

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

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VOL. XI.

GRAND RAPIDS, JULY 11, 1894.

NO. 564

GRAND RAPIDS

BRUSH COMP'Y,



MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Our Goods are sold by all Michigan Jobbing Houses.



EDWARD A. MOSELEY.
TIMOTHY F. MOSELEY.

Established 1876.

MOSELEY BROS.

Jobbers of

SEEDS, BEANS, PEAS, POTATOES, ORANGES and LEMONS.

Egg Cases and Fillers a Specialty.

26, 28, 30 and 32 Ottawa St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

To the Retail Shoe Dealers===

Our line is complete in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Felt Boots, Socks, Etc., for your fall and winter trade. Place your orders with us now and get the best to save money. Our Celebrated Black Bottoms in Men's Oil Grain and Satin Calf, tap sole in Congress and Balmorals, are the leaders and unsurpassed.

Our Wales-Goodyear Rubbers are great trade winners.

Mail orders given prompt attention.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

ABSOLUTE TEA.

The Acknowledged Leader.

SOLD ONLY BY

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



SEE QUOTATIONS.

CANDY

Our Specialty

FINE GOODS

for Summer Resort Trade.

Nice Line of Package Goods. Our 10 cent package of Fine Chocolates is a Hummer. Send for sample order.

A. E. BROOKS & Co.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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.

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DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

Nos. 122 and 124 Louis Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WE CARRY A STOCK OF CAKE TALLOW FOR MILL USE.



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Groceries and Provisions.

MICHIGAN BARK AND LUMBER CO.,



18 and 19
Widdicomb Building.

N. B. CLARK, Pres.
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We are now ready to make
contracts for the season of 1894,

Correspondence
Solicited.

You Are Not In It Unless
You Sell



WE DEFY COMPETITION
QUALITY AND PRICES WIN.

L.M. Clark
Grocery
Co.

VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO.,
WHOLESALE

Dry Goods, Carpets and Cloaks.

We Make a Specialty of Blankets, Quilts and Live
Geese Feathers.

Mackinaw Shirts and Lumbermen's Socks
OVERALLS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co., 48, 50, 52 Ottawa St.,
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Spring & Company,

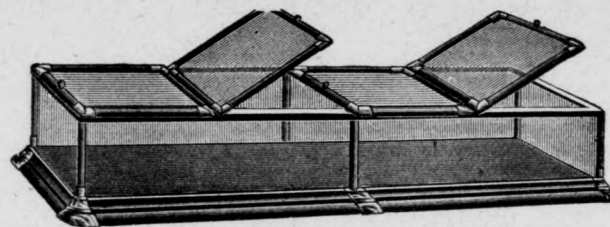
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks,
Notions, Ribbons, Hosiery,
Gloves, Underwear, Woolens,
Flannels, Blankets, Gingham,
Prints and Domestic Cottons.

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

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HEYMAN COMPANY,
Manufacturers of Show Cases of Every Description.



FIRST-CLASS WORK ONLY.
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WRITE FOR PRICES.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

DEALERS IN

Illuminating and Lubricating

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NAPHTHA AND GASOLINES.

Office, Hawkins Block.

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BIG RAPIDS
MILAN.

MUSKEGON.
GRAND HAVEN,
HOWARD CITY,

MANISTEE,
PETOSKEY,

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LUDINGTON.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

EMPTY CARBON & GASOLINE BARRELS

LEMON & WHEELER COMPANY,

Importers and

Wholesale Grocers

Grand Rapids.

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

VOL. XI.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1894.

NO. 564

COMMERCIAL CREDIT CO.

65 MONROE ST.
Have on file all reports kept by Cooper's Commercial Agency and Union Credit Co. and are constantly revising and adding to them. Also handle collections of all kinds for members.
Telephone 166 and 1030 for particulars.
L. J. STEVENSON. C. E. BLOCK.
W. H. P. ROOTS.

MICHIGAN
Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Organized 1881.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.



ESTABLISHED 1841.

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R. G. Dun & Co.

Reference Books Issued quarterly. Collections attended to throughout United States and Canada

Your Bank Account Solicited.

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JNO. A. COVODE, Pres.
HENRY IDEMA, Vice-Pres.
J. A. S. VERDIER, Cashier.
K. VAN HOF, Ass't C's'r.

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T. J. O'Brien, A. J. Bowne, Henry Idema,
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Deposits Exceed One Million Dollars.

THE Grand Rapids FIRE INS. CO.
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The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency.

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Offices in the principal cities of the United States, Canada, the European continent, Australia, and in London, England.

Grand Rapids Office, Room 4, Widdicombe Bldg.

HENRY ROYCE, Supt.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

I.

Some people are full of theories, and that is all it ever amounts to, and some read all about others' theories, and then forget the whole matter in the rush and push of practical business. But Detroit claims a merchant who can appreciate theories and give them the full test, and when, one morning he read, in an exchange, the scheme called "The Business Lover," he immediately felt a thrill of sympathy with the idea, and determined at once to put it into execution. The following is what he read:

Mrs. Frank Leslie will attempt a business revolution. Business is now too matter of fact. There should be more heart in it. The customers of a house should be a sort of club, obliging it to be more lenient and agreeable. Then there should be receptions during business hours. The families of business men should be more a part of the trade than they are. The Orientals, Mrs. Leslie thinks, manage such things better than we do. In the "Arabian Nights," for instance, the merchants made love and danced and did other things in the course of their work. The trouble in our country is that the people do not get much fun in business hours. We are all of us too busy.

According to Mrs. Leslie there is to be a change. There must be no cast-iron rules. The employees should hold levees and teas and all the rest of it. That a change must come she has no doubt.

Having studied up his subject, he set himself to laying out his plans of action. In the first place, "There should be more heart in it." He believed he had been a little cold toward his employees—excepting, perhaps a few of his prettiest girl clerks—but he would remedy this at once by showing more kindness to all, and an extra allowance to the pretty ones.

"The customers of the house should be a sort of club," etc. Mr. Theorist decided that he would have to skip over this clause, until results were obtained regarding other portions.

"There should be receptions during business hours." That would be easy enough. "The families of business men should be more a part of the trade than they are." Mr. Theorist did not exactly "catch on" to this, but would give it more thought later on. Just at present perhaps it would be as well not to mention his new ideas to his family, until he should see how the thing worked, you know.

"The Orientals manage such things better than we do," making love, dancing, etc., in the midst of their various occupations. Teas and levees should also be held, and all go merry as a wedding bell. Now if this great innovation was to strike America—reasoned Mr. Theorist—why should not Detroit set the ball rolling? No doubt it would boom the City of the Straits in an astonishing manner, and outsiders, hearing of the great and charming change, would come flocking here to trade, and business would take such a leap that old foggy merchants who had been plodding along in the old fashioned way would feel their

heads swim. Money would pour in by the barrel, and the great financial question would be settled at once and forever.

II.

The next day the clerks at Mr. Theorist's store were somewhat startled at his behavior. The girl clerks received shakes of the hand all around, and the pretty ones extra squeezes. The young men were hailed with a warmth before unheard of, and a general "Do as you please, I am your loving brother" air pervaded all of Mr. Theorist's actions. To such an extent did he carry his affectionate demonstrations that the girls giggled, blushed, or felt indignant, according to their different temperaments, and the young men entertained a divided opinion as to whether Mr. Theorist was going insane or had not yet recovered from a Saturday night jag.

But gradually and cautiously he unfolded his plans to one after another and made arrangements to realize his hopes. As to the clerks, they received his propositions—he was happy to see—in a proper and appreciative manner.

Rest assured that among themselves they agreed that it was too good a "lark" to be missed.

Wednesday morning the ball opened, and those clerks entered into the spirit of the thing with a dash of enterprise that surprised even the ardent and hopeful Mr. Theorist.

The floor walker gave a song and dance in the center aisle, as an opening number on the program, and was followed by No. 3, of the silk counter, in a short speech on the beneficial results of combinations, not only as applied to newspapers or changeable silks, but to employers and employees in general. While he talked he hauled over 279 pieces of silk dress goods for the benefit of two lady customers, who finally took eight samples apiece and went silently away, leaving a deep impression as to the recklessness of their expenditures.

No. 7, of the linen counter, folded and unfolded the finest pieces of damask for a lady in deep mourning who finally bought two yards of brown toweling at 8 cents per yard. As he slipped a 50-cent piece into the cash carrier and sent it scooting along the tramway, he opened up an argument on the silver question, and with a devotion worthy of an Allen of Nebraska, he might have been talking yet, had not Mr. Theorist himself happened along and asked the woman in mourning to take the elevator to the second floor where she would find cakes and coffee. Wondering if Mr. Theorist had added a restaurant to his store, she hastened away to investigate. But as there were no charges, she concluded that it must be "opening day."

No. 4, of the wool goods department, produced a violin and began drawing therefrom sweet strains—or otherwise—to the great delight of his listeners.

"May I have the honor of the next waltz, or is your program already full?" asked No. 9 of a robust Irish woman with

a market basket on her arm, who had just entered the store to buy a paper of pins and a darning needle.

"Faix, young man," she answered, "me program's all right, though the docther do say it may be affected in toime be me liver, which same is a little aff jist noo. But Oi'm thinkin' it's yerself that's full and ye'd bether be takin' the goold cure before it's too late foriver. Take me advice noo and be takin' yerself out of me way before Oi report ye to the propriether of this institooshun." No. 9 turned to the girl behind the ribbon counter.

"Miss M—," he avowed, "I love you to distraction. Leave those interminable, rainbow hued rolls of silk—with cotton warp—and let us stray together through bowers of—of—of—roses in the millinery department."

But Miss M. refused to leave her post of duty, although she acknowledged to a full reciprocation of his affection. "Miss R—," called out No. 10, of the umbrella counter, to the clerk of stationary, etc., if I buy this elegant blue silk umbrella with solid gold handle will you walk through all the storms of life with me? And Miss R. said she would if he'd let her walk with some other fellow when the sun shone.

III.

A tall gentleman entered the store, and stopping at the hosiery counter, asked to see some children's stockings. "Children's hose? Ah, yes," said the girl clerk with a ravishing smile. "I do so love children. Is it for your own child you are buying, and are you a widower?" And the customer returned the smile, and said the child was his own and that he was sorry to add that its mother still lived and there had been no divorce.

Then the girl sighed and murmured something about still being able to be a sister to him, and pressed some very long stockings into his hands at 15 cents a pair, marked down from 35. She sold two pair, and then, seeing Mr. Theorist coming down the aisle, she left her counter and taking him by the arm, complained that the floor walker had been chucking the jewelry clerk under the chin and neglected to bring her some chocolate drops. Such partiality was not to be endured within the bounds of such a brother and sisterhood as this firm proposed to become.

But Mr. Theorist seemed in an excited state of mind and only cried:

"On with the dance. All hearts shall beat as one." And so things went on and on, and as the day advanced the store became thronged with customers who listened to declarations of love, invitations to dance, offers of ice cream and candy or tea and cake, and all were met with warm hand shakes and finally escorted to the door and invited, in the most gushing terms, to come again.

"How's trade?" asked Mr. Theorist of the cashier, and the cashier answered that it had never been better except once, and then added in an undertone that that "once" included all preceding

years that he had handled money for the firm.

But when evening came and the accounts for the day were figured up there seemed to be a remarkable shortage. And Mrs. Theorist, too, dropped in just before 6 o'clock, having heard some rumor of the goings on at the store, and caught Mr. Theorist in the act of hanging over the glove counter, letting the young lady clerk measure one hand with a tape line, while with the other he stroked the long yellow braid which fell over her shoulder.

"Did you need a new pair of gloves?" asked Mrs. T. And not being previously aware of her proximity, the icy tones chilled him to the heart and resounded through the galleries of his brain, for all the world as though his head had been empty. And he gasped faintly and jerked both hands away, and forgetting to let go the yellow braid, the glove clerk shrieked, "Ouch!" in a tone of mingled alarm and agony.

Mrs. Theorist now sat down and proposed to stay as long as anybody did. As nobody attended to business because it would have been "too matter of fact," everything was in the direst confusion, and it took until 8 o'clock to bring any sort of order out of chaos. Then the clerks were ordered to go home and come again in the morning, expecting to take up work on the old plan.

"They've had a little recreation, my dear," said Mr. Theorist to his wife, "a sort of a 'day off' from the usual routine. But times are not ripe yet for this innovation I hoped to present to the world of trade. But it's sure to come, my dear, all in good time—all in good time. All great inventors and agitators are laughed at at first. And when it does come, the people of Detroit will remember that I was the first to comprehend its unique originality."

PRUELLA JANET SHERMAN.

Revised Form of the Rules of Practice.

The Michigan Wholesale Grocers' Association has revised its Rules of Practice in several respects, the present form reading as follows:

RULE I.

A charge for cartage shall be made upon all goods, shipped by rail or water, of not less than two cents per hundred weight, by all members of the Association, which shall include cartage on all goods delivered by jobbers in cities where they reside (no charge to be less than five cents), excepting sugar, green fruits, vegetables and perishable goods, oil, flour, meats (fresh and salt), lard, common salt. No charge for cartage shall be made on shipments of one hundred pounds or less.

RULE II.

A charge shall be made for all packing boxes and packing bags used in the delivery of goods sold, which charge shall equal the cost thereof. This rule need not apply in case of cigar sales.

RULE III.

Sugars shall not be sold on longer time than thirty days, nor at a greater discount than 1 per cent. for cash within 10 days sharp; or after 10 days, interest allowed only at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the unexpired time.

RULE IV.

All payments for goods must be made in funds that are at par at the point from which the sale of said goods was made.

RULE V.

No collections shall be made from customers by traveling salesmen excepting in cases of insolvency of the debtor, or in towns where there is neither a bank, money order office nor express office.

RULE VI.

No goods shall be sold cartage and freight paid, excepting at railroad

stations where there is no agent, in which case both freight and cartage shall be charged to buyer. No goods shall be sold at a delivered price, excepting cigars where a shipment is made of this item alone, by itself; canned goods shipped direct from the factory; all goods sold to United States government, or to State and county institutions, where their rules of purchase compel the jobber to name a delivered price; and also excepting goods on which manufacturers name a delivered price, and which are shipped direct from the factory, such as Proctor & Gamble's soaps, and other goods sold on a like basis.

Retailer's Purchasing Combinations.

From the American Grocer.

At intervals of a few years there comes over the retail trade a craze for a buying combination or purchasing syndicate, based upon the idea that money can be saved by getting goods from first hands and then distributing them among its members. The strongest objections to this plan come from the retailers themselves, including many who are advocates of and belong to retail grocers' associations. These men object to the leveling power of the plan, as it discriminates against the most enterprising, thrifty and largest retailers. It gives to the man ignorant of business principles and methods, with small and limited capital, the same advantages possessed by his more progressive neighbor in high credit.

It is destructive of individuality and puts a premium upon ignorant, indifferent, incompetent and possibly insolvent retailers. It is a violation of the principle involved in the demand of the retailers that the jobbers should not sell the consumer. This purchasing syndicate seeks to overthrow or do away with the services of the jobbers, who in equity have as much right to demand of the importers, manufacturers and the first hand dealers that they shall not sell the retailers, as the latter have to demand that jobbers shall not sell consumers or hotels.

The best retailers desire perfect freedom as to the style, character and quality of their stock. The purchasing syndicate places, as it were, all of its members in a mold. They all keep "Merchant's Oats," or whatever the article may be; and unless they all agree to sell at the same price, there will soon be a war of prices among themselves.

They will run against innumerable snags, among the foremost being the liability to irregularity in the quality of their proprietary brands through not always buying from the same party instead of the lowest bidder. Part of the policy of the most representative retailers in this country is never to change the source of supply so long as high quality is maintained. And thus it happens that for thirty or forty years they have bought their spices and other goods from the same firms, no inducement of price or terms being strong enough to cause them to assume the risks involved in a change.

It is doubtful if a purchasing syndicate can buy, deliver and settle for merchandise at as low or lower cost than the jobbers, who are now distributing goods at a net profit of 1 to 2 per cent. on their sales. No syndicate can possibly render as varied or complete a service as the jobber. Why, then, try the experiment of co-operative buying? It has been tried over and over again without success, and yet no sooner is the past record forgotten than a new set of men, generally young and inexperienced, again make the attempt.

Annual Picnic of the Jackson Retail Grocers' Association.

JACKSON June 29.—Our Committee on Excursion are hard at work. We will probably go to Devil's Lake on the C., J. & M. Railway this year, as it is a much better place than Baw Beese Lake and about the same distance and same fare. Our date will be the same as yours. If nothing happens, we expect another association to join us with 600 to 800 people, which, if we have as good a crowd as we anticipate, will make us a good-sized time.

W. H. PORTER, Sec'y.

WE DO NOT CHARGE

\$9.50 per box for LEMONS

if they do sell for that in Chicago. We bought at fair prices and give customers the benefit. Get our prices before buying.

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

CREAM FLAKE BAKING POWDER

HAS NO SUPERIOR - BUT FEW EQUALS
THE ONLY HIGH GRADE BAKING POWDER

SOLD AT THIS PRICE
6 OZ. CAN 10 CTS. 1 LB. CAN 25 CTS.

MANUFACTURED BY
NORTHROP, ROBERTSON, & CARRIER
LANSING MICH. LOUISVILLE KY.

BANANAS

We handle the best fruit only,
and solicit orders from dealers
who desire to handle that grade.

* * * *

BANANAS

The PUTNAM CANDY CO.

A Panacea for Dull Times.

The safest, speediest and most effective cure for dull times is the liberal use of printers' ink. The business man who keeps himself before the public controls the magnet that attracts trade. Reward follows those possessing the courage to buffet the tide of adverse circumstances.

Let the line of trade with which you are identified know that you are still at the old stand and ready for patronage. If you have anything new let the printer help you make it known.

We are experts in all branches of typography and engraving. Long established, excellent facilities, perfect equipment, and bottom prices for the best class of work. You can rely on our promptness.

The TRADESMAN COMPANY, Grand Rapids.

CLEAN UP

the odds and ends left from last month's business and

STOCK UP

with new goods.

BUSINESS

will pick up some and those who have plenty of goods on hand will reap the benefit.

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

THE NOBLE RED MAN.

Further Tribute to Their Character and Customs.

Mr. A. W. Pike continued his interesting talk on the aboriginal inhabitants of this State to a TRADESMAN representative last week. He said: "You omitted to say, in speaking of the religious belief of the Indians, that they believe in both a good and a bad spirit. The former they call Kitch-Manitou, or the Good Spirit, and the latter Manitou, or the devil. Most of their religious ceremonies were designed to propitiate the evil spirit—Kitch-Manitou, being good, did not need propitiating, but they besought his good offices as against the evil designs of Manitou. Storms, accidents and sickness—in fact, disaster of any kind—were the outcome of pure malevolence on the part of Manitou, and they were kept busy endeavoring to ward off the effects of his cussedness. Manitou Islands, in Lake Michigan, were so named by the Indians because of their belief that they were the abode of Manitou. There is a legend to the effect that, some hundreds of years ago, a large boatload of Indians were destroyed by him when near the shore of one of the Islands. Two gigantic arms, so the legend goes, were seen to come up out of the water and draw the boat and its occupants beneath the waves. None of the party were ever seen afterwards, and from that day to this no Indian has ever set foot on either Island. I started for the Manitous once and the Indians tried to dissuade me from going. I went and returned safely, of course. It would have been interesting to have heard to what the Indians attributed my safe return, but I never heard.

"The Indians believe that at one time, far back in the prehistoric past, the whole State of Michigan was under water; that, in fact, there was no land anywhere—just water, water everywhere. The Indians account for the land, as we see it, in this way: A muskrat dove down under the water in an endeavor to find land, but failed to find any. Then a beaver tried his luck and returned with a small quantity of earth. This earth Kitch-Manitou took and blew upon, and it grew and grew until it assumed the shape in which we see it. There can be little doubt that this legend, like nearly all Indian tales, is founded on fact. That Michigan, and, perhaps, the whole American continent, was at one time under water is beyond question. Some mighty convulsion of nature, which turned the sea into dry land, could alone have produced the physical phenomena with which the State abounds. Look at Sleeping Bear hill, of which I told you last week. Here is an immense sand hill, several miles in length, over half a mile wide and nearly three hundred feet high, differing entirely in its composition from the soil of the adjacent country, which is of a clayey nature. On its top are to be found great boulders weighing several tons which certainly were not put there by the hand of man. Where did that great heap of sand come from, and how did those rocks reach their position on top of the hill? Perhaps they are deposits from the glacial period, to which, perhaps, is attributable many of the curious physical features of the State. On top of some of the highest hills of Michigan have been found shells such as

one may pick up any day on the shores of Lake Erie, but which are distinctively water shells. How did they reach such a high altitude? On these same hills, too, are found stones which have, apparently at least, been melted and scarified by heat. They would not be affected by the highest possible artificial temperature. These phenomena mean something. They undoubtedly indicate that at some period, far back in the unknown past, ages before man appeared upon the scene, nature, awaking from her long sleep, threw off the aqueous robe which had for so long been her only covering, and, when the struggle between land and water was ended, mountains and hills, valleys and prairies were left as monuments to mark the scene of battle.

"The Indians were quick to notice anything unusual on the face of a landscape, and most of the names which they gave to rivers, lakes and mountains were based upon something of the sort. It was so with their own names. When I was a boy I had a sweetheart whose name was Pa-shob-in-no-qua, which means daylight, or the breaking of the day. She was born just at the dawn of day, and she was named accordingly. The last syllable of the name, qua, simply means woman and was affixed to the names of all females. Simple as were their lives and undemonstrative as they were, they were yet very romantic, and everything in nature affected them even more than it does white people.

