

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

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GRAND RAPIDS, MAY 30, 1894.

NO. 558

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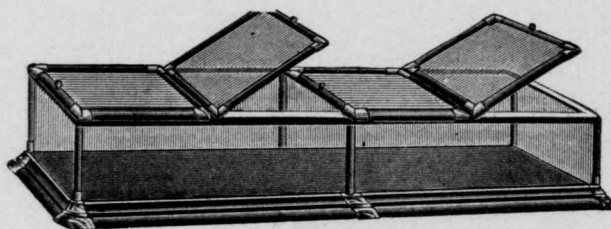
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MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

VOL. XI.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1894.

NO. 558

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THE REVOLT OF THE —

A Page from the Domestic History of the Twentieth Century.

Mr. Madax sat before his desk in a most despondent attitude, his head in his hands, and his hands in his hair. Things were going badly in the city, alas, they often do. Mr. Madax was alone in his office in Old Gold alley. He wanted time to think, and had given orders that he was not to be disturbed. All the thinking he appeared able to do did not seem to help matters, so at last he pulled himself together and paced up and down the room. Finally he stopped and said to himself: "That seems the only thing to do. I shall consult with my wife. I wish she came home more frequently, and then we could talk over these matters."

He seized a telegraph blank and wrote: "Mrs. John Madax, 20 Bullion Court, city. Can you run over to Old Gold alley for a few minutes? I wish to consult you on business.—MADAX."

He rang the bell for a telegraph boy, and sent the message; then paced up and down his room again, waiting for his wife to appear. Instead, there came a prompt answer, which he tore open and read feverishly: "Sorry I can't come this forenoon. Too busy. Call on me at 1 o'clock and I will take you to the club, where we can lunch and have a quiet talk.—JOAN MADAX."

The worried man consulted his watch. It was not yet 11. It would be more than two hours before he could see his wife. He sat down at his desk and devoted himself for those two hours to what business there was in hand. Then he brushed himself up a bit, took his walking stick, and drove in a hansom to his wife's offices in Bullion Court. After having sent in his name, a neat little girl showed him into a room and told him that Mrs. Madax would be with him presently. She was sorry to keep him waiting, but she sent a copy of the *Sketch* for him to look over during the interval. The *Sketch* was a paper started in the nineteenth century, and was at that time considered to be rather in advance of other slow-going weeklies. Now, however, it was thought to be the correct paper for a man to read, although the women paid little attention to it. In the reception room two or three other men were waiting, nursing their hats. Presently the office girl came in and told them all, except Madax, that Mrs. Madax couldn't possibly see them until later in the day, as she had an appointment; and would they be good enough to call about 4 o'clock. So the men took their departure, and Madax was left alone with his paper, although his wife entered very soon after. She was a tall woman, with fine, clear-cut, decided features. As far as the upper part of her was concerned she was dressed almost like a man. She wore a somewhat glaring necktie and a stand-up collar. Her brown hair was cut short and parted at the side, while the hair of her husband, dark and

streaked with gray, seemed to part naturally in the middle. The neat tailor-made skirt which Mrs. Madax wore had pockets at each side, high up, and very similar in cut to a man's pockets. Her right hand was thrust into one of these pockets, and she jingled some coins and keys as she entered the room where her husband was waiting.

"Well, John," she cried, "excuse me for keeping you, but we have had a very busy morning. However, if you are ready now I am. We will go to the Pine Ear Club and have lunch." She approached her husband as she spoke and patted him with some affection on the shoulder. He looked up at her and smiled. Somehow her influence had a soothing, protective air about it, which made the man feel he was not battling with the world alone. One of the numerous girl clerks came in with a long ulster, which Mrs. Madax put on, thrusting one hand in the armhole and then the other, while the girl held the garment by the collar. When Mrs. Madax had buttoned up the ulster and put a jaunty round hard hat on her head she looked more like a man than ever, and Madax himself seemed almost effeminate beside her.

"Is my brougham at the door?" she asked the girl.

"Yes, madam."

"Come along, John, we have no time to lose," said Mrs. Madax decidedly, and, leading the way, she opened the carriage door, whereupon he stepped inside.

"To the Pine Ear Club," said the lady to the coachman.

She took her seat beside her husband, and the carriage drove off toward the West End. In a short time it drew up before a palatial building standing where the Hotel Metropole once stood. This, as every one knows, is the Pine Ear Club, the sumptuous resort of women engaged in business in the city. It is higher priced than the Carlton or Reform, but is much more luxurious than either of these old-fashioned men clubs.

"Call for me at half past three," said the lady to her coachman.

The stately doors of the club were opened by two girl porters, and the couple entered. The lady wrote her husband's name in a book which was on a stand in the hall, and together they entered the large dining room, where they took their places at one of the small tables set for two near one of the large front windows.

"We will take the regular club lunch," she said to one of the waiters. "And bring a bottle of '84 champagne—a large bottle."

"I—I don't think I care for champagne," said Madax, hesitatingly; "It gives me a headache."

"Nonsense," cried his wife; "a glass or two will do you good. You look worried."

"I am worried, and that is what I wished to see you about."

"Well, we won't talk business during lunch, if you please," adding, as she

leaned back in her chair, "it's a habit I never indulge in. It's bad for one. We can have a talk in the smoking room afterwards. How are the children?"

"Very well, thank you. The girl is a little hard on the boy and knocks him about a bit, but they are getting on very well."

"Poor little fellow," said Mrs. Madax. "Boys are such a worry to their parents, when one thinks that they have to encounter this world alone. I must run down and see them next week, if I can."

"I wish you would," said Madax; "the children miss you very much. Why don't you come home oftener?"

"Well, very soon I expect to be able to do so," she replied; "but, like you, I have a great deal on my mind at present, and the market requires close watching."

"Can't you come home with me to-night?" he asked. "The children would be so pleased to see you."

"No," she answered. "I have to take Sir Caesar Camp out to dinner to-night." "To-morrow night, then?" he suggested, deprecatingly.

"No," said the lady, shaking her head, "it's worse still to-morrow night. I have a lot of stockbrokers dining with me at the Holborn."

"It must cost you a lot of money, these dinners on every night?"

"Yes, it does," said Mrs. Madax; "but my experience is, if you want to make a good business deal with a man, you must first feed him well. I always see that the wines are irreproachable. I will say one thing for the men—they always know good wine when they taste it."

"Well," said Madax, "I will tell the children that you send your love to them, but I think, you know, that a woman shouldn't lose sight of her children, even though business is absorbing."

She urged him to take his share of the champagne, but Madax declined, saying: "A man must keep his head clear for business nowadays."

"Yes," said his wife, "I suppose a man must."

There was a slight tinge of sarcasm in her voice, and she put unnecessary emphasis on the noun. Madax looked grieved, but said nothing. How often do women in their thoughtless rudeness cause pain to the tender hearts of those who love them!

After lunch was over, Mrs. Madax led the way upstairs to the private smoking room which she had reserved for their use. It was in a corner of the club building, overlooking a bit of the river and commanding a view of the Charing Cross railway bridge.

"We will be quite undisturbed here," she said, "and can talk business."

Ring a bell to give an order, she asked her husband:

"What will you drink?"

"Nothing, thank you," he replied, but added afterward, "I will have a glass of milk and soda, if you can get it."

"You will smoke, of course," said his wife.

"A cigarette," answered Madax.

When the waiter appeared, Mrs. Madax said, "Bring a glass of milk and soda, some of the best Egyptian cigarettes, two Havana cigars, and a glass of special Scotch with seltzer."

When these materials were brought and the waiter had disappeared, Mrs. Madax walked to the door and turned the key in it. Her husband lighted his cigarette from the match she held out to him, and then, biting the end from her own cigar, she began to smoke. She thrust her two hands deep down in her pockets, and began to pace up and down the room.

"Now, John," she replied, "what's the trouble?"

Mr. Madax's name was Billy, but everybody called him John because his wife's name was Joan. Mr. John Madax was the name he was known by.

"Some months ago," began Mr. Madax, "I went into a wheat deal, and I don't quite see my way out."

Mrs. Madax stopped in her pacing and faced her husband in surprise.

"A wheat deal?" she cried. "Which side of the market are you on?"

"Oh, I'm on for a rise."

His wife made a gesture of despair and began walking up and down the room again.

"What in heaven's name did you buy for a rise for?"

"Well," said Madax, very humbly, "you see, the American wheat crop had practically failed, and I thought I was pretty sure of a rise."

"Why didn't you speak to me about it?" she cried.

Her husband flushed uneasily.

"I wanted to do something off my own bat," he said. "Of course, I had no idea at that time there would be a corner in wheat."

"Corner!" she cried, contemptuously, "there's always a corner, there's bound to be a corner. Don't you know enough not to look to the United States any more for indications of the wheat market? India and the Baltic hold the key to the situation."

"Yes, I know; at least, I know now," he said; "but there is no use in upbraiding me for what I have done. I am up to the neck in wheat, and the signs today are that it is going lower than ever. Now, what would you advise me to do, Joan?"

"Oh, advise you!" she cried. "What's the use of coming to me when it is too late? I advise you to get out of it as cheaply as you can."

Her husband groaned.

"I am afraid," he said, "that will mean practical ruin now."

"Well, my opinion is that wheat is going still lower."

"Then it is utter ruin for me," said Madax, dejectedly.

Mrs. Madax stopped once more in her pacing the room, and confronted her husband. "John," she said, "why don't you give up your office in the city and go home and take care of the children?"

A spark of resentment appeared in the man's eyes as he gazed at his wife.

"I don't want to be entirely dependent on you," he said at last.

"Pooh," said his wife, and then she added, "I will make you a handsome allowance for housekeeping and as much as you want besides. You are worrying yourself to death about business. You

ought to take a run to Brighton, or go off to Monte Carlo, and give up bothering about city affairs."

The man sighed.

"That's all very well, but you don't see that I want to make some money for myself."

"But you are not making it; you're losing it. You say you are up to the neck; how much does that mean?"

"Twenty-five thousand pounds," he said with a sigh.

"Dear, dear," she said, "and I suppose that is all the money you have."

"It is more than all the money I have," he answered.

"I wish you had spoken to me before; it is too late now. Don't you see that?"

"Yes, but I had something to propose. You spoke of taking Sir Caesar Camp to dinner. Now, I don't know what you want to get him in on, but I do know that I could get him on my side of the wheat deal, and he would bring in others. Then we might be able to stop the break in the market."

Mrs. Madax's eyes sparkled as she looked down at her husband.

"Can you really do that?" she asked, almost breathlessly.

"Yes, if I had any assurance that we would get out with a little profit. It seems to me that all their influence thrown in on our side of the market would give us rise enough to get out of the hole, at least."

"Oh!" said his wife, "that is a different matter. I didn't know you had any plans. Yes," she added, after thinking a moment with knitted brows, "that's a first-rate idea. How much money do you think it would all total up to?"

"About a million," said Madax, pleased to see that he was getting more attention than censure.

"A million," said his wife, more to herself than to him. "Are you certain you could get all that amount on your side of the market?"

"Quite certain."

Mrs. Madax, as she continued her pacing up and down, seemed to be making some mental calculation. She finally asked:

"Whom are you running against? Who is at the head of the corner?"

"Oh, that," said Madax. "none of us knows. The business is done through the Tokio and Jamboree Bank, but we don't know who is behind it."

"Now, doesn't it strike you that the first thing for you to do is to find out whom you are butting against? If it's a stone wall the sooner you know it the better, so that you can stop before your head gets hurt. If it's a hedge you might manage to get through. It would have been my first work to find out who was against me."

"But," said her husband, "don't I tell you that I didn't know there was anybody on the other side of the market?"

"Oh!" said his wife, impatiently, "you can always count on somebody being on the other side of the market. So you can't find out who it is?"

"We can't," said her husband.

"Very well," she said. "Now listen to me. You have twenty-five thousand pounds in this, and if you can get all the money of Sir Caesar and his friends to help you I will guarantee that you will come out with double—that is, fifty thousand pounds."

"Do you mean it?" cried her husband, eagerly.

Lemons

Will be higher very soon, the mercury is creeping up Buy of us now while prices are Low.

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

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

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THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

"I mean it," said his wife solemnly.

"And may I tell Sir Caesar that you said so?" he asked.

"No; whatever information I wish Sir Caesar to have I will give him myself. You will tell him that you have had private information, and are not allowed to mention the dealer's name."

"Very good," said Madax, with intense relief in his face.

"Do not let it get out," continued his wife. "Use all your force and see if you can raise the market, and as soon as the price gets up, sell out at once. Have all your plans made for selling out. Promptness is the thing in these matters. Now, I must go. I will drop you down at your office."

Mr. Madax knew what his wife said about the markets generally came true, so he, in great jubilation, telegraphed Sir Caesar Camp and others to meet him at his office, and they did so. He told him that he had private information about the market, and, after some slight hesitation, they all went in. He arranged with them that the sale would be made at once after the rise.

Next day it was announced that a million of money was put against the corner, and wheat sprang up a few points, but not as much as they had expected it would. Madax could have sold out without loss, but saw that he would not double his money, for the corner was stronger than any of them had thought; but after the slight rise down went the price of wheat again. The very bottom seemed to have dropped out of the market. Madax's twenty-five thousand pounds were swept out of sight, and so was the million his deluded friends had put in with him. All confidence that Madax had put in his wife had now departed, so he merely telegraphed to her that he was ruined, and went home a broken man.

About 8 o'clock that night a carriage drove up to the door, and his wife sprang out and let herself into the house with her latchkey. When she entered the room her husband never looked up, but she crossed to where he sat and patted him on the back.

"Come, come, my poor infant. Cheer up!" she said.

Madax's only answer was a groan of anguish.

"And so your little twenty-five thousand has gone with the rest?" she said.

"You told me I would double my money," said he, "and I believed you."

"Of course you believed me, and here it is," she said, taking a check from her purse. "There's my check for fifty thousand pounds, so you have doubled your money."

"What do you mean by that?" said her husband, looking up.

"Mean? You poor child! I mean that I am the head of the corner. It doesn't matter now who knows it. That was the reason I had Sir Caesar and the others dining with me. I had no idea that you were on the other side, and when you told me that you could get them to assist, it seemed too good to be true; for I did want that million. Husbands are of some use after all. Now, my boy, you take that check and go down to Monte Carlo. I may be able to go after all this work is over. I am very much obliged to you for the million you threw in my way, and consider it cheap at £50,000. Draw on me for all your expenses while you are at Monte

Carlo. I am sure you will find the tables much less expensive than the London wheat market. I am sorry that I can't stay with you, but I am on for a dinner in the city. Those who were with me in the wheat corner are giving me a dinner to-night, and I am due there at 9 o'clock. I am sorry I can't wait to see the children. Give them my love, and tell them I will run down in a few days and pay them a visit—that is, unless you take them with you to Monte Carlo. It must be lovely down there just now. Well, ta-ta. Take care of yourself and your check. I may see you at Monte Carlo."

And with that she left the room, and was waving good-by from the carriage window as the dazed man stood watching her through the open door, before he had quite realized the situation.

ROBERT BARR.

Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association.

At the regular meeting of the Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association, held at Protective Brotherhood Hall, Monday evening, May 21, President Viergever presided and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Peter Schuit, chairman of the special Committee on Flour, asked for further time to report, owing to the absence of Manager Rowe of the Valley City Milling Co. The request was granted.

E. A. Stowe, of the Municipal Committee, presented a report, outlining the work undertaken by the Committee on the license schedule matter, which was accepted.

The following letter was presented from the Director of the Poor:

GRAND RAPIDS, May 21—I notice that I am announced to address your meeting to be held this evening. Now, while I am anxious—and believe it would be for the best interest of the city, and also for those receiving aid from the city—to adopt the method proposed by me, I do not feel that it would be good policy for me to urge the matter through, as I am only acting in this matter as I believe to be for the best good of all concerned. It is already before the Council and also before the public through the city press. I do not feel it my duty to take further measures for its adoption. You will, therefore, please excuse me from being present at your meeting this evening.

WM. MOERDYK.

B. Van Anrooy moved that a committee of two persons be appointed to circulate a petition among the retail grocery trade of the city, praying the Council to adopt the plan proposed by Mr. Moerdyk. Lost.

Henry J. Vinkemulder presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That we heartily approve of the plan of Director of the poor, Moerdyk, abolishing the city supply store and substituting therefor a system of orders good on any retail grocer in the city.

Mr. Vinkemulder also moved that every member of the Association see the aldermen of his ward in relation to the matter and urge the adoption of the plan. Carried.

The following letter was read from the Secretary of the Grand Rapids Wholesale Grocers' Association and laid on the table:

GRAND RAPIDS, May 11—Replying to your letter of May 8, I would say that the new rule adopted by the Wholesale Grocers' Association of charging cartage is not under the control of the Grand Rapids Wholesale Grocers' Association; neither, indeed, is it within the jurisdiction of the Michigan Wholesale Grocers' Association, as the same rule has been adopted and is in force in six States, all of which are equally interested. Your communication, however, has been handed to the Secretary of the State Association, and will, doubtless, be referred to the proper committee.

SUMNER M. WELLS, Sec'y.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

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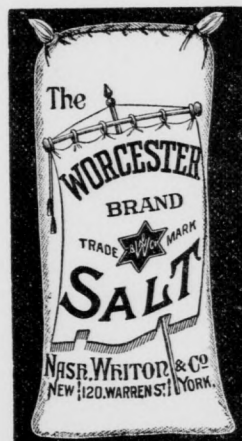
On Earth

Can afford the BEST salt.

The Richest Man

On Earth

CANNOT afford any other.



See Quotations in Price Current.

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Of all the past and by-gone advertising fakes, none hold their own with the ever present

Picture Card.

Other "fakes" come and go, and their whiskers sprout, turn gray and fall out, but the picture card ever bobs up serenely, and when it comes to a card and fan combined,

WHY!

The children want them;
The old folks want them—for the children,
Grandma wants one,
The fat man needs one,
The dude has to have one,

and Remember

All these people are advertising the man who gives away the fan.

BUT THEY COST!

WELL I SHOULD SAY NOT

Just see our late samples and lead the procession with an advertising fan on Circus Day.

TRADESMAN COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

AROUND THE STATE.

MOVEMENTS OF MERCHANTS.

Willow—Jesse Butler succeeds R. J. Moore in general trade.

Marquette—E. Farnham succeeds L. W. Toles in the drug business.

Charlotte—A. B. Allen & Co. succeed L. H. Turner in the feed business.

Merrill—R. P. Grattan has purchased the jewelry stock of Geo. L. Kinch.

Reed City—John Watkins has sold his business to Houseman & Kautzman.

Ithaca—E. D. Hamilton has purchased the grocery business of Balch Bros.

Hancock—Lignell & Olander succeed Carl G. Printz in the drug business.

Fenton—Snyder Bros., grocers, have dissolved, Snyder & McCracken succeeding.

Fenton—Snyder & McCracken succeed Snyder Bros. in the grocery and crockery business.

Haire—Horner & Gullickson have opened a dry goods and notion store at this place.

Detroit—Bachmeyer & Pendleton, druggists, have dissolved, McClellan C. Pendleton succeeding.

Stanton—Stevenson Bros. have opened a branch store at Sheridan, putting in lines of dry goods, clothing and boots and shoes.

Coldwater—The Shively Dry Goods Co. stock has gone into the possession of L. S. Baumgartner & Co., of Toledo, by virtue of a chattel mortgage.

