "	3 50
Butter, 56 lb bags.	65
" 24 1/2 lb bags.	3 50
" 230 lb bbls.	2 50
" 234 lb "	2 25
Worcester.	
115 1/4 lb sacks.	34 10
60 1/2 lb "	3 75
30 1/2 lb "	3 50
56 lb linen bags.	60
38 lb bags.	32 1/2
Common Grades.	
100 3-lb. sacks.	22 10
60 1/2 lb.	2 00
28 1/2 lb. sacks.	1 85

SILVER SOAP.	
Below are given New York prices on sugars, to which the wholesale dealer adds the local freight from New York to your shipping point, giving you credit on the invoice for the amount of freight buyer pays from the market in which he purchases to his shipping point, including 20 pounds for the weight of the barrel.	
Cut Leaf.	44 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.	3 62
No. 9.	3 56
No. 10.	3 50
No. 11.	3 37
No. 12.	3 31
No. 13.	3 06
No. 14.	2 87

SYRUPS.	
Corn.	
Barrels.	16
Half bbls.	15
Pure Cane.	
Fair.	19
Good.	25
Choice.	30

TABLE SAUCES.	
Lea & Perrin's, large.	4 75
" small.	2 75
Halford, large.	3 75
" small.	2 25
Salad Dressing, large.	4 55
" small.	2 65

SALERATUS.	
Packed 60 lbs. in box.	
Church's.	3 30
DeLand's.	3 15
Dwight's.	3 30
Taylor's.	3 00

SEELY'S EXTRACTS.	
Lemon.	
1 oz. F. M. \$ 90 doz.	\$10 20 gro
2 " N. S. 1 20 "	12 60 "
2 " F. M. 1 40 "	14 40 "
Vanilla.	
1 oz. F. M. 1 50 doz.	16 20 gro
2 " N. S. 2 00 "	21 60 "
2 " F. M. 2 50 "	25 50 "
Rococo—Second Grade.	
Lemon.	
2 oz. 75 doz.	8 00 "
Vanilla.	
2 doz. 1 00 doz.	10 50 "

SOAP.	
Laundry.	
Allen B. Wrisley's Brands.	
Old Country, 80 1-lb.	3 20
Good Cheer 60 1 lb.	3 60
White Borax, 100 1/2 lb.	3 65
Proctor & Gamble.	
Concord.	3 45
Ivory, 10 oz.	6 75
" 6 oz.	4 00
Lenox.	3 65
Mottled German.	3 15
Town Talk.	3 25
Dingman Brands.	
Single box.	3 95
5 box lots, delivered.	3 85
10 box lots, delivered.	3 75
Jas. S. Kirk & Co.'s Brands.	
American Family, wrp d.	\$4 00
" plain.	2 94
N. K. Fairbank & Co.'s Brands.	
Santa Claus.	4 00
Brown, 60 bars.	2 40
" 80 bars.	3 25
Lautz Bros. & Co.'s Brands.	
Acme.	3 75
Cotton Oil.	6 00
Marselles.	4 00
Master.	4 00
Thompson & Chute Co.'s Brands.	

TEAS.	
JAPAN—Regular.	
Fair.	217
Good.	230
Choice.	24
Choicest.	234
Dust.	10
SUN CURED.	
Fair.	217
Good.	230
Choice.	24
Choicest.	234
Dust.	10
BASKET FIRED.	
Fair.	217
Good.	230
Choice.	24
Choicest.	234
Dust.	10
Extra choice, wireleaf.	240
GUNPOWDER.	
Common to fair.	25
Extra fine to finest.	50
Choicest fancy.	75
oolong.	26
Common to fair.	23
IMPERIAL.	
Common to fair.	23
Superior to fine.	30
YOUNG HISON.	
Common to fair.	18
Superior to fine.	30
ENGLISH BREAKFAST.	
Fair.	18
Choice.	24
Best.	40