"Did I tell you about the first dinner I ever ate at Ottawa Beach? Well, it was long before it was ever thought of as a summer resort, of course. I had sent word to a man who lived at Prairie Ronde that I would meet him at the mouth of the Muck-i-ta-wa-go-me—Black River—on a certain day. It was late in the fall, and there was fully a foot of snow on the ground, although the rivers were not yet frozen over. I left home with just enough provisions to last me to the end of my trip; but I was delayed on the way and arrived at the place of meeting two days behind time. For those two days I had had nothing to eat, and, so far as I knew, could get nothing until I reached Port Sheldon, twelve miles farther up. When I got to the River I could not get across, as the water was high and I had no canoe; but, as luck would have it, an Indian had camped on the opposite side of the stream, and built himself a wigwam. I called for some time before I got an answer and then the flap of the wigwam was pushed aside and a squaw crawled from the hut on her hands and knees with a shawl over her head. In this way she made her way to the River side, where there was a canoe turned bottom side up on the bank, launched the canoe and paddled across. I was soon under shelter in the wigwam, and was surprised to discover that the squaw was sick, which accounted for the delay and also for her strange actions. But about the dinner: Over the fire hung a kettle and in it were some muskrats which her husband, who had gone hunting, had dressed and put over the fire before going out. I was used to Indian cooking, but I confess the appearance of these rats made me feel a little bit squeamish. He had skinned and dressed them, of course, but had left the heads and tails on, and there they were, turning summersaults one over the other as the water

boiled. But hunger is good sauce, and I made a hearty meal of boiled muskrat, even if they had been cooked with their tails on. Muskrat meat is good when properly cooked, and the squaws generally know how to cook it, but, in this instance, the squaw was sick and her husband, manlike, had not been as careful as he might have been. However, they had not been expecting company, although it would have made little difference if they had.

"Indian hospitality was proverbial. Many a time I have struck an Indian camp, cold and hungry, and, though they had not much for themselves, they would share what they had with me and give me the warmest place in the wigwam to sleep in. This latter generally meant sleeping with the dogs, which would lie all around one during the night and never disturb him. The days when we depended on dogs for our warmth at night have long since passed away. Now we have coal stoves and furnaces, and steam heaters and a thousand and one conveniences which were not even dreamed of in those early days. Many a time I have been overtaken by night in the depths of winter far from any human habitation, but, wrapped in my blanket, with hemlock boughs for a couch, I would sleep comfortably and soundly all night. How the times have changed! With the passage of time have gone, too, my friends the Indians (for they were all my friends), and what in those days was an unbroken wilderness, peopled with the simple red men and wild beasts, is now a country of cultivated farms and populous towns. The silence of ages, unbroken save by the howling of wild animals and the war cry of Indians, has given place to the busy hum of industry and the sound of our many-voiced civilization. I rejoice in this, of course, as does every man who has given the subject any serious thought, but it saddens me to think that the happy homes of Michigan are built upon the graves of my tried and true friends of earlier days, the Indians. Never, during all my long life of over fourscore years, have I met with sincerer friendship, more unselfish kindness than I found among these simple denizens of the forest; but, pagans as they were, and inimical to the genius of progress, they have been swept from the face of the earth by the advancing tide of civilization."

Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association.

At the regular meeting of the Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association, held at Elk's Hall, Monday evening, July 2, President Viereger presided.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Retail Clerks' Union, asking the Association to rescind its action regarding partial closing the Fourth of July, as the clerks had decided that they would not report for duty at all on that day. It was decided to leave the matter as it was.

The Secretary called attention to the establishment of a packet line on Grand River, when Henry Vinkemulder set forth the advantages of the route to Grand Rapids shippers, stating why it would be desirable for local dealers to give the line a portion, at least, of their patronage.

The Committee on Flour was given further time to report, as was also the case with the Executive Committee on the picnic matter.

The beneficent effects of the bond feature of the new peddling ordinance as evidenced by the curtailment of the number of fruit peddlers from ten to four, was dwelt upon at some length. This is a manifest victory for legitimate trade.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Examination Session of the Board of Pharmacy.

Owosso, June 29—At the last meeting of the Board, at Star Island, the following persons were granted certificates:

REGISTERED PHARMACISTS.

L. D. Bates, Burnside.
M. Benjamin, Detroit.
E. S. Bridges, Rochester.
W. B. Lunn, Pontiac.
J. L. Tegarten, Cambellsburg, Ind.
A. B. Thompson, Hudson.
D. L. Treat, Adrian.
S. Zeller, Sault Ste. Marie.
H. B. Ward, Detroit.

ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS.

D. L. Livingston, Detroit.
E. E. Sherrard, Detroit.

The next meeting of the Board will be held at Houghton, Aug. 29 and 30.
S. E. PARKILL, Sec'y.

Two heads are not better than one if a fellow must keep up to date by always wearing the latest style of hats.

It is the bad thing a man wants to do that tells him how wicked he is when he is passing himself off for good.

JAVA OIL

BOILED AND RAW

for ordinary painting is as good as linseed.

Purely Vegetable,

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

Has Good Body

dries nearly as quickly and with better gloss than Linseed Oil.

Try a sample can of five or ten gallons.

Price is about half cost of linseed.

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



Have you seen our "Sunbeam" line of Machine Sewed Children's and Misses' Shoes? Dongola Patent Tip, Heel or Spring. 6 to 8 @ 65c—8½ to 11½ @ 75c—12 to 2 @ 90c.

HIRTH, KRAUSE & CO.

AROUND THE STATE.

MOVEMENTS OF MERCHANTS.

Leonidas—Damon & Dunlap succeed Damon & Damon in the meat business.

Dryden—Geo. R. Lamb succeeds Lamb & White in the grain elevator business.

Marshall—French & Ricketts succeed Mary E. Peters in the hardware business.

Mulliken—Elmer Anderson will open a jewelry store here. He hails from Saranac.

Three Rivers—Craig & Hack, meat dealers, have dissolved, Michael Hack continuing the business.

South Boardman—H. Stone succeeds R. N. Thompson & Co. in general trade and in the manufacture of wooden bowls.

Detroit—Sanderson & Peckham, dealers in hardware specialties, have dissolved, Philip G. Sanderson continuing the business.

Midland—Mack & Davidson, dealers in dry goods and boots and shoes, recently uttered two mortgages on their stock—one for \$1,471 to Jas L. Edson as trustee for Edson, Moore & Co. and the C. E. Smith Shoe Co. and one to Max. Anderson, the local banker, for \$4,000, for alleged borrowed money. They subsequently made an assignment to Geo. B. Stratford, who estimates the liabilities of the firm at \$7,000. The partners did not agree and it is thought that the disagreement has precipitated the failure of the firm.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Saginaw—Sibley & Bearinger recently purchased a tract of timber in Minnesota for \$100,000 cash and have since sold it for \$180,000.

Gaylord—The sawmill, hoop and stave mill of Jackson, Wylie & Co. is running full force, cutting 35,000 feet of lumber, 40,000 hoops and 30,000 staves daily.

Buchanan—The Hatch Cutlery Co., of South Milwaukee, Wis., has purchased a portion of Rough's brick block and will immediately remove its factory to this place.

Saginaw—Last week Wells, Stone & Co. took out of the Houghton Lake region thirty-six car loads of square oak timber. Thirteen carloads went to Toledo and the remainder to Bay City.

Stanwood—H. W. Reid has purchased the half interest of Geo. C. Bunnell in the sawmill and general store of the Grand Rapids Lumber Co. and will continue the business under the same style.

Detroit—The Detroit Range Boiler Co. has been organized with a capital stock of \$25,000, of which \$10,000 is paid in. The incorporators are Thomas A. Parker, Edward W. Stoddard and Arthur M. Parker.

Detroit—The Telescope Umbrella Co. has filed articles of association with the county clerk. The incorporators are John C. Goodrich, John S. MacDonald and Wm. R. A. Woodruff. The capital stock is \$50,000, of which amount \$10,000 has been paid in.

Cadillac—The Blodgett, Cummer & Diggins' logging crew has removed its camp to Section 12, Clam Lake township, which will be occupied this summer. The logging railway which reaches into this section of pine timber nearly encircles Cadillac, and will require to be extended across the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan tracks in order to reach all the pine logs which will be cut in that locality.

Saginaw—The volume of the lumbering business in this section during the first six months of the present year has been disappointing in the extreme in all branches, and has no parallel. The panic of 1873 was a picnic compared with the paralysis of 1893-94. Trading has been practically little better than in wheelbarrow lots, and the man who has been so fortunate as to sell an occasional car lot has had to put about a dozen different grades into each car. The big blocks of lumber that were formerly picked up by buyers every week now go out in handfulls or not at all.

Vale, Mr. Bush.

The Common Council of the city has reduced the salary of the Sealer of Weights and Measures from \$900 to \$1 per year. This action will effectually stop the farce which Sealer Bush has been playing for several years, as it takes from him the heaviest part of his duties—the monthly drawing of his salary. It was a foregone conclusion that the Council would do something of the sort, as the people had become completely disgusted with the manner in which the provisions of the ordinance were being enforced, the Sealer apparently considering that he had performed his whole duty when he had inspected the scales and measures of a few grocers and others. The ordinance provides for the inspection of loads of coal, hay and straw, but Mr. Bush does not seem to have been aware of the fact, for he has never, so far as can be learned, so much as asked to see the weight of a load of the commodities mentioned. It can hardly be that he lacked the "nerve," for he certainly showed enough in other directions. It was probably because there were no fees attached to this part of his duties.

Just why the ordinance confined the Sealer to the inspection and ascertaining of the weight of coal, hay and straw, or why dealers in these things should be considered more unreliable, or more prone to make mistakes in their weights, it is somewhat hard to understand. It may be true that the coal dealers are not always as particular as they should be in giving their customers 2,000 pounds for a ton of coal, but coal cuts a small figure, comparatively, in the sum total of the year's purchases of the average housekeeper. There are other articles in which short weight is systematically given by certain dealers, and it is in this connection that the heaviest losses of the public are incurred. Then, too, in the matter of the measurement of wood the public is a heavy loser. By "judicious" piling a dealer can make considerable on every cord of wood he sells in addition to his regular profit. Why, then, should not the ordinance include wood in the articles to be inspected by the Sealer? If, as is generally supposed, the ordinance was intended to protect the public against fraudulent, or short weights and measures, it fell far short of its purpose, because the general public buys very little hay or straw and comparatively little coal; and the cheating, if there is any, is seldom done by short weights, but by short weighing. The ordinance was good as far as it went, and, properly enforced, would have been of great practical benefit to the public, but it did not go far enough. If the ordinance is ever amended and again put in operation, it should be made much more comprehensive.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

News from the Metropolis—Index of the Markets.

Special Correspondence

NEW YORK, July 7—The great strike has so engrossed public attention that nothing else is talked of. The Fourth, to be sure, occupied some local attention, but at the same time the dailies were in great demand and picnic parties talked more about the strike than the festivities in hand. A meat famine seems imminent and prices have gone up at an alarming rate. It is natural for human nature to make the most of the situation, and even the lone clam has been advanced; not that the clam ever saw Pullman or is even interested in Chicago, or Governor Altgeld, but all the same up goes he.

Rio coffee No. 7 is worth 16½¢ and seems to sell freely. Stocks are small and operators are showing no great interest.

Sugar is not doing much. The demand is of an everyday character, and purchases are small. Quotations show no change.

Molasses and syrups are two articles in which dealers seem to profess more confidence than almost any other. Stocks are not over-abundant and are being reduced in a fairly satisfactory manner.

A good trade is being done in rice and quotations remain firm. Offerings at primary points are reported rather small and holders are feeling quite encouraged.

Spices remain as usual—dull and slow of movement. Prices are exceedingly low but there is no speculation in anything.

Canned goods are dull, with the exception of peas and salmon, and even these are not especially active. A large pack of small fruits is being put up, and, from all appearances, the corn and tomato output will be abundant and of good quality. In New Jersey the vegetable and fruit crops are particularly large.

Fresh fruits of foreign origin, lemons, oranges, bananas and pineapples are all selling freely, owing to the non-arrival of any California products. It is a melancholy part of the strike to think of all the cars of delicious fruit waiting for shipment or in transit which will inevitably spoil.

Butter shows decreased arrivals, but, as yet, there is no appreciable advance in price, the best Elgin remaining at 18¢ and the range being down to 14¢.

Cheese shows up poorly in many instances and the market drags at a low

and depressed rate. For the best full cream State 8½¢ is about top.

Eggs are in much better request. The scarcity of really good stock and the delay in Western shipments combine to make the situation firmer all around. Western are worth about 13¢ and are rapidly tending higher.

New Southern potatoes, \$1.50 per bbl. for early rose, the supply being seemingly abundant. JAY.

Dictator Debs.

Debs and Destruction; Debs and Death; and finally, for thousands of his dupes, Debs and Despair.

If the strike had succeeded Debs would have claimed the glory. It is foredoomed to failure—will he take the blame for that and for all the dreadful accompaniments? He must, whether he will or no.

It is noticeable that Debs keeps out of range of the rifles of the regulars. The poor fools who have followed his lead are good enough billets for the bullets of the soldiers.

Debs is quartered at the Sherman House. Over two score of his poor dupes were given quarters at the morgue; hundreds are quartered in prison cells, while thousands must steal or starve.

An accessory before the fact is one who instigates crime, or one who, having a knowledge that crime is being, or is about to be, committed, makes no attempt to prevent it. Debs not only knew that the law would be violated, but he has, by every means in his power, incited men to violation of the law. In no single instance has he made any attempt to prevent crime. He is an accessory before the fact to every murder that has been committed since the present troubles began; to the incendiarism, and to all the pillage and robbery which have forever disgraced and discredited organized labor. Will he go unpunished?

Debs' most useful and trusted allies are the anarchists. Unionism logically carried out is anarchy rampant.

When we hear of some people going to the dogs we feel a great sympathy for the dogs.

Big Drive in Cigars.

WE OFFER THE TRADE

Star Cigars at \$30

MANUFACTURED BY THE STAR CIGAR MANUFACTURING CO. (Branch of the Banner Cigar Mfg. Co.)

DETROIT, MICH.

\$35 Regular Price.

LARK CIGAR COMPANY
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The Grocery Market.

Sugar—The market is without feature, owing to the uncertainty over the tariff outcome and the demoralization incident to the strike.

Cheese—The uncertainty of getting shipments to the point of destination, on account of the railroad strike, has checked the advancing tendency and caused a big reduction in the shipping trade, as only a short delay in the transmission of the goods is liable to impair their quality during hot weather. Supplies have not been large, as dry weather has tended to curtail the make.

Lemons—Continue to sell fairly well and at prices which are really low for this season of the year. The cool weather is mainly responsible for the condition, as adequate stocks were in the hands of the majority of the dealers, and the strike and consequent curtailment of receipts affected our market very little. The vessels bound for New York arrive regularly and there is something like 100,000 boxes to be sold at that port this week. Under usual conditions we might look for firm, if not advancing prices, and an active demand, but with so many of the railroads in *statu quo* and the uncertainty of getting hold of goods ordered and the possibility of Eastern roads becoming involved, we believe that prices—especially at the auctions—will decline. There are five cargoes scheduled to be sold this week, but we understand that a meeting of the importers directly concerned was to be held Monday to consider the advisability of postponing the sales another week, or until the silver lining of the existing labor trouble that blights commercial interests is turned outward. It can last but a few days more, although its effects will be felt for a long time, and by none more forcibly than by those who instigated and participated in it.

Foreign Nuts—Sell slowly and the market is easy. The quotations conform to the conditions and will be shaded in most cases.

Cocoanuts—Have declined a little, as demand fell off and importers realized that in order to move them it would be necessary to offer an inducement. They are selling at present at \$3.50 in sacks of 100.

Bananas—Our market at present is almost entirely bare of bananas. The few that are to be had sell for round figures and are snapped up eagerly by local dealers. Outside orders for the Fourth were nearly all filled, but it was necessary to cut down a few of the larger ones in order to make the stock go round. Our wholesalers, in anticipation of a big demand, provided themselves with what was considered ample stock, but the last three days of June were so hot that the fruit ripened so fast as to render a great portion of it too soft for reshipment. All Michigan and Illinois markets were in much the same condition, and just at present all the railroads are so badly blocked that it is hard to say just when the regular arrivals will begin and business resume its normal condition. There are several cars consigned to our market that are tied up at different points along the lines, and, although indications point to a speedy resumption of regular transportation, the chances are that first arrivals will be in bad order and unfit for reshipment.

Oranges—Our merchants provided themselves with sufficient stock to

execute all orders up to July 2, knowing there would be a fair demand up to that date even if the quality of the fruit was poor. A few boxes yet remain unsold and a few straggling orders will come in to clean up the holdings. A few Rodis will be secured from the sales to take place in New York this week, but light stocks will be the rule. Prices for sound stock will run from \$4.50 to \$5 per box.

Pork—No business was done last week on the Chicago live stock market and receipts were nil. Dealers in barreled pork report a good week's business, on account of the scarcity of beef. Mess pork advanced 50c; short cut, 25c; clear, 75c; Boston clear, 25c; and standard clear, 50c per bbl. Hams have advanced from $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 1c per lb.

Beef—Advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., as did fresh pork and mutton. There have been no receipts from Chicago for several days, and "string" butchers are doing all the business.

The Wheat Market.

Owing to various causes, but principally to the labor disturbances in Chicago and elsewhere, wheat has again reached the low water mark of April, when it went down to 50 cents per bushel. The Government crop report for July—which will make its appearance about the 11th of the month—will, in all probability, show a few points better than the June report. While wheat has been thus depressed, the same causes have had a contrary effect on corn and oats. Both these latter grains are getting scarce and are now selling for 50 cents per bushel. The spectacle of wheat being on a parity with corn and oats is something unprecedented, and how long this state of affairs will last no one knows. The mills here have been running to their full capacity and are fully a month behind their orders. So far, they have not been incommoded, either in getting wheat from cars or in shipping flour, but within a day or two past the railroad companies note on their bills of lading, "Subject to delays on account of strike." Several roads refuse to take flour that should go by a particular line. If things get much worse Grand Rapids mills may be in the same position as those of Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis. We sincerely hope this will not be the case. Harvesting has begun in earnest in this section, and, unless something unusual transpires, the new crop will be fine in quality and a fair average yield to the acre. Whether farmers will sell their wheat at present low prices remains to be seen. Receipts for the week were forty cars of wheat, twenty-one of corn, and three of oats.

C. G. A. VOIGT.

The Wool Market.

Local buyers have dropped wool 1c, on account of poor business in Eastern markets. There is not much coming in, but there is enough considering the condition of the woolen trade. Wool is no longer a staple—it is a drug on the market.

Huizinga & Son, whose general stock at Eastmanville was recently destroyed by fire, have re-engaged in trade at that place. The Olney & Judson Grocer Co. furnished the groceries and H. Leonard & Sons the crockery.

Stein & Arnold, funeral directors, have moved from 13 West Bridge street to 44 East Bridge street.

Gripsack Brigade.

C. A. Cumings, late of the Commercial Credit Co., is now traveling representative for the Sparta Milling Co.

Byron S. Davenport has closed his city apartments and gone to Big Rapids, where his family will spend the summer.

L. M. Mills is taking a fortnight's vacation this week and next. His trade is being covered in the meantime by M. L. Campbell.

M. S. Brown, Eastern Michigan representative for the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., leaves next week for a trip down the St. Lawrence to the White Mountains.

D. S. Haugh (Olney & Judson Grocer Co.) was compelled to pull off the road last week by reason of an attack of the mumps. He was so much better Monday that he resumed his route again.

P. M. Van Drezer, the Saranac grocer, has engaged to travel for the Olney & Judson Grocer Co., covering the trade of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. His grocery business has been placed in charge of his clerks.

"Hub" Baker, formerly on the road for the Lemon & Wheeler Company, has engaged to travel for Daniel Scotten & Co., of Detroit, covering Central Michigan and the trade along the line of the D. L. & N. Railway, except Lansing. Mr. Baker is a jolly good fellow and will resume the work of a traveling salesman with much gusto, as a year's retirement from active work on the road has restored his health and sharpened his capacity to capture desirable orders. The boys will heartily welcome "Hub" to the ranks again.

S. Mc M. Toal, who traveled for Gowans & Stover (Buffalo) for the past twenty-three years, having made his headquarters at Grand Rapids for the past eight years and worked in connection with the Olney & Judson Grocer Co., died at his home in Buffalo July 5, whither he had been taken by John Cummins and Dr. Edwards about three weeks ago. Deceased had not been well since he had an attack of la grippe, two years ago, his death being caused by quick consumption and general debility resulting from that disease. Deceased left a wife and two children. He carried a \$500 membership in the Michigan Knights of the Grip.

Frank Jewell is on the road again—not as a highwayman but merely as a guarantee of good faith. He puts in most of his time extolling the merits of his tea line and endeavoring to convince the public that it is the only tea on earth. Incidentally, he is trying to keep up with Jim Massey. Frank says Jim can cover more territory in a given time than any other salesman of his acquaintance, that he is getting tired of Jim as a running mate, and says if he stays with him much longer he will have to take a month off and rest up. Jim makes on an average five towns a day, goes to bed at night at 11:30 and gets up at 12 to catch a train. Frank is worn to a shadow in his desperate efforts to keep time with him. He says he believes in hustling, but Jim suits him too well. He doesn't take time to eat his meals, and if there is one thing that Frank loves more than another, it is three square meals a day.

The yeast of industry, application and energy will raise the mortgage.

Troubles are cowards. If you face them, they will fly from you.

Observation of a Tireless Traveler.

B. S. Davenport, traveling salesman for the Olney & Judson Grocer Co., says: "I always feel that I am doing my customers and my house a good service in recommending the adoption of the coupon book system, because I note that dealers who use coupon books collect their accounts closer and pay their bills more promptly than those merchants who worry along with the pass-book and other antiquated charging systems."

Merchants Uphold Law and Order.

ANN ARBOR, July 7.—A well-attended meeting of the Ann Arbor Business Men's Association was held this morning and a free expression was given by those present on the strike. Resolutions were unanimously adopted urging the railroad companies to carry out their contracts with the Pullman Company and the public in spite of the strikers, commending the President and Governor for their prompt action in calling out troops to suppress disorder and anarchy, and condemning the trades unions for precipitating the country into civil war.