Kent City—Alfred Herendeen has purchased a half interest in the general stock of Eugene O'Connor. The new firm will be known as O'Connor & Herendeen.

Wayland—W. B. Hooker and E. E. Whitmore have formed a copartnership under the style of Hooker & Whitmore and will shortly embark in the hardware business.

Pontiac—Perry Weed has severed his connection with the firm of W. D. Harsaw & Co., dealers in drugs, paints and oils. He has purchased the drug stock of Henry M. Linabury and will continue the business at this place.

New Era—A. J. Rankin has closed out his general stock and retired from business here. He sold his dry goods and groceries to Frank Veltman, his boots and shoes to O. L. Cedarquist (Ferry) and his hardware to the Co-operative Store (Shelby).

Detroit—T. W. Palmer has commenced the erection of a brick block, 50x120 feet, six stories and basement, on the northwest corner of Larned and Cass streets, to cost \$35,000. Lee & Cady will occupy it as a wholesale grocery house, and it will be constructed with especial reference to that trade, the walls and floors being of extra strength.

Alma—The Alma Mercantile Co. has been organized by J. Henry Lancashire, Sarah H. Lancashire, Wm. C. Clark and Lester A. Sharp with a capital stock of \$25,000, of which \$12,000 is paid in, to conduct a general merchandise business in the opera house block. The directors comprise the officers of the corporation as follows: President, J. H. Lancashire; Vice-President, Wm. C. Clark; Secretary and Treasurer, L. A. Sharp.

Saranac—A law suit at Grand Rapids, in which Rebecca Thomas was plaintiff and S. A. Watt was defendant, took a number of Saranac people to the Valley City last week. The suit was decided in favor of Mrs. Thomas and judgment

was rendered against Mr. Watt for \$584. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court. The verdict was a great surprise to those who knew the facts of the case and is regarded by them as very unjust.

Benton Harbor—Fred Hollister has retired from the wholesale grocery house of Kidd, Dater & Co. and will embark in other business. John R. Price, who has been a partner in the business since it was established, but who has continued to travel for H. C. & C. Durand and their successor (the Durand & Kasper Co.), has concluded to devote all his time to Kidd, Dater & Co. hereafter and take the position in the house rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Hollister.

Marquette—H. H. Stafford & Co. have merged their drug business into a stock company under the style of the H. H. Stafford Co. The corporation has a capital stock of \$30,000, all paid in. There are only three stockholders and they comprise the directors and officers of the organization, as follows: President, H. H. Stafford; Vice-President, M. H. Stafford; Secretary and Treasurer, W. D. Manness. The business was established by the President of the corporation in 1859.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Kalamazoo—The style of the Kimble Engine Co. has been changed to the Comstock Manufacturing Co.

Clarence—The Clarence Lumber Co. is building a narrow gauge logging road running to its timber in Greenwood township.

Kenton—Wm. Kroll has purchased the sawmill built by Townsend, Heath & James, under the name of the Kenton Lumber Co.

Detroit—The Ryan Brothers Knitting Co. have filed articles of association with the county clerk. Maria Keane and Anna Ryan have 749 shares each, Dennis T. and John T. Ryan one each. The capital stock is \$25,000, of which \$2,500 is paid in.

Sault Ste. Marie—Ainsworth & Alexander have closed a contract with the Manistique Lumber Co. for sawing 15,000,000 feet of logs. The logs will be rafted down from Grand Marais. This contract, in addition to Ainsworth & Alexander's own logs, will be sufficient to keep their mill running steadily day and night during the entire season.

Manistee—The sawmills have been circulating some money here of late, their first pay day for the season being May 15. The Peters concern came to the front with \$42,000, while the Buckley & Douglas Lumber Co. was a close second with \$35,000. This amount of money put in circulation after a long, hard winter ought to relieve the pressure somewhat.

Manistee—Louis Sands has shut down his shingle mill for the present and cleaned off his dock, as he did not have enough stock to keep the mill running full, and the price was no great object to continue. Carpenter & Co., who were running their mill nights, have closed out their night crew, thinking they could lose enough money in the daytime, at present figures.

Greenville—W. H. Bradley has merged his cigar business into a stock company under the style of Bradley Cigar Co. The corporation has a capital stock of \$5,000, all paid in, Will H. Bradley holding one-half the stock and A. Magee and L. W. Hyde each one-quarter. These gentlemen comprise the directors, the offi-

cers being as follows: President, W. H. Bradley; Vice-President, A. Magee; Secretary and Treasurer, L. W. Hyde.

Saginaw—There is very little inducement to manufacture lumber just now. In all the lumbering history of the Saginaw valley there has not been such indifference manifested by manufacturers. They do not seem to care whether they do anything or not. There is such little demand for lumber that there is no inducement to manufacture. Charles Merrill & Co., who have 15,000,000 feet on the docks, say that during the winter they did a little something in the car trade, but now nothing is doing, and there is no likelihood that they will start their mill this season. Whittier & Co. well not start their shingle mill this season. The Wylie mill will not be started, and Ed Andrews, who usually manufactures several million shingles each season, says he wishes he had not started his mill.

The Hardware Market.

General Trade—Keeps up fairly well and indications point to a steady increase for the remainder of May.

Wire Nails—Are much firmer, as the coal and coke strikes have interfered very much with the mills, a number of them being short of fuel, and some closing down. Detroit and Chicago are firm at \$1.30 rates, and this market is quoting \$1.35@1.30. Whether this advance has come to stay is uncertain, but it is doubtful if it can be held, should the strike soon end and the mills get to running again on full time.

Barbed Wire—The same conditions have affected wire as nails. The mills are asking \$1.85 for painted and \$2.25 for galvanized, while from stock jobbers are quoting \$2.20 for painted and \$2.60 for galvanized.

Window Glass, bar iron, sheet iron and many other lines are all affected by the strike and prices have been advanced all along the line. It does seem an outrage that such troubles should commence just as business seems to be ready to revive a little.

The Drug Market.

Opium is dull and lower. The prospective large crop and the belief that the article will come in duty free have tended to unsettle speculation.

Morphia was reduced 10c per ounce by all manufacturers on May 21.

Quinine is firm, but unchanged.

Oils orange and lemon are in full stock and lower.

Oil cubebs has declined.

Cocaine has been reduced by the combination and is now quoted at \$5.75 per ounce in ounce vials and \$6 in 1/8 ounce vials.

Menthol is in light supply and has advanced about \$1 per pound.

Salacine is firm and higher.

Turpentine is higher.

From Out of Town.

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

T. H. Shepherd & Bro., Martin.
R. Gannon, White Cloud.
W. M. Briggs, Shelbyville.
S. Steinberg, Traverse City.
Maley & Snyder, Edmore.
A. L. Power, Kent City.
Bates & Troutman, Moline.
O'Connor & Herendeen, Kent City.
F. J. Pomeroy, Lisbon.
Eli Runnels, Corning.

Taking It Easy.

There are some people who have had things pretty easy in the past, and they think, poor things, that it is going to last forever and ever. It is a mistake; things will change, and you'll have to hustle. Life is a tussle, a race and fight, with enemies and obstacles innumerable. One needs to be wide awake, and not easy going, to hold his own. The ninety and nine will make themselves comfortable at your expense. Waken up and stir round, or you're distanced and doomed. In contests drowsy people never come in ahead, and there are contests in everything to which we put our hands.

GEORGE R. SCOTT.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Asparagus—Home grown advanced to 50c per doz. bunches, on account of cold weather which prevented growing stock from maturing, but the price will probably recede to 30c before the end of the week.

Beans—Stronger and higher. Dealers pay \$1.40@1.50 for country picked, holding hand picked at \$1.85.

Beets—New Illinois, 50c per doz. bunches.

Beans—Wax, \$2 per bu. String, \$1.50 per bu.

Butter—Supply is good. Creamery, fancy, 16c@17c; choice, 15c@16c; Dairy, extra, 14c@15c; rolls, fresh 11c@12c.

Cabbage—Poor in quality and appearance, yet all that come to this market are quickly snapped up at \$2.50@2.75 per crate.

Cranberries—The Cape Cod cranberry growers are organizing a combine for the purpose of preventing a repetition of the ruinous prices which prevailed last season. Sixty growers, representing 28,000 barrels of the crop of 1893, have already united with the organization and it is confidently expected that two-thirds of the growers will take this means of dictating prices to the commission houses, instead of being dictated to by the latter.

Cucumbers—50c per doz. and tending downward.

Eggs—Dealers pay 9c@10c, holding at 11c.

Field Seeds—Medium and mammoth clover, \$6.25@6.50; Alsike, \$8.50; Alfalfa, \$6.75@7.50; Timothy, \$2.15; Red Top, 75c; Orchard Grass \$1.80.

Greens—Beet, 70c per bu. Spinach, 30c per bu. Honey—White clover, 14c; buckwheat, 12c.

Lettuce—Higher, on account of cold weather. Dealers pay 6c and sell for 8c per lb.

Onions—Louisiana stock is in ample supply at \$.25 per bu. or \$3.25 per bbl. By far the finest stock now in market is from Mexico, commanding \$1.00 per bu. in sacks. Green onions are in small demand at \$2.10c per doz. bunches.

Peas—Green from Illinois, \$1.50 per bu.

Pie Plant—1c per lb.

Radishes—Canada stock is now eclipsed by home grown, which command 10c per doz. bunches.

Tomatoes—\$3.50 per 6-basket crate.

Potatoes—The market is strong and excited and higher prices are pretty sure to rule in the near future, owing to the scarcity of old stock and the lateness of Southern stock, due to the cold, unfavorable weather. Handlers pay 70c, holding at 80c, and will probably have to pay \$1 before the end of another week.

Strawberries—Southern Illinois and Indiana command 10c@12c per qt. according to quality. Some Benton Harbor berries are expected in before the end of the week, but they will probably be higher in price than the stock now arriving from further South.

Watermelons—A short time ago it was reported that a cold wave had ruined the watermelon plants in Georgia, and that, therefore, the crop would amount to nothing this year. The frost, late and severe as it was, did not cause much damage, however. An inspection of the melon territory in that State shows that the area of cultivation this season is 7,376 acres, as compared with 8,839 acres last year. The melons this year will ripen about one week late. The first shipment from Georgia will not be made before June 10. A few cars may come in from Florida before that time. One railroad company running through Southeastern Georgia handled 3,633 cars of watermelons from that section last year. Of this number 1,076 cars were carried East and 2,577 West. It is thought that in spite of the decreased acreage, the shipments will be almost as heavy this year, for the vines are covered with young melons, which are now about the size of a man's fist.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

Lyon & Boynton are succeeded by Lyon Bros. in the grocery business at 3 Robinson avenue.

The annual convention of the Michigan Funeral Directors' Association will be held in this city July 11 and 12, instead of a month earlier, as was intended at the last meeting. The change was made so that the members could have the benefit of the semi-annual furniture exhibit which occurs at that time.

So far as THE TRADESMAN is able to learn, no one in Western Michigan has been able to get any information whatever in regard to the next meeting of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association. The same was true last year, no member from Western Michigan being present at the meeting and very few members being informed as to where or when the meeting was to be held. Ex-President Wurzburg, of this city, has written the present Secretary, exquiring as to the status of things, but up to this time has received no reply to his enquiries.

Foster, Stevens & Co. are in possession of the wholesale stock of the Gunn Hardware Co. and expect to be able to complete the inventory thereof two weeks from Saturday. They will take possession of the retail stock, on Monroe street, June 4, and will begin taking an inventory immediately. A. L. Zwiler has been engaged temporarily to cover the trade of F. R. Miles, who is engaged in inventorying the Gunn stock. Foster, Stevens & Co. state that they will redouble their efforts hereafter to avoid getting out of goods, as they realize they will not have any stock to sort up from.

Gripsack Brigade.

Geo. Sherwood, formerly engaged in the manufacture of cigars at Ionia, has gone on the road for the wholesale cigar house of Ruhl Bros.

Wilbur J. Lynes, of Corunna, died May 22, as a result of heart failure. He was an early member of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, holding certificate No. 315.

"Did I ever tell you why I swore off smoking?" asked a veteran traveling man, as the younger members of the party lighted up their weeds and settled back for an afternoon smoke. "No? Well, I'll amuse myself with a recital of my troubles, while you fellows are busy trying to make chimneys of yourselves. I think I must have had a hereditary desire to smoke. Anyhow, I started in before I had reached my teens, borrowing my respected parent's old briar pipe and burning up his strong tobacco out in a secluded corner back of the old barn. Of course, I was discovered and read a severe lecture on the danger to a boy's health from the nicotine. Of course, I promised not to do it again, but somehow in my childish way I figured out that my health was as good as my dad's and that if he could stand it I could. So I kept on *sub rosa*. One day when I dropped a match and nearly burned the barn down I did get a fright, and let the weed alone for a couple of weeks, but it was not long before I was at it again. The older I grew the more I smoked, and between pipe, cigar, and chewing tobacco, I managed to keep using tobacco pretty continually. The last

thing before I went to bed in the evening I would drop a little chunk of juicy plug in my mouth and roll off to pleasant dreams. If I did not find it there in the morning it did not make much difference. For a long time I did not realize how strongly the tobacco habit was becoming fixed on me. I always flattered myself with the belief that I could quit whenever I wanted to, but I never wanted to. One bright summer day I planned to go out with a friend to spend the day shooting in the country about fifteen miles from town. My friend did not smoke. In the morning when we were starting out I carefully provided a big pouchful of tobacco, a handful of cigars, a pipe, and a generous hunk of chewing. These I did up in a bundle and dropped in the rear of the buggy with the guns. I had a little plug in my pocket, and this kept me pretty busy until we reached the shooting ground. The first thing I did was to look for my 'supplies.' You can imagine my horror and dismay to find them gone. The bundle had been jolted out of the buggy on the way out. It was then that I realized what an important part of my existence tobacco had become. All day long I suffered the tortures of Tantalus. I could do no shooting. I was too nervous for that. I could do nothing but speculate on the possibility of getting tobacco to satisfy my longings. If there had been a place within five or six miles where I could get some I would have cheerfully gone. But there was not. My friend could not understand my sufferings, but he could see that I was suffering. He tried to get me interested in other things in vain. Finally, I proposed that we go back to town early in the afternoon. He good-naturedly consented, and we started. My one idea when we started back was to get to some place where I could get a cigar as quickly as possible. But I never smoked the cigar I wanted so badly. I have never smoked it yet. Somehow the scales fell from my eyes before I reached town and I saw myself wearing all the galling chains of abject slavery to a foolish habit. I made a declaration to myself then and there. I said, 'Nicotine, old boy, you'll never have a chance to torture me this way again.' He never did. It was the greatest battle of my life. The enemy did not die until he reached the last ditch, but I beat him."

Purely Personal.

H. S. Maley, senior member of the firm of Maley & Snyder, general dealers at Edmore, was in town one day last week.

Lester J. Rindge was taken seriously ill last week with inflammation of the stomach and for a time his condition was considered precarious. He was so much improved Monday that his recovery is now considered certain.

A Duluth correspondent thus chronicles the movements of a Grand Rapids man in that vicinity: Chas. H. Chick, the Grand Rapids timber buyer, accompanied by a trio of assistants from Manistee, Finlay Morrison (his agent), Harry Mee (his attorney), and W. H. Cook (his explorer), started to visit the pine fields in dispute at Tower recently. Cook, Mee, Morrison, et al., had plastered the homesteads all over with timber and stone men; these men proposed to prove up by swearing that the other fellows were prevaricators and insufficient under the

law, and Mr. Chick stood in to buy the timber at a pre-contract price of \$1.25 a thousand for the white pine, and \$1 for Norway, taking his title from the timber and stone men. When the party reached Tower they were met by 100 homesteaders and sympathizers. They seized Mee and Morrison and put ropes about their necks and beat them without mercy. Had it not been for the intercession of the Mayor, the men would have been hung. Cook made his way through the crowd and hid in a baggage car; Chick, not being known, escaped. Lumbermen, generally, smile at the unseemly squabble, and are wasting sympathy on neither party.

The Pure Food Exposition

The Pure Food Exposition opened Monday evening under very flattering auspices, with every indication of a successful exhibition. Mrs. Rorer begins her two weeks' course of demonstrations in practical cookery this afternoon, observing the following programme:

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 3 p. m.

Subject: Egg Cookery.

French Omelets,
Shirred Eggs,
Omelet Souffle,
Frothed Eggs,
Beauregard Eggs.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 3 p. m.

A side of beef will be cut and explained before the audience.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 3 p. m.

Subject: Roasting, Broiling, Larding.
Larded Fillet, Mushroom Sauce,
Hamburg Steaks,
Broiled Eggs.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 3 p. m.

Subject: Warming over of Meats.

Boudins, Sauce Bechamel,
Fillet, Horseradish Sauce,
Curry in Rice Border.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 4 p. m.

Subject: Soups.

Bouillon,
Tomato Soup,
Turkish Soup,
Stock

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 3 p. m.

Subject: Bread.

White Bread,
Whole Wheat Bread,
German Horns
Rolls

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 3 p. m.

Subject: Quick Breads.

Pop Overs,
Rice Muffins,
Milk Biscuits,
Crumpets.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 3 p. m.

Subject: Diet for the Sick.

Koumiss,
Mergg's Food,
Beef Tea,
Barthelow's Food.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 3 p. m.

Subject: Pastry.

French Paste,
Patties,
Lady's Locks,
Plain Paste.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 3 p. m.

Subject: Poultry.

Trussing and Roasting Chicken,
White and Brown Fricassee.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 11 a. m.

Subject: Salads.

Ceylon Tomato Salad,
Potato Salad,
Lobster Salad.

SATURDAY, June 9, 4 p. m.

Subject: How to use the Chafing Dish.

Lobster a la Newburg,
Lobster a la Bordelaise,
Eggs Brouilli,
Welsh Rarebit.

Better to learn ten things you will have no use for than to omit to learn one that will be a benefit to you through life.

The best testimonial of an employer to an employe is a voluntary increase of salary.

Mind your business when it orders you to be up and doing.

The Dry Goods Market.

The market continues quiet in most departments, but the retail movement in seasonable fabrics holds on well, which helps to keep up a fair jobbing trade. The business is largely confined to prints, satens and thin summer stuffs in the way of lawns, ducks, etc., that are selling at low prices. Brown and bleached cottons are dull with agents, and the situation is yet unsatisfactory, although a fair export movement in the former still prevails. Dress woollens job slowly, while agents report very few new orders, although the mills are fairly busy for the present on old orders for fall. Men's-wear woollens are dull, and the outlook is very bad. Old orders are well along towards completion, while new business is very meager.

Knew His Business.

Young Clerk—These ladies' shoes are getting shop worn. Shall I mark down their prices?