TOBACCOS.	
Fine Cut.	
P. Lorillard & Co.'s Brands.	
Sweet Russet.	30
Tiger.	30
D. Scotten & Co.'s Brands.	
Hiawatha.	60
Cuba.	32
Rocket.	30
Spaulding & Merriek's Brands.	
Sterling.	30
Private Brands.	
Bazoo.	230
Can Can.	227
Nellie Bly.	24
Uncle Ben.	24
McGinty.	27
4 1/2 bbls.	25
Dandy Jim.	29
Torpedo.	24
" in drums.	24
Yum Yum.	28
1892.	23
" drums.	22
Plug.	
Sorg's Brands.	
Spearhead.	39
Joker.	27
Nobby Twist.	40
Scotten's Brands.	
Kylo.	26
Hiawatha.	38
Valley City.	34
Finner's Brands.	
Old Honesty.	40
Jolly Tar.	32
Lorillard's Brands.	
Climax (8 oz., 41c).	39
Green Turtle.	30
Three Black Crows.	27
J. G. Butler's Brands.	
Something Good.	38
Out of Sight.	24
Wilson & McCall's Brands.	
Gold Rope.	43
Happy Thought.	37
Messmate.	32
No Tax.	31
Let Go.	27
Smoking.	
Catlin's Brands.	
Kiln dried.	17@18
Golden Shower.	19
Huntress.	26
Meerschbaum.	29@30
American Eagle Co.'s Brands.	
Myrtle Navy.	40
Stork.	30@32
German.	15
Frog.	31
Java, 1/2 foil.	32
Banner Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
Banner.	16
Banner Cavendish.	38
Gold Cut.	28
Scotten's Brands.	
Warpath.	15
Honey Dew.	26
Gold Block.	30
F. F. Adams Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
Peerless.	26
Old Tom.	18
Standard.	22
Globe Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
Handmade.	41
Leidersdorf's Brands.	
Rob Roy.	26
Uncle Sam.	28@32
Red Clover.	32
Spaulding & Merriek.	
Tom and Jerry.	25
Traveler Cavendish.	38
Buck Horn.	30
Plow Boy.	30@32
Corn Cake.	16

WOODENWARE.	
Tubs, No. 1.	6 00
" No. 2.	5 50
" No. 3.	4 50
Pails, No. 1, two-hoop.	1 30
" No. 1, three-hoop.	1 50
Bowls, 11 inch.	
" 13 "	90
" 15 "	1 25
" 17 "	1 80
" 19 "	2 40
" 21 "	
Baskets, market.	35
" shipping bushel.	1 15
" full hoop "	1 25
" willow cl'ths, No. 1.	5 25
" " " No. 2.	6 25
" " " No. 3.	7 25
" splint " No. 1.	3 75
" " " No. 2.	4 25
" " " No. 3.	4 75
INDURATED WARE.	
Pails.	3 15
Tubs, No. 1.	13 50
Tubs, No. 2.	12 00
Tubs, No. 3.	10 50
Butter Plates—Oval.	
No. 1.	250 1000
No. 2.	60 2 10
No. 3.	70 2 45
No. 4.	80 2 80
No. 5.	1 00 3 50
Washboards—single.	
Universal.	2 25
No. Queen.	2 50
Peerless Protector.	2 40
Saginaw Globe.	1 75
Double.	
Water Witch.	2250
Wilson.	2 50
Good Luck.	2 7
Peerless.	2 85
HIDES AND FURS.	
Perkins & Hess pay as follows:	
HIDES.	
Green.	22 3/4
Part Cured.	2 3
Full "	2 3 1/4
Dry.	4 2 5
Kips, green.	2 3
" cured.	2 4
Calfskins, green.	4 2 5
" cured.	4 1/2 2 5
Deaconskins.	10 2 25
No. 2 hides 1/2 off.	
PELTS.	
Shearlings.	5 2 20
Lambs.	25 2 60
WOOL.	
Washed.	12 217
Unwashed.	2 213
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Tallow.	4 2 1/4
Grease, butter.	1 2 2
Switches.	14 2
Ginseng.	2 00 2 50
GRAINS AND FEEDSTUFFS.	
WHEAT.	
No. 1 White (58 lb. test).	52
No. 2 Red (60 lb. test).	52
MEAL.	
Bolted.	1 40
Granulated.	1 65
Flour in sacks.	
*Patents.	2 05
*Standards.	1 60
*Straight.	1 55
*Bakers.	1 35
*Graham.	1 50
Rye.	1 40
*Subject to usual cash discount.	
Flour in bbls., 25c per bbl. additional.	
MILLSTUFFS.	
Less quantity.	
Bran.	Car lots \$14 50
Screenings.	12 50 13 00
Middlings.	15 0 16 00
Mixed Feed.	17 50 17 50
Coarse meal.	16 30 16 30
CORN.	
Car lots.	44
Less than car lots.	47
OATS.	
Car lots.	41
Less than car lots.	45
HAY.	
No. 1 Timothy, car lots.	11 00
No. 1 " ton lots.	12 50
FISH AND OYSTERS.	
P. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows:	
FRESH FISH.	
Whitefish.	2 8
Trout.	2 8
Black Bass.	12 1/4
Halibut.	2 15
Clasces or Herring.	2 4
Bluefish.	2 15
Fresh lobster, per lb.	20
Cod.	10
No. 1 Pickerel.	2 10
Pike.	2 7
Smoked White.	2 8
Red Snappers.	15
Columbia River Salmon.	12 1/2
Mackerel.	18@20
OYSTERS—CANS.	
Fairhaven Counts.	240
F. J. D. Selects.	225
Selects.	225
F. J. D.	75
Standards.	
OYSTERS—Bulk.	
Extra Selects, per gal.	
Selects, per doz.	
Standards.	
Counts.	
Scallops.	
Shrimps.	1 25
Clams.	
SHELL GOODS.	
Oysters, per 100.	1 25@1 75
Clams.	75@1 00