FOR SALE, WANTED, ETC.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES

GREAT OFFER—FINE STOCK OF WALL paper, paints, varnishes, picture frames and room mouldings for sale. Reason for selling, death of proprietor. Good paying business in a very desirable location. All new stock, in voicing from \$2,500 to \$3,000. Address Mrs. Theresa Schwind, Grand Rapids. 561

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH of my husband I offer for sale clean stock general merchandise inventorying \$6,000. Will sell cheap for part cash and good security. Will rent building. Address No. 582, care Michigan Tradesman. 562

WANTED—TO BUY A SHINGLE MILL FOR cash. Must be in good order and cheap. Address Morse & Schneider, Seney, Mich. 557

A BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE OR EX- change for farm or city property in or near Grand Rapids, the Harris mill property situated in Paris, Mecosta Co., Michigan, on the G. R. & I. Railroad, consisting of saw and planing mills, store and 39 acres of land, a good water power, 22 foot fall, side track into mill, plenty of hardwood timber. This is a good chance for anyone wishing to engage in any kind of mill business. For further particulars address B. W. Barnard, 35 Allen street, Grand Rapids, Mich. 559

A GOOD LARGE GENERAL STOCK OR boot and shoe stock can be sold for cash, if cheap. Address box 327, Stanton, Mich. 552

CANNING FACTORY WANTED—A PARTY with some capital and who understands the business, to build and operate a canning factory at Grant, Newaygo Co., Mich. For particulars write to H. C. Hemingsen, Village Clerk, Grant, Mich. 553

WANTED—WELL-SEASONED RED OAK and black ash. Address "Manufacturer," care Michigan Tradesman. 554

FOR SALE—A WELL-EQUIPPED MACHINE shop in Detroit, Michigan. Good tools, suitable for building or repairing heavy or light machinery. Good business location and low rent. Suitable terms to responsible parties. Particulars from Charles Steel, Administrator, box 46, Wyandotte, Michigan. 647

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—TWO HORSE engine, upright boiler, good as new, for electric motor. Redner Bros., Battle Creek, Mich. 643

FOR SALE—STORE BUILDING AND dwelling combined at Levering, Mich. First-class place for a general dealer. A. M. LeBaron, Grand Rapids, Mich. 636

FOR SALE—CLEAN DRUG STOCK IN A thriving town in Northern Michigan on C. & W. M. Railway. Address No. 639, care Michigan Tradesman. 639

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

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

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A RELIABLE DRY GOODS AND SHOE salesman desires position. Is capable of taking full charge of stocks or occupying position of general manager. Address F. A. M., care Michigan Tradesman. 553

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG MAN OF six years' experience in shoes and dry goods. Speaks English and German. References furnished. Address No. 551, care Michigan Tradesman. 551

PECK'S HEADACHE POWDERS

Pay the best profit. Order from your jobber

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.

The Soy Bean Declared to Be Equal to the Real Thing.

From the New York Sun.

The agricultural experiment station of the Purdue University of Indiana has issued a circular setting forth the qualities of the soy, or soja bean and advocating its use as a substitute for coffee. The soy bean (*soja hispida*) is a Japanese plant which can be grown in this country. Thus far its cultivation has been confined to the West, and it is, apparently, not known in the East. It is described as a stiff, bushy plant, which under favorable circumstances attains a height of three feet. There are three large leaves on a leaf stem. From the axils of the leaves flower shoots grow, which, with maturity, produce pods in clusters of two and three. Each pod contains from two to four seeds, about three-quarters of an inch in breadth, and a little longer than broad. One plant often produces a large number of pods. A farmer in Tippecanoe county, Ind., has raised 782 beans on one stalk from a single planted bean, and had sixteen bushels of beans from one acre. He has used the soy bean for coffee for seven or eight years, and considers it the best possible substitute.

The seed is planted in rows about thirty inches apart with a bean every eight or nine inches in the row. While May is the time for planting, a good crop has been gathered at the Purdue station from seed planted in the middle of June. When the beans are ripe enough the plants are pulled up and dried in stacks, after which they are threshed, generally with a flail.

The cost of the soy bean is said to be very much less than the low-grade coffees and those of which chicory and other adulterants form a part.

Inquiry among coffee merchants in this city discovered that the soy bean as a substitute for coffee was not commercially or otherwise known here. According to an expert who has been a coffee taster for nearly a quarter of a century, chicory is the only thing which can be considered a substitute for coffee. By substitute he means adulterant, using the word in a good sense. Chicory alone, as prepared by the improved process now in use, is not half a bad drink, but no one would dream of considering it coffee who had ever tasted the real article. Chicory, however, mixed with a good grade of coffee is a better and more wholesome drink than some of the low grade coffees. The expert said that while he and his partners sold pure coffee to their customers unless ordered otherwise, they used coffee mixed with chicory themselves.

Chicory, although considered the best adulterant, is not the only one. Several of the cereals play a part in the preparation of cheap coffee, if they do not pretend to be substitutes. It is said that the entire Canadian pea crop and a large part of the Michigan crop are devoted to the adulteration of coffee. Rye and barley are also used as adulterants. The Massachusetts adulterant known as the P. P. is said to contain as an ingredient Boston brown bread.

There is a general impression prevalent that chicory and the other coffee adulterants are detrimental to health. The authority already cited says that, on the contrary, pure coffee is more harmful than the adulterants. They, indeed, are harmless, while the evil effects of coffee taken in large quantities are well known. He spoke particularly of chicory as now prepared. The improvement in its preparation, he said, was due to the McKinley bill, which, by cutting off the poorly prepared German chicory with its high duty, had set American ingenuity at work to bettering chicory as a coffee adulterant. The cereals used as adulterants of coffee, he thought, were also harmless, but he was apparently doubtful as to the healthfulness of Boston brown bread used as a potation.

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.	
Adriatic	7
Argyle	5 1/2
Atlanta A A	6
Atlantic A	6 1/2
" H	6 1/2
" P	5
" D	6
" LL	4 1/2
Amory	6 1/2
Archery Bunting	4
Beaver Dam A A	4 1/2
Blackstone O	3 1/2
Black Crow	6
Black Rock	5 1/2
Boat, A L	7
Capital A	5 1/2
Cavanat V	5 1/2
Chapman cheese cl.	3 1/2
Clifton C R	5 1/2
Comet	6 1/2
Dwight Star	6 1/2
Dwight C C	5 1/2
A B C	8 1/2
Amazon	8
Amsburg	6
Art Cambric	10
Blackstone A A	7 1/2
Beats All	12
Boston	12
Cabot	8 1/2
Cabot, %	8 1/2
Charter Oak	5 1/2
Conway W	7 1/2
Cleveland	6
Dwight Anchor	8
" shorts	8
Edwards	6
Empire	7
Farwell	7 1/2
Fruit of the Loom	8
Fitchville	7
First Prize	6
Fruit of the Loom %	7 1/2
Fairmount	4 1/2
Full Value	6 1/2
HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Cabot	6 1/2
Farwell	7 1/2
UNBLEACHED COTTON FLANNEL.	
Housewife A	5 1/2
" B	5 1/2
" C	6
" D	6 1/2
" E	7
" F	7 1/2
" G	7 1/2
" H	8 1/2
" I	8 1/2
" J	9 1/2
" K	9 1/2
" L	10
" M	10 1/2
" N	11
" O	11 1/2
" P	14 1/2
CARPET WARP.	
Peerless, white	17
" colored	18
Integrity	18 1/2
Hamilton	8
"	9
"	10 1/2
G G Cashmere	20
Nameless	16
"	18
CORSETS.	
Coraline	\$0.50
Schilling's	9.00
Davis Waists	9.00
Grand Rapids	4.50
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory	6 1/2
Androscoggin	7 1/2
Bedford	6
Brunswick	6 1/2
FANCIES.	
Allen turkey reds	5 1/2
" robes	5 1/2
" pink & purple	5 1/2
" buffs	5 1/2
" pink checks	5 1/2
" staples	5 1/2
" shirtings	3 1/2
American fancy	5 1/2
American indigo	4 1/2
American shirtings	4 1/2
Argentine Grays	6
Anchor Shirtings	6
Arnold	6
Arnold Merino	6
" long cloth B	9
" century cloth	7 1/2
" gold seal	10 1/2
" green seal TR	10 1/2
" yellow seal	10 1/2
" serge	11 1/2
" Turkey red	10 1/2
Ballon solid black	10 1/2
" colors	10 1/2
Bengal blue, green, red and orange	6
Berlin solids	5 1/2
" off blue	6
" green	6
" Poulards	5 1/2
" red %	9 1/2
" 44	10
" 34XXXX	12
Cochecho fancy	5 1/2
" madders	5
" XX twills	5
" solids	5
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag A C A	11 1/2
Hamilton N	7
" D	8
" Awning	11
Farmer	8
First Prize	10 1/2
Lenox Mills	18
Atlanta, D	6 1/2
Boat	6 1/2
Clifton, K	7
BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Geo. Washington	8
Glen Mills	7
Gold Medal	7 1/2
Green Ticket	8 1/2
Great Falls	6 1/2
Hope	7 1/2
Just Out	4 1/2 @ 5
King Phillip	7 1/2
" OP	7 1/2
Lonsdale Cambric	10
Lonsdale	@ 8
Middlesex	@ 5
No Name	7 1/2
Oak View	6
Our Own	5 1/2
Pride of the West	12
Rosalind	7 1/2
Sunlight	7 1/2
Utica Mills	8 1/2
" Nonpareil	10
Vinyard	8 1/2
White Horse	6
" Rock	8 1/2
Dwight Anchor	
8	
UNBLEACHED COTTON FLANNEL.	
Housewife Q	6 1/2
" R	7
" S	7 1/2
" T	8 1/2
" U	9
" V	10
" W	10 1/2
" X	11 1/2
" Y	12 1/2
" Z	13 1/2
CARPET WARP.	
Peerless, white	17
" colored	18
Integrity	18 1/2
Hamilton	8
"	9
"	10 1/2
G G Cashmere	20
Nameless	16
"	18
CORSETS.	
Coraline	\$0.50
Schilling's	9.00
Davis Waists	9.00
Grand Rapids	4.50
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory	6 1/2
Androscoggin	7 1/2
Bedford	6
Brunswick	6 1/2
FANCIES.	
Allen turkey reds	5 1/2
" robes	5 1/2
" pink & purple	5 1/2
" buffs	5 1/2
" pink checks	5 1/2
" staples	5 1/2
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American fancy	5 1/2
American indigo	4 1/2
American shirtings	4 1/2
Argentine Grays	6
Anchor Shirtings	6
Arnold	6
Arnold Merino	6
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" century cloth	7 1/2
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Lenox Mills	18
Atlanta, D	6 1/2
Boat	6 1/2
Clifton, K	7

DEMINS.

Amoskeag	12	Columbian brown	12
" 9	14	Everett, blue	12 1/2
" brown	14	" brown	12 1/2
Andover	11 1/2	Haymaker blue	7 1/2
Beaver Creek A A	10	" brown	7 1/2
" BB	9	Jaffrey	11 1/2
" CC	9	Lancaster	12 1/2
Boston Mfg Co. br.	7	Lawrence, 9 oz.	13 1/2
" blue 8 1/2		" No. 230	13
" d & twist 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	" Normandier	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	Normandier	7
Arlington staple	6 1/2	Persian	7
Arasapha fancy	4 1/2	Renfrew Dress	7 1/2
Bates Warwick dres	7 1/2	Rosemont	6 1/2
" staples	6	Slatersville	6
Centennial	10 1/2	Somerset	7
Criterion	10 1/2	Tacoma	7 1/2
Cumberland staple	5 1/2	Toil du Nord	8 1/2
Cumberland	5	Walsh	7 1/2
Essex	4 1/2	" seersucker	7 1/2
Elfin	7 1/2	Warwick	6
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	Windermeer	10
Johnson Chalon	5 1/2	York	6 1/2
" indigo blue	9 1/2		
" zephyrs	16		
GRAIN BAGS.			
Amoskeag	13	Georgia	13 1/2
Stark	17		
American	13		
THREADS.			
Clark's Mlie End.	45	Barbour's	95
Coats, J. & P.	45	Marshall's	90
Holyoke	22 1/2		
KNITTING COTTON.			
No. 8	33	White, Colored	37
" 10	34	" 16	38
" 12	35	" 18	39
" 14	36	" 20	40
CAMERICS.			
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
Cremore	27 1/2	F T	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
Winsor	18 1/2	D R P	18 1/2
6 oz Western	30	Flushing XXX	23 1/2
Union B	22 1/2	Manitoba	23 1/2
DOMEST FLANNEL.			
Nameless	8 @ 9 1/2	" 9 @ 10 1/2	12 1/2
" 8 1/2 @ 10		" 9 @ 11 1/2	12 1/2
CANVASES AND PADDING.			
Slate	9 1/2	Black	10 1/2
9 1/2	9 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
DUCKS.			
Severan, 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.	\$3.50
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 A A	12 1/2	Valley City	10 1/2
L	7 1/2	KK	10 1/2
G	8 1/2		
SEWING SILK.			
Corticelli, doz.	85	Corticelli knitting,	
twist, doz.	40	per 1/2 oz ball	30
50 yd, doz.	40		
BOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS.			
No 1 Bl'k & White	10	No 4 Bl'k & White	15
" 2	12	" 5	20
" 3	12	" 10	25
No 2-20, M C	50	No 4-15 J 3 1/2	40
" 3-18, S C	45		
COTTON TAPE.			
No 2 White & Bl'k	12	No 8 White & Bl'k	20
" 4	15	" 10	23
" 6	18	" 12	26
SAFETY PINS.			
No 2	28	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 CLOTH.			
5-4	1.75	6-4	2.30
5-4	1.65	6-4	2.30
COTTON TWINES.			
Cotton Sall Twine	28	Nashua	14
Crown	12	Rising Star 4-ply	17
Domestic	18 1/2	" 3-ply	17
Anchor	16	North Star	20
Bristol	13	Wood Standard 4 ply	17 1/2
Cherry Valley	15	Powhattan	16
IX L	18 1/2		
FRAD ONABURGS.			
Alabama	6 1/2	Mount Pleasant	6 1/2
Alamance	6 1/2	Onelda	5
Augusta	7 1/2	Prymont	5 1/2
Ar sapha	6	Randelman	6
Georgia	6 1/2	Riverside	5 1/2
Granite	5 1/2	Sibley A	6 1/2
Haw River	5	Toledo	6
Haw J	5	Otis checks	7 1/2

WE HAVE MADE

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

Distributing Agents for the Old Reliable

S
K
B

CIGARS.

AMERICAN CIGAR CO.

EATON, LYON & CO.

NEW ST

The ground taken by the Mayor is that it is good public policy to give these people permits. Otherwise they would become a charge upon the city, as it is next to impossible for a laboring man to secure employment, and if they are not

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

Wrought Loose Pin	4
Wrought Table	4
Wrought Inside Blind	4
Wrought Brass	7
Blind, Clark's	70&10
Blind, Parker's	70&10
Blind, Shepard's	7
BLOCKS.	
Ordinary Tackle, list April 1892	60&10
CHADLES.	
Grain	40&10
CROW BARS.	
Cast Steel	per lb 5
OAPS.	
Ely's 110	per m 6
Hick's C. F.	" 6
G. D.	" 6
Musket	" 8
CARTRIDGES.	
Rim Fire	50
Central Fire	dis.
CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer	75&10
Socket Framing	75&10
Socket Corner	75&10
Socket Slicks	75&10
Butchers' Tanged Firmer	40
COMES.	
Curry, Lawrence's	dis.
Hotchiss	40
CHALK.	
White Crayons, per gross	120 13 1/2 dis. 10
COFFER.	
Planned, 14 oz cut to size	per pound 20
" 14x52, 14x56, 14x60	" 20
Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60	" 20
Cold Rolled, 14x48	" 20
Bottoms	" 20
DRILLS.	
Morse's Bit Stocks	50
Taper and straight Shank	50
Morse's Taper Shank	50
DRIPPING PANS.	
Small sizes, per pound	64 1/2
Large sizes, per pound	00
ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.	dos. not 7
Corrugated	dis. 4
Adjustable	dis. 40&10
EXPANSIVE BITS.	
Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$26.	dis.
Ives' 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 3, \$30	" 20
FILES—New List.	
Diston'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	25
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	dis. 55
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s	55
Branford's	55
Norwalk's	55
MATTOCKS.	
Adae Eye	\$16.00, dis. 60-10
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	dis. 40
" P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables	40
" Landers, Ferry & Clark's	30
" Enterprise	30
MOLASSES GATES.	
Stebbin's Pattern	dis. 80&10
Stebbin's Genuine	60&10
Enterprise, self measuring	25
NAILS.	
Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire.	
Steel nails, base	1 40
Wire nails, base	1 40
60	Base Base
50	10
40	25
30	25
20	25
16	45
12	45
10	50
8	50
7 & 6	70
3	90
2	1 30
Fine 3	1 60
Case 10	85
" 8	75
" 6	70
Finish 10	90
" 8	90
Clinch 10	1 10
" 8	70
" 6	80
Barrell %	1 75
PLANES.	
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy	dis. 240
Scotia Bench	250
Sandsky Tool Co.'s, fancy	240
Bench, first quality	240
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s wood	50&10
PANS.	
Fry, Acme	dis. 80-10
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 40¢ per pound extra.	

	HAMMERS.	
Maydole & Co.'s.....	dis.	25
Kip's.....	dis.	25
Yerkes & Plumb's.....	dis.	40&10
Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....	30c list	50
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. 4½ 14 and longer.....	"	84
Screw Hook and Eye, ¼.....	net	10
" " " ¾.....	net	84
" " " 1.....	net	74
" " " 1 ½.....	net	74
Strap and T.....	dis.	8
	HANGERS.	dis.
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track.....	50&10	
Champion, and 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
Japanized Tin Ware.....	25	
Granite Iron Ware.....	new lis	25
	WIRE GOODS.	
Bright.....	70&10&0	
Screw Eyes.....	70&10&0	
Hook's.....	70&10&10	
Gate Hooks and Eyes.....	70&10&10	
	LEVELS.	dis.
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis.	70
	ROPES.	
Sisal, ¼ inch and larger.....	7	
Manilla.....	01	
	SQUARES.	dis.
Steel and Iron.....	7&10	
Try and Bevels.....	60	
Mitre.....	30	
	SHEET IRON.	
Nos. 10 to 14.....	Com. Smooth.	Com
Nos. 15 to 17.....	3 50	2 60
Nos. 18 to 21.....	4 05	2 70
Nos. 22 to 24.....	3 55	2 80
Nos. 25 to 26.....	3 65	2 90
No. 27.....	3 75	3 00
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra.....		
List acct. 19, '88.....	dis.	50
	SASH PAPER.	
Silver Lake, White A.....	list	50
" " Drab A.....	"	55
" " White B.....	"	50
" " Drab B.....	"	55
" " White C.....	"	70
Discount, 10.....		
	SASH WEIGHTS.	
Solid Eyes.....	per ton	\$25
" " Hand.....	saws.	dis.
" " Silver Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....	20	
" " Special Steel Dex X Cuts, per foot.....	50	
" " Special Steel Dia. X Cuts, per foot.....	30	
" " Champion and Electric Tooth X Cuts, per foot.....	30	
	TRAPS.	dis.
Steel, Game.....	60&10	
Onelda Community, Newhouse's.....	25	
Onelda Community, Hawley & Norton's.....	70	
Mouse, choker.....	18c per doz	
Mouse, delusion.....	\$1.50 per doz	
	WIRE.	dis.
Bright Market.....	70	
Annealed Market.....	70-10	
Coppered Market.....	60-10	
Tinned Market.....	62½	
Coppered Spring Steel.....	60	
Barbed Fence, galvanized.....	2 70	
" " painted.....	2 30	
	HORSE NAILS.	
Au Sable.....	dis.	40&10
Putnam.....	dis	05
Northwestern.....	dis.	10&10
Baxter's Adjustable, nickelced.....	dis.	50
Coe's Genuine.....	50	
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought.....	75	
Coe's Patent, malleable.....	75&16	
	MISCELLANEOUS.	dis.
Bird Cages.....	50	
Pumps, Clsterm.....	75&16	
Screws, New List.....	70&1 &10	
Casters, Bed & 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, 24c per pound.....		
600 pound casks.....	64c	
Per pound.....	7	
	SOLDES.	
40% Extra Wiping.....	16	
The price of the many other qualities of soldier in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.	16	
	ANTIMONY.	
Cookson.....	per pound	
Hallett's.....	"	18
	TIN-MELTN GRADE.	
10x14 IC, Charcoal.....	\$ 7 50	
14x20 IC, ".....	7 50	
14x20 IX, ".....	9 25	
14x20 IX, ".....	9 25	
Each additional X on this grade \$1.75.		
	TIN-ALLWAY GRADE.	
10x14 IC, Charcoal.....	75	
14x20 IC, ".....	6 75	
10x14 IX, ".....	8 25	
14x20 IX, ".....	9 25	
Each additional X on this grade \$1.50.		
	ROOFING FLATES.	
14x20 IC, " Worcester.....	6 50	
14x20 IX, " ".....	8 50	
20x28 IC, " ".....	13 50	
14x20 IC, " Allaway Grade.....	6 50	
14x20 IX, " ".....	7 50	
20x28 IC, " ".....	12 50	
20x28 IX, " ".....	15 50	
	BOILER SIZE TIN PLATE.	
14x28 IX.....	\$14 00	
14x21 IX.....	15 00	
Extra IX, for No. 8 Boilers, } per pound.....	10 00	
14x20 IX.....	10 00	



A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1894.

THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX.

When the fathers of the republic put forth to the world on the Fourth of July, 1776, the announcement that a new nation was born among the powers of the earth, they declared in definite terms the great human rights upon which it was founded. Among these was the principle that all men ought to be equal before the law, and that they are entitled to the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

This is the foundation of all true republicanism. Without it there can be no real liberty, no truly free institutions. The meaning, as it is the object and mission of a true democracy or government of the people by the people, is that all men under its beneficent rule shall have, as far as human institutions can give them, a fair start in life, with the right to each to do the best and to reach the highest place which his talents and facilities will permit.

All men are not equal as to physical strength, stature or beauty. Nor are they equal as to intelligence and mental qualities. On the contrary, nature has produced the widest possible variety of inequality. But true freedom and real democratic liberty intervene to demand for each an opportunity to bring out the best that is in him, to secure the best that is possible for him. Some will rise higher than others, but every individual who will exercise his faculties in a proper way will attain some position of respectability and usefulness in the body politic and enjoy corresponding benefits, whatever they may be. In such a system every man is put on his metal and on his honor, and, if he shall utterly fail in life, the failure will be his own fault. In a democratic system every man is offered the encouragement of noble and laudable ambitions and the hopes of an honorable success.

It is well to keep these conditions carefully in mind, in view of the remarkable advance of socialistic doctrines of life into our democracy. Socialism opposes the principle that each individual shall be allowed to do his best and get the most for his work, and substitutes for it the notion that one man is no bet-

ter than another, and that he must not be permitted to do any better, or to get any more than any other. All must share alike, and all must be brought down to the same dead level.

