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NO. 570

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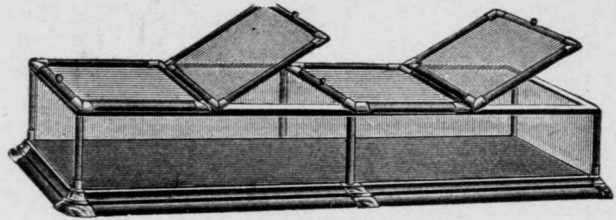
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MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

VOL. XI.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1894.

NO. 570

MICHIGAN
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CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The broad white sunlight beat pitilessly down on a rigid form prostrate on the roadside. The dead, upturned face was clotted with dust and blood which had just ceased flowing from a deep wound in the head, a wound which had cut the life-thread all too swiftly. Despite the disfiguring mask, the stern, aristocratic features were plainly visible. The clothes, torn as though in a struggle, were of the latest fashion, and, at a little distance from the inanimate form lay a hand-bag of alligator skin, firmly clasped and locked. The murder (for murder it undoubtedly was) was evidently not committed for the purpose of robbery, as the watch and other valuables remained untouched. Not a pleasant sight this, to suddenly greet the eyes of a gay party of equestrians, returning to the hotel from a pleasure excursion in the country surrounding the little town, where, with a number or friends, I was summering.

Advising the ladies to ride forward, we of the sterner sex remained until the decision was made, that two should proceed to summon the coroner, the others stationing themselves as guards to the body until that official should arrive. It was late when, relieved from duty, we reached the hotel where the guests, from the knowledge of the tragedy in their midst, were awaiting us in subdued eagerness.

The hotel at which we were stopping held so many people from the same Western city, that we seemed more like one family than mere guests and strangers.

My sister Elsie and I had been amongst the latest of the season's arrivals, and upon our coming we had found, to my chagrin and Elsie's ill-concealed delight, amongst the sojourners, Mr. George Davenal, a Canadian, who had come the winter previous to reside in the city from which we hailed. He was a handsome, languid, indifferent man, just the sort of a fellow to attract a woman's fancy, and create havoc in susceptible breasts. However, in my eyes, the careless *insouciant* nature possessed deeper meaning than the light-laughing face seemed to denote. Somehow I could not help thinking there was a mystery about him; it might be but a whim, but I felt a vague distrust, and antipathy to the good-looking Canadian. This feeling was clearly not shared by others, for, from the moment of his arrival with letters from well-known people, he became a social lion, and general favorite. To my annoyance, pretty Elsie seemed to return with interest the evident admiration he lavished on her, but as he had yet made no declaration of his love to her, I could find no legitimate cause for open protest. When I would speak to Elsie of the unpleasant feeling with which he had imbued me, she would invariably call me a "whimsical old bear," or "a dear old goose," and laughingly waive the subject. The evening of the murder, Elsie, who had been listening with evident excitement to the one subject under discussion, had finally with a

white, pained face, crept to my side and whispered, that George Davenal had been absent all the afternoon, and had not then returned; then came her questioned fears, "If anything could have happened to him, too?"

For answer, I smiled down in the sweet, moist eyes, and pointed reassuringly to the tall *distingue* figure of Mr. Davenal, who was just about to join us on the piazza. He was pale and tired, his worn appearance increased by a wounded arm which he wore in a sling. He quickly accounted for his late appearance by explaining that the friend whom he had appointed to meet at the depot, had telegraphed his inability to leave home for a few weeks, and, after ascertaining this fact, he had hastily returned to the hotel, hoping to arrive there in time to join our excursion. Finding we had departed, he had swiftly mounted and ridden off in pursuit. Unfortunately a fall from his horse had prevented the accomplishment of his desire, and, weakened from pain and his broken arm, had caused his delay in returning home.

After expressing regret at his mishap, we proceeded to inform him of the murder. How the victim had been identified as a wealthy Chicago man from papers about him, and the added details showed that he had evidently been on his way to our hotel. His friends had been telegraphed, and some were to arrive as early as possible, so as to be able to accompany the remains home, after the inquest. As yet no clue to the perpetrator of the awful deed had been discovered, yet every effort was being made by the authorities for the criminal's arrest, and by order of the dead man's relatives, a well-known detective had been telegraphed to appear on the scene.

George Davenal appeared extremely shocked at the recital, and the horror of the tragedy so near us, added to his own individual suffering, rendering him so spiritless that it required Elsie's gayest sallies and undivided attention to win his usual smiles that evening.

Yet he was the most emphatic in welcoming the presence of a good detective.

Two nights after the tragedy, the weather was so unusually sultry, that I found myself unable to sleep after I retired to my room, and, thinking a cigar and stroll through the grounds might be an effective way of wooing the drowsy god, I decided to seek the air. After a turn or two about the hotel, I was passing a window when something white fluttered from it, and fell at my feet. Mechanically I stooped to raise it, glancing meanwhile over the sheet of paper, to learn if it was of value to save and return to the owner. At the first few words my blood burned like fire, and under their awful spell I read, in clear, bold writing, the following letter:

"DEAR GULFORD:—You can set your mind at rest as to my courage to finish the work you gave me. It was not the awful undertaking I had feared. I

waited for solitude, and the most favorable time, and then made an end of the work without delay. Your man was game throughout, and I hardly hoped for the effectual end. It's the only piece of work like this I've encountered for years, and I declare a return to that sort of business makes a fellow thirst for more blood. It will be better for your plans for you to remain in the dark for awhile, keep your identity secret even from the men who engage you. I am anxious about the settlements. When did you see Rose? Is there danger of her finding out?"

"Don't let a woman into the secret; no matter how level-headed she may be, if she learns all it will be given away some day. It's pretty warm here just now, for me. I think I'll escape to cooler climes as soon as possible. In conclusion, let me say that whilst your plot was excellently conceived and admirably carried out, yet murder makes the most callous shaky, and next time, old fellow, draw it mild. Yours fraternally,

"GEORGE."

The perspiration stood in great beads on my brow. I was horrified, petrified, for there, plainly in his own chirography, George Davenal was a self-acknowledged murderer, and the deliberate perpetrator of the horrible deed, the result of which had greeted our sight on the memorable sunshiny afternoon! Waves of doubt and suspense submerged me. Should I deliver the criminal instantly to the majesty of the law? Despite the vision of Elsie's pretty, pleading face, a loathing for the scoundrel who had dared to win my darling's love swept over me.

Whilst I was deliberating whether to confront the wretch at once with proofs of his guilt, and deliver him to the authorities, or whether to aid him for Elsie's sake to evade justice, I felt a hand laid heavily on mine and turned to behold a stranger who addressed me suavely: "Pardon me," he said, "but having just lost a letter, and seeing one in your hand, I think, perhaps, you have found the object of my search."

I drew haughtily from him, when a thought flashed across my mind. From the keen, unflinching eyes, the cool, collected manner, the non-committal, questioning face, I knew the stranger was the detective who had been summoned for the murder case.

A delay would have been fruitless. I turned quietly, and placed the letter in his hand. "This may be a clue," I said. "I recognize you as the detective, summoned for the solution of the late tragedy."

"Yes," he answered, with a slow, peculiar smile, "I am he. I saw your discovery, and thought from your disturbed appearance that you might have a clue," and he continued, scrutinizingly: "It is more circumstantial evidence, and now to find George, the murderer. Can you assist me?"

I knew my aid was unnecessary, for the criminal could be easily traced, be-

sides my love of justice was too strong to care for mercy. I gave minute information to the detective. In a few days the investigation was complete, the letter as damning evidence, Davenal's absence at the time of the murder, his later appearance wounded and dejected, all were considered sufficient proofs. And before evening, George Davenal was placed under arrest, and borne to the county jail. Had not the proofs been overwhelming, I should myself have doubted his guilt. He was the most clever actor I had ever seen. The well-feigned astonishment at his arrest, his vehement denial, yet haughty and dignified bearing throughout, were all that of an innocent man wrongfully accused.

Elsie's conduct at this time was a source of great mortification to me. She clung to the prisoner, asserting his innocence, and declaring the parties to the outrageous proceeding would suffer a terrible penalty after his vindication. I learned then for the first time of my sister's engagement to the handsome Canadian, but even in the knowledge of this discovery, which added to my wrath, I could not help noting that his greatest grief was for her; nor could I avoid seeing the great tenderness of his solicitude, and gratitude for her unswerving faith and devotion.

In the months that rolled away Elsie spoke but seldom to me, then only icily, evidently considering me a party to the proceeding. She remained until late in the season, in the vicinity of the place where the prisoner was incarcerated, and, despite remonstrances, went daily to see him, until I finally insisted on her accompanying me back to our city home. Although but imperfectly acquainted with the laws of our country, Davenal had engaged competent lawyers for his defense. Though other evidences of his guilt had been given to the public, the lawyers for the prosecution had deemed it advisable to keep the contents of the fatal letter a secret, though it was admitted that a paper containing Davenal's confession had been found, and the prisoner's vehement denial of having ever written such a statement of guilt carried, of course, no weight with it. Despite pressing business I was obliged to be present at the trial, and on my departure, Elsie insisted upon accompanying me, in order to be near her lover in his ordeal.

Excitement ran high, and the room was crowded when we arrived. Evidence was strong against the accused, his absence during the afternoon of the murder, his late appearance, fatigued and wounded, all seemed conclusive proof of his guilt. Then I was called on to produce the letter I had found on the hotel grounds.

During its reading the prisoner turned deadly pale, and, for the first time during the trial, uttered an exclamation. He was about to speak when restrained by his counsel; he contented himself with whispering to the lawyer near him.

It was growing late, so the court adjourned until the following day.

On the opening of the defense, witnesses were produced in favor of the prisoner, notably a countryman and his wife, who testified that they had seen the accused fall from his horse on the day of the murder, that they had assisted him to their cottage where, owing to his weak condition, he remained in their company until evening, when they had

helped him mount his horse, and watched him proceed on his way toward the hotel.

When the prisoner was put on the stand he admitted that he had written the letter produced, to a friend who had just entered the literary field as an author, and, being also in commercial business, Davenal had advised him to carefully conceal his literary tendencies; that the mysterious allusion to the "attack and finishing," were in reference to the perusal of the book, by Davenal, to whom the author had submitted it for judgment, under protest from him, as he did not care for such reading matter. The mystical "Rose," was a cousin of the author's, who was interested in his literary ventures. In fine, the entire letter was but in reference to the literary merit and financial expectations of the fledgling novelist. The only fault of which Davenal admitted being guilty, was having written a most inelegant and ungrammatical letter, a fault which he would be sure should never occur again.

For further proof the young writer, who had been hastily summoned the day before, took the stand and produced an exact copy of the original letter which I had found, and which had been discarded by Davenal, owing to several blots that had rather blurred the writing. The copy from its date had been received by his friend the very day of the murder.

It was not long after the retirement of the jury, that a verdict of acquittal was rendered. The released man was instantly surrounded by hundreds congratulating him. As for me, I publicly asked his pardon for my part of the affair, which he granted me, though rather coldly, I must own. I saw how eagerly his eyes were fixed on Elsie, who awaited him in tears of joy, and as soon as possible he was with her, and together, they sought the hotel, while I rather shamefacedly accompanied them.

"Mr. Davenal," I said, "I can scarcely hope for your forgiveness, and I confess I am heartily ashamed of my doubt. The only reparation I can make you is to freely give you the rarest jewel of my life, my little sister." But Elsie saucily raised her dainty head and responded: "Never mind the generous presentation, Robert, the little jewel long ago presented herself to him."

That evening Davenal left for home, and two days later Elsie and I followed.