Head Clerk—No. Mark down the size.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

WANTED—TINNER, ONE WHO CAN clerk in store and understands farm implements. A good all around man, willing to do anything. Address S. A. Howey, Lake City, Mich. 631

WANTED—\$500 TO \$1,000 ADDITIONAL capital in a manufacturing business. Party to take active interest. No debts. An excellent opportunity, open to full investigation. Address "Business," care Michigan Tradesman. 632

WANTED—SMALL STOCK OF GOODS; must be dirt cheap. Will pay spot cash. Address at once, E. E. Day, Bedford, Mich. 633

FOR SALE—A GENERAL STOCK OF MERCHANDISE in a hustling town of 3,000. Will inventory about \$6,000. Best location in the place. Address "M." care Michigan Tradesman. 630

WE HAVE BUYERS FOR ALL KINDS OF business, whether you want to buy, sell or exchange. Write to Mutual Business Exchange, Bay City, Mich. 628

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

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. Duntion, old County building. 618

FOR SALE—LARGE-SIZED THREE KNIFE rotary meat chopper in good order. Cheap for cash. N. M. Wilson, Sand Lake. 616

PLANING MILL—WE OFFER FOR SALE the North Side Planing 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

FOR SALE CHEAP—STORE AND DWELLING in first-class location in town of 1,000 inhabitants. Address E. L., box 158, Thompsonville, Benzie Co., Mich. 593

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

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 AS CLERK OR book-keeper. Have had three years' practical experience in a well known general store in this city. Address No. 629, care Michigan Tradesman. Speaks several languages. 629

WANTED—POSITION BY REGISTERED assistant pharmacist of three years' practical experience. Can furnish best of city references. Address No. 634, care Michigan Tradesman. 634

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

Pay the best profit. Order from your jobber

The Race for Success.

It is no small matter to keep up in the great race. Business has come to be such a different thing in these days, when ships skip like a deer across the ocean; in these days when everything seems to have swift feet, and must be done on the minute. It is trained people that must come to take hold, and unless they have wit, have it about them, and have it sharpened, they shall fall to the rear. Life at best is a great struggle. Let us help each other, every man of us, every woman, by kindly words, by encouragement. If you should possess a good art to achieve success do not put a patent on it. Let us hand it around, give it to the next one; say to him, "Pass it on to your brother," and so let the world be filled with joy and brotherliness and uplifting until this world shall be filled with good-will to man. I had the greatest respect for a little boy on a winter day that sat at a street corner rubbing his knee. He had slipped down in passing from the curb, and to the man who came right behind him he said, "Mister, don't step there; that is where I fell down." We will say that, marking the places where we slipped, but we will say more: "Here is the way to get up; take hold of this hand, and this one, and let us help each other." A friend said to me yesterday, that in one of these automatic machines where you can drop in a nickel to get a piano, or something else, that when they came to open the box they found that some people had put in buttons, and little strips of leather, and stones, and a bit of lead, and a lot of things that were not nickels by any means. I do not know what happened when these articles were dropped into the slot, but this I know, that there did come a day when the machine was opened, when it was found out that somebody had some day proved untrue. They tried to get, and maybe did get, a prize without the proper pay, but the day came when it was all told out against them. If you try to get a thing without toil, without honest endeavor, it will not be worth anything to you. You will say, "I obtained this for nothing, and I can get another and another for nothing." And it will take out of you, besides your own self-respect, the spirit of effort, and it will dwarf you, and you shall be that much less a man. We can only really get what we deserve to have in this world and the next. Keep on in the line of earnest endeavor, and you shall find the flowers at your feet, and the music further on, and still higher up the friends to greet you, and smile upon you, and bless you, and far beyond it all the best of friends to give you welcome, when all this weary world and its work behind you—a friend who shall say, "Well done, good and faithful soldier, enter into greater joys and blessed rest." JOHN WANAMAKER.

Put Life into Your Work.

A young man's interest and duty both dictate that he should make himself indispensable to his employers. He should be so industrious, prompt and careful that the accident of his temporary absence would be noticed by his being missed. A young man should make his employer his friend by doing faithfully and minutely all that is entrusted to him. It is a mistake to be over-nice or fastidious about work. Pitch in readily and your willingness will be appreciated, while the "high-toned" young man who quibbles about what is and what is not his place to do will get the cold shoulder. There is a story that George Washington once helped roll a log that one of his corporals would not handle, and the greatest Emperor of Russia worked as a shipwright in England—to learn the business. That is just what you want to do. Be energetic, look and act with alacrity, take an interest in your employer's success, work as though the business was your own, and let your employer know that he may place absolute reliance on your word and your act. Be mindful; have your mind on your business, because it is that which is going to help you, not those outside attractions which some of the "boys" are thinking about.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.		Arrow Brand 4%	
Adriatic	7	"	World Wide
Argyle	5 1/2	"	LL
Atlanta AA	6	"	Full Yard Wide
Atlantic A	6 1/2	"	Georgia A
" B	6 1/2	"	Honest Width
" D	6	"	Hardford A
" LL	4 1/2	"	Indian Head
Amory	6 1/2	"	King A A
Archery Bunting	4	"	King E C
Beaver Dam A A	4 1/2	"	Lawrence L L
Blackstone O, 32	5	"	Madras cheese cloth
Black Crow	6	"	Newmarket G
Black Rock	5 1/2	"	" B
Boat AL	5 1/2	"	" N
Capital A	5 1/2	"	" DD
Cavanat V	5 1/2	"	" X
Chapman cheese cl.	3 1/2	"	Nolbe R
Clifton C R	5 1/2	"	Our Level Best
Comet	6 1/2	"	Oxford R
Dwight Star	6 1/2	"	Pegnot
Clifton C C C	5 1/2	"	Solar
BLEACHED COTTONS.		Top of the Heap	
A B C	8 1/2	"	Geo. Washington
Amazon	8 1/2	"	Gen Mills
Amsburg	6	"	Gold Medal
Art Cambric	10	"	Green Ticket
Blackstone A A	7 1/2	"	Great Falls
Beats All	4	"	Hope
Boston	12	"	Just Out
Cabot	6 1/2	"	King Phillip
Cabot, %	6 1/2	"	" OP
Charter Oak	5 1/2	"	Lonsdale Cambric
Conway W	6	"	Lonsdale
Cleveland	6	"	Middlesex
Dwight Anchor	8	"	No Name
" shorts	6	"	Oak View
Edwards	6	"	Our Own
Empire	7 1/2	"	Pride of the West
Farwell	7 1/2	"	Rosalind
Fruit of the Loom	8	"	Sunlight
Fitchville	7	"	Utica Mills
First Prize	6	"	Nonpareil
Fruit of the Loom %	7 1/2	"	Vinyard
Fairmount	4 1/2	"	White Horse
Full Value	6 1/2	"	Rock
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.		Dwight Anchor	
Cabot	6 1/2	"	Farwell
CANTON FLANNEL.		Unbleached.	
Housewife A	5 1/2	"	Housewife Q
" B	5 1/2	"	" R
" C	6	"	" S
" D	6	"	" T
" E	7	"	" U
" F	7 1/2	"	" V
" G	7 1/2	"	" W
" H	7 1/2	"	" X
" I	8 1/2	"	" Y
" J	8 1/2	"	" Z
" K	9 1/2	"	
" L	10 1/2	"	
" M	10 1/2	"	
" N	11	"	
" O	11	"	
" P	14 1/2	"	
CARPET WARP.		Integrity colored	
Peerless, white	17	"	White Star
" colored	19	"	" colored
Integrity	18 1/2	"	
DRESS GOODS.		Nameless	
Hamilton	8	"	"
"	10 1/2	"	"
G G Cashmere	30	"	"
Nameless	16	"	"
"	18	"	"
CORSETS.		Coraline	
Schilling's	9 00	"	Brighton
Davis Waists	9 00	"	Bortree's
Grand Rapids	4 50	"	Abdominal
CORSET JEANS.		Armory	
Androsogin	6 1/2	"	Naumkeagsatteen
Biddeford	6	"	Conestoga
Brunswick	6 1/2	"	Walworth
PRINTS.		Allen turkey reds	
" robes	5 1/2	"	Berwick fancies
" pink & purple	5 1/2	"	Clyde Robes
" buffs	5 1/2	"	Charter Oak fancies
" pink checks	5 1/2	"	DelMarine cashm's
" stripes	5 1/2	"	" mourn'g
" shirtings	3 1/2	"	Eddystone fancy
American fancy	5 1/2	"	" chocolate
American indigo	4 1/2	"	" rober
American shirtings	3 1/2	"	" sateens
Argentine Grays	6	"	Hamilton fancy
Anchor Shirtings	4	"	" staple
Arnold	6	"	Manchester fancy
Arnold Merino	6	"	" new era
" long cloth	9	"	Merrimack D fancy
" C 7 1/2	7 1/2	"	Merrim'k shirtings
" century cloth	7	"	" Reppurn
" gold seal	10 1/2	"	Pacific fancy
" green seal TR 10 1/2	10 1/2	"	" robes
" yellow seal 10 1/2	10 1/2	"	Portsmouth robes
" serge	11 1/2	"	Simpson mourning
" Turkey red 10 1/2	10 1/2	"	" greys
Ballon solid black	10 1/2	"	" solid black
Bengal blue, green, red and orange		Washington indigo	
Berlin solids	5 1/2	"	" Turkey robes
" oil blue	6	"	" India robes
" green	6	"	" plain Tky X
" Poulards	5 1/2	"	" X 10
" red %	7	"	" Ottoman Tur
" % 4 1/2	4 1/2	"	key red
" 3-XXXX 12	12	"	Martha Washington
Cocheco fancy	10 1/2	"	Turkey red %
" madder	10 1/2	"	Martha Washington
" XX twills	5	"	Turkey red
" solids	5	"	Riverpoint robes
TICKINGS.		Winnor fancy	
Amoskeag A C A	11 1/2	"	Indigo blue
Hamilton N	7	"	Harmony
" D	7	"	"
" Awning	11	"	AC A
Farmer	8	"	Pemberton AAA
First Prize	10 1/2	"	York
Lenox Mills	18	"	Swift River
COTTON DRILL.		Pearl River	
Atlanta, D	6 1/2	"	Warren
Boot	6 1/2	"	Conestoga
Clifton, K	7	"	Stark A
		"	No Name
		"	Top of Heap

DEMINS.

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 AA	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. 230	13
" d & twist 10 1/2	10 1/2	" No. 250	11 1/2
Columbian XXX br.	10	" No. 280	10 1/2
" XXX bl.	19		
GINGHAMS.			
Amoskeag	5	Lancaster, staple	5
" Persian dress	6 1/2	" fancies	7
" Canton	7	" Normandie	7
" AFC	8 1/2	Lancashire	6
" Teazle	10 1/2	Manchester	5 1/2
" Angola	10 1/2	Monogram	6 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 dress	7 1/2	Rosemont	6 1/2
" staples	6	Slatersville	6
Centennial	10 1/2	Somerset	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	4 1/2	" seersucker	7 1/2
Elfin	7 1/2	Warwick	8 1/2
Everett classics	8 1/2	Whittenden	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	"	10
Johnson Chalou cl	4 1/2	Windermeer	5 1/2
" indigo blue	9 1/2	York	6 1/2
" zephyrs	16		
GRAIN BAGS.			
Amoskeag	13	Georgia	13 1/2
Stark	17		
American	13		
THREADS.			
Clark's Mile End	45	Barbour's	95
Coats', J. & P.	45	Marshall's	90
Holyoke	22 1/2		
KNITTING COTTON.			
White.		Colored.	
No. 6	33	No. 14	37
" 8	34	" 16	38
" 10	35	" 18	39
" 12	36	" 20	40
CAMBRICS.			
Slater	4	Edwards	4
White Star	4	Lockwood	4
Kid Glove	4	Wood's	4
Newmarket	4	Brunswick	4
RED 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.			
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	20	Flushing XXX	23 1/2
Union B	22 1/2	Manitoba	23 1/2
DOMET FLANNEL.			
Nameless	8 @ 9 1/2	"	9 @ 10 1/2
" 8 1/2 @ 10	10	"	12 1/2
CANVAS AND PADDING.			
Slater	10 1/2	Slater	10 1/2
Mayland, 8 oz	10 1/2	" 10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	" 11 1/2	11 1/2
11 1/2	11 1/2	" 12	12
12 1/2	12 1/2	" 20	20
DUCES.			
Severen, 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.			
White, doz	25	Per bale, 40 doz	85 50
Colored, doz	20	Colored "	7 50
SILKES.			
Slater, Iron Cross	8	Pawtucket	10 1/2
" Red Cross	9	Dundie	9
" Best	10 1/2	Bedford	10 1/2
" Best AA	12 1/2	Valley City	10 1/2
L	12 1/2	KK	10 1/2
G	12 1/2	"	10 1/2
SILK.			
Corticelli, doz	85	Corticelli knitting,	30
twist, doz	40	per 1/2 oz ball	
50 yd, doz	40		
HOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS.			
No 1 Bl'k & White	10	No 4 Bl'k & White	15
" 2	12	" 8	20
" 3	12	" 10	25
PINS.			
No 2—20, M C	50	No 4—15 & 3 1/2	40
" 3—18, S C	45		
COTTON TAPE.			
No 2 White & Bl'k	12	No 8 White & Bl'k	30
" 4	15	" 10	23
" 6	18	" 12	23
SAFETY PINS.			
No 2	23	No 3	35
NEEDLES—PER M.			
A. James	1 40	Steamboat	40
Crowley's	1 35	Gold Eyed	1 50
Marshall's	1 00	American	1 00
TABLE OIL CLOTH.			
5-4	1 75	6-4	2 30
5-4	1 65	6-4	2 30
COTTON WINES.			
Cotton Sall Twine	23	Nashua	14
Crown	12	Rising Star	17
Domestic	18 1/2	Frymont	17
Anchor	16	North Star	17
Bristol	13	Wool Standard 4-ply	17 1/2
Cherry Valley	15	Powhattan	16
I X L	18 1/2		
PLAID OSNABURGS.			
Alabama	6 1/2	Mount Pleasant	6 1/2
Alamance	6 1/2	Onelda	5
Augusta	7 1/2	Frymont	5 1/2
Arasapha	6 1/2	Randelman	6
Georgia	6 1/2	Riverside	5 1/2
Granite	5 1/2	Sibley A	6 1/2
Haw River	5	Toledo	6 1/2
Haw J	5	Otis checks	7 1/2

WE HAVE MADE

H. SCHNEIDER CO.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.,

Distributing Agents for the Old Reliable

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CIGARS.

AMERICAN CIGAR CO.

EATON, LYON & CO.

NEW STYLES OF

Tablets,
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GRAND RAPIDS

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Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co.

Olney & Judson Grocer Co.

B. J. Reynolds.

FINEST QUALITY.
POPULAR PRICES.

Home the Foundation of All Patriotism.

If every family in the United States owned its home, however humble, and was able to live by honest labor, there would be no valid reason for discontent among the people, and in all probability there would be none.

The man who is dissatisfied because he is not as rich as A or B deserves no sort of consideration. The woman who repines and bemoans her hard fate because she has no diamonds, or is not able to keep a carriage, is entitled to no sympathy or commiseration. But the man who, however industrious, sober or temperate, is deprived of the ability to take proper care of his family, and the woman who, at the end of the month, is not sure of having a roof over her head for a week longer, are truly objects of profound pity. The main thing is the house. If a roof-tree were assured, the problem of feeding and clothing a family would come much easier of solution. Really it would be a triumph of statesmanship and philanthropy to supply every family in the country with a home.

Of course, it could not be done now in any country without the instrumentality of a violent revolution. There was a time in the United States when such a thing would have been possible. From the purchase of Louisiana, in 1803, to the Gadsden purchase from Mexico, in 1853, the United States secured possession of more than 1,000,000,000 acres of land, exclusive of the original old thirteen States. Here was land enough to give every family in the union to-day a good-sized farm. Of this amount, near 160,000,000 acres have been granted to railroads, and much more has, by a system of juggling with the public lands, come into possession of great corporations and land syndicates, and the land hunger exhibited by the wealthy classes has so operated to monopolize the real estate of the country that the day is not far distant when the vast area of the United States will be owned by a comparatively small number of landlords.

The menace of such a future, and the vast dissatisfaction now existing in the country, have given rise to several plans for counteracting the evils produced by the absorption of the lands by a limited class. One proposition, which has attracted considerable attention, is embraced in a plan to levy all the taxes on lands, and to exclude all other property from taxation. Whatever is to be the outcome of such a scheme does not yet appear, as it is, so far, a mere theory, never having reached the stage of experiment. But however much the advocates of such a scheme may vaunt it as a remedy for existing and threatening evils, it lacks one requisite which underlies the entire fabric of American society, and that is the home. The home is the foundation of all patriotism, as the family is the beginning of the State. No man can feel in a rented house as he would under a roof-tree he can call his own, and no socialistic disposition of the land would gratify the demand for a home any more than a communistic distribution of the women of the country would minister to the demands of the family affections. Without homes and families there is no patriotism in the sense that it is now known.

The wisest statesmanship should, then, seek to cherish the domestic affections and gratify the home feeling by giving

every head of a house a home. Just how this is to be done does not readily appear, but it does not seem impossible. The homestead associations accomplish something on a small scale. The United States might do more on a wide and comprehensive basis. The Government has accomplished something by the system of homestead entries in the public lands. There are still resources in this direction, and if the enormous grants out of the public domain were canceled as far as possible, and the land made available for homestead entry, there would be still further progress in that direction. The time may also come when the Government will find it necessary to expropriate lands in order to provide homes for the people, to be sold to them on a system of partial payments on long time. The land itself would always be security for the payment of the purchase money.

The homestead right ought to be protected by the most stringent laws, so that it could not be alienated lightly and except under a great general rule. This exemption should not be made to apply to any real estate, save the homestead; but all other lands should be subject to legal execution. The entire prosperity of the people, as well as the preservation of free institutions, depends largely on preventing the monopoly of the lands by a wealthy and limited class, and in securing to the people the ownership of homes. When the masses of the population shall become mere tenants at the will of the landlord, they are actually in a worse condition than were the slaves, or the Russian serfs, who were always sure of a home, or were, in the case of the latter, fixtures of the soil.

The entire problem of preserving the free institutions and the personal independence of the American people is one that demands the ablest statesmanship. Its solutions will be postponed, doubtless, far into the future; but it is of the greatest importance that it be settled, and that as soon as possible. Every family ought to have a home. How is it to be accomplished?

FRANK STOWELL.

Twitted on Facts.

Brown—Have you heard the news?
Smith—What about?
Brown—About Jones. He has got religion.

Smith—Well, may be he has; but I'll bet you, if he has, it is in his wife's name.

The premature explosion of mouths of men has done vastly more damage than the premature explosions from the mouths of cannons.

Hardware Price Current.