Laundry.

Allen B. Wrisley's Brands.

Old Country, 80 1-lb.....	3 20
Good Cheer, 60 1 lb.....	3 60

Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association.

At the regular meeting of the Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association, held at Protective Brotherhood Hall, Monday evening, May 7, President Viergever presided and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A. J. Elliott, chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that an arrangement had been entered into with a syndicate of gentlemen to hold a pure food exposition in this city from May 28 to June 9, inclusive, under the auspices of the Retail Grocers' Association, in consideration of the payment to the Association of 10 per cent. of the net proceeds. The report was accepted and adopted.

Peter Schuit, chairman of the special Committee on Flour, reported that the Committee had called on the Star and Crescent mills, both of which announced themselves in readiness to sign an agreement discontinuing the sale of flour at retail. The Committee also called at the Valley City mill, but, as Manager Rowe was not present, it could not obtain any satisfaction and asked for two weeks' further time in which to see Mr. Rowe and report the result of the interview.

A communication was received from the Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society relative to the price of condensed milk, and, after a somewhat extended discussion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Trade Interests, with instructions to confer with the similar committee of the Pharmaceutical Society and acquaint the Association with the results.

A lengthy discussion followed on the subject of the Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Mr. Elliott said he would like to have the office continued, providing the fees were somewhat reduced.

Mr. Schuit said he failed to see any good in an official going around and sealing scales who cannot repair them if they are out of order and do not weigh correctly. He described the method pursued in Holland and suggested that it be adopted in this city.

E. White renewed his suggestion of a year ago, that everyone using scales be registered. He asserted that many dealers are using scales which have not been tested for years.

Mr. Viergever stated that the Sealer had been to his store twice in the last three and one half years, and the last time he was there he glanced at the measures and said he "guessed they were all right," and affixed the stickers thereto without any investigation whatever.

B. Van Anrooy said the Sealer did the same thing at his store.

G. S. Clark pronounced the present administration of the office a humbug, stating that the Sealer had affixed his favorable approval to his measures without even looking at them.

Henry Vinkemulder thought that the taxpayers ought to stand the entire amount of the expense of inspection, as it was in the interest of the people, and not the grocers, and that the people ought to pay for it.

J. J. Wagner seconded the suggestion of Mr. Vinkemulder, that an office created for the public should be paid for by the public.

J. H. Goss thought the office should be a salaried one and given to some competent mechanic who could do the work of inspection properly and repair such scales as are found incorrect.

Messrs. White, Abbott, Schuit and Brink closed the discussion in a somewhat animated manner.

Mr. Goss introduced the subject of cartage and asked the members how they felt about paying the fixed charges now imposed by the wholesale grocery trade.

E. J. Herrick stated that the Chicago jobbers will accept checks where the cartage is deducted from the bill, or the salesmen will rebate the amount out of their own pockets.

Messrs. Viergever and Van Anrooy stated that Chicago traveling men assert that their houses authorize them to rebate the cartage.

Mr. Herrick moved that a communication be sent to the Grand Rapids Wholesale Grocers' Association, protesting against the cartage charge as unjust and unnecessary. The motion was seconded by Mr. Elliott and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Vinkemulder, of the Municipal Committee, presented a plan, involving a considerable change in the present license schedule and recommended its adoption.

On motion of Mr. Herrick the report was accepted and adopted, and Messrs. Wagner, VanAnrooy and Stowe were added to the Committee.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

The following is the report of the Municipal Committee, as adopted by the Association and presented to the License Committee of the Common Council at its initial meeting last Thursday evening:

To the Committee on Licenses of the Common Council, City of Grand Rapids:

GENTLEMEN: Realizing the difficulty in enforcing the peddling ordinance where the schedule of fees is as complicated as it was last year, we respectfully suggest that you consider the following plan of simplifying the schedule this year by making only two classes of licenses for peddlers of fruit and vegetables:

Class 1. For the man who peddles with a wagon or push cart, the fee in this case to be \$51.