The day of our departure, as I was stepping from the hotel, I was accosted by a most pitiable-looking object, indeed a wretched, rum-sodden, ill-kempt tramp, who huskily begged for a little brandy. Observing him narrowly, I saw that the poor creature was really ill, and so assisted him to the piazza, where he fell exhausted. Calling an employe, I bade him summon a physician, who, arriving, pronounced the man dying.

Before his death he said he was a member of a well-known American family, but from his dissolute habits he had sunk so low, that to save his family disgrace he preferred to die unknown; he had never committed actual crime until a few months before, when in a tramp through this same place he had encountered a traveler on the roadside, between the station and the hotel. The traveler was evidently a man of wealth, and the tramp, maddened by liquor, yet craving more, and with no means to obtain it, attacked him for the purpose of robbery. He only meant to render him uncon-

scious, and secure the valuables, but in the ensuing struggle he had killed him, and was about to procure the price of the awful deed; but before he could get either watch or purse, the echo of horses' hoofs in the distance had warned him that delay would be fatal, and, without compensation for his crime, he had fled as far as possible from the scene of murder. In the agony of illness, being again in the neighborhood of his sin, he had crept towards the hotel, hoping some person would aid him. After his confession the unhappy wretch expired.

Elsie and I reached home a few days after, and with my eyes lowered before the languid blue eyes of Davenal, I earnestly vowed ever after to put forth every faculty to aid the downfall of circumstantial evidence. BERTHA MAY IVORY.

THE RIGHTS OF THE SCAB.

The scab is a man who chooses to work when others choose to strike. For this exercise of his personal liberty and his own volition, he is anointed with an aromatic egg in the shape of an odious name being added to that given him by his mother. It is true that this scurrility makes no difference in his personal character. Putting a lion in a donkey's hide never yet changed the animal within, nor can mud thrown on a marble column make it other than it is. It is so with a man. Epithets cannot spoil him any more than a label on a bottle can make soda water of milk or brandy. The misfortune is, however, and it is just here where the cloven foot comes through the stocking, that the public do not always discern the distinction between an epithet and a man. This is human nature; it will join the hounds every time in pursuit of a lamb or a hare. It was a mob of this kind that crucified Christ, and would be as ready to do it to-day as they were 1,800 years ago. A brickbat never stops to reason, nor does a bludgeon wait for a jury.

Here lies the venom and ferocity of vocal abuse. It has killed statesmen and ended the career of some of the best and wisest of men; it has opposed reforms and bolstered up abuses, muzzled the mouth of truth and made music of lies. Rub this kind of garlic on preacher, prophet, statesman or public writer, and the usual ninety-nine fools in a hundred of population will hold their noses as the victim passes by. Better a wooden leg or a glass eye than a bad name. It sticks closer than a porous plaster, and the victim, through innocent as Noah was of drowning his neighbors, is under a ban from which it is as impossible to escape as it would be to crawl out of his skin.

What is known as a scab, in modern parlance, is not necessarily a scamp or a scoundrel. He may be as honest and manly as his neighbors, as true a citizen and as good a son, brother or husband as ever turned out of the divine workshop. What he eats he earns; what he buys he pays for, and no scurrility can make a dog of such a man as that. He has his personal liberties and rights, and they are his, as sacred and unassailable as those of any other men. A knife on the throat of these rights is social murder, whether committed by a spiteful neighbor or an industrial order. This is plain talking, but any man that can count his fingers can swear to its truthfulness.

If labor wishes to secure its own rights it must respect those of others, and if

one can put on his coat and walk out of a workshop, another has an equal right to take off his coat and walk in. We recognize the value of unanimity in labor; we know that without cohesion it is powerless. We understand why men making a stand for what they honestly consider to be a just demand or remonstrance, are more or less frustrated and in some cases excusably irritated, by seeing others take up the hammer or chisel they laid down; but with all this allowed, there can be no defense, either legal or moral, for denying another man his personal liberty or rights. Society would recoil from keeping a man out of a church door if he chooses to go in. We do not hang, burn or drown men nowadays for their religious opinions. We claim freedom at the ballot box and punish the men who obstruct it; in fact, all men are conscious of the danger involved in interfering with personal rights. It must be so recognized in all labor struggles, and labor unions will never be what they can and ought to be so long as violence is done to the non-consenting. We do not say, nor do we wish to infer, that the majority of labor concurs in such methods, but we do say this, that it is one of the most urgent duties of labor organizations to say "Hands off!" and to say it earnestly. The sooner it is done by putting the guilty parties out of unions, the better for labor. FRED WOODROW.



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Thanking you for past favors we now await your further orders. Hoping you will give our line a careful inspection when our representative calls on you, we are REEDER BROS' SHOE CO.

ELECTROTYPES
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SINGLY OR IN QUANTITY
TRADESMAN CO. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE MORNING MARKET.

Some of the Familiar Faces Regularly Seen There.

"Morning papers, sir; two for a nickel? Morning papers?" "Yes; give me a *Herald*; here's your nickel; never mind the change." And the hustling little fellow who "does the market" with the morning papers pocketed the nickel with a grin and, taking a seat at the lunch counter, called for a sandwich and a cup of coffee. The reporter took a seat beside him and proceeded to ask him a few questions about himself and his calling as a newsboy. "How's business? Oh, 'taint very good, not near as good as it was last summer. You see, times is hard and they won't buy papers, cos they say money's scarce. Do the country people buy many papers? The fruit men do; the other fellers can't read, I guess; anyway they don't buy papers. The fruit men buy lots of 'em; but there are lots of city folks here every morning and most of 'em buy from me."

"You have to get out pretty early in the morning, don't you?"

"You bet. I'm here every morning by 4. Got to be, or I can't do business."

"Do you sell papers all day?"

"Yep."

"Aren't you pretty tired when night comes?"

"I should say yes. I'm ready for bed about as soon as I get my supper, and that's about 7 o'clock. I hain't got no time to fool around, I tell you;" and, swallowing his last mouthful of sandwich and coffee, he began again—"Dem-o-o-ocrat 'n *Herald*! two for a nickel!" and was soon lost to view in the crowd. Energetic, industrious and full of push and "go," he is just the kind of boy to make his mark in the world, as have so many others whose early youth was spent as his is being spent. He will make his mark in the world yet, or we will miss our guess.

Nearly every grocer in the city may be seen on the market in the morning, and those who do not come down themselves have a buyer to represent them. For instance, it is some time since E. J. Herriek's "notorious phiz" has been seen on the market. "Joe," as he is affectionately called by his friends, or Joseph Miedema, as he appears in the directory, does the buying for his house. No better or more capable buyer comes on the market. He always knows what he wants and what he ought to pay for it, and when he stops buying he has "stocked up" for the day, and there won't be much left when night comes, either.

A. J. Elliott comes no more to the early morning market; "the cock's shrill clarion" no more has charms for him in the "ghostly dawn," so he draws the blinds close, and lets the day break if it wants to—he has no use for it "so early in the morning." A. J. says he gets his best sleep between 4 and 7 a. m., and that that is what keeps him always looking so fresh; his friends think he would be just as fresh if he got no sleep at all, but no one argues with him about it. He does not need to come down to the market if he don't want to, for what his buyer does not know about buying has not been printed yet. Not metaphorically speaking, but actually, his name is Dennis—L. D. Blackford—and he buys right every time.

J. Geo. Lehman does his own buying. He may be seen any morning on the mar-

ket shortly after business has begun. But if you want to be sure of finding him go to the market lunch counter and wait for him. Whatever else he may forget, and his best friends will admit he does sometimes forget, he never fails to eat—four times a day and oftener if he has opportunity. He buys for a trade that will not take second-class goods, and he generally manages to get what they want. His neighbor, D. Arnott, is another buyer of ability, who buys the best the market affords.

Henry J. Vinkemulder—which his stage name it is Henry—not only buys for his retail trade in the city, but he has a considerable and constantly growing wholesale demand from outside which he does his best to fill. He seldom fails to get what he wants, and all he wants. His wholesale trade, which started in a small way not many moons ago, has grown until it has become one of the most profitable departments of his business. Henry admits, however, that much of his success is due to THE TRADESMAN as an advertising medium, and his shrewdness is manifested by his taking advantage of it. "Six years old to-day," said Henry on Aug. 11 to his customers, and it must be admitted that he is a remarkably vigorous and well-developed six-year-old.

B. S. Harris is another buyer of note. He is a "general dealer," but his grocery trade would be considered enough for the ordinary citizen.

There are a great many more buyers who might be mentioned, who are recognized as among the shrewdest of their class—Hart, Vieregger, Schuit, Wagner, Winchester, Goss, Gaskill, Jenkins, Rasch, VanAnroy and a host of others who are familiar figures on the early morning market. They are welcomed by every grower in the line, for, although they are close buyers, they are good fellows who believe not only in living but in letting live. Their task is no light one; they must please the tastes and palates of scores of customers, hardly two of whom have the same tastes. They are compelled to work early and late, in fair weather and foul, for very small return, and yet they preserve their patience and appear to be having a good time and to get as much out of life as most of us do.

Food by Chemistry.

Philadelphia has a chemist who believes that meats of all sorts and flavors will ultimately be produced in the laboratories of the chemist. Says he: "Within this century I expect to see synthetic steaks, roasts and chops entered upon the bills of fare at our leading hotels and restaurants, and they will be prepared so artistically as to appeal to the sense of beauty as well as to the appetite. At first, of course, in order to appease the natural prejudices against anything so novel, a choice will be afforded between the real and artificial; but eventually the killing of animals for food will be regarded in all civilized countries as barbarous. That this is not an absurd prediction is well assured to those who have observed what synthetic chemistry has already done in exactly reproducing mustard, sugar, butter, ice, lemon juice and flavoring essences, besides madder, turpentine and many other compounds used extensively in commerce."

The man who can pay his debts and will not, is something like a thief. He keeps the owner from handling his money.

Egotism always looks at his "neighbor" through the wrong end of the telescope.

DON'T ECONOMIZE

IN YOUR STATIONERY

IT'S "PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH"

Look For the Watermark "Magna Charta Bond."

We control it in this locality.

It's first-class stock. USE Your Note Heads.
It's easy to write upon. IT Your Letter Heads.
It's always the same. ON Your Legal Blanks.
It's a credit to your business. ON Your Checks and Drafts

It always gives satisfaction, and, compared with other stock, the price is nothing.

TRADESMAN COMPANY,

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.

COUPON BOOKS IF YOU BUY OF HEADQUARTERS, YOU ARE CUSTOMERS OF THE TRADESMAN COMPANY,

In returning thanks for the large increase in trade for the fall and winter of 1894-5, it affords us much pleasure to acknowledge receipt of many letters from leading merchants expressing their pleasure on finding that we have introduced so many Improved Styles in Overcoats and Ulsters. The Paddock Overcoat is a surprise and leading feature, is dressy and shows the figure to perfection. Our Clay and Fancy Worsted suits are in great demand, and our large line of Double and Single-Breasted Suits in Unfinished Worsteds, Chevoits, Cassimeres, Etc., sold at popular prices, have afforded our customers the pleasure to meet all competition.

Write our Michigan Representative, WILLIAM CONNOR, Marshall, Mich., Box 346 (his permanent address), who will be pleased to call upon you, and you will see and learn something to your advantage.

All mail orders promptly attended to.

MICHAEL KOLB & SON,

Wholesale Clothiers,

ROCHESTER, - - - - - N. Y.

William Connor will be at Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich., on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 10 and 11 and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 26, 27 and 28, Fair week.

AROUND THE STATE.

MOVEMENTS OF MERCHANTS.

Ironwood—Jas. Deyo succeeds the Ironwood Cash Grocery Co.

Fremont—F. E. Holt has purchased the grocery business of Landon Bros.

Holland—Fred Zalsman has embarked in the produce and commission business.

Flint—Buckley & Shaw succeed Buckley & Pettit in the monument business.

Constantine—Lewis Hutton has purchased the meat business of Thomas Wolf.