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

AUGERS AND BITS.	
Snell's	60¢10
Cook's	40
Jennings' genuine	25
Jennings' imitation	50¢10
AXES.	
First Quality, S. B. Bronze	\$ 6 50
" " " " " "	12 00
" " " " " "	7 50
" " " " " "	13 50
BARROWS.	
Railroad	\$12 00 14 00
Garden	det 30 00
BOLTS.	
Stove	50¢10
Carriage new list	75¢10
Plow	40¢10
Sleigh shoe	70
BUCKETS.	
Well, plain	\$ 3 50
Well, swivel	4 00
BUTTS, CAST.	
Cast Loose Pin, figured	70¢10
Wrought Narrow, bright 5ast joint	40 60¢10

Wrought Loose Pin	40
Wrought Table	40
Wrought Inside Blind	40
Wrought Brass	75
Blind, Clark's	70¢10
Blind, Parker's	70¢10
Blind, Shepard's	70
BLOCKS.	
Ordinary Tackle, list April 1892	60¢10
CRADLES.	
Grain	4¢10
CROW BARS.	
Cast Steel	per lb 5
CAPS.	
Ely's 1-10	per m 65
Hick's C. F.	" 35
G. D.	" 60
Musket	" 60
CARTRIDGES.	
Rim Fire	50
Central Fire	dis. 25
CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer	75¢10
Socket Framing	75¢10
Socket Corner	75¢10
Socket Slicks	75¢10
Butcher's Tanged Firmer	40
COMBS.	
Curry, Lawrence's	40
Hotchkiss	25
CHALK.	
White Crayons, per gross	12¢12 1/2 dis. 10
COPPER.	
Planished, 14 oz cut to size	per pound 28
" 14x52, 14x56, 14x60	26
Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60	23
Cold Rolled, 14x48	23
Bottoms	22
DRILLS.	
Morse's Bit Stocks	50
Taper and straight Shank	50
Morse's Taper Shank	50
DRIPPING PANS.	
Small sizes, per pound	6 1/2
Large sizes, per pound	06
ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in	dis. net 75
Corrugated	dis. 40
Adjustable	dis. 40¢10
EXPANSIVE BITS.	
Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$20	dis. 30
Ives', 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 3, \$30	dis. 25
FILES—New List.	
Disston's	60¢10-10
New American	60¢10-10
Nicholson's	60¢10-10
Heller's	50
Heller's Horse Rasps	50
GALVANIZED IRON.	
Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27	28
List 12 13 14 15 16 17	17
Discount, 60-10	
GAUGES.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	dis. 50
KNOBS—New List.	
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, trimmings	55
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain	70
LOCKS—DOOR.	
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list	55
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s	55
Brantford's	55
Norwalk's	55
MATTOCKS.	
Adze Eye	\$16.00, dis. 62-10
Hunt Eye	\$15.00, dis. 60-10
Hunt's	\$18.50, dis. 20¢10.
MAULS.	
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled	dis. 50
MILLS.	
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s	40
" P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables	40
" Landers, Ferry & Clark's	40
" Enterprise	30
MOLASSES CATS.	
Stebbin's Pattern	60¢10
Stebbin's Genuine	60¢10
Enterprise, self-measuring	25
NAILS.	
Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire	1 30
Steel nails, base	1 30
Wire nails, base	Base Base
50.	25
40.	25
30.	25
20.	35
16.	45
12.	45
10.	50
8.	60
7 & 6.	75
4.	90
3.	1 20
2.	1 60
Fine 3.	1 80
Case 10.	dis. 65
" 8.	75
" 6.	90
Finish 10.	75
" 8.	90
" 6.	1 10
Clinch's	30
" 8.	30
" 6.	30
Barrell %	1 75
PLANES.	
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy	dis. 240
Scotch Bench	250
Stanley Tool Co.'s, fancy	240
Bench, first quality	240
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s wood	50¢10
PANS.	
Fry, Acme	dis. 60-10
Common, polished	dis. 70
RIVETS.	
Iron and Tinned	50-10
Copper Rivets and Burs	50-10
PATENT PLANISHED IRON.	
"A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27	10 20
"B" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25 to 27	9 20
Broken packs %c per pound extra.	

HANGERS.	
Maydole & Co.'s	dis. 25
Kip's	dis. 25
Yerkes & Plumb's	dis. 40¢10
Mason's Solid Cast Steel	30c list 60
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel Hand	30c 40¢10
HINGES.	
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3	dis. 60¢10
State	per doz. net, 2 50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/4 and longer	3 1/4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2	net 10
" " " "	net 8 1/4
" " " "	net 7 1/4
" " " "	net 7 1/4
Strap and T	dis. 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	25
Granite Iron Ware	new list 2 1/2
WIRE GOODS.	
Blight	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	dis. 70
ROPS.	
Sisal, 1/2 inch and larger	7
Manilla	9
SQUARES.	
Steel and Iron	71¢10
Try and Bevels	50
Mitre	20
SHEET IRON.	
Nos. 10 to 14	Com. Smooth. Cor. 84 05 82 70
Nos. 15 to 17	4 05 2 70
Nos. 18 to 21	4 05
Nos. 22 to 34	4 05 2 80
Nos. 35 to 36	4 25 2 90
No. 37	4 45 3 00
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra	
SAND PAPER.	
List acct. 19, '86	dis. 50
SASH COORD.	
Silver Lake, White A	list 50
" " " " " "	55
" " " " " "	55
" " " " " "	55
Discount, 10	" 0
SASH WEIGHTS.	
Solid Eyes	per ton \$25
SAWS.	
" Hand	dis. 20
" Silver Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	70
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	50
" Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot	30
" Champion and Electric Tooth X	30
Cuts, per foot	dis. 30
TRAPS.	
Steel, Game	60¢10
Oneida Community, Newhouse's	35
Oneida Community, Hawley & Norton's	70
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 1/2
Coppered Spring Steel	50
Barbed Fence, galvanized	2 50
" painted	2 10
HORSE NAILS.	
Au Sable	dis. 40¢10
Putnam	dis. 05
Northwestern	dis. 10¢10
WRENCHES.	
Baxter's Adjustable, nicked	30
Coe's Genuine	50
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought	75
Coe's Patent, malleable	75¢16
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Bird Cages	50
Pumps, Clatern	75¢10
Screws, New List	70¢10
Casters, Bed a d Plate	50¢10¢10
Dampers, American	40
Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods	65¢10
METALS.	
Pig Tin.	
Pig Large	26c
Pig Bars	28c
ZINC.	
Duty: Sheet, 2 1/4c per pound.	
600 pound casks	6 1/2
Per pound	7
SOLDER.	
1/20%	16
Extra Wiping	15
The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.	
ANTIMONY.	
Cookson	per pound 13
Hallett's	" 13
TIN—MELLYN GRADE.	
10x14 IC, Charcoal	\$ 7 50
14x20 IC	7 50
10x14 IC	9 25
14x20 IC	9 25
Each additional X on this grade, \$1.75.	
TIN—ALLAWAY GRADE.	
10x14 IC, Charcoal	75
14x20 IC	6 75
10x14 IC	8 25
14x20 IC	9 25
Each additional X on this grade \$1.50.	
ROOFING PLATES.	
14x20 IC	6 50
14x20 IC	8 50
20x28 IC	13 50
14x20 IC	6 00
14x20 IC	7 50
20x28 IC	12 50
20x28 IC	15 50
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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30 1894.

THE INTEGRITY OF THE HOME.

Elsewhere in this week's paper Frank Stowell discourses at some length on the benefits that would arise if every responsible head of a family in the country could possess a homestead, properly protected by wise laws and secured to his family in case of the unworthiness of the owner.

This view seems to be in direct antagonism to a class of theorists who hold that land ought not to be owned by anybody, but should be held in common for the use of all, and that such ownership should be made undesirable, if not impossible, by a system of excessive taxation.

Since all organized society begins with the family, every system of distribution of wealth must recognize the difference in families and the particular needs of each. Any system that ignores this principle, and only takes account of so many individuals as such, is absolute communism. All modern civilization is founded on the family, which is the foundation of the State, and on the home, which is the beginning of all patriotism, and these principles are too solidly founded in human nature to be overthrown by any sort of communism, every attempt to establish it having totally failed.

Conceding the supreme importance of the home in this country, some examination of the subject will be worth while. According to the returns of the census of 1890, there are within the United States 4,564,641 separate farms, averaging about 137 acres each, of which, in the Eastern, Middle, Western and Pacific States, 80 per cent. are occupied and managed by their owners. The area of the United States, omitting Alaska, comprises, in round figures, 1,900,000,000 acres. Somewhat less than one-third of this area, or 623,218,619 acres, is now occupied as farm property and is assessed and valued under that title. As shown by the eleventh census (1890), the farms are classified as follows:

Under 10 acres	153,194
Over 10 and under 20 acres	265,550
Over 20 and under 50 acres	902,777
Over 50 and under 100 acres	1,121,485
Over 100 and under 500 acres	2,003,694
Over 500 and under 1,000 acres	84,395
1,000 acres and over	31,546

From these facts it will be seen that in the rural districts of the United States there are more than 4,500,000 home farms, only about 100,000 of these being larger than 500 acres. To these country homes must be added 3,000,000 more of homes in cities, making between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 homes owned by the American people. It must be understood that the great number of these home-owners are poor people, working people. Some have large families and others small; but each home, it may well be supposed, is gauged by the needs of its inmates. When it comes to the wealthy classes, they do not count for much in the long run, since statistics show that there are only about 4,000 millionaires in this country.

Any effort to attack the great holders of real estate, the land barons, by laying all the taxes on lands, will oppress the humble holders of more than 7,000,000 homes. It would be a blow that would strike all those millions of farmers and working people, and, perhaps, strike them down, in order to disable and humble a few thousand millionaires, supposing that they were all large landholders; but the fact is that many men of enormous wealth have not it invested in real estate. Many of them are railroad wreckers and speculators, so an exclusive land tax would not reach them. They would escape with all their ill-gotten gains, while millions of small landholders would be destroyed in order that a few thousand rich men might be punished.

The taxing power is conferred on Government for the exclusive purpose of furnishing a revenue to pay the expenses of Government, and should be so regulated as to oppress the people as little as possible. Most popular revolutions that have overthrown governments were inspired by unjust, unequal and oppressive taxation. People will submit to many iniquities on the part of their servants who compose the Government. They will endure to be deprived of their liberties; but when the tax collector deprives them of their homes, and reduces them to beggary, they will rise up and resist. The national constitution guarantees to the people the enjoyment of their homes, free from inquisitive search and unnecessary invasion; but, sooner or later, there will be laws, not to tax the people out of their homes, but to insure them from being driven out and beggared, either by the public or private creditor. Some such provision will be necessary to protect the sanctity of American homes. The preservation of the home and the family is the condition upon which the free institutions of this country are founded. There is no other basis for human liberty.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The Manchester Ship Canal has been formally declared open to the commerce of the world by Queen Victoria. The actual opening of the canal took place more than four months ago, and more or less traffic has been carried on through it since; but the loyal Britishers did not consider the great work formally inaugurated until it had been honored by the presence of royalty. Accordingly, Queen Victoria made an excursion on the canal last Tuesday and formally declared it open.

Aside from being an engineering feat of no small importance, the building of the canal cost an immense amount of money, and it is questionable whether the traffic through it will ever realize the expectations of its projectors. It is true that the canal has enabled ocean tonnage to load and unload at the docks of Manchester; but it is also true that the navigation of the canal has been both expensive and dangerous to ocean-going craft of large size. It is, therefore, likely that, as an avenue for ocean traffic, the canal will have but a limited success; but it will, nevertheless, prove of inestimable benefit to the cotton-spinning section of Lancashire by affording water competition in the matter of freights between Liverpool and Manchester.

The high rail charges on cotton from Liverpool to Manchester were the primary cause for the construction of the Manchester Canal. Should the canal, by affording a cheap route between the two cities, cause a material reduction in the transportation of cotton from the seaport to the mills, it will have accomplished its original purpose, even should the success of Manchester as a seaport fall short of the hopes of the more sanguine promoters of the canal.

A FALSE DEDUCTION.

It is understood that Mr. Hatch, of anti-option bill fame, is preparing to bring up his bill in the House of Representatives as soon as the appropriation bills are out of the way, and press it vigorously to a vote. While it is scarcely possible that the chairman of the Agricultural Committee can be dissuaded from his purpose by any argument, however good, still he would do well to carefully study the signs of the times, so that he may learn how inappropriate at the present moment his bill must appear.

Mr. Hatch's bill is based on the idea that speculation is responsible for all periods of depression in farm products. At the present time the agricultural interests of the country are passing through the worst season of depression in more than a generation. The present evils can certainly not be attributed to speculation, because there is practically no speculation. The real cause of the dullness is the unwillingness of manufacturers and consumers of our agricultural products to carry the surplus supplies of our staples. As there is no speculation, they can follow this policy with impunity, having no competition.

It is, therefore, evident that the absence of speculation has intensified the dullness, because, were speculation active, the consumers would have to meet the competition of millions of outside capital, and this competition would naturally force prices up. That speculation is practically dead is due largely to fears of just such legislation as Mr. Hatch proposes. The advocates of the anti-option bill have, therefore, an excellent opportunity of gauging in advance the probable effects of their pet measure.

TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

The question of taxation of church property should not be considered as a religious but a business matter. In advocating the taxation of church property we are not assailing religion nor religious institutions. We would simply put churches on a more independent and business-like footing. We

would place them all on an equality, and not allow the wealthy churches opportunities for revenue that poorer ones do not enjoy. It would not weaken churches to be obliged to pay taxes on their property. A church member would or should feel more self-respect if he felt that religiously as well as in other ways he was paying his way in the world. We believe religious interests would be promoted by taking away from the churches the temptation to cloak business enterprises as it is done in our large cities under the privilege of exemption from taxation. For the sake of justice to all and for the best interests of the church we think church property should be taxed.

There is one form of advertising that all lovers of nature should earnestly protest against. It is that of allowing the patent medicine men to destroy the beauty and individuality of farmers' homes by immense placards on their barns, fences and even their lawns, advertising nostrums. It is bad enough to see one of these farms as we are passing by, but how the people who live there can stand it day after day, year in and year out, is an inscrutable mystery. How can a home be made a home when it is allowed to be used as a mere bill board? We would as soon see the walls of a church decorated with placards advising the use of Fitch's pills, as to see hideous announcements on God's beautiful scenery. "The groves were God's first temples," and the advertising artist should be taught to respect them.

The food, clothing and money given to tramps would buy enough fertile land in the West to maintain them all in the fruits of honest labor. The tramp problem is becoming a serious one, but the conditions that make tramps need our first attention. No one should suffer or be idle in this great land of plenty, nor would they be if our social machinery were not out of gear. Too many people are engaged in scheming how to get control of what somebody else has earned or evolved. Between the broadcloth gentry with tramp ideas and the tramps themselves, those who do honest work have a vast unproductive army to feed.

The compilation of the statistics in the hands of the Census Bureau show that in American manufactures there is generally a less number of concerns in operation than ten years ago, but the total capital and number of hands employed have largely increased. The increase in product in many lines is from 200 to 500 per cent. This increase is largely due to the invention of labor saving machinery, which fact also favors the massing of manufacture in fewer and wealthier hands.

An Intelligent Hardware Clerk.

"Got any cow bells?" asked a farmer, stepping into a hardware store.

"Yes; step this way."

"Those are too small. Haven't you any larger?" asked the farmer, after he had inspected some small cow bells.

"No, sir; all the largest ones are sold."

Rusticus started off, and got as far as the door, when the clerk called after him.

"Look here, stranger, take one of these bells for your cow, and you won't have half the trouble in finding her, for when you hear her bell you will always know she can't be far off. If you were to buy a big bell that can be heard a long distance, you would have to walk yourself to death finding the cow."

The farmer bought the bell.

A REVIVAL OF PROSPERITY.

Prosperity up to certain limits means abundance of credit.

When all business is reduced to a cash basis, every consumer only purchases what he can pay for at the moment. The entire community lives in a stinted way, and all business is contracted, and, since the cash on hand must be made to purchase as much as possible, the consumer seeks the cheapest market. No dealer has any regular customers under such circumstances, because the buyers will necessarily spend their money where they can get the most for it. This is plainly exemplified in a panic period, when credits of all sorts are rejected, and cash alone is demanded for merchandise.

When the entire community is on a cash basis, or when credit is extended to a favored few, the period is always characterized as "hard times," and it is only in poor countries that credit fails, save in the exceptional periods of financial panic. The return of credit means a return of prosperity, but the credit must be based on something solid. Every industrious, sober man who has steady employment has credit for necessities at the grocery. On the faith of this credit he buys more liberally than if he had to pay cash down, and he lives better, while the grocer gets the benefit of a larger trade, and so the fact that the masses of the people have credit reacts on the entire volume of trade, and the commerce of the country, which was restricted to a sort of hand-to-mouth condition, soon grows into a great traffic.

Thus it is seen that all commerce depends on the masses of the people, on the masses of the consumers, for it is consumption that makes trade. But the revival of trade, while it is wholly dependent on the consumers, does not commence with the people. It begins in the fact that, by reason of a long stoppage of industries and production, the supplies of necessities are so reduced that it becomes absolutely requisite that more shall be made to supply immediate demands, for there is no speculative market immediately after a monetary panic.

Thus commences the starting up of mills and factories, the re-employing of work people, and the paying of wages to people who have been suffering enforced idleness. Then the people who for months have had little or no money now begin to make up for the starvation and nakedness they have been forced to endure. They buy, and soon the dealers who know them again extend credit. In this way a revival of business commences, and in no other. The money which has been locked up, because there has been no field for its safe and profitable investment, is brought out, loaned and otherwise invested, and before long the entire business of the country is spinning along on credit. That means prosperity. It is only in this way that prosperity can be restored. There is no other. It comes from the bottom and extends upwards. It never comes from the top down. It makes no difference to the country what the rich men are doing. "What is the condition of the masses; what are people doing; and how are the crops?" These are the great questions that must be answered in a favorable manner before anybody is capable of predicting a revival of prosperity.

THE RULING CLASSES.

The ruling classes in a government of the people, by the people, for the people, it is proudly proclaimed, are the people themselves. But this is only on the surface.

There are those who believe in the divine right of kings, and who teach that an aristocracy, or privileged class, is necessary to maintain the dignity and grandeur of a country. Of course, in the opinion of such persons the people count for very little. They may not be precisely slaves, but they are in the condition of being born with saddles on their backs, or yokes on their necks, so that they may draw or bear the loads imposed on them by the privileged ruling class.

In this republic the ruling class is composed of organized hordes of politicians who manage, for the most of the time, to keep themselves in political place, using the powers and opportunities of their official positions to enrich themselves and advance their private interests. These place-seekers and place-holders are found in every department of the Government, Federal, State, county and municipal. They constantly play into the hands of persons who have grown rich at the cost of the people, and who, to advance their interests, constantly secure legislation that will give them fat contracts, special privileges, or monopolistic powers to control certain branches of trade.

These politicians, be they in Congress, in State legislatures, or city councils, form a close corporation with contractors manufacturers and monopolists, and it may well be understood that a community of interests implies a division of the profits. The favored classes can always be depended on to secure in election times, with substantial contributions, the return to office of their willing servants, while the subservient politicians make return by enacting such legislation as their patrons and backers may require; while the true masters of the placeholders, the people at large, not only get no returns, but are robbed right and left. Under the theory of our popular government, the masses of the people are the ruling class; but in reality, rings of politicians and the friends and jobbers who are associated with them are the real rulers of the country.

Enquired for the Whole Family.

A freckle-faced girl stopped at the delivery window of a certain country post-office the other day, and yelled out:

"Anything for the Boggses?"

"No," said the delivery clerk, "nothing to-day."

"Anything for Jane Boggs?"

"Nothing."

"Anything for Fun Boggs?"

"No."

"Anything for Tom Boggs?"

"No, Miss there is nothing."

"Anything for Bob Boggs?"

"No."

"Anything for Sallie Boggs?"

"No, nor for Pat Boggs, nor Dennis Boggs, nor Pete Boggs, nor Paul Boggs, nor any Boggs, dead, living, unborn, native or foreign, civilized, uncivilized, savage, franchised or disfranchised, naturalized or otherwise. No, Miss, there is positively nothing for any of the Boggses either individually, jointly, severally, now and forever, one and inseparable."

The girl looked at the general delivery clerk in astonishment and said: "Please to look and see if there is anything for Clarence Boggs."

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

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

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AMBOY CHEESE.

Is the very best that can be produced,
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any better.

OLNEY & JUDSON GROCER CO.
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AMBOY CHEESE.