The result of democracy is to raise up, that of socialism is to pull down; the effect of democracy is to draw as many as possible from the lower to higher grades, that of socialism is to drag down all to the level of the lowest. Democracy requires every individual, according to his ability, to contribute to the world's stock of wealth and happiness, and that those who cannot work must be supported, and that those who will not work must suffer for it. Socialism gives none any opportunity to improve his condition, but requires that the workers must feed the drones.

It is not to be denied that socialism has been advocated by some good and pure men who have been appalled at the vast amount of misery in the world and desire to remedy it; but all their philanthropic efforts and all their benevolent dreams have utterly failed, because it is not in the nature of a dragging-down process to make men better or happier. The weak point in the democratic system is that the accumulation of wealth occupies too much of the time and talents of the contestants for success. The money power is coming to be the controlling influence in politics and social life. It is getting to be so that the only success that is at all esteemed or desired is in the accumulation of money. This is not the fault of democratic doctrines, but of the low grade of moral sentiment that pervades the American people. They find it easier to acquire social distinction with money than by a display of moral and intellectual ability.

Even with this drawback, the vast progress which has been made in human civilization is the immediate outgrowth of the democratic principle that allows each person to do his best and to gain the rewards of his exertions. What will be the condition of society under a universal dragging-down process?

PATRIOT OR TRAITOR—WHICH?

Thirty three years ago Jefferson Davis inaugurated civil war in this country by firing on Fort Sumpter. Two weeks ago Dictator Debs declared war on established government by inaugurating a general strike and inciting his followers to murder, incendiarism, anarchy and contempt of courts and government edicts. As between the intentions of the two men, there is no difference—both aimed at the destruction of government and the elevation of themselves to positions of responsibility at the head of the new order of things they hoped to create. One failed in the attempt and has gone down to history as the arch traitor of the age. The other is destined to meet with ignominious defeat and should promptly meet the common fate of traitors. As the outbreak of the war disclosed who were loyal and who were disloyal to the Government, so the present crisis has shown the people who would stand by the country and uphold it in an emergency and who would assist in its overthrow. Under the banner of disunion and disloyalty is found, in almost unbroken array, the organized body of trades unionism, encouraging the strike, hampering the officers in the enforcement of law, condemning the President, disregarding the edicts of courts

and the warnings of court officers, applying the torch of the incendiary, employing the dagger of the assassin and gloating over the destruction of life and property. The conduct of trades unionism generally in this emergency has been such as to convince patriotic people that unionism is in league with anarchy and that both iniquities must be stamped out, root and branch, if the peace, prosperity and perpetuity of the Republic is to be assured.

As President Cleveland wisely states, this is not a time for discussion but for action; and he is the strongest patriot and noblest citizen who is first and foremost in joining a crusade to exterminate from this country every vestige of treason, whether found under the red flag of anarchy or the perfidious banner of trades unionism.

For many years Cato thundered in the Roman Senate, "Carthage must be destroyed," realizing that if the barbarians were not subjugated they would some day subjugate Rome. His timely and oft-repeated cautions went unheeded and Rome eventually fell an easy prey to the Carthaginians. In like manner patriotic Americans are now sounding the clarion note of alarm, "Anarchy and trades unionism must be stamped out or liberty must cease and the country perish." The reign of Dictator Debs and his anarchistic (or trades unionist—one and the same) followers furnishes the country with ample proof of the intentions of unionist demagogues to subvert the law, overthrow the government and precipitate a condition of chaos.

The Grand Rapids *Evening Press* takes occasion, in a recent issue, to sneer at the "correctness of grocers' and butchers' scales." The scales and measures of merchants generally are as accurate as the rules of printers or the circulation claims of daily newspapers and the captious critics of the press do themselves and the retail trade no good in seeking to create suspicion and dissatisfaction among the public by covert insinuations and false statements.

Trades unionism has killed the goose which laid the golden egg. It has succeeded in doing just the thing it ought not to do for its own good—made capital timid and disgusted and disheartened business men to that extent that millions of dollars which would naturally be expended in the construction and extension of railways, factories and other enterprises will be kept secluded in banks, trust companies and vaults instead.

Unionism and anarchy—one and the same—forever inseparable.

A Drummer Orator.

CRYSTAL, July 4—E. A. Reynolds, of Detroit, traveling salesman for E. C. Shaw & Co., of Toledo, and a member of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, delivered the oration here July 4. Such an interesting and eloquent address was never before heard in Crystal. Mr. Reynolds possesses a fine voice and a very pleasing delivery. The congratulations showered upon him by the G. A. R. and others were numerous.

FRED KIMBALL.

Knew Her Ability.

A little fellow had been seriously lectured by his mother and finally sent into the garden to find a switch with which he was to be punished. He returned soon and said: "I could not find a switch, mamma, but here's a stone you can throw at me."

It is Liberty or Slavery.

MANISTEE, July 7—I have read your stirring articles on the evils of trades unionism, especially during the past two years, noting with alarm the strong and manly pleas you have made for the liberty of the individual and the enforcement of the law. I have sometimes felt that you were too severe on unionism in condemning it so strongly and classing all unionists as murderers and anarchists, but recent events have convinced me that you are everlastingly right and that no man with clean hands, honest heart and patriotic motives can affiliate with a trades union. I am aware that many well-meaning men may have joined unions in the belief that they might gain some legitimate advantage through such connection, but surely no man with a particle of self respect can longer remain in touch with organizations which preach and practice anarchy, which is now the case with every union in the country. The time has surely come when the people of this country must choose between government and chaos—between liberty and unionism—and I have no hesitation in stating that a large majority of the people will be found ready to lift their voices and votes and bayonets against white slavery, just as a majority of the people united to crush out negro slavery and perpetuate the union thirty-five years ago. The extermination of unionism and anarchy (there is no difference between the two) is the great question before the American people to-day and I hope THE TRADESMAN will continue to be a leader in the crusade.

MERCHANT

From the Standpoint of the Retailer.

ZEELAND, July 6—I have noted several articles in recent issues of THE TRADESMAN in regard to abolishing the three days of grace on notes and drafts. As we have only heard the question from one side, let the retailers explain what inconvenience it will be to them. So far as notes are concerned, I do not care, as I do not deal in them; but I think it would be a great mistake to abolish the system of three days of grace on drafts, made through banks for collection. Five out of ten times a draft is made without giving notice in advance and the dealer is not always ready to pay on demand. If the three days of grace are given, there is a chance to get it and the draft will be paid more promptly. More drafts will be returned unpaid when made payable on demand, which will be a great bother, both to the maker and the bank. I say, leave the three days of grace on drafts for the benefit of the retail trade. Do as you please with the grace on notes.

J. VAN DEN BOSCH.

THE TRADESMAN would be glad to hear from other retailers on the point raised by Mr. Van Den Bosch. It may be possible that one feature of the subject was overlooked in the investigation, and it would be well for them to give their side of the question.

Bank Notes.

Two State banks were chartered last week—the Union Savings Bank of Manchester and the Commercial State Bank of Constantine. Both institutions have a capital stock of \$25,000.

All the stock of the Lowell State Bank has been purchased by local parties. The new stockholders have not met yet to elect the new officers. Among the purchasers are Francis King, Chas. McCarty, F. T. King, G. H. Force, L. J. Post, Robt. Hardy, M. Ruben and M. C. Griswold.

A. L. Beard & Co. is the name of a new bank at Morrice. Lyon & Hadsall, of Owosso, are the "Co." of the institution.

Wm. A. Rosenkrans has been elected Cashier of the Corunna National Bank, to succeed the late A. T. Nichols.

An ounce of put off will cause a ton of regret.

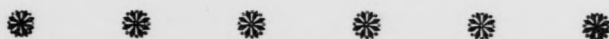
A Remarkable Record.

THE CELEBRATED



JAPAN TEA.

New Crop 1894 Now Ready for Shipment.



The unprecedented success with which the W. J. G. TEA has met during the past 11 years clearly demonstrates the **SUPERIORITY** of this Tea over all others. Various concerns have at different times attempted to place a Tea on the market that would win against the W. J. G. What was the result? A complete failure. Having defeated all, the W. J. G. stands as before, and as it will in time to come, highest in every respect.

The enviable reputation this Tea possesses is wholly due to **GENUINE MERIT**. Both experts and consumers are forced to admit that there is none comparable.

It is universally known that our Tea is superior to all others. But why? Our answer is:

It is strictly pure, containing no adulteration whatever, and is carefully cured by a new method which causes it to retain its natural flavor and strength. Being picked before the First of June renders it strictly "first pickings." The location of the land in the Uji and Tenno districts is such as makes it particularly adapted to the growing of this grade of Tea. In strength and richness it excels any Tea ever brought into the United States.

In selecting a Tea for your trade see that what you purchase is strictly first-class in quality. You get it when you buy the W. J. G. We guarantee this Tea to give perfect satisfaction.

Owing to the superior quality of this season's pickings (1894) we are able to give you a Tea the value of which will be fully 2c per pound better than last year's purchase. If you want a Tea to sell for 50c or 60c, buy the W. J. G. and you will have one that cannot be beaten.



GIVE YOUR TRADE A CHANCE TO TRY THE BEST TEA ON THE MARKET.

ONCE USED NONE OTHER WILL PLEASE.



W. J. GOULD & COMPANY,
Importers,

DETROIT,

- - - - -

MICH.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

If I were asked to state wherein people most commonly differ, I should say that it is in the matter of definition. In the silent processes of human thought there is naturally a want of uniformity in conclusions, because each object or theory is observed from an individual point of view. Hence there are likely to be as many differing opinions as there are individuals. The question, "What amount of accumulation represents wealth?" will be answered in a thousand different ways by as many persons, because each is influenced, in forming conclusions, by his own environment. The sum named will usually correspond to the condition in life and expectations of respondents.

To the public a man of large means, powerful influence, and world-wide reputation will be, in turn, hero, hypocrite, coward, despot, conspirator, traitor, philanthropist, patriot, or a political knave, according as the separate units of the aggregate shall view him through each individual lens. Yet each judgment may be given with apparent honest intent in the light of evidence considered conclusive. Such judgment often falls short of the eternal principles of right, because that evidence is partial or untrue; and so each one defines human action by a standard conformable to his own weakness, prejudice, or want of knowledge.

But there is something in the moral sense of every individual citizen that cries out against and condemns palpable acts of injustice committed by public servants who have been trusted to make and enforce contracts with private enterprises. It is true the air is often full of rumors of defalcations made by dishonest officials, which are magnified far beyond the truth by party rancor. Yet nothing in the shape of official speculation seems to touch the sensibilities of the majority of citizens until some culminating notorious series of crimes concentrate public sentiment into a cyclonic tempest of rage that overleaps all barriers of reason and blindly punishes alike the innocent and the guilty with swift and terrible vengeance.

Of late there is growing a dangerous feeling of discontent in laboringmen and thousands in the middle walks of life against what they please to call "The unjust distribution of wealth." The object lessons which they have been studying are found in all parts of the union where our natural resources have encouraged men of enterprise to join capital and experience for their development. In doing this they have benefited themselves, but labor, also, has had a proportionate share of the good results.

Other capitalists associate themselves into corporations that secure valuable franchises from municipal or state governments and grow wealthy on profits that were not considered possible except by a few of the projectors. These, through persistence, have obtained personal management of large incomes and by questionable methods have piled up for themselves colossal fortunes at the expense of trusting stock or bond holders. As a large part of the business of this country is necessarily carried on by combinations of capital which absorb the small savings of thousands who have no time to closely watch their investments, it is easy for scheming men to

divide the profits unequally, and the result is millionaires in ascending ratio.

This is called in usual parlance the distribution of wealth; but it resembles honest distribution as much as it does the monkey's division of cheese, so well described in ancient fable. If to distribute means simply to take and hold, then wealth is distributed by these shrewd managers of a capital owned in partnership, whose just recompense and share should cover only their proportion of actually earned dividends, plus an honest salary for conducting the business. But the inequality of such profit sharing sinks into insignificance when compared with the deep-laid schemes of a few men who, thirty years ago, succeeded in playing a mammoth buno game on Uncle Sam and have been ever since enjoying the swag, which, actual and prospective, will aggregate hundreds of millions. The very largeness of the transaction has concealed its enormity from the just resentment of the American people. For the average citizen is more easily confused by the juggling through which millions of dollars are taken from the National treasury than by the petty, thimble rig manipulations of smaller distributors of wealth.

Fully a generation ago the building of a railroad to connect the Pacific Coast with the rest of the country was first advocated. It was a grand and worthy business project; in fact, it was a National necessity, as experience had well proved, for, without it we were a divided people, separate in interests and weak in the event of foreign hostile complications. It was an enterprise far beyond the reach of private capital and the difficulties were formidable to contemplate. A large preponderance of public sentiment was in favor of its construction, but it was not until the civil war was ended that actual work was begun.

In view of the immensity of the undertaking the general Government became financially responsible for a large part of the estimated cost, besides donating to the few men comprising the companies incorporated for its control millions of acres of land, the value of which it was computed, would ultimately repay the total expense of construction. To secure the sum advanced in interest bearing bonds the parties contracting the debt gave mortgage on the finished road and lands unsold. It is not necessary to state the particulars of the loan made to the incorporated bodies now owning the completed line. It was assuredly built with funds not entirely their own, and for which they are still responsible to the general Government with little prospect of the debt being paid within the next generation.

If a complete history of Pacific railroad management were made public to-day it would surprise all but a comparatively few of the American people. Among that few are the men who, out of the opportunities afforded in the expenditures necessary to so large an enterprise, have accumulated wealth almost beyond computation. They have kept this to the present time, although they might have used a portion to satisfy all just claims of creditors and each still be in possession of more than a king's ransom. Is it any wonder, in view of these and hundreds of other similar object lessons, that so many complain of the unequal distribution of wealth?

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.



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

Correspondence Solicited.

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

Have you heard of our River Shoes? Of course, you have. Ever heard of our Hard Pan line? Why cert. Everybody knows we make them right. What we want to call your attention to now is our Cordovan line, the line that is coming to the front with glorious results. We have met with such unlimited success in the manufacture of them in Men's, Boys' and Youths' that we have decided to add Women's, Misses' and Children's. Misses' and Children's in both heel and spring heel with prices that cannot help but please you. (Another question.) Are we in it on jobbing goods? Well we should smile a smole longer than a wagon track. Of course we are in it and our line of fall goods will convince you that we are in it more than ever. A little advice on the side without charge, it is to place your rubber order early as it will save you money.

The following testimonial was received from a brilliant member of Congress a few days ago:

RINDGE, KALMBACH & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

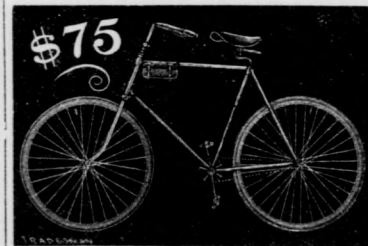
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1894.

Dear Sirs:—Too years ago today I put on a pair of your Cordovan Shoes and havent had thim off my feet since, they are strong yit.

Yours trooly,

JERRY SIMPSON

SPECIAL HIGH GRADE.



A Strictly High Grade 28 lb. Bicycle, the Latest and Best English Design, '94 Model. Tool Steel, Ball Bearing throughout, Tangent Spokes, Either Wood or Steel Rims, Pneumatic Tires, Hardened Tool

Steel Rear Sprockets, Re-enforced Frame, Hickory or Steel Forks. War-ented throughout.

We sell direct from our factory, as the time has come when riders must have a strictly High Grade Wheel with Strength and Lightness combined, at actual value. Price \$75.

CYCLOID WHEEL WORKS, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I am aware that a plausible answer is ready to explain why these few men have come into possession of such colossal means and still should not be compelled to make good their business obligations. That answer, assumes, in effect, that their valuable business talents enabled them to confer an equivalent in service; but deep down in the heart of every honest man is a feeling that abhors such subterfuge. There is no service a man can render his country or the world in a single lifetime that cannot be fully recompensed (if money be in any sense an equivalent) with a twentieth part of the sum shared by each of the promoters of that one enterprise. How much of the common profits has been used to debauch the legislative conscience to prevent official inquiry into methods that would not bear investigation, as well as to avoid the collection of the large sum due the Government, eternity alone shall reveal.

One who was subsequently honored by his fellow citizens with a high office shortened his life by the cares and over-exertion made necessary by the heavy burden of his immense fortune. Beginning his career as a merchant, and extending business as the needs of a growing state justified, he, no doubt, thought his subsequent accumulations were the result of a like legitimate speculation, only on a larger scale. But one may believe that he must have felt some compunction for his share in a distribution of profits that left one party concerned out in the cold, for he afterward donated a large amount to an educational enterprise, perhaps partly in atonement and partly to establish for himself what most honorable men desire, posthumous fame. There is reason to believe, too, that his advocacy of a system of government loans to everybody at a nominal rate of interest indicated a failure of mental power, since such a scheme has ever been the pet project of cranks and dreamers, hoping it will herald the coming of a financial millennium. The Attorney-General of the United States has lately put in a claim on behalf of the Government to the estate of the late Senator and wealth distributor for a part of the sum so long overdue. The appraisal of the property shows enough to pay this indebtedness and still leave a large fortune to the childless widow, his only heir. But at once an effort is made in Congress to cancel this claim at the expense of the national treasury. Perhaps a bill will succeed in passing by senatorial courtesy—a body where "fellow feeling makes them wondrous kind." Perhaps it may be lobbied through the other house with many sentimental reasons to attack members on their weak side; and a presidential fiat may complete the original act of malfeasance.

Who can object if the people to whom those \$15,000,000 belong refuse to sanction the gift and apply to the transaction a name it justly deserves? Who can wonder if socialist agitators and extremists make it a text for discourses that shall inflame the passions of men whose powers of reason cannot separate the few offenders in high life from the main body of thrifty citizens who are doing the business of the country with honor untarnished? Within the army of the discontented there is a powerful voting strength, and in their wrath they never discriminate between friend and foe.

The men of intelligence, law makers, and leading capitalists who represent the best elements of our republican system of government bear a fearful responsibility when the most ignorant among the mass are equally sovereign and can dictate what shall be national policy.

Every deviation from the perfect law of right discourages a large and loyal class of citizens upon whom depend the peace and prosperity of the nation. If those in high station outrage the moral sense of the community by one unjust financial transaction, the effect on society is worse than a hundred crimes committed by men in humbler walks of life. The clamor for an equal distribution of wealth finds palliation only in the object lessons presented during the last generation, when combinations of private greed have plundered by many specious pretexts and under color of law the accumulated savings of the common people. To assert that they are simply the reward of unusual enterprise is no valid excuse for individual fortunes that reach into the tens of millions. We cannot safely use more than one standard of right and wrong. That standard which governs nine-tenths of the mercantile and manufacturing business of the country must become the prevailing ethics and should be applied alike to the peddler of peanuts and the promotor of enterprises that consume millions of capital. Wealth cannot be equally distributed in dollars per capita—that is only an absurd dream and hobby of cranks and socialists—but it can be and ought to be distributed according to the eternal principles of justice, which prevents infringements on the natural rights of others. That end once secured, one man may be a millionaire if he will but honestly acquire, and another may be a millionaire hater if his perverse tastes prefer; but each will have what is in law and fact clearly his own.

S. P. WHITMARSH.

A Plea for Better Goods.

As there are at the present time several large plants in the United States, where tons of tin-plate have been manufactured every month for several years past, is it not about time that a better quality of tinware is placed on the market? It is quite possible that the sheet-iron plates which form the body of all our tin-plates have really improved from year to year, as new processes for treating iron and steel have been discovered; but alas! the precious tin coating remains as gauzy and thin as ever. There was a time in our memory when a tin pan could be, and was scoured with the marsh rushes, or with soap and sand and then presented a surface that might have been used as a mirror, but to-day, scouring vessels of tin is a thing of the past, and even cleaning them with soap and hot water must be carefully done, else in a brief time, if not found in a leaky condition, they present a surface equaling a turkey's egg in spots where the tin amalgam has worn off. We admit that the cause of hundreds of inferior articles on the market—tin not excepted—is, that for some years past the public demand was generally for something at a less price; and wretchedly poor articles in every respect are the result. And—we regret to say—that however low in price an article is offered, there is always some one whose money is worth more than the other individual and who

MICHAEL KOLB & SON, Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 37 YEARS.

All Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

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



Flags —

for schools, buildings, halls and private use. All wool, standard bunting. Sizes from 2x3 to 20x36.

MUSLIN flags on sticks, sizes from Nos. 1 to 12. These pay the retailer from 75 to 100 per cent. profit. Red, white and blue bunting by the yard for trimming store fronts, halls and schools; also tri-colors in each piece. Prices range from 3 to 10c per yard.

Red, white and blue ribbons, solid or tri-colors. Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 12. Write for prices.

P. Steketee & Sons,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

New Japan Teas.

We are now receiving daily choice lines of Japan teas of our own selection and importation, which we are offering to the trade at from 2 to 3 cents per pound lower than the same grades have ever been sold in this market. Our tea department has always been one of our strongest features and no dealer should place his order without first inspecting our samples and prices.

Ball Barnhart Putman Co.

wishes to purchase more goods for a stated sum. But now that we are mining our own tin and making our own tin-plate, we ask for better ware than we have heretofore imported, and at a fair living price, also. The ladies tell us that nothing in the world (except a bad husband) is more difficult to get rid of than worn out tin vessels, and that fact, in connection with poor quality, has caused them to purchase anything else which would take their places. Manufacturers of tin should make a note of this latter fact, if they desire a more extensive sale of their wares. While we insist that it is to the interest of every manufacturer to produce the best wares he can, regardless of the first cost, it is doubly incumbent on the producers of those articles which would—if price will admit—come into daily and hourly use with the masses. As in education and skill we are told "there is always room at the top," so it is with the vast number of utensils in daily use—price is a secondary consideration, and sooner or later all will have them. From time to time the press congratulates the nation upon the glorious results from the establishment of tin making plants in our own country and the duty which will exclude any successful competition, but not a syllable about the quality or price of the new product. Will not some one who is competent enlarge upon the important subject of American tinware?

FRANK. A. HOWIG.

Antidote for Cyanide of Potash.

One of the deadliest and most subtle poisons known to the pharmacopœia is cyanide of potash. It is now reported that a Hungarian chemist, Dr. Johann Antal, has discovered a sure antidote for it, the efficacy of which he has proved in numerous cases, first on animals and afterwards on more than forty living persons, who had been accidentally poisoned with prussic acid. The antidote did not fail in a single instance. It is a newly-discovered chemical compound, nitrate of cobalt.

Knew the Feminine Failing.