Traverse City—J. W. Bell will remove his dry goods stock from Escanaba to this place.

Hastings—Jos. Rogers & Co. have assigned their grocery stock to Hon. P. T. Colgrove.

Carsonville—McPherson & Co. succeed McPherson Bros. in the grocery and dry goods business.

Kalamazoo—Lamb & Rodiger, furniture dealers, have dissolved, John A. Lamb succeeding.

Kalamazoo—Fisher & Harris, produce and fruit dealers, have dissolved, Fisher & Kline succeeding.

Jonesville—Pomeroy & Son will open a grocery store in the building formerly occupied by I. R. Bentz.

Detroit—J. P. Rosenthal & Co., wholesale notion dealers, have dissolved, John P. Rosenthal continuing.

Watervliet—J. L. Zuver has purchased A. G. Wigent's undertaking stock and will continue the business.

Manistee—Hans Petersen's clothing stock has been seized by Claus Hoop by virtue of a chattel mortgage.

Cadillac—The dry goods store of E. S. McMahan has been closed by virtue of a mortgage held by Edson, Moore & Co., of Detroit.

Traverse City—Armstrong & Bowen have sold their grocery stock to A. Goldfarb, formerly manager of R. Yalomstein's clothing business.

Petoskey—D. C. Page, assignee of D. N. White, the grocer, writes THE TRADESMAN that the assets of the estate amount to \$1,700, while the liabilities aggregate \$2,800.

Three Rivers—W. D. Tyler, who recently had his grocery store closed on an attachment by J. E. Hummel, the former owner, has sold the stock back to him and Mr. Hummel will continue the business.

Albion—A. P. Wolcott succeeds L. L. Putnam & Co. in the grocery business. Mr. Wolcott was the "Co." of the old firm. Mr. Putnam will devote all of his time hereafter to his real estate and cold storage business.

Traverse City—S. S. Trevett has removed to this place from Muskegon and has rented the old Steinberg building, in which he will open for business with a line of teas, crockery and bazaar goods, conducting business under the style of the New York Tea Co.

Shelby—H. Johnston has made arrangements to establish a branch shoe and hat store at Ferry under the management of his son, John Mc. Johnston, with the firm name of H. Johnston & Son. They will be ready for business about Sept. 1.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Sturgis—Jay Wait has sold his interest in the furniture factory of Wait & Wetmore to A. Winesburg, Fred Utritz and P. Berridge. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of the Sturgis Furniture Co.

Vicksburg—Emory J. Kimble, R. E. Kimble and Dr. C. H. McKain have formed a copartnership and will manufacture a steam governor, which is partly E. J. Kimble's invention.

Ludington—A deal has been concluded between Thomas R. Lyon and E. A. Cartier whereby the latter purchases of the former 30,000,000 feet of standing pine, located chiefly in Lake county. Mr. Cartier is also contemplating the purchase of one of the two sawmills here belonging to Lyon. The pine purchased is to be delivered in four years.

Gripsack Brigade.

Geo. H. McWilliams (Olney & Judson Grocer Co.) leaves to-day on the press excursion for Lockport, N. Y., where he will spend a week with friends. He is accompanied by his wife.

The thanks of local traveling men are due the Tradesman Company, for badges furnished, and the Putnam Candy Co., for candy and gum furnished, on the occasion of the annual picnic.

W. A. VanLeuven sustained the only serious accident at the traveling men's picnic. While running to a base, he sprained the cords in his right leg, necessitating his hanging around the house for a week.

C. W. Hurd (Hazeltime & Perkins Drug Co.) has a high opinion of the artistic ability and prophetic foresight of Longyear Bros., the Mason druggists. Their personal sketches portray a depth of feeling and a thorough familiarity of the subject little less than remarkable.

Shelby Herald: Traveling men and others who travel on the Pentwater branch of the C. & W. M. Railway and find the present time schedule very inconvenient and who desire an occasional ride on the local freight decidedly object to being compelled to pay telegraph tolls to ask for a permit to ride, besides paying a first-class fare for the ride. They think it is as much railroad business as to telegraph for a car to load with freight, hence the kick.

The annual picnic of the Grand Rapids traveling men, which was held at North Park Saturday afternoon and evening, was fully as enjoyable as previous events of the same character. Early in the afternoon Byron S. Davenport and Ben Van Leuven selected their base ball nines, which were designated as "Weary Willies" and "Cheeky Chinn'rs." The game resulted in a score of 48 to 47, but in whose favor the scorer was unable to determine, owing to the very inaccurate way in which he recorded the runs. The game was umpired by A. D. Baker, who would probably have been murdered but for the intercession and assistance of his wife, who appeared to know more about base ball in a minute than he will know in a lifetime. On the conclusion of the game, all hands adjourned to supper, most of those in attendance being provided with lunch baskets of the old-fashioned variety. Not content with the notoriety he obtained as umpire of the ball game, Mr. Baker insisted on singing a song, entitled "Papa's Pants will Soon Fit Willie." The song was well received, in deference to the lady who played the accompaniment, and Mr. Baker—mistaking the applause intended for the accompanist as praise for his own effort—insisted on singing another song, which depopulated the pavilion for the time being. Dancing began at 8 o'clock and continued without interruption until 10:30, when the merry party broke up, taking to their homes only pleasant memories of the occasion.

Father of the River Market Scheme.

"The idea of a River market is not a new one by any means," said J. A. S. Verdier, Cashier of the Kent County Savings Bank to THE TRADESMAN last week. "When I was in the Common Council, twenty years ago, the question of a permanent market was agitated, and I suggested a bridge over the River as the best and most economical settlement of the question. That was the first time such a thing had ever been thought of, so I think I am entitled to be called the father of the bridge scheme. When I first suggested it the cost was estimated at \$100,000, which was a big lot of money for those days. We had just floated our waterworks bonds, on which we had to pay 8 per cent. interest, and it was not thought advisable to go any deeper into debt at that time. Nothing has been done since, although the matter has been discussed and argued from almost every point of the compass. The location I preferred and which I advocated at that time was from Lyon street on the East side to Allen street on the West side of the River. This is the most eligible site in the city, and has the additional advantage of being central. There are several objections to a land site. One is its cost. Mr. Comstock wants \$60,000 for his site, which may be cheap enough, but, in addition, buildings must be erected and the market ground paved, so that, in the end, it would cost much more than a bridge market, the probable cost of which would not greatly exceed \$100,000. Another objection to a land site is the difficulty of keeping it clean. There would be more or less refuse lying around most of the time. Anyone who has ever lived or done business near a market will appreciate this objection. If a bridge market is built the refuse can be swept into the River with very little or no trouble every day. Some objection is made to throwing the refuse into the River, but I see no force in such an objection when it is remembered that the entire sewage of the city finds its way to the River. So I don't see why a bridge market should be objected to on that score. The city must have a permanent market of some sort. The men who supply us with fruit and vegetables deserve the accommodation and ought to have it, and, as things are now, instead of being an accommodation the market is a nuisance to everybody."

The Interstate Wholesale Grocers' Association.

Pursuant to call, thirty-five delegates from State wholesale grocers' associations, representing twenty-one different states, met in Chicago Aug 15 and 16 to organize an Interstate Wholesale Grocers' Association, having for its object the promotion of friendly relations between wholesale grocers and the interchange of ideas tending to better methods. Election of officers resulted in the selection of Geo. J. Reed, of Chicago, for President; W. E. Schweppe, of St. Louis, for Vice-President, and Graeme Stewart, of Chicago, for Treasurer. The Secretary will be selected by the Executive Committee, composed of Jas. Edgar, of Detroit; Mr. Cox, of Terre Haute; Mr. Mahon, of Iowa; and P. H. Kelly, of St. Paul.

The Michigan Association was represented by President W. J. Gould, of Detroit, and Wm. Judson, of this city, and the latter gentleman was honored by being placed on the Committee on Consti-

tution and By-Laws, and also on the Committee to nominate officers. An elaborate banquet was tendered the delegates at the Athletic Club by the Chicago Wholesale Grocers' Association on the evening of the 15th, which was heartily enjoyed by all present. It is a notable feature of the organization that the constitution places the Association on a broad basis, it being expressly stipulated that the individuality of the firm, market and State shall be preserved.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—Duchess of Oldenberg take the lead bringing 40¢ per bu. Astrakans, 25¢@40¢, and other varieties from 10¢ up.

Beans—Commission houses pay from \$1.50@1.65, holding at \$1.85@2 per bu.

Beets—40¢ per bu.

Blackberries—Supply is poor and the quality is following suit. They are held at \$1 per 16 qt. crate.

Butter—Best dairy is worth 17¢@20¢, and creamery 22¢@23¢.

Cabbage—Sold for 50¢@60¢ per doz. Some extra large heads sold for home consumption for 75¢ per doz.

Carrots—Are worth 15¢ per doz. bunches.

Celery—No change except in quality, which is improving. The price is 15¢@18¢ per doz.

Cucumbers—Have reached 25¢ per bu. Pickling are worth the same.

Eggs—Are up two points since last report. They now bring 12¢@13¢ per doz.

Green Corn—Is held at 8¢@10¢ per doz.

Muskmelons—Indians bring 75¢ per doz. Home-grown, which greatly outclass the others, are worth \$1.25.

Onions—Ripe, 70¢ per bu. Green, 12¢ per doz. bunches.

Green Peas—At out of the market.

Peaches—The supply of Hale's Early is still scant; they bring \$1.40 per bu. Crane's Early, the finest peaches next to the Crawford's that come to the market, are worth \$2.50@2.75; they also are scarce as yet. Alexanders and Early Rivers have about disappeared.

Potatoes—Growers have been rushing every thing in the shape of a potato into the market and, as a consequence, the price has come down. They are held at 60¢@65¢ per bu. As soon as the rush is over, they may be expected to rise.

Plums—There was a good supply of Bradshaws on the market, which sold readily at \$2@2.25 per bu. They were in excellent condition for canning. There was a limited supply of Green Gages and other varieties which brought fancy prices. Next week the supply of all kinds is expected to be ample.

Pears—Home grown brought \$1.25@1.50 per bu. Californias, \$1.75@2 per box.

Radishes—Are large and pithy. They sell for 10¢ per doz. bunches.

Squash—There is no export demand, and the price has dropped to 1¢ per lb.

String Beans—No export demand whatever, and growers take what they can get.

Tomatoes—Home grown have the market to themselves. They are worth \$1 per bu.

Turnips—There is a fair demand and dealers are asking 40¢ per bu.

Watermelons—Are still on the decline. They are now held at 12¢@15¢ per melon.

Crabapples—50¢ per bushel.

Henry J. Vinkemulder,

JOBBER OF

Fruits and Vegetables,

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

We quote you choice apples at \$1.25 @1.50 per bbl. Home-grown tomatoes at \$1 per bu. Choice onions at 70¢ per bu. Potatoes at 70¢ per bu. Home grown celery at 15¢ per doz. Green corn at 10¢ per doz. Parsley at 20¢ per doz. Watermelons at 13¢@15¢. Muskmelons at \$1@1.25 per crate. Cabbage at 40¢@50¢ per doz. Our crop of peaches, pears and plums will be large and the quality of the fruit fine. This week we will get the Early Michigan; Mountain Rose and Crane's Early peaches, and in about a week or ten days we will have the Crawford's and Barnards, and from then until after the middle of October we shall have plenty of fruit every day. Plums and pears are coming in now and the stock is good. Plums bring \$2@2.75 per bu. Pears, \$1@1.50. Peaches, \$1.50@2.50 (Freestone) per bu.

Send in your orders by mail or wire and I assure you they will have our prompt and personal attention and benefit of lowest possible prices.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

Peterson & Whipfler, brewers at 296 West Bridge street, are succeeded by Julius R. Peterson.