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

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

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

Jewell's Arabian Mocha,
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Jewell's Old Government Java and Mocha,
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Wells' Java and Mocha,
Weaver's Blend,
Sancaibo,
Ideal Golden Rio,
Crushed Java and Mocha.

**I. M. Clark
& Grocery Co.**

Lansing Pants & Overall Co.,
Lansing, Mich.

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

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

ALL ABOUT TEA.

Prize Article Prepared by a Toronto Grocer.

Robert Mills in Canadian Grocer.

Of the many articles handled by the grocer, none is so important as that of tea. This importance arises from its value as a profit-producing article, and also from its effectiveness in retaining and increasing the general trade when supplied with such quality as will give continuous satisfaction to the general public and to the regular customer.

Notwithstanding its importance, it may be stated (of our own country at any rate) that there is no other article the quality and value of which is so little understood.

Various circumstances have largely contributed to this ignorance on the subject.

Our country, being a new one, has in many districts been rapidly opened up, and into such fields many with little or no previous business training have been tempted to embark.

Until within a comparatively recent period, also, we have been largely a green-tea-drinking people, when the demand was for something sharp, pungent and of pleasing appearance, and the selection of such teas required much less judgment and discrimination than have since become necessary, when the public taste has turned so largely to black teas. In Great Britain, where young men have been compelled to serve a long apprenticeship, such has generally been undertaken with houses fully acquainted with every part of the business, and the results have been widely different. Her people, too, have long been a black-tea-loving people, and on her markets, also, the productions of every tea-growing country had to find their place of sale, and here, also, the excellencies of new producing districts received early recognition, the result of all these advantages being that with her the manipulation of tea has developed into a science.

Our own taste having largely turned to black teas, it now requires much greater discrimination than was formerly necessary, and the advent of Indian and Ceylon teas has still further complicated our position.

Assailed as the grocery trade is now from so many quarters, the necessity for better knowledge and attention is apparent, if those engaged in that calling and to whom it of right belongs are not to witness the almost entire withdrawal of this article from their realm of business.

To understand the buying, handling and selling of tea, is to be possessed of an enviable knowledge and experience, and while such proficiency is not possible to everyone, the study of these points in any measure will be both profitable and entertaining. It may be said that such study will take up too much valuable time, and that it is much better to buy from others having the knowledge, capital, and experience; but even should this method of doing the trade be the one adopted, the great necessity for a better acquaintance with all these matters must be plain to everyone.

BUYING TEA.

Every grocer should be provided with a small kettle and apparatus for boiling water as conveniently and as quickly as possible, proper scales for weighing small samples of tea, pots for drawing and cups for tasting same, and so be ready to start from the beginning. This process of drawing samples is so generally known that it need not be particularized.

Samples of the kind of tea wished for having been procured from various houses, they should be drawn, tasted, and examination made of leaves of each, their color, size and smell being closely noted. In such a draw there will in all probability be some teas in competition that may safely be placed aside through having some objectionable characteristics. Those remaining should then be carefully placed in order of esteem, but should any difficulty be experienced in giving a decision between several samples that are deemed to rank above the others, then the draw should be re-

peated, these alone this time being considered, thus narrowing down the examination.

Where it may be difficult to trace any difference in drawing qualities of such samples, then the style or make of leaf, their weight, and their bulk should be carefully looked into. These are matters for careful consideration in any event, and will generally be found helpful in making required decision. This having been obtained, however, the tea esteemed most may be higher in price than others approaching it very nearly in drawing qualities and style, and should this be the case, and it is found that it cannot be purchased excepting at a considerably higher figure than some approaching it closely in every respect, then, all points considered, it may be better to purchase a tea ranking second or third in "draw."

It is a good plan always to have a sample of tea wished to be replaced, and which has been known from experience to have given satisfaction, placed in competition with these others, and should it prove to be better than any of them, then it will be advisable to procure other samples, and that the whole process be repeated until something equal to, if not better, may be secured.

Samples of teas of various districts, and others known to have been good value, should always be kept handy for reference, and in good-sized air-tight tins, properly labelled with their character and year of production. These are exceedingly valuable to anyone when in the market buying or replacing tea.

Purchases of tea should be confined to houses of good standing and of enterprise. They are the most likely to have the right article, and confining your trade generally to them, they will learn your taste and wants, will take an interest in your business in this line, and will be sure to bring under your notice at any time samples having, in their estimation, special value. Having good judgment themselves, and having in their employ those who are experts, and giving their whole time to the study of the question, their advice or suggestions will be exceedingly valuable.

It is impossible here to specify the kinds of tea to buy; they are of almost infinite variety and flavor, and can only be touched on in the most general way. The first pickings of any variety are generally the most desirable. They are superior in flavor and in keeping and blending qualities. The new season crop should also receive preference, tea losing its goodness by keeping, the delicate aroma gradually passing off. Certain districts are famed for fine teas, but this should not always be relied on, the quality sometimes differing very much with character of season.

Japans and green teas are in great demand in some sections, and may be more easily judged than other varieties. They are all more or less colored, and great attention should be paid to this point, and if to a large extent they should be discarded.

Indians and Ceylons are now obtaining a very large sale, and require special attention, as they vary much in flavor. Their peculiar sharpness and great strength, together with their moderate price, make them desirable goods to handle.

With these and China blacks, some of which are justly esteemed, there is a wide field for selection, and an acute sense of taste and smell will especially be required when these are to be purchased.

Musty, unclean, minty or earthy teas and those having rank or peculiar flavors, should be studiously avoided; a very small portion of any such will spoil the best tea combined with them.

The character of water prevailing where tea is to find its market should not be lost sight of. So much stress is paid to this in Great Britain that London tea houses are said to procure samples of water used in those places to which their travelers are to be sent.

As a general rule it may be stated that North China teas, classed as black-leaf Congous (Mondings), are adapted for hard-water districts, South China or red-leaf Congous (Kaisows) drawing to best

advantage with soft waters. Indians and Ceylons do not show quite so much difficulty in this respect.

Scented orange Pekoe and Capers should be used, if at all, very sparingly, and, at any rate, they are in much less demand than formerly.

Teas already blended and in bulk form are now being extensively offered, and where a small business may be done, or where there is neither time nor ability to perform this properly, it is a good plan to buy such teas. With a properly prepared article there is some chance of giving satisfaction, but with one put up at haphazard there is almost none whatever. If this course is adopted there will still be the necessity for testing the various blends, the same as the simpler forms, especially to see that uniformity is being maintained.

Packet teas are also being offered under different names, and while many are good, it is not to the grocer's advantage to help to introduce an article liable to be handled by those in other lines of business.

HANDLING TEA.

The utmost care is necessary to prevent tea acquiring foreign flavors. It should, therefore, if possible, be kept by itself in a moderately warm room. If this cannot be done, great care should be taken to keep it out of reach of all strong-smelling articles, as soap, oranges, apples, etc.

When any of the packages are opened and the contents not all removed, great pains should be taken to replace lead lining and cover so as to exclude dust.

Tea should never be exposed in window or at shop door, as is so often done, where the air, light and dust quickly and surely destroy all semblance to the original, delicately flavored article.

The practice of blending teas has obtained very largely, more especially since Indians and Ceylons have made their appearance, and for the successful carrying on of the trade is now absolutely necessary. To do so, however, requires an intimate acquaintance with the various productions, and also a knowledge of the manner in which teas affect each other in combination. The reason for blending is that different teas possess varying qualities and characteristics. Some teas possess fine flavor, others strength, and others body or thickness; no single variety has all these qualities to any marked degree.

The object, therefore, sought by blending is to bring these various attributes together in such proportions as will satisfy the greatest number of consumers, and at the smallest possible cost. The taste for tea prepared in this manner being an acquired one, the process must be performed with exactness and uniformity, a record being always kept of the component parts of each mixture and a sample carefully preserved for future reference. In the blending process, teas should always be carefully weighed, not measured. Certain teas are improved when combined with other varieties, but impaired when others are substituted in blend.

This fact has been the stumbling block in the way to success of many grocers. They have mixed indiscriminately, and the ever-varying qualities of their goods have resulted from ignorance of this fact and want of exactness in manipulation.

A common tea should never be mixed with a fine one in order to reduce cost. The flavor of the former will most certainly prevail, and the good qualities of the other be entirely lost. A tea mill and cutter are almost a necessity for the proper preparation of any mixture, the cutter giving an even appearance to it, and making available the leaf of large make but good quality.

All teas handled in this manner should be placed in bins excluding air as much as possible and kept for some time before being used. The various parts will influence each other or be "assimilated," and in the process be greatly improved. There is infinite variety of combination possible, and it is well, especially in high-class and medium blends, to cultivate a peculiarity of flavor that shall distinguish and place them above all other preparations. In

Great Britain, where competition is exceedingly keen, many grocers prefer to do all this work themselves, claiming it to be impossible for any blending firm to please all sections of the country, also claiming that those purchasing from such make a serious mistake by sacrificing their individuality, thus losing touch with their customers. "This," it is remarked, "emphasizes the necessity of every dealer studying the wants of his neighborhood and of placing his tea trade upon an independent basis."

SELLING TEA.

Having succeeded in procuring teas that may be expected to please, a most important consideration is how best to bring them to the notice of customers and the public generally. Treat them not as a well-known "staple," but as a new article requiring special effort for introduction.

A prominent display in half-chests and smaller packages should always be seen inside of store, as also samples of various district productions convenient for examination, some specially attractive display occasionally being made in window with handsomely put up packages of your blends.

Outside, the sign boards and wagon must also impress everyone with the specialty of this branch of business. All bags should be of fine quality, great care being taken to obtain neatness of appearance in all tea parcels. Nothing gives so bad an impression to customers as the careless and slovenly parcelling so often seen. Let all tea bags and papers be neatly printed. Have a special name for your blend, this appearing prominently on them, as also instructions for its proper making. Small hand bills, short, pointed and catchy, may be placed in every purchase. Sugar bags should have special notices, and will reach many who only deal with you in sugar. Salesmen should talk tea as often but as judiciously as possible.

Ascertain where customers in other lines get this one, what kind and what price they use, and if possible a sample of it. Examine this carefully and be prepared to show that you cannot only match it, but are able to do better in both quality and price. Give them some to prove this.

If a customer drops off, quickly notice this and find the reason of it, thus showing him your anxiety to retain custom and your willingness to remedy any dissatisfaction. Sample your neighborhood occasionally with neat parcels of the line deemed suitable for such locality.

The grocer has long loaded his teas with excessive profit, endeavoring to make up here for small returns on other goods. Change your ideas on this point considerably.

Handle high-grade goods, striving always to show that the finer kinds are really the most economical.

This kind furnishes better profit to the seller and more satisfaction to the consumer, and the tendency of such kinds is to make talk on the subject and to win increasing trade.

The Right to Work.

From the Albany Press and Knickerbocker.

Labor is at once a property and a necessity. The man who is denied the right to control his own labor or to dispose of his own property would be no worse off living in Russia than in the land of the free and the home of the other person. You might as well order a man off to Siberia at once as to come up to him when he is employed, trying to earn something for himself and his family, compel him to drop the implements of his trade, and oblige him to go out into the streets and become a burden on society. If such a person is not allowed to work when he is willing and able and has the opportunity, he has far less individual liberty than the Southern slave before the Rebellion. There is such a thing as the white slave, and the black slave, but the worst and most slavish slave of the lot is the poor fellow who is prevented from using the hands God has given him to work, and must let them drop purposeless at his side at the beck and will of another.

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.

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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.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

They Are Gradually Usurping the Masculine Avocations.

From the New York Tribune.

Women are found to-day in many an employment which until very recently was regarded as the exclusive privilege of man. For instance, one of the most successful ranch-owners in Kansas is not a robust and able-bodied man, but a woman fair of face, petite in form, and not more than 30 years old. Advertising is another business in which women are beginning to figure prominently. There are two very large advertising agencies in Boston, the members of both firms being women and all their employees women. They make their contracts and attend to the most intricate business problems themselves, and have large contracts for entire railroads and street cars in the largest cities in the United States. One woman in this city who had an excellent musical education in her youth took a thorough and systematic course in the theoretical study and practice of piano tuning, and soon proved her capacity in excelling the male competitors in the establishment. She has now a very large number of patrons and comfortably supports herself and two children. The first woman railroad president in this country succeeded her husband on his death; he was the president of the Pennsboro & Harrisville Railroad. The First National Bank of Lexington, Neb., has for its president Mrs. H. R. Temple, and for vice-president Miss Temple. The recent election of the wife of a senior member of a large New York firm of short-line railway builders as president of the Hains Medina Valley Railroad Company in Texas makes the second instance in this country of a woman appointed to fill this position. There is only one woman railroad engineer. There is a little stretch of road known as the Cairo Short Line, and on this the daughter of one of its chief owners rode to school daily, and at a very early age seemed deeply interested in machinery, and always had the workings of the engine explained. Finally she manifested a greater interest in mechanical and railroad engineering, and as all things come to him (or her) who waits, a chance arrived. The engineer of this narrow-gauge road became ill, and during this illness the young woman in question took his place and made the runs without any mishap. Upon the death of the engineer she assumed charge of the train, which she is still running, to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. In Texas there is a female contractor in the employ of the United States Government. Her contract is for carrying the mail from Keith to White Hall. Georgia has a woman mail carrier who not only delivers the mail on her

little black pony over a forty-mile route tri-weekly, in a bleak and sparsely settled region, but manages a large farm as well, doing much of the manual labor and supporting her aged parents and crippled sister by her indefatigable industry and energy. She is but twenty-two years old.

In Cincinnati an excellent restaurant is in the Chamber of Commerce Building, and is patronized exclusively by the foremost business men in that city. It is run by three Scotch women, and upon strictly temperance principles. Every one predicted their failure when it was announced that positively no liquor was procurable in their restaurant, and people scoffed to think they could not even get a glass of beer with their meals; but their predictions proved erroneous, for besides paying an annual rental of \$5,000 for their magnificent premises, they clear annually from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

The lady guide is an institution in London and an innovation now being introduced in American cities. In London these guides are for the express purpose of supplying women tourists with members of their own sex to pilot them safely over the well-known tours of England and the British Islands in general, and in fact anywhere they wish to go on the Continent. These guides are refined and cultured, speak French and German fluently, else their application for this rather agreeable position will not be considered, and have excellent credentials as to character and sobriety. They are supposed to work eight hours a day, and their charge is but ten shillings, equivalent to two dollars and a half of American money. When one considers the aggravations one is spared by having a guide, and the surety one feels of not having spent too much for anything purchased, it will be found that this amiable courier has saved her employer fully the amount of her salary. In New Orleans one of the finest orchestras is composed entirely of women, and the leader and her corps of well-trained musicians are seen at every entertainment of note in that gay city. In Astoria, L. I., many of the largest hothouses are controlled and managed by women. In Gotham is a blacksmith's shop managed entirely by the three daughters of the blacksmith, who are intelligent young women. The father died some twelve years ago, and the mother took charge of the establishment; and looking to the future, she had her girls instructed not only in the art of horseshoeing, but in everything pertaining to the trade. Since the mother's death one of the sisters married, and now the married sister and the two young girls employ five men, but personally superintend every horse that is shod. Among their patrons are numbered the wealthiest owners of horses in this city,

and during the racing season they will open a large branch at Monmouth, N. J. One of the busiest importers of artificial flowers in this city died three years ago, and left his business in a most distressingly tangled state. His wife, a woman of exquisite taste, goes downtown to the office daily, goes abroad to do her purchasing in the Parisian market, and her business is now in a most flourishing condition.

The largest typewriting business in the whole world is also in this city, and is conducted by two sisters. The elder took a course in stenography for her own pleasure. She became so proficient in this art that she became anxious to utilize her knowledge, and accepted a position in a well-known lawoffice. Presently her mother died and the father became incurably ill. She then taught the two younger sisters this art, and opened a school with twelve pupils, whom she taught every evening after getting through with her duties downtown. To-day this young woman is in partnership with one sister, has five offices, one school, and employs from sixty to sixty-five stenographers and typewriters, and owns all of her machines. One rule which they invariably follow, and which has insured their marvelous success, is that any work promised is delivered at the time stated if it takes half of their working force all night to finish it. For emergency work they have a reserve force, besides employing many women to translate legal documents and dramas in every language spoken—excepting Garner's monkey-talk, which thus far has not been demanded. There are many women riding teachers in this city, and one of the most successful dentists here does all the mechanical work, while her assistants attend to the toothpulling in the office. An entire block of houses was papered by a young woman who takes the contract for such work from our largest builders. The only woman thus far heard of who earns her living by breaking in and training horses for the saddle is a beautiful Virginian of aristocratic lineage. Chemistry is another field which women can now enter. A druggist in Upper New York engaged a female prescription clerk, at which his other clerks demurred, eventually refusing to

work with her. The woman was capable, young, and courageous, and told the proprietor that she had come to stay, and hoped he had no fault to find with her filling of the prescriptions. He was so well pleased that he married her, and he has now a doubly interested partner as well as a first-class assistant in his business. A young woman is the proprietor of a drugstore in Pennsylvania, and makes the compounding of medicines a specialty.

The Spice Habit.

The New York physician calls attention to an injurious practice which many frequenters of barrooms fall into, and which he says is almost, if not quite as injurious as the drinking habit. He calls it the "spice habit." Says he: "In every well ordered barroom nowadays is to be found a tray containing some or all of the spices generally used, and from it three men out of five who take drinks in the place will select a bit of this or that condiment after finishing their tipple. These substances are taken in a majority of cases either to remove the taste of the liquor from the drinker's mouth or the odor of it from his breath, but so common has the practice become that in many instances it is as much a habit as the drinking itself. The evils of it are severe and varied. Cloves are a powerful irritant to the stomach, and not infrequently they remain in it unassimilated, serving as a nucleus for the crystallization of alkaline properties, until finally they gather a coating which gives them the appearance of globules of glass. Peppercorns, which many drinkers eat between tipples, have a highly debilitating effect upon the system: cinnamon depresses the action of the heart, and calamus, or sweet flag root, has a bad effect upon the liver. The spice habit—and many drinking men are such slaves to it that they carry cloves or other condiments in their pockets to nibble at in their working hours—is scarcely less injurious to its victims than alcohol. It is an evil, moreover, which proprietors of saloons are largely responsible for increasing."

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

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.

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

Baseball from a Business Standpoint.

PETOSKEY, May 25.—The young men of Petoskey who are interested in athletic sports have purchased a tract of ground near the Bay View resort and have laid out a base ball park, with the intention, later on, of building a bicycle track and lawn tennis courts. Some of the over-zealous Christians of the place thought athletic sports were not quite the proper thing, and, like the editor of THE TRADESMAN, thought it took business men from their work too much and the younger people from the prayer meetings held during the week. With a view to ascertaining the opinions of all classes, a public meeting was called at the opera house Sunday, May 6, when addresses were made by several gentlemen on both sides of the question. A. W. Peck, representing the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., was called upon to express his opinion. He stated that some business men were so engrossed in the pursuit of the Almighty Dollar that they could see no benefit or pleasure in athletic sports. He then read the following article, clipped from THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, and commented severely on the editor's position:

Base ball is once more in full swing, and the base ball crank is again abroad in the land, and about all that can be heard in office, store or hotel is "Great hit," "Well caught," "That was a hot one," and "Slide, Kelly, slide." The air is full of "base hits," and "home runs," and "foul tips." The same old chestnuts are heard, too. The clerk says his mother-in-law is sick and not expected to live, and asks to be excused for the afternoon; the "old man" is not feeling very well, and thinks he will go home; and the clerk and the old man find themselves side by side on the grand stand watching the game. Great sport! But is it not something of a nuisance as well? Business men neglect their business and employers their work—all to see a number of men knock a ball all over the field and run themselves out of breath in the endeavor to get back before the ball does. People come from a distance to do business and go away without accomplishing their purpose, because those they want to see are at the ball grounds. There can be no objection to base ball, but it is carried away beyond reason, and is becoming a serious detriment to business. The people are surely going base ball mad. Something must be done, or it will be necessary to suspend business during the summer season and let everybody "play ball."