New Clerk—I have a customer who wants a certain glove, but we're out of her size; what shall I do?

Old Clerk—Tell her she's been wearing one size too large.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

The President of the United States of America,

To

HENRY KOCH, your clerks, attorneys, agents, salesmen and workmen, and all claiming or holding through or under you,

GREETING:

Whereas,

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

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS COMPANY,

Complainant, is entitled to the exclusive use of the designation "SAPOLIO" as a trade-mark for scouring soap.

Now, Therefore,

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

By word of mouth or otherwise, selling or delivering as "SAPOLIO," or when "SAPOLIO" is asked for,

that which is not Complainant's said manufacture, and from in any way using the word "SAPOLIO" in any false or misleading manner.

Witness,

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

[SEAL]

[SIGNED]

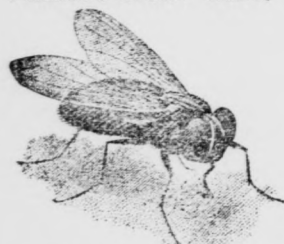
S. D. OLIPHANT,

Clerk

ROWLAND COX,

Complainant's Solicitor

PLEASES EVERY BODY.



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.

ANARCHY-BREEDING UNIONS.

From the Northwestern Lumberman.

There is a cog missing in the running-gear of a people that sends a hungry man to the penitentiary for stealing a ham and suffers the Debbses and the Howards of these times to run at large. The law and the times are a misfit. The devotees of labor unions are under a spell, wrought by verbal "oaths" on the one hand and popular suffering on the other, more potential than reason, deeper than paternal affection, higher than patriotism and more abject, withal, than willing slavery. What magic is there in the incantations and the mummery of these secret cabals to thus stifle and subvert every instinct of reason, self-interest and the respect every man is supposed according to the ethics of all civilization to owe to his own identity and volition?

Proof against the pitiable appeals of hungry children; destructive of any sense of the rights of others; subverting the laws of nature; above the laws of the land and instilling a depth of servility more degraded than serfdom, because self-imposed, the tie that binds the labor unions of to-day has in it a subtle potency that is not alone marvelous but alarming.

Considered individually, the typical mechanic and railway operative is a reasonable and a well-meaning, peaceably disposed man of good impulses; in the toils of the autocratic mandate of some aspiring but shallow dictator, to whom he has blindly sworn obedience, he is straightway transformed into a servile, insensate and possibly dangerous tool. That he is thus rendered unreasoning is obvious from the unquestioning readiness with which he arrays himself in a spirit of aggressive hostility against capital at a time when it is already largely in hiding for want of the courage to stay in its natural channels. Knowing, if he knows anything, that capital is already thus alarmed and that existing depression is due to that fact, he yet adopts and persists in a course, an inevitable sequence of which will be added personal discomfiture.

It would be a defenseless slander to say of the striking mechanics at Pullman and the members of the American Railway Union that they would severally be guilty under any probable circumstances of an act of such ineffable stupidity, or that an honest and wise leader would counsel so indefensible a policy.

In the matter of the prevailing war upon the railroads, misguided servitors of a conscienceless and brainless pack of official beggars on horseback are proceeding with frantic strides precisely as though they were a separate and distinct part of the state with the right and power to set up a despotic oligarchy of their own to forcibly dictate what the remainder of the community shall do or not do to serve them. With apparently no sense of the fact, they thus blindly strike at the hand that feeds them, not feeds undeservedly or in charity, of course but still the hand from which all lawful means of subsistence must be in the nature of things voluntarily flow. Unmindful that their own part in the game of life is contingent upon the weal or woe of capital, they also forget that it naturally always shrinks from the presence of attempted coercion and all uncertainty of safety.

If wages, by reason of a shrunken demand for the products of labor, are low and men are perforce denied work, by what manner of reasoning can it be concluded that war upon manufacturers and railroads could do otherwise than make a bad matter worse? How many railway employes today in self-imposed idleness, and possibly doomed to continue so indefinitely, would of their own motion have ever thought of declaring war upon the combined power of the railroad interests of this great country, expecting to thereby benefit themselves? And knowing the country to be thronged with idle men, how can employes expect to gain anything by striking at such a time? Not only, in all probability, is the strike foredoomed to be a failure as an organized demonstration, but many of its participants will have parted with their places not soon to regain them.

Conceding, then, that the right to peaceably strike is inalienable and, under provocation, its exercise to be entirely justifiable, what spark of either sense or possible advantage was there in the late action of the American Railway Union? The struggle so indefensibly begun is more than likely to end in the destruction of the organization precipitating it and the alienation of all public sympathy.

Apart from the criminally inexcusable counsels and edicts of professional agitators and dictators by whom the masses are infected with poisonous socialism and incited to acts of violent lawlessness, the growth of discontent and the preposterous demands of "organized labor" are a logical outgrowth of the teachings and utterances of political demagogues. Public men in high places have acquired a pernicious habit of appealing to and inflaming the passions of "the poor" by extravagantly contrasting their lot with the iron-hearted, soulless and luxurious rich, until the natural fruits of frugality and thrift have come to be regarded by the idle, the improvident, the incapable and the vicious elements of society as so much piratical plunder, and its possession some sort of a crime against humanity. The professional demagogue and the professional autocrat of labor unions, then, are coadjutors in and responsible for making possible such acts of lawlessness as the country has lately witnessed.

The question of whether or not the standard of American statesmanship is ever to be raised above its prevailing degraded estate, carries with it the future of the so-called labor question in this country.

There is a seemingly feasible plan by which congress could formulate remedial amendments to national statutes relating to commerce and the postal service, and pass them, and neither political party thereby incur more of the dreaded "odium" attaching to such acts than the other. It is, perhaps, too much to expect, but if some statesman would have the courage and the wisdom to propose the raising of a special joint committee by the two houses to be composed of an equal number from each party, charged with the duty of reporting such legislation as is obviously needed to regulate the strike mania of the present era, and both houses under suspension of rules would promptly pass them, such a proceeding would be in line with the dictates of the plainest of common sense and an act of patriotic and rational statesmanship such as the country has had no recent occasion to approve and applaud. Every congressman is equally interested in and, if not infected with rank socialism, admits the existence of a necessity for some such legislation, but who is he who will earn undying fame and the gratitude of his countrymen by doing it?

RIGHTS OF THE LABORER.

Excellent Advice to Men Who Are Out on Strike.

In March, 1893, the employes of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co., at South Bend, asked for a reduction in their hours of work and in some instances an increase of pay. Their requests being refused the men quit work. A few days later Vice President Studebaker addressed them through the medium of a printed circular. He said in this circular that the men had a right to speculate with their labor, which was the only thing they had to sell, but, on behalf of the employer, he offered the following:

A man, to be a successful merchant, must be a good buyer; and to be a good buyer, he must first be a good judge of what he is buying and, second, he must be as cold as an iceberg. He must buy at the very lowest possible price. He must be fully posted and go from factory to factory to get posted. When he does this what is the result? He is bearing down the price of labor.

Then come his customers, the consumers, embracing all classes, even the laborers themselves. They start out, for instance, to buy a pair of boots. They go from store to store to see where they can get the best article for the least money. The wife starts out to buy a cal-

ico dress. She shops from place to place to see how cheaply she can buy it. All are trying to break the price of the article, perhaps of their own production. You can see by this the manufacturer cannot have his own way. If the manufacturer could make his own price and get it, it would matter little to him what he paid for his labor.

Now suppose that nine hours or eight hours for a day's labor should be adopted all over the country and there should be an advance of 25 per cent. on all wages. It would simply advance the price of all commodities and no one would be better off excepting the shrewd and close calculator. The more prices are inflated the better opportunity he has of taking advantage of the market. It is the unthinking that lose by inflation, and it is in the nature of things that what goes up must come down. This has been illustrated in times of wild inflation of the currency. It was illustrated in the South during the war, when prices got so high and money so poor that it took a thousand dollar bill to buy a pair of boots.

A word as to strikes: It is my opinion that the experience of the past shows that few men have been benefited by strikes. The engineers' strike in Chicago, three or four years ago, is a case in point. You all remember seeing statements made in connection with it. First there was the interference with the trade of the public. Next the loss of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, I believe about \$4,000,000. Next an estimate of the loss to the strikers and their families. Have you ever seen a statement of the profit to anybody of that strike?

Take also the strike at Homestead. You remember reading about the fighting and the bloodshed there, and about the widows and the orphans and of the great loss to the Carnegie Company and the suffering of the men and their families and the breaking up of their homes, but have you seen a statement of profit made by any one out of that affair? It seems to me that when the leaders of these organizations ask you to join them and engage in the business of speculating in labor, which these strikes practically amount to, that you should ask them to exhibit to you the balance sheet showing you the profits. This at least is what a business man would require under like circumstances.

Perhaps it might not be out of place to give you a little chapter from our family history. My father was a carriage and wagon builder. He served an apprenticeship of six years at the business. He could make the woodwork of a vehicle and iron and paint it throughout. He failed in the panic of 1837. He lost everything he had, and was badly in debt besides. He had a wife and ten children to support. He had to go back to the forge, and I have often known him to work from 4 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. I well remember sitting by him at the forge at night when a small lad, and having my bare feet scorched from the sparks from his forge and anvil. Yet with all his application to severe toil he found time to read his Bible daily, and lived to the age of 77 years. In talking over this disastrous period of his life, he said to us: "I had just one thing that the sheriff could not take, and that was my trade. Boys, you must all learn trades."

All that time the country was new and work scarce, and the problem was to get work at all for wages. We worked around on farms for our board, or for board and schooling. Even when we could work out for wages we commonly had to take trade, such as wheat and corn, or orders on stores, in those days called "store pay." On one rare occasion my brother, Clement, and J. M. and I rode sixty miles to a friend of our father to work for him in harvest, as he promised us cash for our work. We worked six weeks, receiving the best pay that was going, and had for our united labor the sum of \$70, and we felt ourselves peculiarly favored and well nigh rich. The thought of striking or giving up one job until we got a better one never entered our minds.

Now, I have this advice to give all men who depend on their daily work for them-

selves and families: Remember that time is money and that a day lost can never be made up. In this respect the case of the laborer is unlike that of the tradesman. The latter may lose in poor trade this week, but make it up next week, but not so with one dependent on wages. He should therefore be very cautious about throwing up one job until he knows he has a better one elsewhere.

Let me say in conclusion, you can, of course, annoy us and make us lose money, but will you not likewise suffer by remaining out? If so, it would seem that it would be to our mutual interests that you recommence work, and we hope you will do so at once.

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:

STICK CANDY.	Cases	Bbls.	Palls.
Standard, per lb.		6	7
" H. H.		6	7
" Twist		6	7
Boston Cream	8 1/4		
Cut Loaf			8 1/4
Extra H. H.	8 1/4		

MIXED CANDY.	Bbls.	Palls.
Standard	5 1/4	6 1/4
Leader	5 1/4	6 1/4
Royal	5 1/4	6 1/4
Nobby	7	8
English Rock	7	8
Conserves	7	8
Broken Taffy	7	8
Peant Squares	7 1/2	8 1/2
French Creams	9	10
Valley Creams	13	14
Midget, 30 lb. baskets	8 1/2	9 1/2
Modern, 30 lb.	8	9

FANCY-In bulk	Palls.
Lozenges, plain	8 1/4
" printed	9 1/4
Chocolate Drops	12
Chocolate Monumentals	12 1/2
Gum Drops	5
Moss Drops	7 1/2
Sour Drops	8 1/2
Imperials	10

FANCY-In 5 lb. boxes.	Per Box
Lemon Drops	50
Sour Drops	50
Peppermint Drops	60
Chocolate Drops	75
H. M. Chocolate Drops	50
" Drops	40
Licorice Drops	1.00
A. B. Licorice Drops	50
Lozenges, plain	60
" printed	65
Imperials	60
Motatoes	70
Cream Bar	55
Molasses Bar	55
Hand Made Creams	85-95
Plain Creams	80
Decorated Creams	80
String Rock	50
Burnt Almonds	1.00
Wintergreen Berries	60

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

ORANGES.	
Fancy Seedlings, 96s.	3 00
Sorrentos, 160s	
" 2.0s	4 50

LEMONS.	
Choice 300	4 50
Extra choice 300	4 50
Extra fancy 300	5 00
Extra fancy 360	5 00

BANANAS.	
Large bunches	2 20
Small bunches	1 50 1/2 75

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

NUTS.	
Almonds, Tarragona	2 16
" Ivaca	2 15
" California	2
Brazils, new	2 7 1/2
Filberts	2 11
Walnuts, Grenoble	2 12 1/2
" French	2 10
" Calif.	2 12 1/2
Table Nuts, fancy	2 12
choice	2 11
Pecans, Texas, H. P.	2 7 1/2
Chestnuts	
Hickory Nuts per bu.	
Cocoanuts, full sacks	4 00

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

OILS.	
The Standard Oil Co. quotes as follows:	
BARRELS.	
Eocene	8 1/4
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight	7
Naptha	2 6 1/4
Stove Gasoline	2 7 1/2
Cylinder	27
Engine	23
Black, 15 cold test	13
FROM TANK WAGON.	
Eocene	7
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight	5

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The Relation of Pharmacists to Society.

One of the most striking phases of Western civilization, as distinguished from the Eastern, speaking hemispherically, is the relative status of medicine in the new world and in the old.

In ancient times the practitioners of medicine were the elect of the people, the confidants, and often the advisers, of crowned heads. Before the general separation of medicine into its various branches the practice of pharmacy was, in many particulars, the most important of arts, as were its votaries the most honored of the members of all the professions. Grecian, Roman, and mediæval history alike are replete with the importance attached to medical science. Many of the ancient philosophers, such as Asclepiades, Hippocrates, and Plinius, were medical men; many of the mythological personages and patron saints, such as Æsculapius and Hygeia, and Cosmos and Damianus, were symbolic of the healing art. In the middle ages, when fanaticism and superstition alike retarded the progress of civilization, the crude and imperfect notions concerning the properties of matter, first disclosed through medical uses, were seized upon by amateurs, who exploited them for their own aggrandizement. These so-called alchemists often played an important role in history. As late as just preceding the French revolution, a hundred years ago, we find one of these pretending to rehabilitate the rapidly exhausting treasury of the king of France by transmuting base metals into gold, in order to save the king, whose prodigality had ruined the country.

With the discovery in 1774 of oxygen, of chlorine in 1776, of ammonia in 1776, of glycerine in 1779, of hydrogen in 1784, and soda manufacture by Leblanc in 1791, sulphuric acid having already been manufactured in 1746, began the real progress of the industries and the arts. While the lightning rod had been invented by that greatest of all Americans, Benjamin Franklin, in 1752, and Watt had constructed a steam engine in 1769, not until the elements had been resolved was there any substantial progress. For then followed in rapid succession gas illumination, by Murdock, in 1798; the electro-motor of Volta, in 1800; electro-magnetism, by Oersted, in 1820; steel conversion, by Bessemer, in 1856, and spectral analysis, by Kierchhoff and Bunsen, in 1859, a discovery by which the celestial bodies themselves were laid bare to the gaze of man. To these epoch-making discoveries need only be mentioned, in order to bring the record up to date, the dynamo-electric engine, by Siemens, in 1867; the electric telephone, by Bell and others, in 1877, and the telautograph of Elisha Gray of our own city in the *Word's Fair* year.

From the resolving of the first element in 1774 to the present elaborate status of science seems to be a long step, and yet it is but a brief period compared with the countless centuries that had gone before. The progress has been really marvelous, and if continued in the same ratio will obliterate all comparison in the future; will indeed pale both the philosopher's stone and the elixir ad longam vitam. It may in truth be said that the transmutation of the base metals into gold has more than been effected through the discovery of aniline and other valuable products from what was formerly considered waste and refuse. Through the labors of Pasteur and others in the micro-organic world it is possible that human life may be so preserved and prolonged as yet fairly to realize the dreams of the ancient philosophers about the elixir. Brown-Sequard may then not have lived in vain.

But there is a chain of destiny in all this progress in which each new discovery is but a link. As the links make up the chain, so are these individual discoveries and inventions dependent on and produced from each other. One fundamental, physical, or chemical fact established is certain to infuse new ideas, stimulate latent energies, and produce the most beneficent results to humanity.

When it is remembered that of all the primary elements more were discovered by one man during his lifetime than were discovered by all other workers in the same period; that oxygen, chlorine, and cyanogen, not to mention glycerine, citric acid, and many other substances were produced by a pharmacist in a little town in Sweden, at the close of the past century, it will be conceded that pharmacy can claim no little share in the world's progress. Karl Wilhelm Scheele's labors in his little apothecary shop created an epoch. In many particulars, if not in the essential, this humble pharmacist was the greatest man of the age. While not alone credited with the discovery of oxygen, his other labors placed him away beyond his contemporaries in fame, and made the entire world his debtor.

Since then the art of pharmacy has kept full pace and often led the progress of civilization. In European countries the pharmacist is the trusted servant of his community, and often of his country. His education peculiarly fits him for many duties in the community. But where do we find him in the United States? Do we find him filling important positions, such as require pharmaceutical knowledge? No. These are filled by the ignorami and the illiterati, by the ward-heeler and bum politician, and often, worse yet, by the "prominent business man," whose sole qualification is to "save money" by "reducing expenses." We had an illustration of this in Chicago some five years ago when a cigar dealer was appointed oil inspector by his father-in-law, then mayor of Chicago. Half a dozen men perished as the result of an explosion on the steamer "Tioga" which, contrary to customs regulations, was laden with naphtha. This alleged oil inspector testified before the coroner's jury that he did not know that naphtha was explosive; did not know it was petroleum or benzine. But was he removed and a competent pharmacist placed in charge? No. He continued to fill the job and divide the

spoils of the office with his henchman. Who is the incumbent of the office of weights and measures? Is there any citizen so competent to discharge these duties as the pharmacist who thoroughly understands the principles of the balance and all kinds of weights and measures? Ask the present incumbent in any city what he knows about the metric system.

So we may go on and show that the pharmacist by education and training is qualified to fill many county and city positions. If a pharmacist were assistant superintendent, with a medical man in charge at the county hospital, contractors would not swindle the taxpayers annually out of thousands of dollars by unloading skimmed milk, oleo for butter, and cottolene for lard.

But there are still greater and more important places of trust in which the pharmacist should be represented. About one-half of the members of the House of Representatives are lawyers, most of them in the employ of corporations. Are such men qualified to pass upon a measure like the present tariff bill, in which one-half the number of items are purely technical, and belong to drugs, chemicals and medicine? A thoroughly qualified pharmacist is the only person who understands the status of these substances, yet among 360 odd members there is not one who is a pharmacist or who has the remotest idea of the character of over one-half of the items, and in total value one-sixth of all the articles affected by the Wilson tariff bill.

If the United States Senate had a pharmacist member, the venerable John Frisbie Hoar, after wrestling two hours and a half with a chemical dictionary, provided by the United States for the erudite senators at a cost of \$50, would not have announced with all solemnity that santolin was the active principle of a vermifuge like Jayne's. This was mild, however, compared with the honorable Senator from Michigan, always jealous of the industries of his own State, who, when the question was presented of how much duty there should be on coppers, enthusiastically declared himself for protecting any "product of copper," so large an element in the trade of the Upper Peninsula! This farce by the ignorami at the national capitol is repeated daily in every state in the union.

What is wanted in this country is scientific government instead of the miserable substitute made up of the professional politician, the prominent labor leader and the corporation agents.

Let educated and scientific men interest themselves in politics. Let them demand that the duties of the public be performed only by qualified persons. Let them hold the authorities responsible for their failure in protecting the public against the moral and mental degradation, the loss of life and happiness that follow in the wake of the aggregated combinations constituted solely for spoil, into whose hands the alleged government has been turned over. Let those, especially, engaged in medical art and science unite in a demand that this wholesale pillage of mental faculties by the indiscriminate sale of narcotics, such as morphine and cocaine, the soothing syrups and the catarrh cures, must stop. Let them insist that the public health must be protected; that the adulterator and sophisticator of not only drugs and

medicines, but also of food, must be punished like the worst of criminals. Let them be charged with all matters pertaining to the public health, and then hold them to strict accountability. In this movement pharmacists should assume a large share, and you, young men, should endeavor to fit yourselves to fulfill your duties, even broader than those of the dispensing of medicines—the duty of citizenship on a free, enlightened basis in the service of humanity. Remembering that

Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which wisdom builds
Till smoothed and squared and fitted to its place,
Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich.