E. H. Deling & Co. will shortly open a new grocery store at Custer. The Olney & Judson Grocer Co. has the order for the stock.

Joseph W. Raynor has sold his confectionery business at 300 South Division street to Geo. W. Adams, formerly in the grocery business at Ionia.

Wallace Watson has re-engaged in general trade at Parmelee. The Olney & Judson Grocer Co. furnished the groceries, P. Steketee & Sons the dry goods and Reeder Bros. Shoe Co. the boots and shoes.

Somebody is laboring under a mistake in connection with the granting of permits to peddlers by the Mayor. His Honor says he has not issued any new permits and has renewed but two of the old ones. If the Mayor is right—and he ought to know—then the complaints of the police are a trifle out of place. They have a right to complain, of course, at the granting of any permits, which are a plain overriding of the law, but the Mayor should not be blamed for what he has not done. Let the police go to work and enforce the law, so far as possible, and the Mayor keep his hands off the city ordinance and there will be no fault found with either.

As the fiscal year of the Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association closed Monday, it is not out of place to glance at the work accomplished, or attempted to be accomplished, by the Association. A level price on sugar has been maintained throughout the year. This has been a somewhat difficult matter, as there are several dealers in the city, not members of the Association, whose one object in life seems to be to sell sugar at or below cost. Some timid members have been shaken by the action of these pirates, but, on the whole, the card price has been well maintained. The operation of the sealer of weights and measures ordinance has been, at least temporarily, suspended. This was the result, undoubtedly, of the vigorous protest of the Association against the unjust and inefficient manner in which the ordinance was being enforced. Protest was also entered against the imposition of fees, as it was held by the Association that if the people want inspection of weights and measures, they should be willing to pay for it, and not saddle the cost upon dealers, who have already enough to contend with. If the ordinance is ever again enforced it will be upon an entirely new basis. In the matter of the peddling nuisance the Association has spoken with no uncertain sound. Not as much was accomplished in this direction as could have been desired, partly because of the hard times, but, more especially, because a License Committee was appointed by Mayor Fisher who seemed anxious to give the peddlers the earth and compel the grocers to build a fence around it. This work has not been abandoned, however, but is in good shape for next season. In the meantime the Association has carefully noted the course of events, keeping track of the manner in which the police department has enforced the law. The

Association records its thanks to Superintendent Carr, and those under him, who have had charge of the work of enforcing the peddling ordinance. They have done their whole duty in a most commendable manner. Grocers, like others, have a social side to their nature, and this feature of the work of the Association has by no means been neglected. As a consequence, the members have become better acquainted with each other and a better spirit has prevailed. This has tended to harmonize the membership and give to each a better understanding of the needs of all. The Association is to be congratulated upon the success which has attended its efforts during the past year. With the advent of better times, which cannot be much longer delayed, there is the assurance of a still larger measure of success in the coming year.

The Grocery Market.

Sugar (Edgar)—Refined sugars have ruled firm at unchanged prices except Nos. 13 and 14, which advanced 1/8c Monday and 1/8c Tuesday. A large business has been done, but transactions have not reached nearly so large proportions as was expected in view of the passage of the Senate bill, the usual large contingent evidently awaiting President Cleveland's signature before investing further, when, of course, the opportunity will have been lost. It is generally believed that the bill will become a law and under its operation refined sugar will doubtless advance 1/4c @ 1/2c per pound. Assuming 3c to be a normal basis for 96 deg. Centrifugals, the duty paid price under the new act will be 4 1-5c, and the usual margin between raw and refined would advance the price of granulated to 5 1/2c at the refinery under ordinary conditions, but the surplus abroad may prevent the full advance just at this time. The raw market is very strong and quotations are based on comparatively small transactions, owing to the scarcity of offerings. No considerable quantity is available at 3 1/2c. English granulated is offered at 5 1/2c, less 2 per cent., to come in under the new tariff.

Oranges—Do not seem to be "in it." Demand for them is very light, although the 200 size Rodis are really fine fruit. There are so many peaches, melons and other homegrown fruits that oranges are neglected. People say, "We will take seasonable fruit when we can get it and oranges when we must." Fruit stands are an exception, however, as they want them all the time.

Lemons—Are in good supply and prices are steady at reasonable figures. The offerings, which are quite large, do not average a high degree of excellence, and that fact, taken with the cool weather, has prevented a large demand, as no one is buying for speculation.

Bananas—Receipts are good and the fruit is selling at prices very favorable to the retailer. The demand, however, is not very good, as the supply of domestic fruits is ample and tropical fruits are consequently neglected.

Dried Fruits—The new tariff reduces the duty on raisins from 2 1/2 to 1 1/2c per lb., which will have a tendency to make lower prices on imported goods. The duty on prunes is reduced from 2 to 1 1/2c per lb.

Pork—The week's receipts of hogs on the Chicago market were 136,961, a decrease from the previous week of 33,000

and an increase over the corresponding week last year of 12,000. The advance in pork during the week has been tremendous, caused by the high price of corn and the discouraging crop prospects. Everything in barreled pork, except mess, has advanced from \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl. Lard, all brands, has advanced from 1/4 @ 1/2c per lb. Cottoiline is up 1/4c. Smoked shoulders are down 1/4c. Beef in barrels remains unchanged, except boneless rump butts, which are up \$1.50. Business for the week in the local market is reported fair, with the prospect good.

The Hardware Market.

General trade keeps up fairly well. Purchasing for fall requirements has not started in yet, but there is a good deal of enquiry for many things. Prices on sheet iron, elbows, stove boards, stoves, etc., are settled and the indications are that there will be no change. The passage of the tariff bill and the early adjournment of the disorganizers of trade and traffic—otherwise our Congress—cannot help but have a good effect. Now the manufacturer, as well as the merchant and farmer, knows what is what, and can make his calculations accordingly.

Barbed Wire—The demand keeps up unusually well for this time of the year and the mills are able to give prompt shipments. The price remains steady and we do not look for any change this fall.

Wire Nails—Are in quite brisk demand, and, as only a part of the mills are in operation, it is not an easy matter to keep up assortments. The prospect of any further advance is not good. Nor do we look for any lower prices.

Ammunition—As the hunting season on some kinds of game is near at hand, the demand for shot, shells and powder is very good. There has been an advance of 5c per bag in shot and, as is generally the case, the shot makers try and advance at that rate until the price reaches \$1.50 for drop. The present quotations are \$1.25 per bag for drop shot and \$1.50 per bag for buck shot. Loaded shells, 40, 10 and 10 from list. For good orders on loaded shells this price can be shaded.

Tariff Bill—As the passage of this bill will affect quite a few articles in the hardware line, we give below a few comparisons of the old and the new rate of duty:

	Old rate.	New rate.
Iron ore.....	\$.75 per ton.	\$.40 per ton.
Tin plate.....	2.20 per cwt.	1.20 per cwt.
Anvils.....	2.50 " "	1.75 " "
Screws, 1/2 in. and less in length.....	.14 per lb.	.10 per lb.
Screws, 1/2 to 1 in.....	.10 " "	.07 " "
Lead, pig and bar.....	.02 " "	.01 " "
Sheet Zinc.....	.02 1-2 " "	.01 1/2 " "
Horse shoes.....	.01 8-10 " "	.25 *per cent.
Chain.....	.01 6-10 " "	.30 " "
Galvanized and Sheet Iron.....	1.35 per cwt.	8-10 per lb.
Mica.....	.35 per cent.	20 *per cent.

* Ad Valorum.

Laces in America.

A good deal has been said about the precious collection of laces owned by some of the royal ladies of Europe, but it is now well known that there are several ladies in America who have laces more valuable than those owned by any European potentate. The laces of the Astor family are valued at \$300,000, and those of the Vanderbilts at \$500,000. More lace is bought in New York than in any other city of the world. The pope is said to own lace to the value of \$875,000. Queen Victoria has \$375,000 worth, while those belonging to the Princess of Wales are valued at \$250,000. The wedding dress of the Queen was trimmed with a piece of Honiton, which cost \$5,000.

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.

WANTED—POSITION AS MANAGER OR clerk in dry goods or general store. Good window dresser. References. Box AA, New Haven, Mich. 587

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH. SHINGLE-mill in first-class repair, 40,000 capacity. Holmes & DeGott, Tustin, Mich. 688

WANTED—POSITION AS CLERK OR book keeper in a general store. Good references furnished. Address A. D. Diehm, Remus, Mich. 589

WANTED—FURNITURE AND FIXTURES for a drug store. Price must be right. Address C. W. Vining, Lakeview, Mich. 536

WANTED FOR CASH—STOCK GENERAL merchandise. Must be cheap. Also store building in Northern Michigan. W. H. Pardee, Freeport, Mich. 584

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE STORE BUILD- ing in Vassar, Mich., for stock of merchandise worth about \$1,600. Store to rent. Address T. W., 506 Cherry St., Toledo, Ohio. 582

WANTED—A DEALER IN EVERY COUNTY to handle the Peersley typewriter. Send for circular. Barker & Saunders, State Agents, 19 and 21 Fountain St., Grand Rapids. 583

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR TRADE, SEND a list of your property and 25 cents to pay for advertising same. We have a good many chances for you. Address Business Men's Exchange, Bay City, Mich. 580

FOR SALE—TWO PRESCRIPTION CASES, one pair druggist's prescription scales, four section druggist's drawers (only one year old), six four foot show cases, very cheap. Address C. G. Pitkin, Whitehall, Mich. 581

WANTED—EVERY DRUGGIST JUST starting in business and every one already started to use our system of poison labels. What has cost you \$15 you can now get for \$4. Fourteen labels do the work of 113. Tradesman Company, Grand Rapids.

FOR SALE—LARGE STORE, WAREHOUSE, barn, etc., with one-half interest in stock of general merchandise in the village of McBain, Michigan county, Mich. For terms write to Gillis McBain, McBain, Mich. 578

WANTED—A GOOD SMALL SECOND-hand safe. Must be cheap. Write us particulars. Morden & Miner, Alma, Mich. 577

TO RENT—BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. The new Waldron Building, opposite union depot, 50x80 feet. Three stories and basement. Suitable for wholesale trade. Apply to Scribner Bros., 67 Lyon St. 575

WANTED—STOCK OF GROCERIES—NOT to exceed \$1,500—in exchange for cash and real estate in a thriving Nebraska city. Address F. H. Clark, Ashley, Ind. 573

FOR SALE—A FINE CONFECTIONERY store in Traverse City, the queen city of the North. Best location in town. Will invoice about \$1,800. Terms, one-half cash, balance on time with approved notes. Address No 567, care Michigan Tradesman. 567

A PHARMACIST, REGISTERED, WITH thirty-four years' practical experience in all kinds of pharmaceutical and mercantile works, wishes a situation of responsibility as clerk or manager. Has been in business for years for himself. Address "Pharmacist," care Michigan Tradesman. 566

NEARLY NEW BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITER for sale at a great reduction from cost. Reason for selling, we desire another pattern of same make of machine, which we consider the best on the market. Tradesman Company, 100 Louis St., Grand Rapids.

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, invoicing from \$2,500 to \$3,000. Address Mrs. Theresa Schwind, Grand Rapids. 561

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 hard- wood 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

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. Hemmingsen, Village Clerk, Grant, Mich. 553

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

WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIR TICKETS ONLY A FEW LEFT.

Original set of four - - - - - 25c
Complete set of ten - - - - - 50c
Order quick or lose the opportunity of a lifetime to secure these souvenirs at a nominal figure. They will be worth ten times present cost within five years.

Tradesman Company,

CURRENT CRITICISMS.

The law has been avenged. Santo Caserio has been guillotined; but—President Carnot is still dead.

If Santo were the only anarchist, we would have the melancholy satisfaction of reflecting that perhaps President Carnot had not died in vain.