After a speech lasting upwards of half an hour, Mr. Peck closed by saying that it was usual in religious meetings, when revivals were being held, to have those who had experienced a change of heart stand up, and he thereupon asked that those who did not agree with THE TRADESMAN and over-zealous Christians and believed that athletic sports did not detract from business, religion, or good character, to please arise. The audience arose *en masse*. He then called upon those who were opposed to stand up. The entire audience remained seated.

Mr. Peck has the reputation of being a clever salesman, and, judging by his specious argument before the good people of Petoskey, he is clever in other things besides selling goods. THE TRADESMAN has never been so foolish as to condemn athletic sports and games, *per se*, and doubts whether any business man can be found who would take such a position. Moreover, THE TRADESMAN does not discuss any subject from a religious standpoint, its text being business and all its premises being based on business principles. Such being the case, the attempt of the Petoskey gentleman to wring THE TRADESMAN into a discussion from the standpoint of morals and religion is more creditable to his shrewdness as a disputant than to his sense of candor and fairness. THE TRADESMAN is prepared to prove its premises of a few weeks ago—as set forth in the article above quoted—that baseball, as at present conducted, monopolizes too much time which should be devoted to business, especially when business is as quiet as it is this season. When Grand Rapids had a bad case of baseball fever, three or four years ago, it was next to impossible to find a business man at his desk long after dinner any bright afternoon and country merchants who came in on the afternoon

trains to buy goods were compelled to transact their business with clerks—which was just as well, perhaps, although merchants who seldom come to market like to meet the principles with whom they do business on such occasions—or remain over night. THE TRADESMAN has no objection to baseball as a recreation, but as a steady diet, day after day for weeks, resulting in wholesale absence from business and neglect of imperative duties, it has objections of a very serious nature. The good people of Petoskey may put the seal of approval upon baseball, horse racing, or any other sport, but when they come to get a daily diet of any game, as Grand Rapids did a few years ago, necessitating a partial suspension of business during the afternoon and unfitting business men for work during the forenoon by reason of the discussion of the previous game and speculation as to how the next game will terminate, it is barely possible they will come to the conclusion that they have been a little too fast in condemning the statements of a publication which knows more about the subject from actual experience than they do.

The Wheat Market.

Since my last report nothing of great importance has transpired, except the Daily Record Breaker, until No. 2 Red has dropped to 53½¢ per bu. This price is lower than ever known. While wheat in the early days may have sold lower, it should be borne in mind that in those days it cost nearly 25¢ per bushel to ship it to export points, while to-day it costs only 6¢@8¢ per bushel. Still the short sellers keep on pounding the wheat for lower levels, and the talk and drift is for wheat to go below 50¢ per bushel, in order to get it to an export basis, and, as the exporters' demand is not what it should be, I see no reason why it won't go lower or to an export basis. With a liberal decrease last week and the week previous, and a shortage of acreage, the Northwest will be 25,000,000 bushels short of last year. With all these facts before us, wheat keeps on slumping every day, and how long this will continue no one seems able to solve. As everything has an end, so will this record breaking come to an end, and some fine day we will all wake up and find the wheat all used up.

Many claim this is splendid weather for wheat. I claim to differ from them. While there are some good fields, many are spotted, and the wheat will be very uneven. I also think that the crop reporters over-estimated the acreage, as on my trip last week to Cincinnati I did not find as much acreage as one and two years ago; especially two years ago, when I went over the same territory, and it seemed that it was a continual wheat field all the way, while this year wheat fields are scattering, corn and oats are more plentiful. Why should this not be so? Oats are worth 1½¢ per pound, corn is worth four-fifths cents per pound and are exactly the same price per pound of wheat.

The past week there was received in this city sixty-eight cars of wheat, fifteen cars of corn and of oats—nine cars more than double the number received in Detroit.

C. G. A. VOIGT.

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

The Grocery Market.

Sugar—The market was so weak during the past week that a decline Monday of a sixpence on some grades of hards and ½¢ on most grades of softs occasioned no surprise. The market is still weak and unsettled and further declines are by no means unexpected.

Cheese—The market is tending downward, but will probably not go down to the butter basis.

Bananas—Are in ample supply at fair prices for common to choice grades. Large bunches of fancy fruit bring rather high figures, and wholesalers find no difficulty in placing all they can get. Prices range from \$1 to \$2.25 per bunch, according to size of bunch and quality of fruit.

Cocoanuts—Continue to move readily at prices quoted.

Dates and Figs—Continue to sell fairly well, as do other staples. Prices fluctuate a little, but quotations, as appear elsewhere, are uniformly correct.

Jelly—The manufacturers have put this article on the rebate plan, the margin of the jobber depending altogether on his maintaining the established price.

Lemons—Still remain cheap and demand is limited to actual needs, which owing to the cold weather, are small. Our market is well supplied, but not overstocked. Prices are about the same as quoted last week, excepting for 300s, which are worth 25¢ per box more.

Oatmeal and Rolled Oats—Advanced 25¢ per bbl. by the manufacturers, which has been followed by a similar advance by the jobbing trade.

Oranges—California oranges are about gone. What is being offered now consists of a lot of small inferior fruit, which is without value, excepting now and then something which was put in cold storage. Our market holds but very little of it, local dealers having cleaned up early and now depend upon Messina and Sorrento fruit. This is packed very nicely and, while selling a little high as compared with the price of Californians, sells very readily and stands up well.

Peanuts—Are a shade higher and held firm.

Pepper—The present low price of Singapore black pepper has been brought about by overproduction. The acreage planted until within the last two years had increased to such an extent that the supply exceeded the demand, and, even at the low rates now ruling, there is no briskness in the trade. The cost of production is just about covered, that is, by the Chinese system of cultivation. The next year's crop is estimated to turn out less than the present one, but not to such an extent as to materially affect values, which would depend more upon the demand for the article in Europe and America. By July, 1895, however, the production is expected to be reduced to quite 30 to 40 per cent. under what it is now.

Lakeview Laconics.

LAKEVIEW, May 15—Eckert Brothers, (John and Will) who have been in the photograph business here for a couple of years, have discontinued business.

T. J. Banks has invented a concern for sprinkling potatoes with water and paris green by horse power. It consists of a 15-gallon galvanized sheet iron tank, placed upon a horse's back, with small rubber hose attached to each side so that two rows can be worked at a time. Straps connecting the horses fore legs with the machinery upon the tank, work the apparatus. It is thought to be a valuable invention.

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:

STICK CANDY.	Cases	Bbls.	Palls.
Standard, per lb.	5 1/2	6	7
" H. H.	6	6	7
" Twist	6	6	7
Boston Cream	8 1/2		
Cut Loaf			8 1/2
Extra H. H.	8 1/2		

MIXED CANDY.	Bbls.	Palls.
Standard	5 1/2	6 1/2
Leader	5 1/2	6 1/2
Royal	5 1/2	6 1/2
Nobby	5 1/2	6 1/2
English Rock	7	8
Conserves	7	8
Broken Taffy	7	8
Peanut Squares	7 1/2	8 1/2
Valley Creams	9	9
Midgost, 30 lb. baskets		13
Modern, 30 lb.		8 1/2

FANCY—In bulk	Palls.
Lozenges, plain	8 1/2
" printed	9 1/2
Chocolate Drops	12
Chocolate Monumentals	12 1/2
Gum Drops	5
Moss Drops	7 1/2
Sour Drops	8 1/2
Imperial	10

FANCY—In 5 lb. boxes	Per Box
Lemon Drops	50
Sour Drops	50
Peppermint Drops	50
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
Imperial	65
Mottos	70
Cream Bar	55
Molasses Bar	55
Hand Made Creams	85
Plain Creams	80
Decorated Creams	90
String Rock	90
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	
" 120	3 50
" 150-170-200-220s	4 00
Fancy Seedlings, 120s	2 75
" 150-170-200-220s	3 25
" 250s	2 75
Messinas	
Imperial, 160s	3 25
" 200s	3 00
Half boxes or flats 100s	2 00

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

BANANAS.	
Large bunches	2 00
Small bunches	1 25

OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Figs, fancy layers, 8 lb.	12 1/2
" 20 lb.	14
" extra 14 lb.	15
Dates, Pird, 10-lb. box	7
" 50-lb.	5 1/2
" Persian 50-lb. box	5
1 lb Royals	7 1/2

NUTS.	
Almonds, Tarragona	21 1/2
" Ivaca	21 1/2
California	2
Brazils, new	2 1/2
Filberts	11
Walnuts, Grenoble	13
French	10
" Calif.	12 1/2
Table Nuts, fancy	12 1/2
" choice	11
Pecans, Texas, H. P.	7 1/2
Chestnuts	
Hickory Nuts per bu.	1 25
Cocoanuts, full sacks	3 75

PEANUTS.	
Fancy, H. P., Sunb.	5 1/2
" Roasted	7
Fancy, H. P., Flagg	5 1/2
" Roasted	7
Choice, H. P., Extras	4 1/2
" Roasted	6

OILS.

BARRELS.	
Eocene	8 1/2
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight	7
Naptha	6 1/2
Stove Gasoline	7 1/2
Cylinder	27
Engine	28
Black, 15 cold test	13
FROM TANK WAGON	8 1/2

Eocene	7
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight	5

POULTRY.

Local dealers pay as follows:	
LIVE.	
Turkeys	8 @ 9
Chickens	8 @ 9
Fowls	6 @ 6 1/2
Ducks	8 @ 9
Geese	@

DRAWN.	
Turkeys	12 @ 13
Chickens	12 @ 13
Fowl	11 @ 12
Ducks	10 @ 11
Geese	10 @ 12

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

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. Parkill, Owosso.
Five Years—F. W. R. Perry, Detroit.
President—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Secretary—Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso.
Treasurer—Geo. Gundrum, Ionia.
Coming Meetings—Star Island, June 25 and 26;
Houghton, Aug. 29 and 30; 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

The Rennet Ferment in Plants.

A ferment which, from its resemblance to the rennet of the animal organism, may be presumed to belong to the class of proteohydrolysts, has been noted by many observers as being widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom. Its occurrence is much like that of the peptic and tryptic classes, it being found in very various parts of different plants. Prior, in his Popular Names of British Plants, speaks of a curious property of *galium verum*, which was noted by Matthioli in the sixteenth century, who wrote of it, "Galium inde nomen soritum est suum quod lac coagulet." Even now in the West of England it is the custom of dairymen to put this plant into milk to set the curd ready for cheesemaking. The active principle seems to be located in the flowers.

The power of curdling milk was stated by Linnaeus to exist in the leaves of *pinguicular vulgaris*, which, he says, were used for that purpose by certain Lapland tribes. Pfeffer says that they are also used in the Italian Alps to the same end. Darwin noted that the secretion of the glands of *drosera* had the same power. The latex of *carica papaya*, the bast of the stem of *clematis vitalba*, and the petals of the artichoke also curdle milk, when allowed to remain immersed in it.

The ferment has been extracted in recent years from a large number of seeds, some before and others during germination. The fullest account of its properties has been given by Lea, who prepared it from the resting seeds of *withania coagulans*, a shrub which grows freely in Afghanistan and Northern India. *Withania* is a genus of the natural order *solanaceae*, and has a capsular fruit containing a large number of small seeds. From these it can be extracted either by glycerin or by a moderately strong solution of common salt. It is destroyed by boiling, but it can withstand a moderately prolonged exposure to alcohol. Its activity is about the same as that of most commercial samples of animal rennet.

Martins has shown that commercial papain contains rennet, but he does not speak of its situation in the plant.

During the last few years the writer has met with vegetable rennet in the seeds of *datura stramonium*, *pisum sativum*, *lupinus hirsutus*, and *ricinus communis*, in the two former in the resting, and in the two latter in the germinating condition. In *ricinus* it does not exist in the resting state, but the seed will then give up to an appropriate solvent a principle in which the milk-curdling power can be developed by warming with dilute acids. From the endosperm of germinating seeds the enzyme can be extracted by either salt solution or glycerin. It is

associated with the trypsin already mentioned, as well as with another ferment to be described presently. The enzyme is often present in good quantity, or it has very energetic powers, a glycerin extract in one experiment curdling two and a half times its volume of milk in five minutes. The salt solution extract acts much more slowly, neutral salt being a hindrance to rennet, as it is to trypsin. Different seeds, however, contain very varying quantities of the enzyme.

In the germinating lupin seed, rennet exists side by side with trypsin, but there is much less of it present.

The rennet from *ricinus* is capable of acting in either acid, neutral, or alkaline solutions. Too much acidity obscures the action, as the acid itself tends to throw down the casein of the milk.

The so-called "naras" plant of South Africa also contains rennet in the pericarp, in the pulp, and in the expressed juice of its ripe fruit. It differs from the examples just quoted in not having any in the seeds. The enzyme in naras is destroyed by boiling, but it will remain for an almost indefinite time in the dried rind. It differs from most ferments, according to Marloth, in being soluble in alcohol of 60 per cent. strength.

J. R. GREEN.

Reverie of a Lead Pencil.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

There are clerks and clerks. Every shopper knows this, and so does every merchant. There are clerks with whom it is a pleasure to deal, who make you feel like shaking hands with everybody you meet; and then again when you get through with some clerks, you feel like going out and kicking somebody. Some clerks are mere machines, dummies, who get what you want without a word, have no suggestions to offer if you should happen to have any difficulty in making a choice, and who stand and stare at you with about as intelligent an expression of countenance as is seen on a cloak store dummy.

Then there is the clerk who moves about in such a dull and listless manner that you are tempted to box his (or her) ears, in order to infuse a little life into him (or her).

You have met the officious clerk, of course—the kind that knows better than you do what you want. "I think this will answer your purpose better," or "Here is something you ought to try," or "I know exactly what you want," and then he produces an article that you do not want and that has not the remotest relation to your requirement. After trying in vain to get what you want, and, in the end, taking what you had never thought of purchasing, you go out with revenge in your heart and a settled determination never again to buy anything in that store.

The talkative clerk. Female? Not always, and by a large majority. The talkative clerk is generally of the masculine persuasion, so that I am justified in using the pronoun "he" in speaking of this particular clerk. He talks about everything—the weather, the last performance at the theatre, the "old man," his fellow clerks—one continuous stream of talk, until your head swims. You forget what you went in for, and go out and take the wrong car and never discover your mistake until you have gone half a mile in the wrong direction. That clerk will die some day and the commu-

nity of shoppers will heave a sigh of relief and wish there were only one of him.

The giggling clerk, who giggles like a lunatic on the slightest provocation. Silly is no name for it. She giggles from morning until night, and those who ought to know say she giggles in her sleep. Her idiotic giggle follows you for hours, and makes you feel something like an escaped lunatic yourself.

Then there is the clerk who mashes. Of all the mean, contemptible, disgusting creatures the masher is the worst. He ogles and smirks at every lady who comes near his department, and, when no better game offers, will try to mash his fellow clerks. One dose of the masher is enough and no lady ever puts herself in his way more than once if she can help it. He is a libel on manhood and a disgrace to his calling. However, there are not as many of him as there were, and it is to be hoped he is dying off.

There is another kind of clerk and this kind is nearly always feminine. She is the one who looks at you, as you approach her counter, with an expression of countenance which clearly indicates that she regards you as a mortal enemy who is only waiting an opportunity to "do her up." She attends to your wants in grim silence. Sometimes a smile flits over her face, but that is her way of saying she is "onto you." The temperature of her department is always below zero, and you are glad to get out into the warm sunshine and get thawed out. But you feel mean enough to kick the cat when you get home, and you slap your neighbor's little boy because he was playing on your doorstep, and get into a row with your neighbor that lasts until you cool down and explain to her the reason; and then she says it's all right, she doesn't blame you in the least—she has been there herself.

There are several other kinds of clerks, but I want to recall only one more. He is the kind who waits on you intelligently and promptly. You know what you want and he knows that you know and acts as though he did. If he has something new to show you in the line you have called for, he does it in such a way that you are glad he did and the chances are that you purchase the newer article. He is a gentleman and shows it, and no matter how exacting you may be, or how much you may try his patience, his temper is unruffled to the last.

Yes, there are clerks and clerks, as everybody knows, but I heard it said long ago that clerks are just about what customers make them, and next week I may have something to say about the other side of the question.

ONLY A LEAD PENCIL.

They Have Their Rights.

The New York Tribune gives the history in brief of a prosperous business enterprise conducted by a lady in New York, which furnishes a telling commentary on the talk, which some prominent women still loudly indulge in, as to the inequalities and injustices that women have to contend with in the struggle for existence. This lady, whose father was making a comfortable living, undertook to master stenography merely for her own amusement. Becoming proficient, she insisted on taking a position in an office and making her own living. Her father met with reverses and fell ill, and she found that the support of the family was devolving upon her. She proceeded to teach her two younger sisters the art, and opened a school with

twelve pupils, whom she taught every evening after getting through with her duties down town. To-day this young woman is in partnership with one sister, has five offices, one school, and employs from sixty to sixty-five stenographers and typewriters, and owns all of her machines. One rule which they invariably follow, and which has insured their marvelous success, is that any work promised is delivered at the time stated if it takes half of their working force all night to finish it. For emergency work they have a reserve force, besides employing many women to translate legal documents and dramas in every language spoken—excepting Garner's monkey talk, which thus far has not been demanded.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

JAVA OIL

RAW AND BOILED

A substitute for linseed, and sold for much less money.

Purely Vegetable,

adapted to all work where a more economical oil than Linseed is desired.

Free From Sediment.

has better body, dries nearly as quickly and with better gloss than Linseed Oil. Especially adapted to priming and mineral painting.

This Oil is a Winner!

Try a sample can of five or ten gallons. Write for prices.

H. M. REYNOLDS & SON.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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.

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. BIRKHÖLZ,
Room 1011 Masonic Temple, Chicago

Advanced—Salacine, Turpentine, Menthol. Declined—Gum Opium, Oil Orange, Oil Cubebs,
Oil Lemon, Morphia, Cocaine.