Class 2. For the man who peddles with a basket, the fee in this case to be \$31.

Both classes of peddlers to comply with the provision of the law requiring licensees to put their names and numbers of licenses on wagons, carts or baskets.

This arrangement would enable the peddler who takes out a license in either class to sell fruit, vegetables, berries or anything in the fruit and vegetable line he may see fit to handle.

We sincerely hope you will continue in force the regulation of last year, providing that annual licenses only shall be issued.

We also trust a resolution will be adopted by the Council, the same as was the case last year, prohibiting the Mayor from issuing permits to peddle without payment of the license fee.

We also urge that peddlers be compelled to give bonds in the sum of \$50, the same as required of hackmen and expressmen, for the protection of the public.

This plan has the hearty approval of the Police Department, the Assistant City Attorney and many of the peddlers to whom the plan has been submitted, and has been unanimously approved by the Retail Grocers' Association, of which we are members.

Established 1868.

H. M. REYNOLDS & SON,

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

Practical Roofers

In Felt, Composition and Gravel,

Cor. LOUIS and CAMPAU Sts.,

Grand Rapids, - Mich.

H. M. REYNOLDS & SON

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,

Jewell's Old Government Java,

Jewel's Old Government Java and Mocha,

Wells' Perfection Java,

Wells' Java and Mocha,

Weaver's Blend,

Sancaibo,

Ideal Golden Rio,

Crushed Java and Mocha.

**L. M. Clark
& Co.
Grocery Co.**

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.

Business Getting.

It is a problem not readily solved, one which baffles more or less every one who enters the contest for a livelihood. From contact with the omnipresent conflicting forms of competition, it becomes perceptible that business does not come by sheer chance to our door, but is only induced into our presence after the most laborious persuasion. There are only two things of extreme importance in obtaining business. First, you must let those from whom you expect to derive your business know that you desire their patronage; and, second, ensure them that you are capable of handling their business in a way which will prove satisfactory and remunerative to them.

In accomplishing the first you must go before the people; that is, advertise. Make liberal use of the newspapers. Into the presence of thousands, yea millions, the business man's business is thus brought daily, until this vast number of people seem his acquaintances. Under this powerful influence he sees his business prosper and grow to such gigantic proportions that he often marvels that such a zenith of success was ever possible, and much more that it is real. But just any kind of approach will not make a man hear, and one must be as particular about the medium and style of the advertisement he sends before the people as he is about the clothes he wears when among them. Know people, and have people know you, is the prime object.

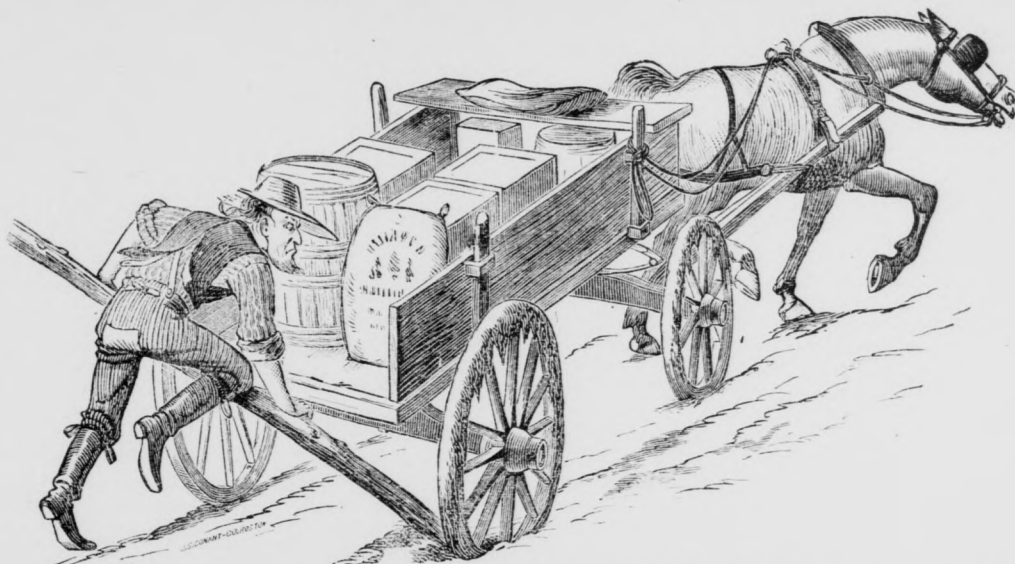
In answer to the question, now that you have gotten before the business senders, how are you to let them know you are capable of transacting their business in a satisfactory manner, it will suffice to say, instill into them confidence in you and then never betray that trust. Confidence in yourself, and confidence of the other man in you, is the paramount quality of success.