But in all probability even now the knife is being whetted for the next victim, and the lot being drawn for the next assassin.

Who will be the next victim? Perhaps Victoria of England, or William of Germany, or Cleveland of the United States. It is not a question of whom with the anarchist.

Wouldn't it, therefore, save a large quantity of tears and crepe if the police would just collect sufficient evidence to convict them of being anarchists and then serve them as Santo was served?

It might save a life of more value than the lives of all the anarchists on earth or in hades; in any event it would rid the earth of a very undesirable class of citizens.

At last the country has a tariff bill. And it is some satisfaction to know that the sugar trust has been placed beyond the reach of want.

Senator Gorman is the biggest man in the United States to-day. He has downed Congress, the President and the entire administration.

It is a "tariff for revenue only" sure. But the revenue goes to the sugar trust.

At least as much may be said for the tariff bill as Lincoln said about something else: "For those who like that sort of thing, that's about the sort of thing they'd like."

Professor Wilson is the author of the late lamented Wilson bill. He is also Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means. He recently asserted that, in view of the probable passage of the sugar schedule, the sugar trust had imported about \$100,000,000 worth of raw sugar.

Professor Wilson said also that the quantity of sugar imported was 448,000 tons, which at \$100,000,000 for the lot would be at the rate of \$223.21 per ton.

Granulated sugar costs at wholesale a trifle over \$100 a ton. Will someone please figure out the refiners' profit on the above speculation, according to Prof. Wilson?

As a matter of fact \$60 a ton is a good price for raw sugar, and 448,000 tons would last the American Sugar Refining Co. alone about three months.

"What this country wants is lovers, not haters," warbles an organ of unionism in this city. Of course it means lovers of unionists, for clubs are trumps when unionists meet a non-union workman.

The merchant who grumbles and sighs, And turns up the whites of his eyes In sorrow and pique Because trade's very wique Is the fellow who won't advertize.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

Dry Goods Price Current.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including categories like UNBLEACHED COTTONS, BLEACHED COTTONS, CANTON FLANNEL, DRESS GOODS, COSETS, CORSET JEANS, FINIS, and TUCKINGS.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including categories like DEMINS, GINGHAMS, GRAIN BAGS, KNITTING COTTON, CAMBRICS, RED FLANNEL, MIXED FLANNEL, DRESS FLANNEL, CANVASS AND PADDING, DUCKS, WADDINGS, SILSILAS, SEWING SILK, HOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS, PINS, COTTON TAPE, SAFETY PINS, NEEDLES—PER M., TABLE OIL CLOTH, COTTONTWINES, and PLAID OSNABURGS.

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.

A NEW IDEA

You will remember that Goliath was very much surprised when David hit him with a stone. He said that such a thing had never entered his head before. A good many retail grocers are in the same predicament as Goliath was before he rubbed up against David—they have never gotten acquainted with the merits of the best selling brand of soap on the market. It is called ATLAS and is manufactured only by

HENRY PASSOLT, SAGINAW, MICH.

EATON, LYON & CO.

NEW STYLES OF Tablets, Blank Books, Office Stationery,

20 & 22 Monroe St., GRAND RAPIDS.

Avoid the Curse of Credit

BY USING COUPON BOOKS.

THREE GRADES: Tradesman, Superior, Universal.

Manufactured only by TRADESMAN COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MERCHANT-PEDDLERS.

Important Opinion by Attorney General Ellis.

E. B. Howard, Deputy State Treasurer, Lansing Mich.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor referring to me the letters of — of —, and requesting my opinion thereon, is received and considered.

It appears that — is the owner of a grocery store in the village and delivers to his customers goods from his store by this means, such as they may chance to need. Where the goods are put up and weighed to suit the demands of the customers, does not appear. I shall suppose, at least in this case, that it is done in the wagon, as there is nothing stated to the contrary, and that is the most reasonable hypothesis.

Section 1263 of Howell's Statutes, which is section 23 of the chapter relative to hawkers and peddlers, provides: "No merchant shall be allowed to peddle, or to employ others to peddle, goods not his own manufacture, without the license in this chapter provided."

Webster defines the word "peddle," as follows: "To go about and sell; to retail by carrying around from customer to customer; to hawk; to retail in small quantities."

Under an ordinance of the city of Macon, which provided that persons retailing fresh meat in the city, whether from stalls, stores, or by peddling the same on the street, should pay a license of fifty dollars, it was held that a butcher whose residence, shop and slaughter pen were all out of the city limits, but who habitually hauled into the city a part of his fresh meat, and from his wagon delivered it to regular customers at their doors in the city, was within the terms of the ordinance, and subject to the payment of the license fee.

Davis & Company vs. Mayor and Council of Macon, 64 Ga., 128.

I cannot see but what the wagon is made a kind of portable store and moved daily to the door of each customer, and in my opinion merchants who do business of the character above stated, and in the manner assumed, are not exempt from the provisions of the statute, and should be required to pay the license fee, as therein provided.

Respectfully, A. A. ELLIS, Attorney General.

Questionable Methods in Trade.

WILLIAMSBURG, Aug. 7.—Can you give the readers of your valuable journal the standing of Peter Henkel, of Detroit? For some time a man calling himself T. F. Sink has been selling groceries to farmers and others in this vicinity at prices which has made people almost crazy. For instance, granulated sugar, 4 cents a pound, and other sugars in proportion; Mocha and Java coffee, 16 cents per pound. I will not weary you any further, but please give a statement of the responsibility and reputation of Henkel, Sink & Co. W. S. ERNST.

As the Peter Henkel Co. is an old-established and reputable wholesale grocery house of Detroit, which should be above resorting to such reprehensible methods as set forth by our correspondent, his letter was forwarded to the Henkel Co. with a request for an explanation. Here is its reply:

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—Replying to yours of Aug. 11, we beg leave to say that the man your correspondent refers to is T. F. Sink, of this city. Mr. Sink is a peddler. He buys his goods from us and sells them all through the State. He has no connection with our firm, and, if he represents himself as our agent, he does so without our authority, and we disclaim any responsibility for any dealings he has with any one. P. HENKEL CO.

The reply is far from satisfactory and discloses a condition of things highly discreditable to the Peter Henkel Co. No house which looks to the legitimate

retail dealer for support should cater to the trade of peddlers or permit peddlers to use the name of its house in peddling goods from door to door. In the opinion of THE TRADESMAN it would have been far more creditable to the Peter Henkel Co. to have assured the trade that peddlers' patronage was not wanted and that methods calculated to undermine legitimate trade would not be tolerated or encouraged, either directly or indirectly.

It is such abuses that the Northern Michigan Retail Grocers' Association was organized to combat and THE TRADESMAN trusts that the retail grocers of Southern Michigan will proceed along the same lines, in which case grocers all over the State will be in a position to co-operate in these matters. Perhaps, however, a State organization would cover the ground more completely and effectively than two separate and district organizations.

The Outlook for Hops.

From the New York Shipping List.

As the time approaches for harvesting the new crop of hops the interest of the trade in the prospective course of the market is increasing. Recent reports from the producing regions both in this country and Europe are indicative of an unusually large production, and in view of this probability, prices have been lately influenced in a downward direction. In some localities dry weather has affected the crops to some extent, but in general the conditions necessary to promote an abundant yield have attended the work in the fields. From England and the Continent, similar information has been coming to hand for some time past and the markets there are accordingly easier in tone. Reports from California and the entire Pacific Coast hop-raising districts denote an excellent outlook. The Department of Agriculture estimates that California alone will produce about 75,000 bales and that Oregon will follow with at least 50,000 bales. Washington also will contribute its full share and New York State may safely be depended upon to furnish the usual quantity. It would therefore seem that so far as the United States is concerned, unless some unforeseen disaster should overtake the industry, the yield will exceed the average of recent years, while the encouraging reports from abroad make it almost certain that the world's production will be extremely prolific. The quality of the maturing hops is said to compare favorably with previous crops and on the whole, from the buyers' standpoint, the situation is very satisfactory. The question of future prices is as yet somewhat uncertain, but as dealers are anticipating an active demand both on export requirements and for domestic consumption, it is probable that values will not recede materially, if at all, from present figures.

Money is always fashionable; but it does not follow that a sensible man is out of money because he happens to be out of style.

Hardware Price Current.

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

Table listing hardware prices for various items like Snell's, Cook's, Jennings', Axes, Barrows, Bolts, Buckets, Cast Loose Pin, Wrought Narrow, etc.

Large table listing hardware prices for various items like Wrought Loose Pin, Wrought Table, Wrought Inside Blind, Wrought Brass, Blocks, Ordinary Tackle, Chisels, Grain, Cast Steel, Caps, Cartridges, Rim Fire, Central Fire, Socket Firmer, Socket Framing, Socket Corner, Socket Slicks, Butchers' Tanged Firmer, Curry, Lawrence's, Hotchkiss, White Crayons, Copper, Planished, Cold Rolled, Bottoms, Drills, Morse's Bit Stocks, Morse's Taper Shank, Morse's Taper Shank, Dripping Pans, Small sizes, Large sizes, Elbows, Expansive Bits, Files, Disston's, New American, Nicholson's, Heller's, Galvanized Iron, Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, Knobs, Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings, Door, porcelain, plated trimmings, Door, porcelain, trimmings, Drawer and Shutter, porcelain, Locks-Door, Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list, Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s, Branford's, Norwalk's, Mattocks, Adze Eye, Hunt Eye, Hunt's, Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled, Coffee, Parkers Co.'s, P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables, Landers, Ferry & Clark's, Enterprise, Molasses Gates, Stebbin's Pattern, Stebbin's Genuine, Enterprise, self-measuring, Nails, Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire, Steel nails, base, Wire nails, base, Mills, Axes, Barrows, Bolts, Buckets, Cast Loose Pin, Wrought Narrow, etc.

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE

Best Interests of Business Men.

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One Dollar a Year, Payable in Advance.

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Communications invited from practical business men.

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 22.

LEGISLATION BY THE PEOPLE.

It is not possible for the people, the masses of the people, of a country to make their own laws. The people could not be assembled to discuss any proposed measure, and, in order to have the work done intelligently, it is committed to a body of chosen representatives known as the Legislature.

But the legislative assembly is found to be too big to give proper consideration to the great number of bills brought before it, and each one of those bills is referred to a committee charged with the duty of giving it particular examination before it can be passed on by the full assembly. Even when a bill goes to a committee, it has been commonly found desirable to entrust it specially to a sub-committee, so that all the investigation necessary to an understanding of the subject may be given it.

Commonly a national or a State legislature may be trusted to enact laws for the people; but there are cases when the people are not willing to be bound by any act of their ordinary lawmakers. Such are the instances when the constitution of a State is to be amended by the Legislature. That body is only permitted to change the constitution on condition that the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people for final acceptance or rejection. In the matter of making or changing the constitution of a country no act of the Legislature is final. It must be passed upon by the people in a popular election. Thus it will be seen that there are matters in which the people will not trust their chosen legislators or legislative representatives, but demand the right to pass upon their work, and, if it be so desired, to condemn it by peremptory rejection. When a legislative body so far forgets its representative but dependent character as to assume to make or amend the fundamental law of a State or country, without having its work supervised and passed upon by the people, it is but natural that such a body would strongly object to being criticised by the people and the press. Such arrogance, however, has never failed to bring down upon itself wide-spread indignation and universal condemnation, proving that the peo-

ple promptly and actively resent any attempt by their public servants to shirk responsibility and to assume an independence which they do not possess.

The crude and often baneful legislation which emanates from Federal and State lawmakers has long been recognized as a serious evil, with no check upon it, and it has been proposed, by way of remedy, to subject all representative legislation to a direct vote of the people, as is done in the case of constitutional amendments. Such a rule is in use in Switzerland, and is known as "The Referendum." The Swiss have another rule known as "The Initiative." It consists in the draft of a proposed law, signed by a given number of voters and addressed to the Legislative Assembly. That body is bound to take notice of the petition by enacting a law in compliance with its proper and constitutional demands, and that is to be submitted to the popular vote or the referendum.