Morphia, S. P. & W.	2 15	22 40	Selditz Mixture.....	20	30	Linseed, boiled.....	55	58
S. N. Y. Q. &			Sinapis.....	20	18	Neat's Foot, winter		
C. Co.	2 05	22 30	opt.....	18	30	strained.....	65	70
Moschus.....	2	40	Snuff, Maccaboy, De			Spirits Turpentine.....	36	40
Myristica, No 1.....	65	70	Ves.....	35	35			
Nux Vomica, (po 30).....	2	40	Snuff Scotch, De. Voes		35	PAINTS.	bbl.	lb.
Os. Sepia.....	15	18	Soda Boras, (po. 11).....	10	11	Red Venetian.....	1 1/2	2 1/2
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D.			Soda et Potass Tart.....	24	25	Ochre, yellow Mars.....	1 1/2	2 1/2
Co.....	2	00	Soda Carb.....	1 1/2	2	" Ber.....	1 1/2	2 1/2
Picls Liq. N.-C., 1/2 gal		22 00	Soda, Bi-Carb.....	2	5	Putty, commercial.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
doz.....	22	00	Soda, Ash.....	3 1/2	4	" strictly pure.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Picls Liq., quarts.....	21	00	Soda, Sulphas.....	2	2	Vermillon Prime Amer-		
" pints.....	2	85	Spts. Ether Co.....	50	55	Ican.....	13	16
Pil Hydrarg, (po. 80).....	2	50	" Myrcia Dom.....	22	25	Vermillon, English.....	65	70
Piper Nigra, (po. 22).....	2	1	" Myrcia Imp.....	23	00	Green, Peninsular.....	70	75
Piper Alba, (po 65).....	2	3	" Vinyl Rect. bbl.			Lead, red.....	6	2 1/2
Pil Burgul.....	2	7	Less 5c gal, cash ten days.	2	17	" white.....	6	2 1/2
Plumbi Acet.....	14	15	Styrachia Crystal.....	1	40	Whiting, Span.....	20	20
Pulvis Ipecac et opii.....	1	00	Sulphur, Subl.....	3 1/2	3	Whiting, Gliden.....	2	26
Pyrethron, boxes.....	21	25	" Roll.....	2	2 1/2	White, Paris American.....	1	0
& P. D. Co., doz.....	21	25	Tamarinds.....	8	10	Whiting, Paris Eng.		
Pyrethron, pv.....	20	30	Terebenth Venice.....	28	30	cliff.....	1	40
Quassia.....	8	10	Theobromae.....	45	48	Pioneer Prepared Paint.....	20	24
Quinia, S. P. & W.	34	23 3/4	Vanilla.....	9	00	Swiss Villa Prepared		
" S. German.....	27	37	Zinc Sulph.....	7	8	Paints.....	1 00	2 20
Rubia Tincturon.....	13	14						
Saccharum Lactis pv.....	13	14	OILS.			VARNISHES.		
Salicin.....	2	10 25	Whale, winter.....	70	70	No. 1 Turp Coach.....	1 10	2 20
Sanguis Draconis.....	40	50	Lard, extra.....	50	85	Extra Turp.....	1 00	2 20
Sapo, W.....	13	14	Lard, No. 1.....	42	45	Coach Body.....	2	75
" M.....	10	12	Linseed, pure raw.....	52	55	No. 1 Turp Fur.....	00	1 10
" G.....	2	15				Extra Turp Damar.....	1 55	2 60
						Japan Dryer, No. 1		
						Turp.....	70	72

Sponges

No.	Slate.....	1,000 Pieces.....	@ \$	5 00	per case
"	150-A.....	100 "	@	1 50	" "
"	140-A.....	100 "	@	2 50	" "
"	130-A.....	100 "	@	3 50	" "
"	120-A.....	100 "	@	5 00	" "
"	110-A.....	50 "	@	4 50	" "
"	90-B.....	60 "	@	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	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	"

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

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

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.		Apricots.		CATSUP.		COUPON BOOKS.		Foreign.		FLAVORING EXTRACTS.		
Aurora.....	55	gross	Live oak.....	1 40	Blue Label Brand.....	2 75			Currents.....	2	Oval Bottle, with corkscrew.	
Jastor Oil.....	60	7 00	Santa Cruz.....	1 40	Half pint, 25 bottles.....	4 50			" in 1/2 bbls.....	2 1/2	Best in the world for the money.	
Diamond.....	50	5 50	Lusk's.....	1 50	Pint.....	4 50			" in less quantity.....	2 1/4		
Fraser's.....	75	9 00	Overland.....	1 40	Quart 1 doz bottles.....	3 50			cleaned, bulk.....	4		Regular
Mica.....	65	7 50	Blackberries.....	90	Triumph Brand.....	1 35			cleaned, package.....	5		Grade
Paragon.....	55	6 00	F. & W.....	1 25	Half pint, per doz.....	4 50			Peel.....	4		Lemon
BAKING POWDER.			Cherries.....	1 25	Pint, 25 bottles.....	4 50						
Acme.....	45		Pitted Hamburg.....	1 30	Quart, per doz.....	3 75			Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes	13		
1 lb. cans, 3 doz.....	75		White.....	1 30					Lemon.....	25	2 oz.....	1 50
1 lb. " 2 ".....	75		Erle.....	1 30					Orange.....	25	4 oz.....	1 50
1 lb. " 1 ".....	1 60		Damsons, Egg Plums and Green	1 30					Raisins.....	10		
Bulk.....	10		Gages.....	1 30					Ondura, 25 lb. boxes.....	5 @ 7		Regular
Artic.....	55		California.....	1 40					Sultana, 30 ".....	7 1/2 @ 8		Vanilla.
1/2 lb cans 6 doz case.....	1 10		Gooseberries.....	1 35					Valencia, 30 ".....	7 1/2 @ 8		
1/2 lb. " 4 doz.....	2 00		Common.....	1 35					Prunes.....	7		
1 lb. " 2 doz.....	2 00		Peaches.....	1 10					California, 100-120.....	7		
1 lb. " 1 doz.....	9 00		Pie.....	1 10					" 90x100 25 lb. bxs.....	7 1/2		
Cream Flake.....	45		Maxwell.....	1 10					" 80x90.....	8		
3 oz " 6 doz.....	45		Shepard's.....	1 60					" 70x80.....	8 1/2		
6 oz " 4 doz.....	60		California.....	1 60 @ 1 75					" 60x70.....	9		
8 oz " 4 doz.....	80		Monitor.....	1 25					Turkey.....	5		
6 oz " 4 doz.....	1 10		Oxford.....	1 75					Silver.....	5		
1 lb " 2 doz.....	2 00		Pears.....	1 25								
1 lb " 1 doz.....	9 00		Domestic.....	1 25								
Red Star, 1/2 lb cans.....	40		Riverside.....	1 75								
1 lb " 1 doz.....	75		Pineapples.....	1 00 @ 1 30								
1 lb " 1 doz.....	1 40		Common.....	2 50								
Telfer's, 1/2 lb cans, doz.....	45		Johnson's, graded.....	2 75								
1 lb. " 1 doz.....	85		Booth's, sliced.....	2 @ 2 75								
1 lb. " 1 doz.....	1 50		" " " " " " " " " " " "	2 @ 2 75								
Our Leader, 1/2 lb cans.....	75		Quinces.....	1 10								
1 lb cans.....	1 50		Common.....	1 10								
1 lb cans.....	1 50		Raspberries.....	1 10								
BATH BRICK.			Red.....	1 10								
2 dozen in case.....	90		Black Hamburg.....	1 40								
Eagles.....	90		Erle, black.....	1 25								
Bristol.....	90		Lawrence.....	1 25								
Domestic.....	70		Hamburg.....	1 25								
			Erle.....	1 20								
			Terrapin.....	1 05								
			Whortleberries.....	85								
			Blueberries.....	85								
			Meats.....	1 15								
			Corned beef.....	1 15								
			Lyons.....	1 15								
			Roast beef, Armour's.....	1 80								
			Potted ham, 1/2 lb.....	1 40								
			" 1/2 lb.....	85								
			" tongue, 1/2 lb.....	1 35								
			" 1/2 lb.....	85								
			" chicken, 1/2 lb.....	95								
			Vegetables.....									
			Beans.....									
			Hamburg stringless.....	1 15								
			" French style.....	1 00								
			" Lima.....	1 35								
			Lima, green.....	1 25								
			" soaked.....	70								
			Lewis Boston Baked.....	1 35								
			Bay State Baked.....	1 35								
			World's Fair Baked.....	1 35								
			Pineapple Baked.....	1 00								
			Corn.....									
			Hamburg.....	1 25								
			Livingston Eden.....	1 30								
			Purity.....	1 30								
			Honey Dew.....	1 40								
			Morning Glory.....	75								
			Soaked.....	75								
			Peas.....									
			Hamburg marrofat.....	1 30								
			" early June.....	1 50								
			" Champion Eng.....	1 40								
			" petit pois.....	1 40								
			" fancy sifted.....	1 90								
			Soaked.....	65								
			Harris standard.....	75								
			VanCamp's marrofat.....	1 10								
			" early June.....	1 30								
			Archer's Early Blossom.....	1 25								
			French.....	2 15								
			Mushrooms.....	19 @ 21								
			French.....	50								
			Pumpkin.....	80								
			Squash.....	1 15								
			Succotash.....	1 40								
			Hamburg.....	80								
			Soaked.....	80								
			Honey Dew.....	1 50								
			Erle.....	1 35								
			Tomatoes.....									
			Hancock.....	2 25								
			Excelsior.....	5 75								
			Eclipse.....	4 50								
			Hamburg.....	2 50								
			Gallon.....	3 50								
			Dime.....	3 35								
			CHOCOLATE.									
			Baker's.....									
			German Sweet.....	23								
			Premium.....	37								
			Breakfast Cocoa.....	43								
			CHEESE.									
			Amboy.....	9 1/2								
			Acme.....	9 1/2								
			Lenawee.....	9 1/2								
			Riverside.....	9 1/2								
			Gold Medal.....	2 9								
			Skim.....	6 @ 8								
			Brick.....	15								
			Edam.....	1 00								
			Leder.....	22								
			Lingbore.....	2 15								
			Pineapple.....	2 25								
			Roquefort.....	2 35								
			Sap Sago.....	2 20								
			Schweitzer, imported.....	2 24								
			" domestic.....	2 14								
			FRUITS.									
			Apples.....	1 20								
			York State, gallons.....	3 75								
			Hamburg.....									
			COUPON PASS BOOKS.									
			(Can be made to represent any denomination from \$10 down.)									
			200 books or over.....	5 per cent								
			500 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10								
			1000 " " " " " " " " " " " "	20								
			CRACKERS.									
			Butter.....									
			Seymour XXX.....	5								
			Seymour XXX, cartoon.....	5 1/2								
			Family XXX.....	5								
			Family XXX, cartoon.....	5 1/2								
			Salted XXX.....	5								
			Salted XXX, cartoon.....	5 1/2								
			Kenosha.....	7 1/2								
			Boston.....	7								
			Butter biscuit.....	6								
			CHICORY.									
			Bulk.....	5								
			Red.....	7								
			CLOTHES LINES.									
			Cotton, 40 ft..... per doz.....	1 25								
			" 50 ft.....	1 40								
			" 60 ft.....	1 60								
			" 70 ft.....	1 75								
			" 80 ft.....	1 90								
			Jute.....	85								
			" 72 ft.....	1 00								
			CONDENSED MILK.									
			4 doz. in case.....									
												
			N.Y. Cond'ns'd Milk Co's brands									
			Gail Borden Eagle.....	7 40								
			Crown.....	6 25								
			Daisy.....	5 75								
			Champion.....	4 50								
			Magnolia.....	4 25								
			Dime.....	3 35								
												
			Peerless evaporated cream.....	5 76								
			CREDIT CHECKS.									
			500, any one denom'n.....	83 00								
			1000 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 00								
			2000 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8 00								
			Steel punch.....	75								
			ENVELOPES.									
			XX rag, white.....									
			No. 1, 6 1/2.....	1 75								

PICKLES.

Barrels, 1,200 count.	24 00
Half bbls, 600 count.	22 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 1/2
No. 2.	5
Broken.	4
Imported.	

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

SPICES.

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

Allspice.	84 1 55
Cinnamon.	84 1 55
Cloves.	84 1 55
Ginger, Jamaica.	84 1 55
" African.	84 1 55
Mustard.	84 1 55
Pepper.	84 1 55
Sage.	84

SAL SODA.

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

SEEDS.

Anise.	2 1/2
Canary, Smyrna.	4
Caraway.	4
Cardamom, Malabar.	90
Hemp, Russian.	4 1/2
Mixed Bird.	50 6
Mustard, white.	10
Poppy.	9
Rape.	5
Cuttle bone.	30

STARCH.

Corn.	
20-lb boxes.	5 1/2
40-lb "	5 1/4
Gloss.	
1-lb packages.	5
3-lb "	5
6-lb "	5 1/2
40 and 50 lb. boxes.	3 1/2
Barrels.	3 1/2

SNUFF.

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

SODA.

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

SALT.

Diamond Crystal.	
Cases, 243 lb. boxes.	1 60
Barrels, 320 lbs.	2 50
" 115 1/2 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
" 280 lb bbls.	2 50
" 224 lb "	2 25
Worcester.	
115 1/2 lb sacks.	84 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.	82 10
50 5-lb. "	2 00
28 10-lb. sacks.	1 85
Warsaw.	
56 lb. dairy in drill bags.	30
28 lb. "	16
Ashton.	
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks.	75
Higgins.	
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks.	75
Solar Rock.	
56 lb. sacks.	22
Common Fine.	
Saginaw.	80
Manistee.	80

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. 50 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 30
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
Marseilles.	4 00
Master.	4 00
Thompson & Chute Co.'s Brands.	

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

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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
Marseilles.	4 00
Master.	4 00
Thompson & Chute Co.'s 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
Marseilles.	4 00
Master.	4 00
Thompson & Chute Co.'s Brands.	

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

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Master.	4 00
Thompson & Chute Co.'s Brands.	

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

TEAS.

JAPAN—Regular.	
Fair.	2 17
Good.	2 20
Choice.	2 24
Choicest.	2 32
Dust.	1 10
SUN CURED.	
Fair.	2 17
Good.	2 20
Choice.	2 24
Choicest.	2 32
Dust.	1 10
BASKET FIRED.	
Fair.	2 18
Good.	2 20
Choice.	2 24
Choicest.	2 32
Extra choice, wire leaf.	2 40
GUNPOWDER.	
Common to fair.	2 25
Extra fine to finest.	2 50
Choicest fancy.	2 75
OOLONG.	
Common to fair.	2 23
Superior to fine.	2 30
YOUNG HYSON.	
Common to fair.	2 18
Superior to fine.	2 30
ENGLISH BREAKFAST.	
Fair.	2 18
Choice.	2 24
Best.	2 40

TOBACCO.

Pin Cut.	
P. Lorillard & Co.'s Brands.	
Sweet Russet.	30 22
Tiger.	30 22
D. Scotten & Co.'s Brands.	
Hiawatha.	60
Cuba.	32
Rocket.	30
Spaulding & Merriek's Brands.	
Sterling.	30
Private Brands.	
Bazoo.	23 30
Can Can.	23 27
Nellie Bly.	24 25
Uncle Ben.	24 25
McGinty.	27
" 1/2 bbls.	25
Dandy Jim.	29
Torpedo.	24
" in drums.	23
Yum Yum.	28
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
Finzer's Brands.	
Old Honesty.	40
Jolly Tar.	32
Lorillard's Brands.	
Climax (8 oz., 41c).	39
Gr-een Turtle.	30
Three Black Crows.	27
J. G. Butler's Brands.	
Something Good.	38
Out of Sight.	24
Wilson & McCauley's Brands.	
Gold Rope.	43
Happy Thought.	37
Messmate.	32
No Tax.	31
Let Go.	27
Smoking.	
Catlin's Brands.	
Kiln dried.	17 1/2
Golden Shower.	19
Huntress.	20
Meerschaum.	29 30
American Eagle Co.'s Brands.	
Myrtle Navy.	40
Stork.	30 32
German.	15
Frog.	33
Java, 1/2 foil.	32
Banner Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
Banner.	16
Banner Cavendish.	38
Gold Cut.	28
Scotten's Brands.	
Warpath.	15
Honey Dew.	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

TOBACCO.

Fine Cut.	
P. Lorillard & Co.'s Brands.	
Sweet Russet.....	30 @32
Tiger.....	30
D. Scotten & Co's Brands.	
Hiawatha.....	60
Cuba.....	32
Rocket.....	30
Spaulding & Merrick's Brands.....	30
Sterling.....	30
Private Brands.	
Bazoo.....	@30
Can Can.....	@27
Nellie Bly.....	24 @25
Uncle Ben.....	24 @25
McInty.....	27
" 1/2 bbls.....	25
Dandy Jim.....	29
Torpedo.....	24
" In drums.....	23
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Kylo.....	26
Hiawatha.....	38
Valley City.....	34
Finzer's Brands.	
Old Honesty.....	40
Jolly Tar.....	32
Lorillard's Brands.	
Climax (8 oz., 41c).....	39
Gr-een Turtle.....	30
Three Black Crows.....	27
J. G. Butler's Brands	

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

If the soft coal miners' strike continues much longer, the consequences of it will be extremely disastrous. We have an illustration of what they possibly may be in the experience of Great Britain last autumn, when a similar extensive strike of coal miners in that country paralyzed industry to an enormous extent and finally created so much distress in the community that the Government interfered, and, through the agency of Lord Rosebery, the present Prime Minister, effected a compromise by virtue of which mining was resumed. How much mischief had been done while the strike lasted, and how great were the losses it inflicted upon both employers and employed of all kinds using coal for the production of motive power, has never been precisely ascertained, but the amount was many millions of pounds sterling. We shall not probably suffer to an equal extent, but our injuries will be sufficiently great to make us solicitous to avoid them, if possible, in the future.

The prevention of strikes by law, unreasonable as they often are, is not to be thought of. Even where, as in the present case, a majority of the strikers have no grievances of their own to redress, and stop work only for the benefit of others of their brethren, it would be both useless and impolitic to attempt to interfere with them by legislation. The remedy would involve a restriction of individual liberty which would be worse than the evil to which it was applied. Something should be done in the way of protecting from violence miners who desire to continue at work, but a moral coercion could and would take the place of force and be quite as potent. So long as employers are free to fix the amount of wages they are willing to pay, those to whom the wages are offered must be equally free to refuse them, and to make their refusal decisive.

Fortunately, the mischief occasioned by the present soft coal miners' strike, great as it is, is not so great as it might be. For the fuel of which it deprives consumers substitutes exist and are largely employed. Anthracite can be burned and is burned in factories, in steamships, and in railroad locomotives. Wood, which of late years has been almost entirely driven out by coal, can be had to an extent which makes it an element of importance. Petroleum, also, can be used in some cases. Then there are, besides the mines of soft coal which are not involved in the strike, and from which the market is still partially supplied, those of Nova Scotia and of Great Britain, which, at a slightly increased cost for freight and duties, furnish a very considerable quantity of fuel. But improved and enlarged organization may at no distant period bring these resources also under the control of strikers, and then the community must either submit to their demands or resist them by means to which it has not yet resorted.

The Supreme Court of the United States long ago decided that the regulation by the community through its legislative and executive agents of all industries which, to any large extent, affected its well being, is one of its constitutional rights. In the celebrated Granger cases it held that any State might, to prevent extortion, limit the rates of storage for grain which warehousemen should be allowed to exact as

it limits the rate of interest for the use of money, and the principle thus established has since been applied to other subjects. Thus, the Legislature of New York, in 1886, limited by law the price of gas in New York City, whether it was furnished by corporations or by individuals, and it has since then, on several occasions, extended the limitation to smaller cities. Its intervention has also lately been sought to reduce telephone charges, and though it has not yet made the reduction, its right to do so is conceded.