Will Get a Dividend.

At a meeting held in Chicago the other day it was decided that the stockholders of the World's Fair should have a dividend of 10 per cent. The treasurer reported that he had a cash balance in hand of \$1,450,000, Chicago having paid back the \$250,000 loaned the city last summer to build the Hyde Park pumping works and the Hyde Park police station. The treasurer was instructed to begin at once the preparation of the 30,000 checks necessary to pay the dividend. The city of Chicago will get \$500,000, the Columbian Museum \$150,000, stockholders \$410,000, and the remaining \$400,000 will be held by the treasurer until all the affairs of the company are settled.

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 consumed 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.

TRADESMAN COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PLEASES EVERYBODY.



PRICES FOR 1894.

40 CENTS A BOX.
\$3.60 PER CASE.
\$3.50 PER CASE, in Five-Case Lots.
\$3.40 PER CASE, in Ten-Case Lots.

TANGLEFOOT

Sealed

STICKY FLY PAPER.

The Dealer who sells Tanglefoot will be sure to please his customers, and will avoid all loss and annoyance usually connected with the sale of imperfect or inferior goods.

Tanglefoot in its present shape has been on the market for ten years. Tanglefoot always leads, and is accepted by both the best trade and the best consumers as the highest standard for Sticky Fly Paper.

Its distinctive features, the Sealing Border, Divided Sheet, and the Holder are, as is well known, the inventions and property of the O. & W. Thum Company. These features are being extensively imitated by unscrupulous parties. Dealers are respectfully cautioned against the illegality of handling infringements, and reminded of the injustice of so doing.

Each Box Contains
25
DOUBLE SHEETS
AND ONE HOLDER.
Each Case Contains
10 BOXES.



SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS

Manufactured by

O. & W. THUM CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Arguments, Pro and Con, on the Proposed License Schedule.

A representative delegation of grocers, members of the Retail Grocers' Association, waited upon the License Committee of the Common Council last Thursday night and urged upon the Committee certain changes in the schedule of fees for peddlers' licenses. A memorial was presented by the grocers' committee and was read by Chairman Shaw of the License Committee. It will be found in the report of the last meeting of the Association.

Daniel Abbott, of THE TRADESMAN, first addressed the Committee on behalf of the Grocers' Association, and briefly pointed out the necessity for the proposed changes. Mr. Abbott stated that the police found it next to impossible to keep track of the peddlers under the old schedule, the number of classes into which they (the peddlers) were divided by the old system, and the difference of opinion existing as to the definition of the word "huckster," giving the police an endless amount of trouble, and enabled many peddlers to evade the law. The grouping of the different classes into two classes would make it unnecessary for the police to know more than that the peddler had a license, and this would be shown by the name and number of the licensee being on the wagon, cart or basket of the peddler. The police force were pleased with the proposed changes for that reason, and were anxious that they should go into effect. It was generally conceded that the business needed police supervision and regulation, and the changes recommended in the memorial promised to give the desired result. As to the proposal relative to a bond, it was asked for on the same ground that one was demanded of hackmen and expressmen. As it is now, if a peddler disposes of decaying fruit and vegetables, the purchasers have no redress, they must pocket their loss with as good grace as possible. If a bond be required of the peddlers, the bondsmen will be responsible for their good behavior and the people who patronize them will have protection. It was not contended that all peddlers are dishonest but a large proportion of them do not purchase the best grades of fruit and vegetables, but take what is left in the commission houses after the regular trade has been supplied. The intention is not to drive the peddlers out of business, but to so arrange the schedule as to greatly simplify the work of the police, and to give legitimate trade, and honest peddlers as well, the protection to which they are entitled.

Alderman G. H. DeGraaf said that grocers, as a rule, were heavy taxpayers and were under large expense for doing business. He (Mr. DeGraaf) had paid \$150 in taxes the past year. Two peddlers could do his business, and would only pay \$100 to the city. The peddlers paid no taxes, their living expenses were a mere bagatelle; they live ten or twenty in a house and are a positive detriment to the community. If the proposed changes are adopted, it will be a good thing for the peddlers themselves, for two reasons: It will confine the business to fewer hands, and, in addition, give them the privilege of selling both fruits and vegetables. This would enable them to more than pay their fee. They could pay the fee in a month

when the fruit season opened. Mr. DeGraaf said he saw no reason why legitimate trade should be taxed to support a class of men who paid no taxes and whose business was a damage to every grocer in the city. It was not justice and that was all the grocers asked for.