Necessarily this constant reference of all laws to the people would entail some delay and the additional expense of a popular election; but it certainly furnishes the only complete and reliable check on the workings of a legislative body. If their work were subject to such supervision and signal judgment, all legislative bodies would be completely deprived of their power for jobbery and corruption, and all lobbying would be broken up. It would be useless to bribe or buy up a legislative body when its work was not final, but had to go before the people. The referendum is said to work to the greatest public benefit wherever it has been introduced. A strong effort is being made to educate the American people to demand its adoption, and, sooner or later, it will become an institution.

SUPPORT IN IDLENESS.

The question has often been asked: "What is the benefit to be derived from a labor union which can force its members to quit work and give up the means of supporting themselves and families, but cannot support them in their enforced idleness, nor secure for them any other employment?"

This question is about to be answered in a judicial decision from the bench of a court. There was a strike on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in Pennsylvania and New York, in November, 1893. It lasted into December of the same year. Among the strikers were forty-eight conductors. They have gone into court at Buffalo, N. Y., to test their rights in an organization to which they belong and under whose influence the strike was started.

These plaintiffs were members of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, and were entitled, under the rules of that order, to draw pay for support while on strike or out of employment by reason of having lost their jobs as strikers. For some reason the Order of Railway Conductors refused to pay the forty-eight strikers the entire amount of their claims for their time while they were out of work. They have brought suit against the order for the amount of their several claims at the rate of \$50 each a month. The total sum for which suit was brought is \$12,000. It is not stated whether the order is solvent and could pay the money if a judgment for the amount should be the result of the suit.

In ordinary cases a member of a mutual relief society legally organized, who has paid his dues and otherwise is in good standing, can recover from the society by law any sum to which he is entitled from the relief funds, if the society is solvent. Mutual benevolent insurance companies may be compelled to pay all lawful claims against them on their policies. This is the law of labor unions having relief and insurance provisions in their charter, the same as it is the law of other relief and insurance societies.

Supposing that the Order of Railway Conductors is such an organization, the question to be decided is as to its liability for the support of its members who lost their means of support through obedience to its orders, and have since been unable to secure employment. If strikers only had such an organization behind them, with money enough to maintain its members in idleness for indefinite periods, they would have a sure thing in a strike. In the first place, such an organization would have an enormous membership, because the members would be sure of a living, whether they worked or not. In this way the labor unions could gain control of all laborers, and there would be no scabs, and, as a consequence, in any branch of trade, when the men went out there would be nobody else to take their places, and so the employers would either have to submit to the demands of the strikers or quit the business. The only difficulty in the way of such an arrangement is the lack of money. It will never be possible to get together money enough to maintain the millions in idleness. That would be out of the question. Moreover, very few people work from

choice. There are large numbers who would live in idleness if they could; but since all wealth is created by labor, any extensive system of enforced or voluntary idleness would work great destruction of industrial interests. Work is necessary to keep the world going. Wise laws that constantly increase the demand for the products of labor, and which bring the employer and employe into larger mutual relations of interest and confidence, are what are wanted.

THE FINANCES NEGLECTED.

Congress, having at last united on the Senate amendments to the tariff bill, is evidently in a great hurry to adjourn. Possibly the brief remainder of the session will be devoted to the enactment of the appropriation bills, and then the members of the house at least will hurry home to work for re-election.

The revenue arising from the new tariff bill may possibly be found sufficient for the needs of the Government, although that is a question yet to be answered. But nothing has been done in the way of improving the general financial condition of the country. There was a notion prevalent that the great bar to prosperity of the country was the operation of the Sherman silver law, which required the constant purchase by the Government of silver bullion, and the issue against it of treasury notes. Well, this Sherman law was repealed, but times got no better. The swift march of improvement which was foretold has never come into view, and then the blame was laid upon the tariff situation. After a long period of turmoil and trouble a

tariff bill has been enacted. Congressmen will go home and tell their people that the good time is coming right along and will soon be here. But the people will find out that the improvement will come very slowly, and it must do so no matter what sort of legislation might be accomplished, because the restoration of a country to prosperity, after a period of extraordinary speculation and inflation, cannot be secured save by the gradual recovery of the productive industrial forces of the people. A hundred million dollars of wages has been lost through the commercial and financial depression. The people, not having been able to earn that money as they would have done in an average good time, could not, of course, spend it, and by consequence \$100,000,000 has been cut off from ordinary business. Moreover, by not working, the people failed to create a vast amount of wealth which would have been added to the common stock, but which does not exist. No legislation can make up these losses.

But one thing which Congress has failed to do, is to provide some means of maintaining the treasury gold reserve, that fund which is absolutely necessary to keep the paper dollars up to the standard of value, and to maintain the silver dollars upon a parity with gold. The gold reserve has got painfully near to half its proper strength, and no provision has been made to recruit it. A certain proportion of the customs dues might be made payable in gold, and that seems to be the only way out of the trouble. It is doubtful if Congress will countenance such a movement, as the members of the House are largely tinctured with populist ideas. The financial condition of the Government is far from sound, and that is a fact not calculated to inaugurate a new reign of prosperity.

It has been quite generally believed that the merchant who had a stationary location could send out a wagon load of goods and peddle the same from door to door. Upon what this assumption was based is not clear, but a recent opinion from Attorney General Ellis shows it to be a fallacy. The statute quoted by Mr. Ellis is so plain that no mistake can be made about it: "No merchant shall be allowed to peddle, or to employ others to peddle, goods not his own manufacture without the license in this chapter provided." As peddling is properly regarded as a nuisance, because of the extent to which it is carried on and the character of many of the men engaged in the business, it is clearly the duty of the Legislature to make laws regulating it and confining it within reasonable bounds. This is the sole purpose of the license laws; but peddling is a serious detriment to legitimate trade. Notwithstanding the fact that peddlers carry, as a rule, second-class goods, and even worse, many people patronize them, buying almost their entire supplies from them. Especially is this true in rural districts. For this reason dealers should be slow to engage in peddling. They are hurting their own business by keeping buyers away from the centers of trade, besides placing themselves in the list of lawbreakers unless they take out the statutory license.

Harry E. Fairchild, invoice clerk for the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., is spending a week's vacation at Ottawa Beach.

THE PURIFICATION OF POLITICS.

The charges of corruption now standing against Senators of the United States in connection with the powerful Sugar Trust, and the persistent accusations that certain Senators speculated in stocks of the Sugar Trust on the faith of the action which was expected, to be taken by the Senate upon the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, have furnished material for a very flagrant and shameful legislative scandal.

It will make very little difference whether the actual corruption shall be proved or not; certain Senators have become so much mixed up with this scandal that they will find it impossible to escape the disgrace which popular condemnation has already visited upon them. They may evade judicial conviction, for money can do almost anything; but the people's verdict has been rendered, and that is final. Any man who has become rich with dishonest plunder may be able to escape the penalties of the law, but nothing can ever make him an honest and honorable man.

Nevertheless, every consideration of justice, of public safety, of the public good, demands that all public robbers shall be brought to punishment. They should no more be left to run at large than if they had been robbing and plundering in their private life. It is not enough that dishonest public officials should be branded with popular condemnation. Justice demands that they should have placed on them the judicial sentence and stamp due to all convicted criminals, and it was to this end that United States Senator William V. Allen, of Nebraska, has offered a bill to punish the crime of speculating by national legislators in stocks that are to be particularly affected by the official acts of such legislators.

Mr. Allen's bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any Senator or Representative of the United States, during his term of office, to own or be concerned directly or indirectly in owning, buying, or selling, or in any manner dealing in speculative stocks, the value of which may, in any manner, depend upon a vote of Congress; nor shall any such Senator or Representative, during the term of his said office, be a member of, or in any manner pecuniarily interested in, any board of trade, stock exchange, national bank, or other organization, in which speculative stocks are bought or sold.

It further provides that, before any such Senator or Representative in Congress is admitted to his seat therein, he shall be obliged, in addition to the oath now required of him by law, to take and subscribe an oath to the effect that he will not, during his term of office, buy or sell, or be in any manner concerned in buying, selling, or owning any speculative stocks, or become a member of any board of trade, stock exchange, national bank, or other organization, in which speculative stocks are bought or sold.

The penalty for any violation of the provisions is to be forfeiture of his office and expulsion from his seat in the branch of Congress of which he may be a member, and he shall be subject to indictment, prosecution and conviction for such offense in any United States circuit court within the district in which such offense is or may be committed.

But speculation by officials in stocks of corporations, the value of which can be influenced by their official acts, is no of-

fense in the eye of public servants who make a regular business of bribery and corruption in office. Nevertheless, Senator Allen is moving in the right direction. The public service in every department must be purified. Bribers, jobbers and robbers must be driven out, and the day will come when the people will have it made a penal offense for their representatives in national, State and city governments to accept free railway passes from any corporation. This should be forbidden to judges, lawmakers and public officials of all sorts. No inducements should be allowed to any official to favor a corporation or monopoly company in any way in the deciding of a cause or the enforcement of a law. The time is not far distant when the people will be able to force their representatives to make such laws as may be required, and, by means of the referendum, reject any law that the people may disapprove. The power of having all legislation referred to a popular vote is easily in reach of the people, and they can enforce it if they will. The sooner they do so the better.

The Surfeit Cure of Delusion.

"When I was a youngster," said Mr. Bozzle, "I used to wonder how the confectioners could make any money. It always seemed to me that the clerks would eat so much candy that they would eat up all the profits. I remember reading or hearing later that this was not so; that when a new clerk came into the store the proprietor would say: 'Now, I hope you will eat all the candies you want; don't hesitate to help yourself at any time,' and that the result of this was that at the end of a week she was so sick and tired of candy that she hated the sight of it, and didn't want any more for a year. This, I suppose, might be called the surfeit cure.

"After I had grown up and come to have a family I remembered this and thought I might turn the idea to advantage. I had four children, and the amount of money they spent for ice cream and candy and soda water was something awful. I thought that by spending in a lump enough money to make them tired of those things I might in the long run make a considerable saving. So I set aside a thousand dollars for that purpose, and one day I said to my oldest child:

"'Tillie, I don't think you and the children are beginning to have the ice cream and candy that you ought to have. I am afraid you think because papa isn't very rich that you must skimp yourselves about those things, but you needn't; you can have all the money you want for them. Here's fifty dollars. Now I wish you'd take the children out and get some ice cream and candy, and whenever that money is gone just let me know, and I'll give you more.'

"Well, they used up that thousand dollars in about ten weeks, and at the end of that time they were as hungry for ice cream and candy as ever. I kept up the supply of money. I was like the gambler who keeps on playing after he has lost a lot, in the hope that his luck will turn. I thought they might reach the surfeiting point at any minute, and it seemed too bad to make a dead loss of the money already invested when perhaps the expenditure of a few dollars more would accomplish the desired result; so I have kept on. But the children's appetite for ice cream and candy seems actually to increase. They tell me I am so good; and that, of course, is something; I like to see them happy; but meanwhile my hard-earned money is melting away and I am inclined to think that the surfeit cure is a delusion, if not a snare."

Some people never accomplish much because they step over a dozen little duties in trying to find one big one.

Every man's life is a failure who does not try to do something to leave the world richer than he found it.

THE KING HAS COME!!

The CHAMPION CASH REGISTER

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER REGISTERS ON THE MARKET.

ORIGINAL IN DESIGN—HANDSOME IN APPEARANCE—SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION—INFALLIBLE IN ACTION—INDISPENSABLE TO THE PROGRESSIVE MERCHANT.