C. S. N. HALLBERG.

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1 oz.	\$ 90	10 20
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6 oz.	5 40	57 60

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Phosphoricum dil.	10 12		
Salicylicum	1 25 01		
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Tannicum	1 40 01		
Tartaricum	30 00		
AMMONIA.		POTASSIUM.	
Aqua, 16 deg.	40 06	Bi Carb.	15 00
30 deg.	60 08	Bichromate	13 00
Carbonas	13 00	Bromide	40 00
Chloridum	13 00	Carb.	12 00
ANILINE.		Chlorate (po 30)	2 1/2 00
Black	2 00 22 25	Cyanide	50 00
Brown	2 00 22 25	Iodide	2 00 23 00
Red	45 00	Potassa, Bitart, pure	2 00 23 00
Yellow	2 50 03 00	Potassa, Bitart, com.	2 00 23 00
BACCAE.		Potass Nitras, opt.	80 10
Cubase (po 36)	25 00	Potass Nitras	70 00
Juniperus	80 10	Prussiate	25 00
Xanthoxylum	25 00	Sulphate po.	15 00
BALSAMUM.		RADIX.	
Copaiba	45 00	Aconitum	20 00
Peru	22 25	Althae	22 00
Terabin, Canada	60 00	Anchusa	12 00
Toitau	35 00	Arum, po.	20 00
CORTEK.		Calamus	80 10
Abies, Canadian	18 00	Gentiana (po 12)	16 00
Cassiae	11 00	Glycyrrhiza (pv 15)	16 00
Cinchona Flava	18 00	Hydrastis Canaden.	30 00
Euonymus atropurp.	30 00	(po 35)	30 00
Myrica Cerifera, po.	30 00	Hellebore, Ala. po.	15 00
Prunus Virgin.	12 00	Inula, po.	15 00
Quillaja, grd.	10 00	Ipecac, po.	1 60 01 75
Sassafras	15 00	Iris plox (po 35 38)	1 60 01 75
Ulmus Po (Ground 15)	12 00	Jalap, pr.	40 00
EXTRACTUM.		Maranta, 1/2 s.	15 00
Glycyrrhiza Glabra.	24 00	Podophyllum, po.	75 01 00
" po.	33 00	Rhel.	75 01 00
Haematox, 15 lb. box.	11 00	" cut.	75 01 00
" 1s.	13 00	" pv.	75 01 00
" 1/2 s.	14 00	Spigelia	35 00
" 1/4 s.	16 00	Sanguinaria, (po 25)	45 00
FERRU.		Serpentaria	55 00
Carbonate Precip.	2 15	Senega	40 00
Citrate and Quinia.	2 30	Similax, Officialis. H	40 00
Citrate Soluble	80 00	Scilla, (po 35)	10 00
Ferrocyanidum Sol.	2 00	Symplocarpus, Post.	2 00
Solut Chloride	2 15	dus, po.	2 00
Sulphate, com'l.	10 00	Valeriana, Eng. (po 30)	15 00
" pure	7 00	" German.	15 00
FLORA.		Ingiber a.	18 00
Arnica	18 00	Zingiber j.	18 00
Anthem.	30 00	SEMIN.	
Matricaria	50 00	Anisum, (po 20)	2 15
FOLIA.		Apium (graveleons)	20 00
Barosma	18 00	Bird, la.	40 00
Cassia Acutifol.	25 00	Carul, (po 18)	10 00
Cassia Alx.	25 00	Cardamon	1 00 01 25
Salvia officinalis, 1/2 s.	15 00	Coriandrum	11 00
and 1/4 s.	15 00	Cannabis Sativa	40 00
Ura Ursi	80 10	Cordatum	75 01 00
GUMMI.		Chenopodium	10 00
Acacia, 1st picked	2 00	Dipterix Odorata	2 40 02 00
" 2d	2 00	Foeniculum, po.	60 00
" 3d	2 00	Lini	4 00 43 00
" sifted sorts	2 00	Lini, grd. (bbi 3 1/2)	3 1/2 00
" po.	60 00	Lobelia	35 00
Aloe, Barb. (po 60)	50 00	Phalaris Canarian	3 1/2 00
" Cape, (po 20)	2 00	Rapa	60 00
Socotri, (po 60)	2 00	Sinapis Alba	7 00
Catechu, la. (1/2 s, 1/4 s, 1/8 s)	2 00	" Nigra	11 00
Ammoniac	55 00	SPIRITUS.	
Assafoetida, (po 35)	40 00	Frumentum, W. D. Co.	2 00 02 50
Benzoinum	50 00	" D. F. R.	1 75 02 00
Camphore	40 00	Juniperis Co. O. T.	1 25 01 50
Euphorbium po	35 00	"	1 25 01 50
Galbanum	60 00	Saacharum N. E.	1 75 02 00
Gamboge, po.	70 00	Spt. Vini Galli.	1 75 02 50
Gualacum, (po 35)	2 00	Vini Oporto	1 25 02 00
Kino, (po 1 75)	2 00	Vini Alba	1 25 02 00
Mastic	2 00	SPONGES.	
Myrrh, (po 45)	2 00	Florida sheeps' wool	2 50 02 75
Opit (po 3 60 23 80)	2 25 02 25	Nassau sheeps' wool	2 00
Shellac	35 00	carriage	2 00
" bleached	35 00	Velvet extra sheeps'	1 10
Tragacanth	40 01 00	wool carriage	1 10
HERBA—In ounce packages.		Extra yellow sheeps'	85
Absinthium	25 00	carriage	85
Eupatorium	25 00	Grass sheeps' wool car-	65
Lobelia	25 00	riage	65
Majorum	25 00	Hard for slate use	75
Mentha Piperita	25 00	Yellow Reef, for slate	1 40
" Vir.	25 00	use	1 40
Rue	25 00	SYRUPS.	
Tanacetum, V.	25 00	Acacia	50 00
Thymus, V.	25 00	Zingiber	50 00
MAGNESIA.		Ipecac	50 00
Calcined, Pat.	55 00	Ferri Iod.	50 00
Carbonate, Pat.	20 00	Aurant Cortes	50 00
Carbonate, K. & M.	20 00	Rhel Arom.	50 00
Carbonate, Jennings.	35 00	Similax Officialis.	50 00
OLEUM.		" C.	50 00
Absinthium	2 50 03 00	Senega	50 00
Amygdalae, Dulc.	45 00	Scillae	50 00
Amygdalae, Amarae.	8 00 08 25	" Co.	50 00
Anisi	1 80 01 90	Toatun	50 00
Aurant Cortes	1 80 02 00	Prunus virg.	50 00
Bergamit	3 00 03 20	TINCTURES.	
Cajuput	60 00	Aconitum Napellis R.	60 00
Caryophylli	75 00	Aloes	60 00
Cedar	35 00	" and myrrh.	60 00
Chenopodii	2 10 01 15	Arnica	60 00
Cinnamoni	1 10 01 15	Assafoetida	60 00
Citronella	45 00	Atrope Belladonna.	60 00
Conium Mac.	35 00	Benzoin	60 00
Copaiba	80 00	" Co.	60 00
		Sanguinaria	50 00
		Barosma	50 00
		Cardioides	50 00
		Capicum	50 00
		Ca damon	50 00
		" Co.	50 00
		Castor	1 00 00
		Catechu	50 00
		Cinchona	50 00
		" Co.	60 00
		Columba	50 00
		Conium	50 00
		Cubeba	50 00
		Digitalis	50 00
		Ergot.	50 00
		Gentian	50 00
		" Co.	60 00
		Gualica	50 00
		" ammon.	60 00
		Zingiber	50 00
		Hyoscyamus	50 00
		Iodine	75 00
		" Colorless.	75 00
		Ferri Chloridum	35 00
		Kino	50 00
		Lobelia	50 00
		Myrrh	50 00
		Nux Vomica.	50 00
		Opil	50 00
		" Camphorated.	50 00
		Deodor.	2 00 00
		Aurant Cortes	50 00
		Quassia	50 00
		Rhatany	50 00
		Rhel	50 00
		Cassia Acutifol.	50 00
		" Co.	50 00
		Serpentaria	50 00
		Stromonium	60 00
		Tolutan	60 00
		Valerian	50 00
		Veratrum Veride.	50 00
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
		Ether, Spts Nit, 3 F.	25 00
		" 4 F.	25 00
		Alumen	2 1/2 00
		" ground, (po.	3 00
		Annatto.	30 00
		Antimoul, po.	40 00
		" et Potass T.	55 00
		Antipyrin	2 10 00
		Antifebrin	2 00
		Argent Nitras, ounce	45 00
		Arsenicum	50 00
		Balm Gilead Bud.	35 00
		Bismuth S. N.	1 65 01 75
		Calcium Chlor. Is. (1/2 s, 1/4 s, 1/8 s)	2 00
		Cantharides Russian,	2 11 00
		" po.	2 11 00
		Capsici Fructus, af.	2 00
		" po.	2 00
		" Bpo.	2 00
		Caryophyllus, (po 15)	10 00
		Carmine, No. 40	2 00
		Cera Alba, S. & F.	50 00
		Cera Flava	35 00
		Cocculus	40 00
		Cassia Fructus	2 00
		Centauria	2 00
		Cetaceum	2 00
		Chloroform	60 00
		" squibba	2 00
		Chloral Hyd Crst.	1 25 00
		Chondrus	20 00
		Cinchonidine, P. & W	15 00
		" German	8 1/2 00
		Corks, Hist. dia. per	75 00
		Cent	2 00
		Cressatum	2 00
		Creta, (bbi 75)	50 00
		" prep.	50 00
		" precip.	80 00
		" Rubra	2 00
		Crocod.	35 00
		Cudbear	20 00
		Cupri Sulph.	5 00
		Dextrine	10 00
		Ether Sulph.	70 00
		Emery, all numbers.	70 00
		" po.	2 00
		Ergota, (po 75)	70 00
		Flake White	12 00
		Galla	7 00
		Gambier	7 00
		Gelatin, Cooper	60 00
		" French	30 00
		Glassware flint, by box 80.	50 00
		Less than box 75.	50 00
		Glue, Brown	90 00
		" White	130 00
		Glycerina	140 00
		Grana Paradisi	20 00
		Humulus	25 00
		Hydrag Chlor Mite.	75 00
		" Cor	65 00
		" Ox Rubrum	85 00
		" Ammoniat.	95 00
		Unguentum	45 00
		Hydragryum	2 00
		Ichthyobolla, Am.	1 25 01 50
		Indigo	75 01 00
		Iodine, Resubi.	3 80 03 90
		Iodoform	24 00
		Lupulin	2 25 00
		Lycopodium	70 00
		Macis	70 00
		Liquor Arsen et Hy.	2 27 00
		drarg Iod.	10 00
		Liquor Potass Arsenitis	10 00
		Magnesia, Sulph (bbi	2 1/2 00
		1 1/2)	60 00
		Mannin, S. F.	60 00

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO..

Grand Rapids, Mich.

PERFUME DEPARTMENT.

We carry in stock a complete line of

Eastman's Extracts

Including these specialties,

HER MAJESTY,
QUEEN MAB, FLEUR DE LYS,
TUSCAN VIOLET,
SWEET HEATHER, PEAU DE ESPAGNE,

and all the leading odors of the following manufacturers:

Lazelle, Dally & Co., Ladd & Coffin,
Swinton, Foote & Jenks.

We have a complete line of

SEELEY'S EXTRACTS and SPECIALTIES.

We also manufacture

LAVENDER WATER, VIOLET WATER,
FLORIDA WATER, 4 ounces, FLORIDA WATER, 8 ounces.

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 BOOK.		Foreign.		FLAVORING EXTRACTS.		
Aurora	doz gross 6 00	Live oak	1 40	Blue Label Brand.	2 75	 		Currents.				
Jastor Oil	60 7 00	Santa Cruz	1 40	Half pint, 25 bottles	2 75			Patras, in barrels	2			
Diamond	50 5 50	Lusk's	1 50	Pint	4 50			" in 1/4 bbls.	2 1/2			
Frazer's	75 9 00	Overland	1 40	Quart 1 doz bottles	3 50			" in less quantity	2 3/4			
Mica	65 7 50	Blackberries.	90	Triumph Brand.	1 35	cleaned, bulk	4	cleaned, package	4 1/2			Regular Grade Lemon.
Paragon	55 6 00	Cherries.	1 00	Pint, 25 bottles	4 50	Peel.						doz
BAKING POWDER.		Red	1 25	Quart, per doz	3 75	"Tradesman."		Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes	13			2 oz
Acme	45	Pitted Hamburg	1 50	CLOTHES PINS.		"Superior."		Lemon	25	4 oz	1 50	
1 lb.	1 60	White	1 50	5 gross boxes	40 25	1 books, per hundred		Orange	25			
Bulk	10	Erie	1 25	COCOA SHELLS.		2 " " " "		Raisins.				
Arctic.		Demmons, Egg Plums and Green	1 20	35 lb bags	23	3 " " " "		Ondura, 29 lb. boxes	5 7	Regular Vanilla.	doz	
1/2 cans 6 doz case	55	Gages.	1 40	Less quantity	23 1/2	4 " " " "		Sultana, 20	7 1/2	2 oz	1 20	
1 lb.	75	California	1 40	Pound packages	6 1/2	5 " " " "		Valencia, 30	8	4 oz	2 40	
1 1/2 lb.	1 60	Common	1 25	COFFEE.		6 " " " "						
Cream Flake.		Pie	1 10	Green.		1 books, per hundred		Prunes.		XX Grade		
3 oz	45	Maxwell	1 50	Rio.		2 " " " "		California, 100-120	6	Lemon.		
4 oz	60	Shepard's	1 50	Fair	18	3 " " " "		" 90x100 25 lb. bxs.	6 1/2	2 oz	1 20	
6 oz	80	California	1 50	Good	19	4 " " " "		" 80x90	7	4 oz	2 40	
9 oz	1 20	Monitor	1 50	Prime	21	5 " " " "		" 70x80	7 1/2			
1 lb	2 00	Oxford	1 50	Golden	21	6 " " " "		" 60x70	8			
Red Star, 1 lb cans	40	Pears.	1 25	Peaberry	23	10 " " " "		Turkey	5	XX Grade		
1 lb	75	Domestic	1 25	Fair	19	20 " " " "		Silver		Vanilla.		
Telfer's, 1 lb. cans, doz.	45	Riverside	1 25	Good	20	ONE CENT COUPON		ENVELOPES.		2 oz	75	
1 lb.	95	Common	1 00	Prime	22	Universal."		XX rag, white.		4 oz	3 50	
Our Leader, 1 lb cans	45	Johnson's sliced	2 50	Peaberry	23	1 books, per hundred		No. 1, 6 1/2	1 75	Jennings.		
1 lb cans	75	Booth's sliced	2 75	Mexican and Guatemala	21	2 " " " "		No. 2, 6 1/2	1 60	Lemon, Vanilla		
BATH BRICK.		Booth's grated	2 75	Fair	19	3 " " " "		XX wood, white.	1 35	2 oz regular panel	75	
2 dozen in case	90	Quinces.	1 10	Good	20	4 " " " "		No. 1, 6 1/2	1 60	4 oz	1 50	
English	80	Raspberries.	1 10	Fancy	24	5 " " " "		No. 2, 6 1/2	1 25	6 oz	2 00	
Bristol	70	Black Hamburg	1 46	Maracaibo.	23	6 " " " "		Manilla, white.	1 05	No. 3 taper	1 35	
Domestic	80	Erie, black	1 25	Milled	24	100 books or over. 5 per cent			95	No. 4 taper	2 50	
BLUING.		Lawrence	1 25	Java.	24	200 books or over. 5 per cent		FARINACEOUS GOODS.				
Gross		Hamburg	1 25	Interior	25	500 " " " "		Farina.		2 oz oval taper	75	
Arctic, 4 oz ovals	3 60	Terrapin	1 05	Private Growth	27	1000 " " " "		100 lb. kegs.		3 oz	1 75	
" 8 oz	6 75	Whortleberries.	85	Mandehling	28	COUPON PASS BOOKS.		Barrels		2 oz regular	85	
" pints, round	9 00	Blueberries	85	Mocha.	28	[Can be made to represent any denomination from \$10 down.]		Hominy.		4 oz	2 25	
" No. 2, sifting box	2 75	Meats.	85	Arabian	28	20 books		Roasted.				
" No. 3	4 00	Corned beef Libby's	2 10	Roasted.		100 books		To ascertain cost of roasted				
" No. 5	8 00	Roast beef Armour's	1 80	Package.		250 " " " "		coffee, add 1/4c. per lb. for roasting				
" 1 oz ball	4 50	Potted ham, 1/2 lb.	1 35	McLaughlin's XXXX.		500 " " " "		and 15 per cent. for shrinkage.				
Mexican Liquid, 4 oz.	3 60	" 1/2 lb.	70	Bunola		1000 " " " "		Imitation				
" 8 oz	6 80	" tongue, 1/2 lb.	1 35	Lion, 60 or 100 lb. case.		CRACKERS.		Arabian				
BROOMS.		" chicken, 1/2 lb.	95	Valley City 1/4 gross.		Butter.		20 books				
No. 2 Hurl	1 75	Beans.		Felix		Seymour XXX.		200 books				
No. 1	2 00	Hamburg stringless	1 15	Hummel's, foll. gross.		Family XXX.		100 " " " "				
No. 2 Carpet	2 25	" French style	2 00	" tin		Family XXX, cartoon		250 " " " "				
No. 1	2 50	Lima, green	1 25	CHICORY.		Salted XXX.		500 " " " "				
Parlor Gem	2 75	" soaked	70	Cotton, 40 ft. per doz.		Salted XXX, cartoon		1000 " " " "				
Common Whisk	80	Lewis Boston Baked	1 35	" 50 ft.		Boston		2000 " " " "				
Fancy	1 00	Bay State Baked	1 35	" 60 ft.		Butter biscuit		5000 " " " "				
Warehouse	2 75	World's Fair Baked	1 25	" 70 ft.		Soda, XXX.		10000 " " " "				
BRUSHES.		Picnic Baked	1 00	" 80 ft.		Soda, City.		100000 " " " "				
Stove, No. 1	1 25	Corn.		" 90 ft.		Soda, Duchess.		1000000 " " " "				
No. 10	1 50	Hamburg	1 25	Jute		Crystal Wafer.		10000000 " " " "				
" 15	1 75	Livingston Eden	1 30	" 72 ft.		Long Island Wafers.		100000000 " " " "				
Rice Root Scrub, 2 row	1 25	Purity	1 30	CLOTHES LINES.		S. Oyster XXX.		1000000000 " " " "				
Rice Root Scrub, 3 row	1 25	Morning Glory	75	Cotton, 40 ft. per doz.		City Oyster XXX.		10000000000 " " " "				
Palmetto, goose	1 50	Soaked	75	" 50 ft.		Farina Oyster.		100000000000 " " " "				
CANDLES.		Harris standard	75	" 60 ft.		CREAM TARTAR.		1000000000000 " " " "				
Hotel, 40 lb. boxes	10	VanCamp's marrofat	1 10	" 70 ft.		Strictly pure.		10000000000000 " " " "				
Star, 40	9	Archer's Early Blossom	1 30	" 80 ft.		Telfer's Absolute.		100000000000000 " " " "				
Paraffine	10	French	2 15	" 90 ft.		Grocers'.		1000000000000000 " " " "				
Wicking	24	Mushrooms.	19 25	" 100 ft.		FLY PAPER.		10000000000000000 " " " "				
CANNED GOODS.		Pumpkin.	75	" 110 ft.		Thum's Tanglefoot.		100000000000000000 " " " "				
Fish.		Squash.	15	" 120 ft.		Single case.		1000000000000000000 " " " "				
Clams.		Succotash.	1 15	" 130 ft.		Five case lots.		10000000000000000000 " " " "				
Little Neck, 1 lb	1 20	Hamburg	1 40	" 140 ft.		Ten case lots.		100000000000000000000 " " " "				
" 2 lb	1 90	Soaked	80	" 150 ft.		Less than one case, 40c. per box		1000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Standard, 3 lb.	2 25	Honey Dew	1 50	" 160 ft.		DRIED FRUITS.		10000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Standard, 1 lb.	75	Erie	1 35	" 170 ft.		Domestic.		100000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Standard, 2 lb.	1 35	Tomatoes.		" 180 ft.		Apples.		1000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Star, 1 lb.	2 45	Hancock	22	" 190 ft.		Sundried, sliced in bbls.		10000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
" 2 lb.	3 50	Excelsior	25	" 200 ft.		" quartered		100000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Picnic, 1 lb.	2 90	Eclipse	25	" 210 ft.		Evaporated, 50 lb. boxes		1000000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
" 2 lb.	2 90	Hamburg	25	" 220 ft.		California in bags.		10000000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Mackerel.		Gallon	65	" 230 ft.		Evaporated in boxes.		100000000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Standard, 1 lb.	1 10	CHOCOLATE.		" 240 ft.		Blackberries.		1000000000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
" 2 lb.	2 10	Baker's		" 250 ft.		In boxes		10000000000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Mustard, 2 lb	2 25	German Sweet	23	" 260 ft.		Nectarines.		100000000000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Tomato Sauce, 2 lb	2 25	Premium	37	" 270 ft.		70 lb. bags.		1000000000000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Soused, 2 lb.	2 25	Breakfast Cocoa	43	" 280 ft.		25 lb. boxes.		10000000000000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Salmon.		CHEESE.		" 290 ft.		Peaches.		100000000000000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Columbia River, flat	1 80	Ambay	8	" 300 ft.		Peeled, in boxes.		1000000000000000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Alaska, Red	1 65	Acme	8	" 310 ft.		Cal. evap.		10000000000000000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
" pink	1 25	Lenawee	8	" 320 ft.		" in bags.		100000000000000000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Kinney's, flat	1 95	Riverside	8 1/2	" 330 ft.		Pears.		1000000000000000000000000000000000000000 " " " "				
Sardines.		Gold Medal	8	" 340 ft.		California in bags.		100 " " " "				
American	4 1/2	Skim	50 7	" 350 ft.		Pitted Cherries.		1000 " " " "				
Imported	6 1/2	Brick	15	" 360 ft.		Barrels.		100 " " " "				
Mustard	15 1/2	Edam	1 00	" 370 ft.		50 lb. boxes		1000 " " " "				
Boneless	6 7	Leiden	22	" 380 ft.		25 " "		100 " " " "				
Trout.		Limburger	25	" 390 ft.		" Prunelles.		1000 " " " "				
Brook 2, lb	2 50	Cheddar	25	" 400 ft.		30 lb. boxes		100 " " " "				
laid standard	1 20	Roquefort	25	" 410 ft.		In barrels.		1000 " " " "				
ork State, gallons	4 00	Sap Sago	20	" 420 ft.		50 lb. boxes		100 " " " "				
Lamburgh,		Schwitzer, Imported.	24	" 430 ft.		25 lb. "		1000 " " " "				
		" domestic	24	" 440 ft.		Raisins.		100 " " " "				
				" 450 ft.		Loose Muscatels in Boxes.		1000 " " " "				
				" 460 ft.		2 crown		100 " " " "				
				" 470 ft.		3 "		1000 " " " "				
				" 480 ft.		Loose Muscatels in Bags.		100 " " " "				
				" 490 ft.		2 crown		1000 " " " "				
				" 500 ft.		3 "		100 " " " "				
				" 510 ft.		Loose Muscatels in Boxes.		1000 " " " "				
				" 520 ft.		2 crown		100 " " " "				
				" 530 ft.		3 "		1000 " " " "				
				" 540 ft.		Loose Muscatels in Boxes.		100 " " " "				
				" 550 ft.		2 crown		1000 " " " "				
				" 560 ft.		3 "		100 " " " "				
				" 570 ft.		Loose Muscatels in Boxes.		1000 " " " "				
				" 580 ft.		2 crown		100				

PICKLES.

Medium.	
Barrels, 1,200 count.	24 00
Half bbls, 600 count.	25 50
Small.	
Barrels, 2,400 count.	5 00
Half bbls, 1,200 count.	3 00

PIPES.

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

POTASH.

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

RICE.

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

SPICES.

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

SAL SODA.

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

SEEDS.

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

STARCH.

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

SNUFF.

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

SODA.

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

SALT.