J. Geo. Lehman said it had been urged by the peddlers present that there were as many dishonest grocers as peddlers. The statement was not true, although it was not denied that some grocers were dishonest. A grocer who misrepresented his goods would not only lose a customer, but he would have his goods returned to him. But with the peddlers it was altogether different. They sold from door to door, and if the goods they sold were bad they could not be returned by the purchaser. Besides all this, peddlers were not expected to carry as good stock as a regular grocer. The grocers were in the commission houses early in the morning and took the cream of the stock, while the peddlers went down late in the afternoon and got the skim milk for which the grocers had no use. If the peddlers bought first class goods and sold them at a fair price, they could not do business. From the nature of their business they were compelled to sell cheap. This they were enabled to do by buying second and third rate stock, and by doing business in such a way as to have little or no expense. Mr. Lehman believed that the proposed plan was fair to all parties and that it would be a great benefit to the peddlers themselves.

Daniel Viergever also addressed the Committee, pointing out other advantages of the proposed plan, and between the different speakers the ground was thoroughly covered.

A number of peddlers were present and spoke against the plan, urging, as their one objection to it, that the fee was excessive. They said the hard times had cut into their business to such an extent as to make it impossible for them to pay for their licenses. The delegation of peddlers was an eminently respectable one and it is safe to say that if all the peddlers were the equals of those who met the License Committee the police would have little trouble; but the delegation could not be said to be representative in any sense.

The Committee gave both delegations a patient and attentive hearing, and promised to give the arguments presented due consideration.

Not Yet Decided Upon.

When the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association adjourned last June, the time and place of holding the next annual convention was left with the Executive Committee. That Committee has had various projects under consideration, including the chartering of a lake steamship for the purpose of taking a trip to Duluth, but this plan has been abandoned, owing to the large expense involved. It is understood that no definite plan has yet been decided upon.

The Drug Market.

Opium is quiet, but well sustained at last week's prices.

Morphia is unchanged.

Quinine is firm, with manufacturers' prices unchanged.

Balsam Peru is scarce and higher.

Linseed oil is firm at the advance.

Many of us regard work as a blessing, if we can get the other fellow to do it.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

News from the Metropolis--Index of the Markets.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, May 12--Trade remains quiet, and dealers are studying the latest phase of the tariff and wondering whether there will be any change after all.

Considerable quantities of currants have changed hands, at about 1½¢ for barrels and 1½¢ for cases. At the moment the market is decidedly stronger in anticipation of the proposed 1½¢ duty.

During the week wheat has broken the lowest record here, as well as at Chicago, and, as crop reports are excellent, the prospects are not good for an immediate advance.

The market for lemons has quite decidedly improved. Orders from out-of-town dealers are coming in frequently and are of good size. The stocks here are ample for all immediate requirements, but the warm weather stimulates demand.

Oranges are in lessened demand, and, with the increased supply of berries, the orange takes a back seat. It is difficult to find Florida fruit that is really good, the majority being pithy and soft.

Pineapples are in better inquiry, and sell at full rates.

Bananas are firm and in good demand.

French prunes are not in extremely large supply, but there are enough. Evaporated apples and other domestic dried are in light supply and firm at a range of from 12½¢@15¢. Peeled peaches, 17¢@19¢.

In canned goods the tendency is toward special drives and holders seem to refuse to offer within reason. Trade is dull, and prices generally tend downward, except for gallon apples. Tomatoes are weak, with prospects of a big pack. Reports from Baltimore say that trade is taking a rest after the small boom of a fortnight ago.

The tone of the coffee market is certainly firmer than a week ago, although prices are not quotably higher for Rio. Mild sorts are steady, with a good Mocha obtainable at 24¢.

Tea remains dull and in no way changed unless toward a lower level. Auction prices are, apparently, unprofitable.

The butter trade is improving. The tone of the market is decidedly firmer, but quotations are hardly any higher for best grades, which remain at 17¢@17½¢. Under grades are slow of sale.

Cheese is rather quiet and the supply ample to prevent any great improvement. For full cream, large size State goods, 11½¢ is about top price.

The glut of eggs has finally ceased and really fresh stock is not overabundant. Fresh Michigan, Northern Ohio and Ind., 11½¢ and nearby, 12½¢.