We aim to meet the needs of Legitimate Merchants—Do not Cater to Saloon Trade.

Some reasons for our claims, as set fourth in our Award by the World's Columbian Exposition:

1. For Handsome Design.
2. For Simple and Durable Mechanism.
3. For a Superior Device by which a Detailed Account of every Cash Transaction is Kept.
4. For Its Ability to Keep Separate Accounts for Each Salesman.
5. For the Instantaneous Display of All Accounts in Detail.
6. For the Method of Detecting Omissions and Errors.
7. For the Identifying of Delinquents.



ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

THUM BROS. & SCHMIDT, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 84 Canal St.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 1. 1894.

CHAMPION CASH REGISTER CO.

GENTLEMEN—We have been using for some time past your Champion No. 9, and are pleased to say it fills the bill. We are enabled to keep absolutely correct account of each one of our clerks, and a detailed account of all our sales.

Also, we are especially pleased with your method of keeping the "Paid in" and "Paid outs." It supplants everything else that has been brought to our notice.

THUM BROS. & SCHMIDT.

Merchants desiring to inspect our Register are requested to drop us a card, so that one of our agents can call when in the dealer's vicinity. It will cost nothing to see the machine and have its merits explained.

Manufactured only by

CHAMPION CASH REGISTER CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The Restraining Fear of Punishment.

The human race has always had a religion. It has not always been the same sort of a religion, but it has always had a sort of common basis of doctrine. There has always been a belief in a supreme power which created and controls all things and commonly holds its creatures to a certain responsibility to particular laws.

The origin of religious belief and institutions does not come into the purview of these observations, nor is it here intended to discuss the nature and merits of particular doctrines; but it is merely desired to consider religious belief briefly in its relation to the conservation of human society.

From the fact that religion in every age and every country has been protected by law, and in some countries is a fundamental part of the Government, it must be inferred that religious belief and institutions are useful to society. In the fact that they form a great conservative and restraining influence in their social organization, their beneficial qualities cannot be denied.

The foundation of all human government is in the existence of a power which can administer justice and execute judgment. It denounces pains and penalties upon those who act contrary to the public good, and it executes those penalties upon violators of the law. The fear of punishment is a powerful restraining force upon evil-doers, and there is no country where crime is so rife and violations of the law so common as are those in which the enforcement of the law is lax and the infliction of punishment is of rare occurrence.

It has been held by certain sentimentalists that people should do good from a love for virtue and truth, and that those who are restrained from crime by the fear of punishment are as bad as those who commit the crimes. Whether such a notion be true or not, it is no part of these observations to consider. But the practical fact remains, that for every person who is restrained from crime by the fear of punishment, society at large enjoys a distinct and certain gain. Think what a harvest of crimes would be committed if there were no fear of punishment. There would be murders, homicides, robberies and thefts innumerable; outrages upon women, and a vast catalogue of evil deeds which would inflict incalculable and often irreparable injury upon others and upon society at large. But these crimes are not committed, because there is a dread of punishment at the hands of the civil authorities.

It is a terrible thought that the crimes which are reported are but a small portion of those which are meditated and desired, but do not become facts through a fear of legal punishment, or of the disgrace which public opinion would visit upon the perpetrator.

If human beings are so low down in the scale of morality as that they have to be restrained from doing evil by the fear of social disgrace and physical punishment, it follows that such restraining influences are of great importance in the maintenance of social order and in the protection of society. But religion is a restraining influence of vastly greater power, and even those which are classified as false faiths have done good in preserving and promoting social order.

Those religions which teach man's responsibility to a supreme power, as most

of them do, embrace a system of divine justice and government in which men are punished or rewarded in a spiritual state of existence, according as their acts in a state of physical life were in accordance with or in violation of certain moral and spiritual laws. Of course, the most distinguished is the religion of Christianity. Mahometanism must be classed as one of these, and there has never been a religion which obtained any prominent position among enlightened peoples that did not include some system of moral justice.

Man, as a mere animal, necessarily suffers in his health and physical constitution for every violation of the laws of physical nature. But man is something more than an animal. Living in a state of human society, he acquires relations to other human beings. He comes into responsibilities of all sorts as an individual, as a son, as a husband, as a father, as a friend, as a partner or trusted employe in business, as a citizen, as a public official. Here are numerous important positions in which men are placed, and each has its functions, its duties, its responsibilities. Should he willfully violate any of these obligations, he must suffer for it, either through the condemnation and contempt of his fellows expressed in public opinion, or through penalties assessed by a court of law.

But the functions of man do not end with his physical and social relations. He is endowed with a spiritual nature, and he occupies relations to his Creator, who is also his judge. A man who has wrought iniquity may have so artfully covered up his misdeeds as to have escaped both the condemnation of public opinion and any sentence from the courts, and has, therefore, escaped from all the punishment that could have reached him in this life. But in the spiritual state into which, according to several prominent religions, he is ushered, after finishing his course in this life, he will be called before a court which never fails to reach every case, and he must stand before a judge who, knowing all things, cannot fail to give due justice. There are no delays, no mistrials, in that august tribunal; but every soul must come to trial and receive sentence which shall surely be executed.

Without doubt, a belief in this final judgment exerts an enormous restraining power upon the evil passions of human nature. It is the greatest conservative influence in the entire moral and social system of the world. Without it there would be little morality, virtue or truth, and the only conservative power left in the world would be the fear of punishment under laws which, recognizing no standard of divine and absolute justice, would represent only the arbitrary will of the monarch or the wild will of the mob. The only time in the whole of modern history when a nation undertook to live without religion was the Reign of Terror in France, in 1793, and under the maniac methods of the Paris Commune in the Franco-Prussian war. The world does not want to see a return to such methods.

These observations have only been addressed to a consideration of the relations of religion to human society. In every case religion has been beneficial, however manifest its defects as a religion. It has always been a great and import-

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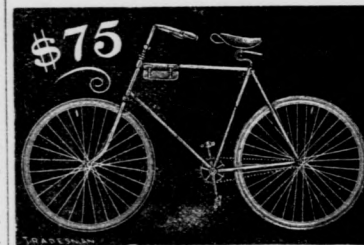
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ant restraining influence to prevent the propagation of crime and immorality. Many crimes have been committed in the name of religion, but it has restrained vastly more than it permitted. As to which is the true religion, or the best, is a question which has no place in these remarks. Only so far as they possess social relations have religions been considered. The greatest social progress has been made under the influence of Christianity. The works wrought by each religion stand for it. By their fruits must all be judged. FRANK STOWELL.

CIRCUMVENTING CREDITORS.

Schemes by Which Bankruptcy is Made Profitable.

From the New York Sun.

The recent indictment of Lawyer Herman Joseph, of his clients Saul Ketchum and Julius Jonas, who composed the cloakmaking firm of Ketchum & Jonas; of Henry Jacobs, a salesman, and of Mendel Jonas, a brother of Julius Jonas and assignee of the bankrupt firm, all of whom are charged with fraud in connection with the assignment, calls attention again to the merry war which has raged for years between certain debtors and creditors. According to the allegations of the prosecution Ketchum & Jonas proposed to save something out of a wrecked business by exhibiting a false set of account books, which made it appear that the firm owed \$10,000 or so more than it really did. It is also charged that a large amount of collectible accounts were transferred personally to the receiver without consideration.

Between debtor and creditor the contest has been about as close as that between cannon and armor and as uncertain. Before the days of assignments and preferences the creditor had, perhaps, the better of it. In those times, as men of long standing in the legal profession will remember, every lawyer who wanted to had his representative in the Sheriff's office. If a judgment was to be collected it was easy to put it in the hands of a friendly deputy sheriff, who would take possession of the debtor's store or office, and threaten to rip up the carpets, take the desk or counters, and close the establishment until the debtor, in fear of actual ruin, would hustle around and get the money or secure bondsmen. In the next stage of the contest the debtors were away ahead. That was in the early days of the operation of assignment laws, when the debtor was permitted to designate certain persons as preferred creditors, and thus secure the payment of their claims ahead of all others. Such preferences were made to relatives to such an extent that if an outsider attempted to collect a debt he was apt to get a bill of costs for his pains. Sharp creditors would sometimes upset the best laid schemes. With mercantile agencies, private credit clerks, and a whole army of spies to inform them, they would often swoop down upon the man who was getting ready to fail, secure judgments, and sell him out before he could doctor his books or patch his accounts to help himself.

Lawyers and clients were put to it for a while after such preferences became impracticable. Then they hatched the confessed judgment dodge and were happy again. This was something that could be almost kept in the house to defeat sudden attacks. Before the legitimate creditor could say Jack Robinson the confessed judgment creditor was in ahead of him, and every dollar's worth of property in sight was seized by the Sheriff. He had to look sharp, too, or the goods would be sold for a song before he knew it.

It was when things were in this condition, that some sharp lawyer devised a mode of attack which put the creditors ahead again, and created a veritable panic among the professional bankrupts. This was the use of the Coroner to take to the Sheriff the writ of replevin. The law allows any man to recover goods sold on credit if he can show that they were procured under any taint of fraud. Is it not fraud for a man to fail, it is asked, and

were not his statements probably false when he bought his last goods? It was a safe enough presumption upon which to base the writs at any rate, and the Coroners' office had to support a special man to issue them. Then it became a tough match between the creditor with an elastic conscience and the debtor who didn't mean to pay. Under their writs of replevin the creditors would seize everything. They did not always expect that they could hold the goods if it came to a suit to determine title, but they could hold them pending the outcome of that question; that would be long enough. The debtor would find no profit in the delay and would give up money under a sort of blackmailing arrangement according to his ability. This was a great and popular game, and many lawyers and their clients thrived upon it.

Then an improvement was invented which has been more profitable than the green goods game. This was a combination of the preferred creditors, the confessed judgment, and the replevin, all in the interest of the man who failed. First the debtor has the Sheriff seize his own goods through the friend to whom he has confessed judgment. Then comes the Coroner with writs from men who claim to have been defrauded of their goods.

"Those are my buttons," cries one of those whose claim is \$50, perhaps, "but I cannot separate them from the coat. I must take them all!" and he does.

The Sheriff has no objection to this proceeding, for he represents no one but the man with the confessed judgment. If any outsider attempts to interfere he is apt to run up against some pretty strong objections.

"What can I do to get my money," he asks his lawyer.

If the latter is also of the old style, he will inquire: "Is your bill due? Was there any fraud in buying the goods?" and some other questions.

"No," the creditor replies.

"Then I can do nothing for you except to bring suit, await the outcome of the other proceedings, and if anything is left, we will seize it for your benefit."

Of course, there isn't anything left. In six days the parties seizing the goods under the Coroner's writs get judgment against the Sheriff, which debars him and practically everybody else from interfering. Then they sell the goods, settle the affair among themselves, and prepare to repeat the process. All an outside creditor could do was to bring a suit for debt in regular form. To do this, he was obliged to serve a complaint and summons on the debtor, and wait from six days to twenty, according to the court, before he could take judgment, even if the debtor put in no answer. Give a man who does not mean to pay his debts even six days' notice, and he can have the whole machinery of the Sheriff's and Coroner's offices at work. Instances have been known where the Coroner's man got around to replevin the goods before the Sheriff got there to seize them.

But to-day the latest improvement in sharp practice has taken away all these advantages, and a creditor who employs the right kind of lawyers can wind up the affairs of his debtor at his own will, be the latter honest or otherwise. The method is simple. Merely arrange to omit giving the debtor notice that suit has been begun against him, secure a judgment, put your execution in the hands of the Sheriff, and you have his property all snugly in your control before he or any one favoring him knows that you are acting. It is a pretty scheme and requires but one essential man to work it. This man must be the process server. He must swear that he served a notice of the suit upon the defendant in person. He must state the day and hour when he did this. He must also be ready to repeat this if the record is questioned, and to substantiate it. This may seem difficult, but it is not. Men to do such swearing can be had for money. Even the lawyer does not have to know what really happened.