Diamond Crystal.	
Cases, 243 lb. boxes.	1 60
Barrels, 320 lbs.	2 50
" 115 2 1/2 lb bags.	4 00
" 60 5 lb "	3 75
" 30 10 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 2 1/2 lb sacks.	84 00
60 5-lb "	3 75
30 10-lb "	3 50
22 14-lb "	3 30
320 lb. bbl.	2 50
28 lb sacks.	32 1/2
5 lb linen sacks.	60
Common Grades.	
100 3-lb. sacks.	82 10
60 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. \$ 90 doz.	\$10 20 gro
2 " N. S. 1 20 "	12 60 "
2 " F. M. 1 40 "	14 40 "
Vanilla.	
1 oz. F. M. 1 50 doz.	16 20 gro
2 " N. S. 2 00 "	21 60 "
2 " F. M. 2 50 "	25 50 "
Rococo—Second Grade.	
Lemon.	
2 oz. 75 doz.	8 00 "
Vanilla.	
2 doz. 1 00 doz.	10 50 "

SOAP.

Allen B. Wrisley's Brands.	
Old Country, 80 1-lb.	3 20
Good Cheer, 60 1 lb.	3 20
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 95
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.	2 40
Brown, 60 bars.	4 00
" 80 bars.	3 25
Lautz Bros. & Co.'s Brands.	
Acme.	3 75
Cotton Oil.	6 00
Marcelline.	4 00
Master.	4 00
Thompson & Chute Co.'s Brands.	

Silver	3 65
Mono	3 30
Savon Improved.	2 50
Sunflower	2 80
Golden	3 25
Economical	2 25
Passolt's Atlas Brand.	
Single box	3 65
5 box lots.	3 60
10 box lots.	3 50
25 box lots del.	3 40
Scouring.	
Sapallo, kitchen, 3 doz.	2 40
" hand, 3 doz.	2 40

SUGAR.	
Below are given New York prices on sugars, to which the wholesale dealer adds the local freight from New York to your shipping point, giving you credit on the invoice for the amount of freight, buyer pays from the market in which he purchases to his shipping point, including 20 pounds for the weight of the barrel.	
Domino.	85 06
Cut Leaf.	5 6
Cubes.	4 50
Powdered.	4 50
XXXX Powdered.	4 75
Granulated.	4 25
Fine Granulated.	4 25
Extra Fine Granulated.	4 37
Mould A.	4 50
Diamond Confection.	4 25
Confec. Standard A.	4 12
No. 1.	4 00
No. 2.	4 00
No. 3.	3 94
No. 4.	3 87
No. 5.	3 81
No. 6.	3 75
No. 7.	3 69
No. 8.	3 62
No. 9.	3 56
No. 10.	3 50
No. 11.	3 44
No. 12.	3 31
No. 13.	2 94
No. 14.	2 87

SYRUPS.	
Corn.	
Barrels.	18
Half bbls.	30
Pure Cane.	
Fair.	19
Good.	25
Choice.	30
TABLE SAUCES.	
Lea & Perrin's, large.	4 75
" small.	2 75
Halford, large.	3 75
" small.	2 25
Salad Dressing, large.	6 55
" small.	2 65

TEAS.

JAPAN—Regular.	
Fair.	217
Good.	230
Choice.	234
Choicest.	234
Dust.	10 12

SUN CURED.

Fair.	217
Good.	230
Choice.	234
Choicest.	234
Dust.	10 12

BASKET FIRED.

Fair.	18 20
Choice.	235
Choicest.	235
Extra choice, wire leaf.	240

GUNPOWDER.

Common to fair.	25 25
Extra fine to finest.	25 65
Choicest fancy.	25 75
Common to fair.	23 30
Common to fair.	23 25
Superior to fine.	30 35
YOUNG HYSOON.	
Common to fair.	18 25
Superior to fine.	30 40

ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

Fair.	18 22
Choice.	24 28
Best.	24 50

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.	
Sterling.	30
Private Brands.	
Bazoo.	230
Can Can.	237
Nellie Bly.	24 25
Uncle Ben.	24 25
McGinty.	27
" 1/2 bbls.	25
Dandy Jim.	29
Torpedo.	24
" in drums.	23
Yum Yum.	23
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
Green Turtle.	30
Three Black Crow.	27
J. G. Butler's Brands.	
Something Good.	38
Out of Sight.	24
Wilson & McCalay's Brands.	
Gold Rope.	43
Happy Thought.	37
Messmate.	32
No Tax.	31
Let Go.	27
Smoking.	
Caolin's Brands.	
Kill dried.	17 1/2 18
Golden Shower.	19
Huntress.	26
Meerschbaum.	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.	38
Scotten's Brands.	
Warpath.	24
Honey Dew.	36
Gold Block.	30
F. F. Adams Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
Peerless.	26
Old Tom.	18
Standard.	22
Globe Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
Handmade.	41
Leidersdorf's Brands.	
Rob Roy.	26
Uncle Sam.	28 32
Red Clover.	32
Spaulding & Merrick.	25
Tom and Jerry.	38
Traveler Cavendish.	38
Buck Horn.	30
Plow Boy.	30 32
Corn Cake.	16

VINEGAR.

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

WET MUSTARD.

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

YEAST.

Magie.	1 00
Warner's.	1 00
Yeast Foam.	1 00
Riamond.	75
Royal.	90

WOODENWARE.

Tubs, No. 1.	6 00
" No. 2.	5 50
" No. 3.	4 50
Pails, No. 1, two-hoop.	1 30
" No. 1, three-hoop.	1 50
Bowls, 11 inch.	
" 13 "	90
" 15 "	1 25
" 17 "	1 80
" 19 "	2 40
" 21 "	

Baskets, market.	35
" shipping bushel.	1 15
" full hoop.	1 25
" willow c'ths, No. 1.	15 25
" " No. 2.	25
" " No. 3.	25
" splint " No. 1.	3 75
" " No. 2.	4 25
" " No. 3.	4 75

INDURATED WARE.

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

Butter Plates—Oval.

No. 1.	250 1000
No. 2.	70 245
No. 3.	80 280
No. 5.	1 00 3 50
Washboards—single.	
Universal.	2 25
No. Queen.	2 50
Peerless Protector.	2 40
Saginaw Globe.	1 75

Double.

Water Witch.	225
Wilson.	2 50
Good Luck.	2 75
" cures.	2 85

HIDES, FELTS AND FURS.

Perkins & Hess pay as follows:

HIDES.	
Green.	22 1/4
Part Cured.	2 3
Full.	2 3 1/4
Dry.	4 5
Kips, green.	2 3
" cured.	4
Calfskins, green.	4 5
" cured.	4 2 1/2
Deacon skins.	1 1/2 2 25
No. 2 hides 1/2 off.	
Wool.	
Washed.	12 15
Unwashed.	8 11
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Tallow.	3 1/4 2
Grease butter.	1 2 2
Switches.	14 2
Ginseng.	2 00 2 50

GRAINS AND FEEDSTUFFS.

WHEAT.	
No. 1 White (58 lb. test).	50
No. 2 Red (60 lb. test).	50
MEAL.	
Bolton.	1 40
Granulated.	1 65
FLOUR IN SACKS.	
*Patents.	2 05
*Standards.	1 55
Bakers'.	1 35
*Graham.	1 40
Rye.	1 40
*Subject to usual cash discount.	
Flour in bbls., 25c per bbl. additional.	

MILLSTUFFS.

Car lots.	Less quantity
Brn.	\$14 00 \$15 00
Screenings.	12 00 12 00
Middlings.	14 50 15 50
Mixed Feed.	19 50 20 00
Coarse meal.	18 00 18 50

CORN.

Car lots.	45
Less than car lots.	48

OATS.

Car lots.	46
Less than car lots.	49

HAY.

No. 1 Timothy, car lots.	11 00
No. 1 " ton lots.	12 50

FISH AND OYSTERS.

F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows:

CORN.	
Car lots.....	45
Less than car lots.....	48
OATS.	
Car lots.....	46
Less than car lots.....	49
HAY.	
No. 1 Timothy, car lots....	11 00
No. 1 " ton lots.....	12 50

AMERICAN ANARCHISM.

That the spirit which incites European Anarchists to assassination and dynamiting is also widespread among us is alarmingly evident from incidents in the recent coal miners' strike and also in the strike against the Pullman Car Company. The essence of anarchism is a blind hostility to all restrictions upon the freedom of the individual to do what pleases him without regard to the rights of other individuals, and it manifests itself in savage attacks upon every agency which seeks to restrain him by force and by punishment. As Booth killed President Lincoln because Lincoln had thwarted his desire to see the Southern Confederacy established, as Guiteau killed President Garfield because he did not conform his administration to the pattern he had set up; as the assassin of Mr. Frick attempted to murder him because he had thwarted the Homestead strike, and as Prendergast shot Mayor Harrison because he refused him an appointment he asked for, so the coal miners, in order to assist them in carrying their point, assassinated railroad engineers and firemen, destroyed coal-mining machinery, blew up railroad bridges, and committed other outrages upon persons and property. In the same way the Pullman strikers and their allies assaulted the men whose continued services tended to defeat the strike, and to injure if not to destroy the property of the railroad companies which declined to side with them. In this, as in all other cases, the motto of the lawbreakers is rule or ruin. If the American Anarchist cannot have his own way he is as prompt as his European brethren are to vent his rage upon everything that obstructs the accomplishment of his desires.

That the Pullman strike is an ebullition of pure anarchism all the facts prove beyond question. The Pullman Company offered to its workmen wages which the workmen thought insufficient. Thereupon the company discharged them from its service, paid them what it owed them, and closed its shops. It restrained no man of his liberty and defrauded no man of his dues. It acted within its strict legal rights and was entitled from the constituted authorities to the same protection that can be claimed by all citizens and bodies of citizens. Its employees, however, would not submit to this action on the part of the company. They demanded that it should go on with its business and that it should consent to have the rate of wages to be paid them fixed by arbitration. No law exists requiring the company to do this, but because it refuses to do it a gigantic conspiracy has been set in motion to destroy the value of its property all over the country by preventing the railroad companies which have been using its cars from continuing that use under penalty of having all its other business stopped. The strikers, by not resorting to the courts of law, acknowledge that they have no reason for expecting success through the agency of the law; they, therefore, adopt unlawful measures and seek to carry their point by brute force, by intimidation, and by attacks upon everybody and everything that opposes them. That this is anarchism is plain enough, and that it leads to assassination, arson, and pillage will also become plain as the strike proceeds.

It is noticeable that the intimidation and the violence which accompany this

Pullman strike are aimed not only against the Pullman Company and the railroad companies which use Pullman cars but also against the railroad switchmen, brakemen, and engineers who are unwilling to join in the conspiracy. As in the coal miners' strike, so in this, a minority of lawless but physically powerful strikers control the peaceable majority and prevent them from going on with their work. Out of the 200,000 coal miners who recently remained idle for two months, more than half, it is conceded, were compelled to stop working through fear of personal injury, illustrated by telling examples, and already we read of Pullman strikers deterring switchmen and engineers from running trains by threatening their lives. No European anarchists could do more.

Another and equally anarchistic feature of the Pullman strike is that, like the striking coal miners, the Pullman strikers take no heed of the injury they cause to thousands of their fellow workmen in other industries and to the community in general. The coal miners not only refused to mine coal, but would not allow that which had already been mined or was mined by others to be transported by the railroads. Consequently, all the manufactories which were thus prevented from obtaining fuel for their boilers were deprived of steam power and had to close. How many thousands of men, women, and children thereby lost for weeks the wages they otherwise would have earned, and how many more thousands of citizens have failed to obtain the goods and the materials they required for their business, it is not easy to compute, but the number is certainly quite large enough to make it a serious item in the sum total of damage caused by the coal strike. The Pullman strikers and their confederates likewise seek to deprive, in the first place, all travelers over railroads using Pullman cars from enjoying the comforts of those cars, and, next, by tying up the railroads of which the officers refuse to join in their conspiracy, to interrupt the transportation of freight and cripple the commerce of the nation. Like the European Anarchists they destroy where they fail to govern, and wreak their vengeance upon those who do not actively oppose them as well as upon those who do.

It is true that the present strike, like dozens of others of the same kind which have preceded it, will ultimately come to an end without accomplishing its object. Some sort of a compromise may possibly be arrived at which will mask the real character of the result, but none the less that result will be failure. The men engaged in the lawless effort to coerce a few of their fellow citizens into submission to their anarchistical demands will lose hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages, the railroad companies will lose more hundreds of thousands from the interruption of their regular operations, and the public will lose millions from the obstruction to its daily business transactions, besides suffering untold annoyance and inconvenience which cannot be estimated in money. All this will be the consequence of substituting anarchy for law and violence for reason.

The question which outbreaks like this and the recent coal miners' strike bring home to the great body of peaceable and orderly citizens is, whether they will go on suffering in this way from the acts of a few reckless agitators, who possess no

claims to respect but physical strength and a complete disregard of the rights which the laws of the country profess to guarantee to all of us without distinction of age, sex, or bodily condition, or whether they will arouse themselves to deal with them as they do with other enemies of social order. Unless some efficient measures of repression are adopted these attacks upon the industries of the country will become more and more frequent, until the country will be in a turmoil from one year's end to another, and we shall welcome a military despotism to enable us to earn our livings in the peaceable manner to which we have hitherto been accustomed.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

Monthly Report of Secretary Mills.
GRAND RAPIDS, June 30.—The following members have been admitted since my last report:

3504 Henry T. Deguin, Clyde.
3585 M. St. John Yates N. Y.
3595 J. C. Frame, Indianapolis, Ind.
3603 John McHugh, Chicago, Ill.
3610 W. B. Northrup, Chicago.
3625 Geo. J. Phillpot, Detroit.
3631 R. T. Phillips, Petoskey.
3632 Jos. M. Lenkoff, Saginaw.
3633 E. A. Zundel, Sheboygan, Wis.
3634 C. C. Moore, Shelby.
3635 J. B. Ennis, Republic, Ohio.
3636 C. W. Buck, Grand Rapids.
3637 W. Brown, Detroit.
3638 R. H. Holmes, Detroit.
3639 Fred Taylor, Detroit.
3640 Geo. McManus, Port Huron.
3641 W. H. Schrader, Flint.
3642 Peter A. Clausin, Cadillac.
3645 Simon Whitestone, Lancaster, O.
3646 C. V. D' Ossone, Philadelphia, Pa.
3647 L. J. Cole, Fenton.
3648 J. R. Stivers, Middletown, N. Y.
3649 T. U. Tucker, Jonesville.
3650 Frank Newman, Grand Rapids.
3651 J. R. Holran, Cleveland.
3652 W. R. Mayo, Grand Rapids.
3653 W. G. Peterhaus, Plymouth.
3654 G. H. Grahame, Owosso.
3655 G. W. Graham, Auburndale, Ohio.
3657 Harry S. Dunbar, Bedford, Ohio.
3658 F. H. Woodward, Owosso.
3659 Alonzo Herold, Grand Rapids.
3660 J. Y. Pearce, Detroit.
3661 M. Koenigsberg, Chicago.
3662 C. R. Rooney, Detroit.
3663 E. H. Salisbury, Traverse City.
3664 Wm. Charles, Detroit.
3665 C. L. Campbell, Cleveland.
3666 F. O. Phelps, Beaver Dam, Wis.
3667 W. W. Wilson, Grand Rapids.
3668 H. W. Green, Grand Rapids.
3669 F. E. Westervelt, Grand Rapids.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

H48 H. C. Crosby, Hartford.
H50 Otis A. Elliott, Shelby.
H52 J. A. Pocklington, Dundee.
H54 G. B. Dikeman, Hart.
H56 T. O. Wolverton, Clio.
H58 Mrs. Quay, Hesperia.
H60 J. H. Messier, East Jordan.
H62 C. E. Humphrey, Battle Creek.
H64 G. R. M. Lichty, Mayville.
H49 W. H. Bailey, Hart.
H51 Aaron T. Bliss, Saginaw.
H53 John DeHaas, Fremont.
H55 E. R. Jackson, Cadillac.
H57 John Wilson, Carsonville.
H59 L. E. Swan, Bellaire.
H61 D. Smith, Mackinaw City.
H63 Wm. Stoddard, Battle Creek.

It is with much pleasure that we notice that the House has unanimously passed the so-called "Raynor Bill," which permits railroads to issue to members of recognized organizations of commercial travelers 5,000 mile mileage books and carry 300 pounds of baggage. As no opposition is anticipated in the Senate, we hope our members will soon be enjoying these privileges, as the attitude of railroad officials toward our fraternity is most friendly.

I am pleased to state that no deaths have occurred to our membership during the past month. L. M. MILLS, Sec'y.

A man noted for his dignity never forgets himself, even when he fails to remember other people.

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.



WHAT
IS
TWO
CENTS

TO AN OLD CUSTOMER

or

TO A NEW CUSTOMER

or

To YOU for that matter.

Try giving away a few of our advertising fans this hot weather. Samples sent to responsible parties.

TRADESMAN COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The Poorest Man

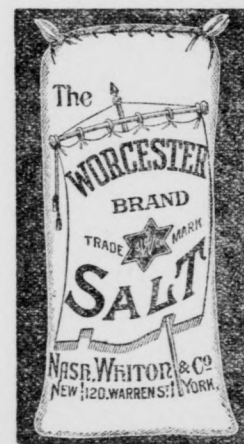
On Earth

Can afford the BEST salt.

The Richest Man

On Earth

CANNOT afford any other.



See Quotations in Price Current.

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

PHARMACY IN IRELAND.

Peculiar Features of the Drug Business in that Country.

Written for THE TRADESMAN.

In view of the fact that there has been considerable discussion of late on the question of the examination of students in pharmacy, I thought that, perhaps, a statement of the differences in the qualification of pharmacists in this country and in Ireland might be of interest to the readers of THE TRADESMAN. There has been considerable complaint as to the examinations of students in pharmacy in this country, it being held by some that the curriculum of studies is not extended enough and that it does not go deep enough into the practical business of pharmacy. No such complaint can be made of the examinations of students in pharmacy in my native land. The following is about the *modus operandi* for "turning out" pharmacists there: The embryo pharmacist commences his career at about 15 years of age, beginning an apprenticeship of five or six years; or, if he be fortunate enough to possess the means, he can, by paying a premium, have his term reduced to four years. Between the ages of 14 to 20, he may enter for the preliminary pharmaceutical examination, which does not give any qualification, but must be passed before taking the second, or examination for pharmaceutical chemistry. The preliminary work consists of a general examination, such as one having an average English education could pass. By writing to the Pharmaceutical Society, a prospectus can be procured and the candidate get some idea as to how to direct his studies. Some of the subjects are: Latin, to translate one or more passages from the first book of Caesar's Gallic War, or Virgil, and also to parse a few of the Latin sentences; botany, questions from Browne's Botany, an elementary work; chemistry, Reynold's Experimental Chemistry; algebra and physiography. The candidate is expected to write an essay on any subject selected by the examiners; he is also expected to translate a few sentences from the French. The standard of the examinations is being raised yearly, algebra and French being two subjects added about two years ago. The second examination is much the same as that required of pharmaceutical chemists in this State, and cannot be taken before the age of 20, the candidate having had at least four years' practical work under the supervision of a pharmacist, from whom he must procure a certificate to that effect. An outline of the examination of pharmaceutical chemistry is as follows: He must be thoroughly versed in the British Pharmacopoeia; he must be able to apply practically the official tests; to identify specimens of drugs and be able to estimate the quality of the specimens; to detect incompatibility and overdoses; to compound, label, wrap in paper and make ready to dispense to patients in a specified time a sample lot of mixtures, pills, ointments and lotions, and also to make a plaster spread on leather. The materia medica, pharmacy and such subjects are taken from the pharmacopoeial descriptions which are given in full, with dose and list of preparations. The percentage required is 80. Having passed this examination successfully, the candidate is legally qualified to compound prescriptions and sell poisons and to conduct a drug store. The proprietor of a drug

store must in all cases be qualified as above. The title of Pharmaceutical Chemist, or R. P. S. I., (Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) is given the successful candidate.

The stores where compounding is done are called "medical halls" or pharmacies, and the title "drug store" is applied to stores which are more general in character and carry on a trade in paints, oils, window glass, household soaps and veterinary specialties. For this class of dealers there was an entirely distinct examination provided three years ago to qualify them to sell poisons but not compound prescriptions, the medical halls having exclusive control of this part of the business. The law requiring certain qualifications before dealers are permitted to sell poisons is strictly enforced by the Government through the Pharmaceutical Societies, thereby preventing department stores and grocers from handling even such poisons as are used for agricultural purposes and patent medicines containing poisons. Paints are, of course, excepted from the rule. The amount of patent medicines put upon the market in that country is about as one to eight as compared with the amount sold here; but what is sold is at cut-rate prices, there being no "combination" controlling the product in the old country. Under these circumstances, the sale of patents is not pushed to any great extent, but, instead, each druggist puts up his own "proprietary" medicines.

It is almost impossible for a young man to get a situation if has not served the full term of apprenticeship. Assistants (clerks having served their apprenticeship) are allowed to compound under the supervision of the proprietor, but as wages at this stage of the business are not very high, they must get their qualifications if they intend to earn a sufficient income upon which to live comfortably. Tinctures, etc., are manufactured according to the British Pharmacopoeia in the stores, making additional profit for the dealer and a more presentable preparation than that made from fluid extracts, or concentrations obtained from manufacturers. No liquors of any kind are allowed to be sold in a drug store except beef wine (for which a special license is issued) and methylated spirit used for burning purposes. Prescriptions are in every case returned to the customer, the druggist taking a copy which he writes in his prescription book. The English qualifications are not recognized in Ireland, nor the Irish in England, the former examinations being even more difficult.

ROBT. JOHNSON.

The Expense Bill.

Once upon a time a certain house sent out its traveling men at the beginning of the season with many injunctions to keep sales up and expenses down; to sell wherever they could, but that no expense for treating would be allowed. By and by the travelers came in and turned in their orders to the manager, who looked them over and complimented the travelers more than he ever had before. The morsel of honey only covered the pill in his next request: Would they show him their expense accounts?

The first man handed his up and it was critically scanned.

"You have down here 50 cents for dinner at Smalltown."

"Yes, sir."

"They only charge you 25 cents for dinner there!"

"Yes, but it's worth a quarter extra to eat such a meal."

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

S. C. W.

The Leading Nickle Cigar
Made in this Market.

The Only Brand in the State (outside of Detroit)
Made by Improved Machinery.

This Cigar is made with Long Mixed
Filler, Single Connecticut Binder
and Sumatra Wrapper.
Sold at \$35 per 1,000

By the Manufacturer.