Receipts of vegetables are even more than usual. New potatoes, \$6@8 per bbl; old, \$2.50 for Maine.

Provisions are generally dull. New mess pork, \$13.75@14; clear, \$14@15.50.

The week closes with almost exactly the same feeling as last week. There is much room for improvement, and prices are so extremely low there is scarcely any profit to the dealer; but with every day we are so much nearer the long-looked-for return to prosperity. JAY.

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:

STICK CANDY.		Bbls.	Pails.
Standard, per lb.	Cases	6	7
" H. H.		6	7
" Twist		6	7
Boston Cream	8½		8½
Cut Loaf			
Extra H. H.	8½		
MIXED CANDY.		Bbls.	Pails.
Standard		5½	6½
Leader		5½	6½
Royal		5½	6½
Nobby		7	8
English Rock		7	8
Conserves		7	8
Broken Taffy	baskets		
Peanut Squares	7½		8½
French Creams			9
Valley Creams			13
Midget, 30 lb. baskets			8½
Modern, 30 lb.			8

FANCY--In bulk		Pails.
Lozenges, plain		8½
" printed		9½
Chocolate Drops		12
Chocolate Monumentals		12½
Gum Drops		5
Moss Drops		7½
Sour Drops		8½
Imperials		10
FANCY--In 5 lb. boxes		Per Box
Lemon Drops		50
Sour Drops		50
Peppermint Drops		60
Chocolate Drops		75
H. M. Chocolate Drops		80
Gum Drops		40
Licorice Drops		1.00
A. B. Licorice Drops		80
Lozenges, plain		60
" printed		65
Imperials		60
Mottos		70
Cream Bar		55
Molasses Bar		55
Hand Made Creams		85¢@95
Plain Creams		80
Licorice Creams		90
String Rock		60
Burnt Almonds		1.00
Wintergreen Berries		60

CARAMELS.		
No. 1, wrapped, 2 lb. boxes		34
No. 1, " 3 " "		51
No. 2, " 2 " "		28

ORANGES.		
Navels, 96-112s		2 75
" 126		3 50
" 150-176-200-226s		4 00
Fancy Seedlings, 126s		2 75
" 150-176-200-226s		3 00
" 250s		2 65

LEMONS.		
Choice, 360		3 00
Choice 300		3 25
Extra choice 360		3 25
Extra fancy 300		4 00
Extra fancy 360		4 00

BANANAS.		
Large bunches		2 00
Small bunches		1 25

OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.		
Figs, fancy layers, 8lb		2 12½
" 20lb		2 14
" extra 14lb		2 15
Dates, Pared, 10-lb. box		2 7
" 50-lb. "		2 5½
" Persian, 50-lb. box		2 5

NUTS.		
Almonds, Tarragona		2 16
" Ivaca		2 15
" California		2
Brazilia, new		2 8
Filberts		2 11
Walnuts, Grenoble		2 13
" French		2 10
" Calif.		2 12
Table Nuts, fancy		2 12
" choice		2 11
Pecans, Texas, H. P.		2 7½
Chicknuts		
Hickory Nuts per bu		1 25
Cocoanuts, full sacks		3 75

PEANUTS.		
Fancy, H. P., Suns		2 5½
" Roasted		2 7
Fancy, H. P., Flags		2 5½
" Roasted		2 7
Choice, H. P., Extras		2 4½
" Roasted		2 6

OILS.

The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows:		
BARRELS.		
Eocene		8½
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight		7
Naptha		2 6½
Stove Gasoline		2 7½
Cylinder		27
Engine		13
Black, 15 cold test		28

FROM TANK WAGON.		
Eocene		7
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight		5

POULTRY.

Local dealers pay as follows:		
LIVE.		
Turkeys		8 @ 9
Chickens		8 @ 9
Fowls		6 @ 6½
Ducks		8 @ 9
Geese		8 @ 9
DRAWN.		
Turkeys		12 @ 13
Chickens		12 @ 13
Fowl		11 @ 12
Ducks		10 @ 11
Geese		10 @ 12
UNDRAWN.		
Turkeys		9 @ 9½
Chickens		7½ @ 8
Fowls		6½ @ 7
Ducks		8 @ 9
Geese		8 @ 9

BALD HEADS

NO CURE, NO MUSTACHE.
NO PAY, NO PAY.