If, therefore, it should happen in the course of events that the comfort and well being of our citizens generally should be impaired either by quarrels between coal mine owners and their miners which cut off the supply of coal or by combinations between the two involving the exaction of an exorbitant price for it, the precedent has been made both by custom and by law for regulating the business by legislation. Whether this shall be done by fixing miners' wages and hours of labor, and, as a consequence, the price of coal, or whether the people shall take possession of the mines by what lawyers call the right of eminent domain and carry them on itself as they carry on in the cities the business of supplying water and in many cities that of supplying gas, is one of those knotty questions which remain to be answered.

The regulating by law either of the wages of miners or of the price of coal is open to objections which, theoretically, are fatal, and which in practice have yet to be met and overcome. The price of coal might easily be fixed as that of gas is fixed, or the charges for warehousing grain, but no law could compel mine owners to mine and sell it at that price if it did not afford them a profit. Nor could miners be forced to work for statutory wages if they thought those wages were too low, any more than they can be compelled now to work for the wages which the mine owners offer them. The same objection applies to the proposal to settle disputes concerning wages by compulsory arbitration. The arbitrators may make their award carefully and conscientiously, but when they have made it there is no feasible method of enforcing it. A strike or a lockout against the decision of arbitrators is as easy as one against one of the parties directly interested and just as hard to put down. The most that any arbitration can effect is to make the parties to it listen to reason and to dispose them to a settlement by offering a disinterested judgment for their consideration. To this extent they have frequently proved successful, but it has been in consequence of a voluntary, not a compulsory, submission of the controversy.

The Government ownership and operation of the mines, though earnestly advocated by the Socialists, Populists, Nationalists, or whatever other name may be given to those reformers who think that all social and financial evils could be remedied if only the Government would undertake the management of the country's principal industries, have not yet sufficiently commended themselves to the majority of our citizens to secure acceptance. That we are drifting toward them, as we are toward socialism generally, I pointed out in my article of four weeks ago, but we have

not yet got there, and a great deal more argument from unpleasant experience than we have had so far will be required to bring us to them. Submitting individual enterprise to Government control for the sake of escaping the inconveniences of strikes and lockouts is like submitting to military despotism to escape anarchy. It may be an effectual remedy, but it is a very disagreeable one.

For the present it looks, therefore, as if we must trust for the settlement of coal miners' strikes as for those of other controversies between employers and employed to the old-fashioned process of the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest. It is a case where, though might may not make right, it makes the result, and, as has been said of lawsuits, it is more important to the community that strikes should be ended one way or the other than that they should go on forever. In the instance before us, the soft coal miners, however just their demands may be, will have to yield, if the mine owners are able to starve them into submission. On the other hand, the miners will win if they can hold out until the scarcity of coal puts it to a price at which the mine owners will be tempted to open their mines at the wages which the miners ask. It is a trial of strength and endurance on both sides, and much as coal consumers may suffer from its continuance they are without remedy. It is not a flattering feature of our civilization, but there is no use in shutting our eyes to it. MATTHEW MARSHALL.

The Secret of Success.

"I can't make out how it is that Jim Johnson always gets such good places," said Harry Smith, the carpenter's son, to another boy, one afternoon.

And Harry was not the only one who thought thus. Jim was certainly no pattern of cleverness, of beauty or strength; he could not do more than others, nor could he do it so well as many; but for all that it was quite true he always had good places, good wages and a good character.

When he left one employer to go to another it was generally said, "I would not part with him if I could help it; he is a good boy and so obliging."

This was the secret of his good luck—he was "so obliging." Did the merchant want an errand boy, or did anyone want a job done at a moment's notice, it was only to get a sight of Jim, and it was as good as done; for Jim would hurry through his own business, without feeling it a trouble, in order to help.

When he was at home he kept the woodbox full of wood, and his mother never had to ask him to bring in a bucket of water, and many other little things did he do in a cheerful manner; so that he was a great favorite, and if he saw younger boys in trouble he would try to help them out; and he put his shoes on again after having taken them off, one pouring rainy night, to walk two miles to the town for a parcel containing a new gown, which the carrier had neglected to bring to the kitchen girl, who was crying her eyes out because she could not have it to wear next morning at her sister's wedding. It was not so much what Jim did, but how he did it, that was so agreeable.

No One Dies Any More.

"The hard times have played hob with credit in our town. The doctors, even, refuse to visit patients unless they get their fees in advance."

"That's tough lines, sure enough."

"Should say so! We've lost one of our best citizens by it. He moved away last week."

"No! Who's that?"

"The undertaker."

How It Happened.

Syms—Poor Robinson, I'm told, was killed by hard drink.

Smyles—Yes, he was struck on the head with a cake of ice.

Brood over imaginary troubles and you will hatch out real ones.

QUALITY

is the first thing to be considered when buying soap, after that comes the question of price. If you handle the

ATLAS BRAND

the first is guaranteed, the second speaks for itself. Send sample order and see for yourself.

Made only by

HENRY PASSOLT,

SAGINAW, MICH.

Typewriter Supply Office.

H. B. ROSE, Manager.

STATE AGENCY FOR THE

Franklin Typewriter

The Edison Mimeograph—The Simplex Duplicator—Typewriter and Mimeograph Supplies of all kinds. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

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Grand Rapids, Mich

Your Bank Account Solicited.

Kent County Savings Bank,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

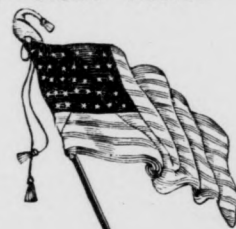
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Deposits Exceed One Million Dollars.

The Globe Match Co.,



MANUFACTURERS OF

MATCHES and
MATCH MACHINERY.

WE CAN DO YOU GOOD.

SEND FOR SAMPLES and PRICES

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

See quotations in Price Current.

THE USES OF ADVERSITY.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.

In seasons of adversity, few people ever give a thought to any beneficial results that may grow out of them. During the long period of the enervating effects of the depression from which the country is slowly recovering, there was little said about the value of the lesson such an experience of discipline was calculated to teach. But now that the worst of the trouble is over, the debris of the convulsion cleared away and new foundations are being laid on the ruins that were made, it is opportune, and will be of service, to consider what gains there are to match the losses that were suffered. Panics never come without a cause. They have their origin in transgression of sound commercial principles. They are penalties for mistakes of judgment and misconceptions of the true line of policy which ought never to be deviated from. It is perfectly obvious that our distress was largely attributable to distrust of credit, and that the distrust of credit was brought about by the alarming interfusion of a discredited metal into the circulating medium. When to that was added the uncertainty in respect of legislation upon the revenue laws, it was not so very strange there was a disturbance, though it is difficult to understand why it should have been so serious as it was, for, really, the country was rich all the while and literally teeming with plenty.

However, when people get into a state of fright, they don't stop to reason. They run over each other to get out of the way of danger, and in their haste are as apt to run toward it as from it. Of course, in all financial revolutions there are many wrecks. And yet few individuals, firms or corporations ever fail if they are solvent, and there is no reason to suppose that any considerable number were carried under, in the storm of 1893, whose means were equal to their indebtedness. On the contrary, it has since been rendered apparent that there were some helped through whom it would have been better not to have assisted, because they had so much the less to divide among their creditors when they did stop payment. There was throughout a universal spirit of forbearance to debtors, and any one who could make a satisfactory showing of assets was in no great danger of having his notes protested. He could always get the relief by simply intimating that he wanted it. There is nothing creditors dread so much as to have their debtors lie down. As long as they keep their assets alive, there is hope: the moment there is a default in payment they are reckoned as dead. Hence it is not at all hard for parties who are in debt to obtain extensions at times when their facilities for procuring loans are known to be temporarily circumscribed. There was so much of this sort of accommodation shown last summer that there has been a good deal of anxiety for fear evil effects would follow later, but so far there have been only a few examples of the inexpediency of shoring up shaky concerns, which demonstrates pretty conclusively that there was a great deal of inherent strength in the commercial system of the Republic.

There is one substantial and salutary gain that can be credited to the panic. It has put a check upon overtrading. It is a failing among business men to expand as much as they possibly can. They are enterprising; they enjoy the excitement; as long as they are making any money they feel sure that the more business they do, the greater their profits must be; they like to outlive their contemporaries, so they spread out at a great rate, enlarge their expense account, incur heavy risks, and if they are not remarkably lucky, they will end by getting involved in difficulties which, in spite of all their efforts to surmount them by making sacrifices, will prove so formidable that there can be no way out of them. In such cases the *finale* is inevitable. It is only a question of time. The collapse is certain to come, and the longer it is delayed the more complete it will be. Panics are exceedingly de-

structive of all such aerial and illusory structures. Last year's panic did some good in putting an end to the opportunities of men to borrow money without security. Nor could anybody have realized, until the facts were revealed, what vast sums bankers and capitalists of all degrees had been loaning for years to persons whose means were about in the same proportion to their debts as a dime is to a dollar. In some instances there were not assets enough to defray the charges of liquidation. Men do trade a long time on the recollections of the past when the commercial atmosphere is serene. But that is because the parties who trust them are lacking in vigilance. It requires just such warnings as we have had of late to put sellers of merchandise and lenders of money on their guard. We are confident there will be few failures this year, and that the majority of the few there are will be remnants of a by-gone period, when credits were cheaper than they ever ought to have been.

There are other defects in the methods of conducting business which have been corrected under the stress of the exigencies of the situation. It has been demonstrated that it is not only unprofitable to undertake to force trade by offering to sell goods before they are wanted and to name inadequate prices to induce people to buy, but that the thing cannot be done. The buyers will not take hold until they get ready. Those of them who are of unquestioned responsibility do not care about running in debt any more than they are obliged to, and orders from those about whose ability to pay there is the slightest shadow of doubt are not solicited. This policy of conservatism has caused a marked abatement in the baneful practice of "dating ahead," which was so long a topic of animadversion among shoe manufacturers, but which they were powerless to prevent until the financial reverse which fell upon the country admonished buyers as well as sellers that it was all wrong. It has also diminished greatly, if it has not entirely done away with, the custom which has, at times, been disagreeably prevalent, of "countermanding" orders. Much has been said and written concerning this usage from the ethical standpoint, and the conclusion we reached, after having heard it discussed pro and con for years, was that, while "countermanding" was sometimes justifiable and often defensible, it was a privilege susceptible of being abused and that everybody in the trade would be glad to see an end put to it. That would be the natural sequence if goods were sold only as they were needed for distribution. Consequently, manufacturers will not be in any great danger of "countermands," now that they are selling goods to parties who want them as soon as they can be forwarded.

Why should it be, how can it be, that our country, with a superabundance of money, with inexhaustible resources, with a productiveness which embraces everything that is essential for the sustenance and comfort of mankind, at peace with the world, and under a system of government the most effective and the least oppressive which human ingenuity has ever yet conceived of, is perplexed and harassed by doubts and uncertainties that impede its industries and impair its credit?

There are several reasons for it. One is that we have not yet recovered from the debilitating effects of the coinage of silver, nor from the feverish anxiety lest there may be some way found yet of tampering with the currency. Another is that there are 441 men in the national Capitol charged with the function of legislation. In one wing 356 of them are supposed to be on duty for about four hours per day, beginning at noon, for six days a week. They receive salaries of \$5,000 a year each. The principal business that has been done in that body for several weeks is hunting up a quorum. At the other end of the building there are 85, and they are making speeches on the tariff. As long as

these 441 men remain in Washington, the other 68,000,000 inhabitants of the nation must suffer. If they could be prevailed upon to adjourn and go home, there would be happiness unspeakable throughout the land. But they have no idea of leaving. They are not at their posts a great deal of the time, but they keep up the forms and draw their pay.

REPRESENTATIVE RETAILERS.

Geo. Carrington, the Trent Merchant and Miller.

Geo. Carrington, senior member of the firm of Carrington & North, dealers in general merchandise at Trent, was born at Leicester, England, April 6, 1831. His father owned a factory for the manufacture of turned spoons, but abandoned the business when George was 10 years old, removing to this country and settling in Onondaga county, New York. George subsequently went to California, returning to Rochester, New York, and finally emigrating to Michigan thirty-six years ago, locating in Ashland township, Newago county, where he purchased a farm and proceeded in the work of converting the wilderness into a garden. Twenty-five years ago last November he purchased a general stock and opened a store at Trent, which he continued to conduct seventeen years, when he sold an interest in the business to his son-in-law, Chas. North, since which time the business has been conducted under the style of Carrington & North. During the summer of 1892 he built and equipped a fifty-barrel flour mill, with full roller process machinery, making one of the most complete flour mills in the State. In addition to the original farm of 166 acres, Mr. Carrington has another farm of 90 acres, a fruit farm of 190 acres and a 200 acre farm in Moorland township, Muskegon county, which he is rapidly subjugating and planting to peppermint and onions.

Mr. Carrington was married thirty-seven years ago to Miss Sarah E. Mitchell, of Monroe county, New York, and has had three children, only one of which, a daughter, is still alive. She is married to Mr. North, a partner in the merchandise business of Mr. Carrington, who is now a grandfather twice over.

Mr. Carrington is a man of tremendous energy and has been very aggressive, both as a farmer and merchant. He stands well with the trade, is respected by his customers and esteemed by his associates. What more can any man ask?

Can Horses Count?

A Russian doctor has been experimenting to find how far some domestic animals can count. The intelligence of the horse, as shown in mathematics, seems to surpass that of the cat or the dog. The doctor found a horse which was able to count the mile posts along the way. It had been trained by its master to stop for feed whenever they had covered twenty-five versts. One day they tried the horse over a road where three false mile posts had been put in between the real ones, and, sure enough, the horse, deceived by this trick, stopped for his oats at the end of twenty-two versts, instead of going the usual twenty-five. The same horse was accustomed to being fed every day at the stroke of noon. The doctor observed that whenever the clock struck, the horse would stop and prick up his ears as if counting. If he heard twelve strokes, he would trot off contentedly to be fed, but if it were fewer than twelve he would resignedly go on working. The experiment was made of striking twelve strokes at the wrong time, whereupon the horse started for his oats in spite of the fact that he had been fed only an hour before.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

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

Arrive. Depart
10:30 p.m. Detroit Express 7:00 a.m.
5:30 a.m. Atlantic and Pacific 11:30 p.m.
1:30 p.m. New York Express 5:30 p.m.
*Daily. All others daily, except Sunday.

Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific express trains to and from Detroit.
Parlor cars leave for Detroit at 7:00 a.m.; returning, leave Detroit 4:55 p.m., arriving at Grand Rapids 10:20 p.m.

Direct communications made at Detroit with all through trains east over the Michigan Central Railroad (Canada Southern Division.)
A. ALQUIST, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Station.

CHICAGO

March 18, 1894

AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

Lv. G'd Rapids 7:25am 1:25pm *11:30pm
Ar. Chicago 1:25pm 6:50pm *6:30am

RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.

Lv. Chicago 7:35am 4:55pm *11:30am
Ar. G'd Rapids 2:30pm 10:20pm *6:10am

TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.

Lv. Grand Rapids 7:25am 1:25pm 5:45pm
Ar. Grand Rapids 9:15am 2:30pm 10:20pm

THAVER CITY, CHARLEVOIX AND PETOSKEY.
Lv. Grand Rapids 7:30am 3:15pm
Ar. Manistee 12:30pm 8:15pm

Ar. Traverse City 12:40pm 8:45pm
Ar. Charlevoix 3:15pm 11:10pm

Ar. Petoskey 3:45pm 11:40pm
Arrive from Petoskey, etc., 1:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.

PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS.

To Chicago, Lv. G. R. 7:25am 1:25pm *11:30pm
To Petoskey, Lv. G. R. 7:30am 3:15pm

To G. R. Lv. Chicago 7:35am 4:55pm *11:30pm
To G. R. Lv. Petoskey 5:00am 1:30pm

*Every day. Other trains week days only.

DETROIT,

FEB. 11, 1894

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

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

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

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

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.
Lv. G. R. 7:40am 5:00pm Ar. G. R. 11:40am 10:55pm

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

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Parlor Cars on all trains between Grand Rapids and Detroit. Parlor car to Saginaw on morning train.
*Every day. Other trains week days only.

GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Ag't.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE Railway.

EASTWARD.				
Trains Leave	+No. 14	+No. 16	+No. 18	*No. 82
G'd Rapids, Lv	6:45am	10:20am	3:25pm	11:00pm
Ionia, Ar	7:40am	11:25am	4:27pm	12:35am
St. Johns, Ar	8:25am	12:17pm	5:20pm	1:25am
Owosso, Ar	9:00am	1:30pm	6:05pm	3:10am
E. Saginaw, Ar	10:00am	3:45pm	8:00pm	6:40am
Bay City, Ar	11:32am	4:35pm	8:37pm	7:15am
Flint, Ar	10:05am	3:45pm	7:05pm	5:40am
Pt. Huron, Ar	12:05pm	5:50pm	8:50pm	7:30am
Pontiac, Ar	10:53am	3:05pm	8:25pm	5:37am
Detroit, Ar	11:50am	4:05pm	9:25pm	7:00am

WESTWARD.
For Grand Haven and Intermediate Points
For Grand Haven and Muskegon 7:35 a.m.
" " " " 11:00 p.m.
" " " " 14:55 p.m.
" " " " 14:55 p.m.
For Grand Haven and Milwaukee, 7:30 p.m.
For Grand Haven and Milwaukee, 10:05 p.m.
For Grand Haven (Sunday only) 8:00 a.m.

*Daily.
Trains arrive from the east, 6:35 a.m., 12:50 p.m., 4:35 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.
Trains arrive from the west, 6:40 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 3:15 p.m. and 10:50 p.m. Sunday, only, 8:00 a.m.
Eastward—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 18 Parlor Car. No. 82 Wagner Sleeper.
Westward—No. 11 Parlor Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 81 Wagner Sleeper.
JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

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

TRAINS GOING SOUTH. Leave going South.
For Cincinnati 6:50 a.m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago 12:05 p.m.
For Fort Wayne and the East 2:15 p.m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago 11:30 p.m.

Chicago via G. R. & I. R. R.

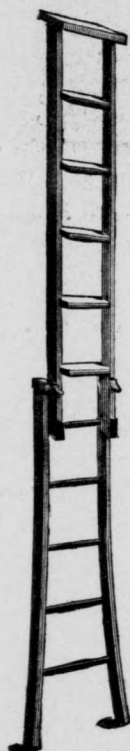
Lv. Grand Rapids 12:05 p.m. 2:15 p.m. 11:30 p.m.
Ar. Chicago 5:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 7:40 a.m.
12:05 p.m. train has through Wagner Buffet Parlor Car.
1:20 p.m. train daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car.
Lv. Chicago 6:50 a.m. 4:00 p.m. 9:35 p.m.
Ar. Grand Rapids 2:15 p.m. 9:15 p.m. 7:35 a.m.
4:00 p.m. train has through Wagner Buffet Parlor Car.
9:35 p.m. train daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car.

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.
For Muskegon—Leave. From Muskegon—Arrive
7:35 a.m. 9:40 a.m.
5:40 p.m. 5:20 p.m.

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As an Extension Ladder.

Is the only Practical Combination Step and Extension Ladder Made.

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Especially Adapted for Tanners or Fruit Growers' Use. Can Work on Both Sides.

4 foot, making	7 feet when extended	\$1 75
5 " " "	9 " " "	2 00
6 " " "	11 " " "	2 25
7 " " "	13 " " "	2 75
8 " " "	15 " " "	3 00
9 " " "	17 " " "	3 50
10 " " "	19 " " "	4 00
12 " " "	23 " " "	4 50

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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.

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