G. J. Johnson, 347 South Division St.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Telephone 1205.

Bailey's
Patent
Foot
Holds

ARE WATER TIGHT.



Are made with a flexible rubber tubing vulcanized on the inside of the rubber, which hugs close to the shank of the foot, preventing water, snow or mud from passing it.

MANUFACTURED BY

American Rubber Company.

Men's - - - - - 49c Net
Ladies' - - - - - 34c Net

Agents for American Rubber Co., Woonsocket Rubber Co., Wales Goodyear Rubber Co., Imperial Rubber Co. Write for price lists and discounts.

A Woman's Plain Croquet - - 22c Net
Men's Plaid Tennis Oxforbs - - 36c Net
Boys' " " " " - - 34c Net
Youths' " " " " - - 31c Net
Men's Black " " " " - - 63c Net
Boys' " " " " - - 61c Net
Youths' " " " " - - 58c Net

G R MAYHEW,

86 Monroe St.

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICH.

SEEDS!

Everything in seeds is kept by us—

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

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

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

(Taking effect Sunday, May 27, 1894.)

Arrive. Depart
10:30 p.m. Detroit Express 7:00 a.m.
5:30 a.m. Atlantic and Pacific 1:30 p.m.
1:30 p.m. New York Express 6:00 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 4:35 p.m., arriving at Grand Rapids 10:30 p.m.
Direct communication made at Detroit with all through trains east over the Michigan Central Railroad (Canada Southern Division.)
A. ALMQUIST, Ticket Agent.
Union Passenger Station.

CHICAGO

May 27, 1894

AND WEST MICHIGAN R.Y.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

Lv. G'd Rapids. 7:25am 1:50pm *11:30pm
Ar. Chicago. 1:25pm 7:15pm *6:45am
RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.
Lv. Chicago. 7:35am 4:55pm *11:45pm
Ar. G'd Rapids. 2:25pm 10:30pm *6:25am

TO AND FROM MUSKOGON.

Lv. Grand Rapids. 7:25am 1:50pm 5:45pm
Ar. Grand Rapids. 9:15am 2:25pm 10:20pm
TRAVERSE CITY, CHARLEVOIX AND PETOSKEY.
Lv. Grand Rapids. 7:30am 3:15pm
Ar. Manistee. 12:30pm 8:15pm
Ar. Traverse City. 12:40pm 8:45pm
Ar. Charlevoix. 3:15pm 11:10pm
Ar. Petoskey. 3:45pm 11:40pm
Arrive from Petoskey, etc., 1:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.

PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS.

To Chicago, Lv. G.R. 7:25am 1:50pm *11:30pm
To Petoskey, Lv. G.R. 7:30am 3:15pm
To G.R. Lv. Chicago. 7:35am 4:55pm *11:45pm
To G.R. Lv. Petoskey 5:00am 1:30pm
*Every day. Other trains week days only.

DETROIT,

FEB. 11, 1894

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. Grand Rapids. 7:00am *1:20pm 5:25pm
Ar. Detroit. 11:40am *5:30pm 10:10pm
RETURNING FROM DETROIT.
Lv. Detroit. 7:40am *1:10pm 6:00pm
Ar. Grand Rapids. 12:40pm *5:15pm 10:45pm

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.

Lv. G.R. 7:40am 5:00pm Ar. G.R. 11:40am 10:55pm
TO LOWELL VIA LOWELL & HASTINGS R.R.
Lv. Grand Rapids. 7:00am 1:30pm 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
Ironia, Ar	7:40am	11:25am	4:27pm	12:35am
St. Johns, Ar	8:25am	12:17pm	5:20pm	1:25am
Owosso, Ar	9:00am	1:20pm	6:05pm	3:10am
E. Saginaw, Ar	10:50am	3:45pm	8:00pm	6:40am
Bay City, Ar	11:32am	4:35pm	8:37pm	7:15am
Flint, Ar	10:05am	3:45pm	7:05pm	5:40am
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. 7:35 a.m.
For Grand Haven and Muskegon. 7:10 p.m.
" " " " 7:45 p.m.
" " " " 7:30 p.m.
For Grand Haven and Milwaukee. 10:05 p.m.
For Grand Haven (Sunday only). 8:00 a.m.

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

Trains arrive from the west, 6:40 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 3:15 p.m. and 10:50 p.m. Sunday, only, 8:00 a.m.

Eastward—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 18 Parlor Car. No. 82 Wagner Buffet car. 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 Mackinaw. 7:40 a.m.
For Traverse City and Saginaw. 4:50 p.m.
For Mackinaw. 10:25 p.m.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Leave going South.
For Cincinnati. 7:00 a.m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago. 8:30 p.m.
For Fort Wayne and the East. 3:30 p.m.
For Cincinnati. 6:40 p.m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago. 11:40 p.m.

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

Lv. Grand Rapids. 7:00 a.m. 3:30 p.m. *11:40 p.m.
Ar. Chicago. 2:00 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 7:10 a.m.
2:30 p.m. train has through Wagner Buffet Parlor Car and coach.

11:40 p.m. train daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car and Coach.
Lv. Chicago. 6:50 a.m. 3:30 p.m. 11:30 p.m.
Ar. Grand Rapids. 2:00 p.m. 9:15 p.m. 6:55 a.m.
3:30 p.m. train has through Wagner Buffet Parlor Car.
11:30 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.
6:40 p.m. 5:20 p.m.
O. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

GOODS IN TRANSIT.

Railways Not Responsible for Loss Occasioned by Riot and Mobs.

Are the railroads liable for the property destroyed during the present strike? is a question frequently heard. It would appear, from the authorities quoted by Hon. T. J. O'Brien in the subjoined opinion, that they are not. The Court of Appeals of the State of New York, the Supreme Court of Indiana and the Supreme Court of Texas have so decided and the matter seems to be settled beyond a reasonable doubt. Mr. O'Brien says:

It is the settled law of this country, pronounced by the courts, both Federal and State, that common carriers of goods and persons (railroad, steamboat and other companies) are not liable for delays and injuries inflicted directly by mobs and strikers.

The law in relation to strikers is clearly and forcibly expressed in the decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York in the case of Geisner against The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. In that case Geisner delivered to the railway company at Toledo, for shipment to Buffalo, a large number of cattle and hogs on the 21st day of July. The stock was immediately forwarded by the railway and arrived at Collingwood, Ohio, July 22nd. The train was prevented from proceeding farther in consequence of employes of the railway striking and refusing to run the train, or to permit others to run it. The train was detained at Collingwood eleven days. The detention, of course, caused a serious loss.

Geisner, the shipper, sued the railway company to recover damages, on account of the delay. The Court of Appeals decided that the railway company was not liable. In the decision is found the following language:

"A railroad carrier stands upon the same footing as other carriers and may excuse delay in the delivery of goods by accident or misfortune not inevitable or produced by the act of God. All that can be required of it, in any emergency, is that it shall exercise due care and diligence to guard against delay and to forward the goods to their destination; and so it has been uniformly decided.

"There is no absolute duty resting upon a railroad carrier to deliver goods entrusted to it, within what under ordinary circumstances would be a reasonable time. Not only storms, floods and other natural causes may excuse delay, but the conduct of men may also do so. An incendiary may burn down bridges, a mob may tear up tracks, or disable rolling stock, or interpose an irresistible force or overpowering intimidation and the only duty resting upon the carrier is to use reasonable efforts and due diligence to overcome these obstacles.

"It is true that these men had been in the employment of the defendants but they had left and abandoned that employment. They not only refused to obey its orders, or to render it any service, but they willfully arrayed themselves in positive hostility against it and intimidated and defeated the efforts of men who were willing to serve it. They became a mob of vicious law-breakers to be dealt with by the government whose duty it was by the use of adequate force to restore order, enforce proper respect for private property and private rights and obedience to law.

"In this case there was no default on the part of the railway company; it was ready and willing to perform its duty and forward the stock, but was prevented by mob violence which it could not, by reasonable efforts, overcome."

The same rule has been applied in the case of delays and injuries resulting from the action of mobs and rioters, composed in whole or part of persons who never had been in the employ of the railroad company. Notably by the Supreme Court of Indiana in the case of Hollowell vs. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, and by the Supreme Court of Texas, in the case of Levi vs. Gulf Railway Company.

Now, the question arises, who is liable? and on this point opinions are divided. The Pittsburg riots of 1877 occasioned a loss of several millions of dollars, the principal part of which fell upon the county of Allegheny. In the State of Pennsylvania there is a comprehensive statute covering the question, which accounts for the liability of the county. In the absence of a statute the courts have generally held that the municipalities were not liable. The State of Illinois has a limited statute, the provisions of which do not seem to be very clearly understood, but it seems to be plain that the railroads cannot recover for property destroyed. How it will be with other property is a question. Perhaps, when the losses occasioned by the present strike are computed, the matter may be taken into court and the question of liability settled. There can be no doubt that, if municipalities were generally held to be liable for losses sustained by reason of strikes and labor disturbances, there would be more promptness and readiness displayed to protect property during such disturbances. Much of the loss is occasioned by the dilatoriness of the authorities in dealing with the lawless who comprise the chief part of strikers always.

Purely Personal.

Richard Bean, book-keeper for the Olney & Judson Grocer Co., has gone to Port Huron to spend a week or ten days with friends.

Heman G. Barlow and wife leave today for Petoskey, whence they take the inland route for Cheboygan and Mackinac Island, returning via Grand Traverse Bay, where they will spend a week or ten days at Ne-ah-ta-wanta.

Bert Remington, formerly on the road for the Musselman Grocer Co., but for the past three years connected with the credit department of E. B. Preston & Co., of Chicago, has gone to St. Joseph, Mo., to take charge of the branch house recently established at that place. He was in the city last week visiting his parents prior to his departure for his new field of usefulness.

The late Frank C. L'Hommiedieu, the Detroit druggist, left a will disposing of property valued at \$5,000. The testator's widow, Carrie B. L'Hommiedieu, is appointed executrix and guardian of the property, which is bequeathed in equal portions to the son and two daughters, to be divided when the youngest son shall have attained his majority. Arthur Basset, the deceased man's partner, is made general advisor of the widow in the disposition of the estate.

Frank Hamilton, the Traverse City clothier, has turned farmer; that is, he farms it for recreation just as he sells clothing for a livelihood. His latest venture is the purchase of a dozen acres of land on the famous Peninsula, a couple of miles from Traverse City, for the purpose of enjoying the privileges of a summer home and the profits of a fruit farm. The former has been provided by the erection of a handsome cottage occupying a commanding position on a high hill, giving the occupants a magnificent bird's-eye view of the surrounding country and Bay for miles roundabout. The second part of the undertaking will have to await the clearing of the land, but in the meantime a portion of the land has been planted to potatoes. The tract is fearfully hilly—in fact, would make a

forty acre farm if smoothed out—and, after the rear portion had been planted to murphies, it occurred to the farm hands that there was no possible way to get the product out of the ravine in which it is being raised and over the high hills on all sides except by the construction of an inclined plane railway or the employment of balloon service. This predicament suggests the disappointment of a Grand Traverse farmer, a few years ago, who built a fanning mill in his kitchen one winter, only to find, when completed, that it was too large to be moved through any door in his house, necessitating the removal of one side of his kitchen.

The Drug Market.

Gum opium is easier, but unchanged. Morphine is steady.

Quinine is dull and in light demand.

The Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co. is taking advantage of the prospective increase of the tax on spirits and has advanced the price of alcohol 4 cents per gallon during the past week, making 10 cents per gallon advance in as many days. The advance in spirits also advances all compound whisky.

PRODUCE MARKET.

The commission houses present a very deserted appearance, there being nothing received from outside points. Dealers are gloomy, as, even if business should resume at once, the loss already sustained is irreparable. Resumption depends upon the course of events in Chicago, and the end of the trouble may be far or near—no one knows.

Apricots—Have advanced to \$1.40 per 6 basket crate, and the stocks are about cleaned up. Beans—Dealers pay \$1.60, holding strictly hand picked at \$1.85.

Beets—Have dropped to 10c per doz. in the open market, dealers holding at 15c.

Butter—Is firm and higher, best dairy now bringing 14c@15c. Creamery is stationary at 16c@17c.

Cabbage—The supply is ample and of fair quality. Dealers pay 30c, holding at 40c per doz.

Carrots—Are plentiful at 6c per doz. bunches in open market. Dealers hold them at 10c.

Cucumbers—Are unchanged at 35c@40c per doz. Cherries—Are in fair supply and are worth \$1.90@2 per bu.

Eggs—Are easier at 12½c per doz. They are bound to go up.

Onions—The strike has stopped the importation of onions, but ripe home-grown have reached the market. By the way, the few that have made their appearance were grown by a wide-awake farmer who planted them last August. A covering of manure protected them from frost during the winter, and the grower has the satisfaction, not only of bringing the first ripe onions to market, but of getting the handsome price of \$1 per bu. for them. He has sold 63 bushels at that price inside of a week. Dealers pay 12½c for green, holding at 15c per doz. bunches.

Potatoes—Not a potato to be had for love or money, but farmers say they will have plenty on the market inside of a week. One dealer had five bushels, which he sold early Monday morning for \$1.35 per bu.

Peas—Dealers pay 40c, holding at 6c per bu.

Peaches—Cannot get through because of the strike.

Pineapples—Out of the market.

Squash—None to be had.

Tomatoes—A fair supply is reported which readily bring \$1 per 4-basket crate.

Watermelons—The market is full. They sell readily at \$20 per hundred or 20c per melon.

String Beans—A few were to be had at \$2.50 per bu.—an extreme price.

Currants—Red, found fair sale at \$1.25 per 16-qt. crate.

Celery—Home-grown was in fair supply at 25c per doz.

Turnips—Good supply and sold readily at 40c per bu.

Radishes—Large home-grown brought 8c@10c per doz. bunches.

Raspberries—Red advanced to 12c per qt.; black were held at 6c per qt.

Two lone quarts of blackberries were discovered on the market Monday morning—the first of the season. They were bought as curiosities for 20c per qt.

MASON FRUIT JARS.

Packed 1 Doz. in Box.

Saves Time, Labor, Litter and Breakage, at a small advance over old-style package. Caps with each Jar. One wrench in each Box.



Packed in Patent Partition Case.

Pints, 1 dozen in box\$5 50
Quarts 1 " " 6 00
Half-gallon 1 " " 8 00
Rubbers, extra, 1 gro. in bundle..... 35
No charge for package or cartage on Fruit Jars. No delay in freights from Grand Rapids.

H. LEONARD & SONS.

Drug Stock for Sale.

The Right Place for

The Right Man.

The Right Goods for

The Right Place.

The Right Price if taken at

The Right Time.

That means now. Call or write and see if this is not right.

Will Z. Bangs, Prop. of Mari Celery and Pine Cones.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FOR SALE.

Store Building and Interest in General Store

Mrs. Alice Hughston owns a large two-story building and an undivided interest in a stock of general merchandise in the village of McBain.

Being desirous of retiring from active management of the business, she has placed the property in my hands for sale. The upper story is finished off into comfortable living rooms. There is a large ware room, barn, etc.

Will sell the buildings separate if desired. For terms, etc., address

GILLIS MCBAIN, McBain, Mich.

Henry J. Vinkemulder,

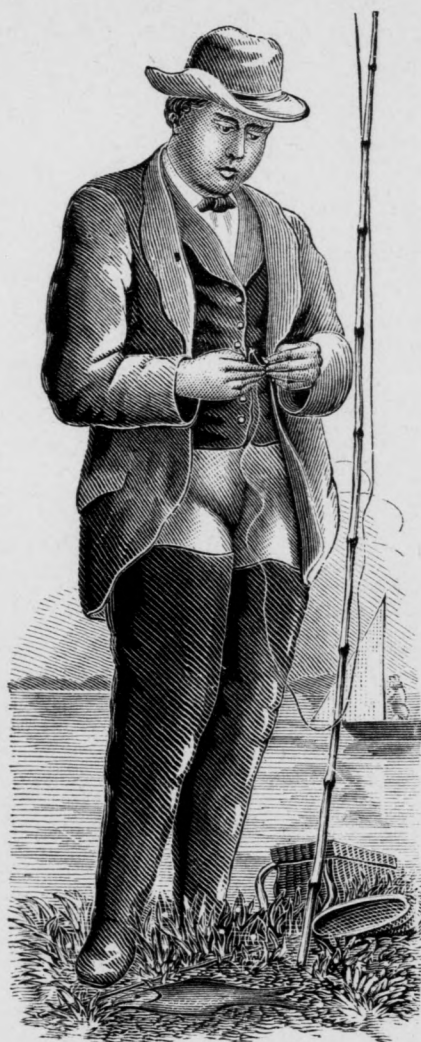
JOBBER OF

Fruits and Vegetables,

418, 420, 445 and 447 So. Division
St Grand Rapids.

I handle all kinds of Fruits and Produce, being present on the Grand Rapids market every morning to select the freshest and choicest stock. I solicit correspondence and mail orders, agreeing to give same my personal attention. I employ no traveling salesmen and am thus enabled to bill goods at lower prices, besides guaranteeing quality.

FISHING TACKLE!



OUR
STOCK
of

JAPANESE
CANE
FISH
POLES

IS
COMPLETE.

We have them from 12
to 20 feet long.

Our line of Fishing tackle
is equal to any one's.

Send for Catalogue.

FOSTER-STEVENS
& CO.
MONROE
ST.

*The Salt
that's all salt*

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

Diamond Crystal Salt

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

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

THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.

The
BEST

are
the
CHEAPEST.

Sears

Iced Coffee Cakes,
Michigan Frosted Honey,
Symour Butters,
Graham Crackers,

are
the
BEST.

ADD
A
BOX
OR
BARREL
OF

ROYAL TOAST
TO
YOUR
NEXT
ORDER
SOMETHING NEW
AND A
GOOD SELLER.

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

New York Biscuit Co.,

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



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

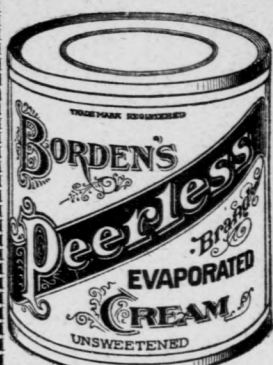
These brands are Standard and have a National reputation.
Correspondence solicited.

VOIGT MILLING CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

CONSUMERS WANT IT.

DON'T FAIL

TO ORDER AT ONCE FROM YOUR JOBBER A QUANTITY OF



Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream,

A PURE, WHOLESOME, THOROUGHLY STERILIZED UNSWEETENED CONDENSED MILK,
ON WHICH YOU CAN MAKE A GOOD PROFIT.

Prepared and guaranteed by the NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO., New York.

SOLD BY ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALE GROCERS.

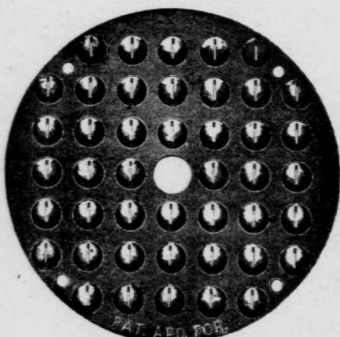
FOR QUOTATIONS SEE PRICE COLUMNS.

THE MICHIGAN VAPOR STOVE

Do You Know

Points on the Best Selling Stove in the Country

See One?



A Good Burner

When You

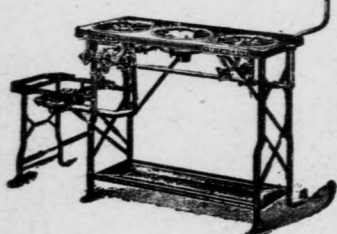
It is so simple a child can operate it.
It uses less gasoline than any other stove.
It is the only stove with jet burners.
The Michigan burners do not puff or oscillate in the least.
It is the only **Single Generator** stove made at this price.
There are 72 jets of gas on the step burner, which makes it the quickest oven heater made.
There are 44 jets of gas on the flat-top stove burner, making the strongest single burner made.
Every stove is provided with a **Safety Take Off Tank**, thus absolutely preventing accident.
The Michigan stove can do as much work as any gasoline stove made and occupies less space.
Any one burner of a Michigan stove is powerful enough to heat the largest oven.
It is the only generator stove made where the failure of any one burner does not interfere with the perfect workings of the others.

MICHIGAN

No. 61.

THREE BURNER WITH STEP.

Height 25 inches.
Step 15 inches.



No. 61 Michigan Stove, only	List \$14 00
No. 61 Stove and Tin Oven	16 75
No. 61 Stove and R. Iron Oven	17 50
No. 61 Michigan Stoves have an individual burner on the right which is independent of the generator.	

MICHIGAN

No. 60.

TWO BURNER WITH STEP

Height 25 inches.
Step 15 inches.



No. 60 Michigan Stove, only	List \$12 00
No. 60 Stove and Tin Oven	14 75
No. 60 Stove and R. Iron Oven	15 50
No. 60 Michigan Stove is the only step stove in the market having a single generator at this price.	

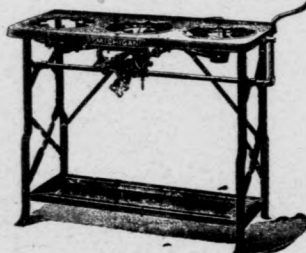
MICHIGAN

No. 63.

THREE BURNER

SINGLE GENERATOR.

HEIGHT 25 INCHES.



No. 63 Michigan Stove, only	List \$10 00
No. 63 Stove and Tin Oven	12 25
No. 63 Stove and R. Iron Oven	13 00
No. 63 Michigan is the only three-burner high stove made with single generators and jet burners.	

MICHIGAN

No. 62.

Two Burner.

Single Generator.

HEIGHT 25 INCHES.



No. 62 Michigan Stove, only	List \$8 00
No. 62 Stove and Tin Oven	10 25
No. 62 Stove and R. Iron	11 00
No. 62 Michigan Stove is the only two-burner high stove in the market with a single generator at less than \$14 list.	

A liberal discount to the trade and exclusive agency given to any dealer who will place an order with us for the easiest selling stove in the country.

THEY ARE The Best Bakers on Earth.
All provided with Take Off Tanks.
Easy and Safe to Operate.

THEY HAVE No Equal for Heating Flat-irons.
The Most Powerful Generator Made.
All the Good Points of a Stove worth Twice the Money.

For Discount and Catalogue Write to

H. LEONARD & SONS, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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