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

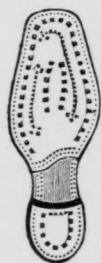
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FEW
SPECIALTIES
CONTROLLED
BY
US
FOR
WESTERN
MICHIGAN

WITHINGTON & COOLEY Mnf. Co.
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

WICKWIRE BROS.
WIRE CLOTH,
The FAVORITE CHURN,
The ACME POTATO PLANTER,
BABCOCK'S MONITOR CORN PLANTER,
The TRIUMPH CORN PLANTER,
BARTHOLOMEW'S POTATO BUG EX-
TERMINATOR.

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

FOSTER-STEVENS
& CO. MONROE
ST.



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

RIVER SHOES
WE KNOW HOW TO
MAKE THEM,

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

We Manufacture and Handle only Reliable Goods.

AGENTS FOR THE
BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO

THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.

The
BEST
are
the
CHEAPEST.

Sears Iced Coffee Cakes,
Michigan Frosted Honey,
S. ymour Butters,
Graham Crackers,

are
the
BEST.

ADD
A
BOX
OR
BARREL
OF
ROYAL TOAST
TO
YOUR
NEXT
ORDER
SOMETHING NEW
AND A
GOOD SELLER.

Watch out for our new spring novelties. They are
sellers.

New York Biscuit Co.,

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

UNIVERSAL SCREW DRIVER and BRACE.

Patented.



NO. 1



NO. 2.



NO. 3.

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

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

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

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

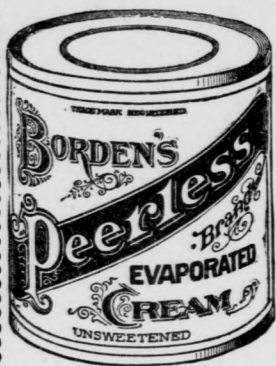
Cut No. 3. This shows not only its usefulness in the carriage, wagon or machine shop, but carpenter, plumber or undertaker's establishment as well, in fact it is indispensable to any worker in wood or iron where screws or burrs are used, or boring, drilling, etc., is done, and in finishing up work with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

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

S. F. BOWSER & Co., Manf's.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

SPECIAL NOTICE

A BRIEF STATEMENT FOR BUSY MEN.



The New York Condensed Milk Company takes pleasure in announcing that the trade is now prepared to supply you with

Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream,

UNSWEETENED; guaranteed to keep under all conditions of temperature. The process used is far in advance of any other method of preserving milk without sugar. Our new plant is constructed especially for this branch of business, and is unequalled in equipment for the various processes employed. Having thoroughly tested all the important points in connection with the milk referred to, we are now prepared to offer the trade, through the jobbing houses, **Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream, unsweetened**, with entire confidence that it will prove, like our celebrated **Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk**, to have no **Equal**. It is thoroughly guaranteed in every respect, and this guarantee is substantial, as every one knows.

Prepared by the New York Condensed Milk Co.

FOR QUOTATIONS SEE PRICE COLUMNS.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

IF
YOU
HAVE
ANY
DOUBT

About What to Buy in
TOILET SETS
Dinner Sets
or anything in
Crockery or Glassware
come and see our assortment or write
for special prices and list of new goods.



NO. 15021 PRISM ASSORTED PACKAGE.

THE BEAUTY

Of buying this assorted Package is, we carry the best selling pieces in open stock so you can keep your assortment up at a very slight outlay. The package contains:

1-2 dozen	4 piece Sets	1-4 dozen	Celeries
1-2 "	1-2 Gallon Jugs	1-6 "	Pickles
3 "	Tumblers	1-4 "	5 in. Bell Jellies
1-6 "	7 in. Covered Bowls	1-6 "	Molasses Cans
1-6 "	8 in. "	1-6 "	7 in. Oblong Dishes
1-4 "	7 in. Nappies	1-6 "	8 in. "
1-4 "	8 in. "	1-6 "	Oils
3 "	4 in. "	1 "	Salts and Peppers
1-6 "	10 in. Salvers		

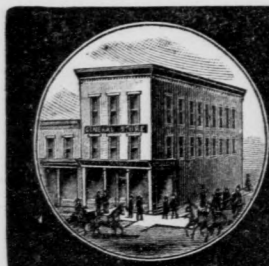
And only cost you\$13.53
Less 10 per cent. 1.35

Pkg. 35c Net.

Net.....\$12.18

This gives you a Nice, New Stock at very little money.

H. LEONARD & SONS, Grand Rapids, Mich.



ASTOR DO YOU RUN ONE?

If so, and you are endeavoring to get along without using our improved Coupon Book system, you are making a most serious mistake. We were the originators of the coupon book plan and are the largest manufacturers of these books in the country, having special machinery for every branch of the business. **SAMPLES FREE.**

TRADESMAN COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.