"It is the cleverest trick that I have ever known in my experience in the long warfare between debtor and creditor," said a well-known lawyer the other day. "Of course nothing has been actually

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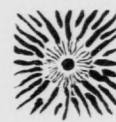
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proved as to the doing of it, for if there had some people would be on the way now to being disbarred and they and others would be on a rapid transit line for the penitentiary. This is what is known: Several times recently debtors have complained that they have been taken by surprise. The Sheriff has walked into their places and seized everything before they even knew that they were being sued. What redress do you suppose they had? None. If they tried to have the judgment set aside they would be met with the question as to whether the debt it represented was not a just one. Either way they were met by the fact that they owed the money, and that the Sheriff had their property. No court would be apt to order the property released under these circumstances, even if it ordered a new trial. But what chance has the debtor to convince the Court that he is telling the truth—that he never received service? If the place of service were out of town, for instance, the process server describes accurately his journey there and how he rather expects the landlord of the local hotel will remember him as well as the station agent. Then he tells just where he saw the defendant, where he stood, and who was near by. What does it avail the debtor to remember then that all that passed between him and the process server was that the latter asked him what time the night train left town, or what the local price of butter was? It is a desperate game, but it seems to work well so far. How long it will last is a question."

A MEXICAN GROCERY.

Some Peculiarities of the Business Across the Border.

In the republic of Mexico the wholesale grocery is an unknown institution. The retail trade is controlled almost entirely by Spaniards—of not the highest order of intelligence—whose chief characteristics are an absolute lack of intelligent enterprise and an all absorbing desire to fleece the present purchaser for as much as possible, regardless of future custom or favor.

In these stores the imported commodities are purchased through local general commission merchants, whose line is an infinite one, and who executes orders for cheeses and locomotives in the same breath, and brings in shipments of noodles and steam pumps whimsically united within the friendly walls of the same packing cases.

Although Mexico produces the finest fruits on the continent—and these in endless variety—no canning factories exist in the republic, and a large percentage of the output of our own home factories finds its way to that market. The consumption of American canned corn, succotash, tomatoes, salmon, peas, lobsters, etc., is large, while American preserves are regarded with high favor by the Mexican consumers. Unfortunately, however, the customs duties on the latter goods are so high as to be almost prohibitory, and the trade is not in consequence as large by far as it would otherwise be. When this absurd tariff is reduced to a reasonable figure American

preservers will find a large and appreciative market in Mexico for their admirable products.

American sauces are rapidly becoming popular in Mexico, and our incomparable soups have long since trickled their way into public favor. American cheeses, lard, flour, hams and bacon enjoy a brisk demand, while our condiments in general are gradually replacing those of English and French preparation.

The Mexican *tienda de abarrotes*, or retail grocery store, compared with the American article, exemplifies the familiar truism that "comparisons are odious"—this time for the Mexican. Mexico's capital resembles an oriental city, in the sense that most of the filth and squalor are found in the suburbs, while the wealth and fashion concentrate themselves as near the geographical centre of the city as possible. Thus it is that the majority of Mexico's elite dwell "over stores" or stables, as the case may be.

These *tiendas de abarrotes* are to be found in nearly every square of the capital. They are generally dark and uninviting, and that air of briskness and cleanliness which characterizes the American store is conspicuous by its absence.

There is never any fixed scale of prices, or even an approximation to one, in a Mexican grocery store. This can be attributed to two causes, the first being that the prices of all imported goods are regulated by the erratic state of the foreign exchange; secondly, because the proprietor is always on the watch for a new purchaser, and he fixes the price on the estimate he forms of what amount the intended victim will allow himself to be fleeced.

This sliding scale of prices is especially annoying to an American accustomed to dealing with reputable firms which have one price for all, and who has no inclination to haggle or bicker over the price of an article. Until he or she learns from experience the approximate price of an article in a Mexican store, and also that it is not customary to pay the price first asked, they pay some very phenomenal prices for some very inferior goods. As the Mexican *tendero* never counts on selling to the same person a second bill of goods, he takes time by the forelock and makes hay while the sun shines. This policy seems a ridiculous and shortsighted one to a progressive American, yet the Mexican pursues it with avidity, and, if he does not thrive on it, he at least manifests no desire to change, since to change a time-honored custom is as repugnant to a Spaniard or a Mexican as a cold bath is to a tramp.

Though the valley of Mexico is admirably adapted, both as to soil and climate, for truck gardens, comparatively little of such farming is done. The Otomi and other neighboring tribes of Indians indifferently supply the city with vegetables, but these gentry are as unstable as New York weather, and their ideas of fulfillment of contract and punctuality are susceptible of extensive development. He despises the ruling race in Mexico, as well as all foreigners, and they sell them their garden truck more to suit their own convenience than that of the purchaser. They make knavery a close

study and delight to annoy and deceive those who are dependent upon them for supplies. There are several large markets in the capital where these Indians congregate to dispose of their wares, so very few of the groceries carry green stuff in stock for sale. As every Mexican traveler will attest, the country produces an apparently unlimited quantity of chickens and eggs. The latter are most always good, as they keep remarkably well in the dry air of the tablelands, but the former are never fed enough or kept long enough to fatten before they are placed on the market. In the interior towns of the republic produce of all kinds is cheap and plentiful, but this comes rather high when shipped into Mexico City. Owing to the fact that in Mexico an interstate and local city tax exists, every article of any kind brought into the federal district is subjected to a tax, light or heavy, according to the value and consumption of the same, so that every egg, radish, etc., that passes through the city gates has a rider attached in the shape of a tax, sometimes greater than the cost of the article itself.

No grocery store in Mexico City possesses a delivery wagon, nor is anything ever delivered free.

No house calls for orders are ever made; very little advertising is ever indulged in, and the purchasers are allowed to quietly gravitate to whatever store their interest or inclination may lead them. Servants make the purchases for the native families, and there is always an understanding between these female individuals and the grocer. These servants, understanding the nature of their game, drive sharp bargains and pocket the difference between what they pay and what their mistress would have to pay. The grocer, to secure their custom, protects them, and the mistress, arguing that the grocer is the loser, allows the difference as a commission to the servant. Whether this hypothesis is a correct one, is to my mind, doubtful.

All vegetables are sold in Mexico by weight. In the capital they are expensive. Potatoes—small ones at that—cost on an average of one cent each. All the large potatoes in the country—and they are astonishingly few—are sold, while the small ones are planted. Any farmer can guess the result. Whimsical causes oftentimes produce unlooked-for results, and boiled potatoes are rarely served in a Mexican hotel.

Although the Gulf of Mexico is only 250 miles away, and connected with the capital by a line of railway, running daily trains, fish in the latter place are scarce and high. What can be secured—generally red-snapper—sell from 35 to 40 cents per pound. Compared to New York, it costs about double to keep house in Mexico city. Canned goods taste sweeter where they are scarcer, but no man on a limited salary can afford canned goods on his table in Mexico. A two-pound can of American corned beef sells for 75 cents, while a three-pound can of tongue brings \$1.50. Canned corn and tomatoes retail at 40 and 50 cents. American cheese sells for 37½ cents per pound. Indifferent butter brings 75

cents, while the prime article sells for \$1. A two-pound glass cylinder of preserves sells for \$1.75, while soda wafers sell for 65 cents per pound. American ham and bacon sells for 50 and 40 cents per pound, respectively. Michigan apples retail at 12½ cents each and a bottle of Milwaukee beer sells for 62½ cents. Most of the bread consumed in Mexico is made by large bakeries which turn out millions of small loaves daily.

In spite of the above prices there is a large and steadily increasing demand in Mexico for American groceries. The great departments in our principal wholesale groceries, devoted to export, exemplify this. The Mexican trade is a valuable one and one for which the American manufacturer should work. One very essential requisite in filling export orders is careful packing. A strict adherence to instructions, however whimsical they may appear, are also necessary, for the Mexican customs tariff is "fearfully and wonderfully made," and the slightest blunder on the part of the shipper subjects him to a fine, in some cases exceeding the cost of the shipment.

T. PHILIP TERRY.

Reads at Two Years Old.

The Westminster *Gazette* tells about an infant prodigy, the 2-year-old son of a butcher at Brunswick, England, who can read with perfect ease anything printed in Roman or German characters. A few weeks ago three physicians of Brunswick had the child before them at the house of one of the gentlemen. The first thing the little one did when brought into the consulting room was to stand on his toes at the table, reading out from the books that were lying about. All that could be ascertained, as to why and wherefore of this uncanny accomplishment, is that, when the baby was 18 months old, and his grandmother took him out, he always immediately caught sight of the inscriptions over shops and asked about them as only a small child can ask till he had fathomed the meaning of the letters. It was the same at home; books and newspapers had greater fascinations than lollipops and toys, and whatever the parents playfully told him he remembered, with the result that at the age of 2 years he reads with perfect ease. Apart from his accomplishment in reading, the boy's development is quite normal.

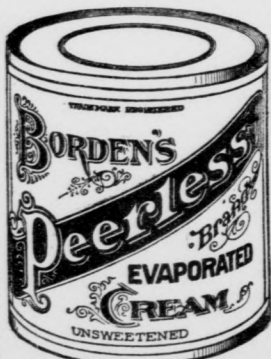
Paul on the Walking Delegate.

It appears that there were "walking delegates" in the days of the Apostles. Paul's second epistle to the Thessalonians, third chapter, tenth and eleventh verses, contains the following reference to these meddlers and trouble mongers: "For even when we were with you this we commanded you, if any will not work, neither shall he eat. For we hear of some that walk among you disorderly, that work not at all, but are busybodies."

The labor disorganizers of those days were not paid salaries for agitating and disturbing the peace, and inducing laboring men to quit work and become mendicants.

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HOW TO REMEMBER FIGURES.

Almost everybody experiences much difficulty in remembering figures. However firm and sure a hold we may have upon words and facts, no matter how expert we may be in the art of reckoning, our grasp on numbers is too often very weak. To put it differently: a good figure memory is a much rarer "blessing" or "gift" than a first-class word memory. The main reason of this is because we never train ourselves to associate figures with facts or with one another as we do words.

According to the laws of mental association we can recall knowledge only by connecting the unknown with the known. Just here lies the whole secret of a good memory for figures, words, ideas or anything else. We must always proceed from the known to the unknown, and recently acquired knowledge should be firmly associated with facts we already have a strong hold upon. To apply this to figures: we should associate a figure with an article it belongs to so that when we think of the latter we will also recall the former. To remember the price per yard of a particular piece of dress goods, for instance, we should always recall its price whenever we look at or think of that piece of goods. This will stamp it indelibly upon one's memory. The reason we never forget the price of a certain widely advertised three dollar shoe is because we always think of the price and the shoe together.

Suppose, however, one wishes to remember the prices of a dozen or a hundred different patterns and qualities of dress goods, how is he to do it? Simply by distinguishing one piece from another and connecting the price with the article. If there is a difference in price between two pieces of goods, there must necessarily be some difference in quality or design, or possibly both. The first thing to be done, then, is to ascertain what this difference is, and then the association can be made more easily and intelligently. Differentiating one article or object from another is one of the most valuable habits a person can acquire; it is the basis of all scientific observation and the first step in memorizing. We see it applied in all walks of life. When a detective, for instance, is seeking for information concerning the personal appearance of a man he is running down, he endeavors to learn from those who knew him or saw him last, not so much in what particulars he resembled other men, but rather in what way he differed from them; a certain peculiarity of manner, of features or of carriage, no matter how slight, often enables him to pick out the fugitive among a company of a hundred. This, too, explains how some men can remember faces and names so well; they instantly note how one face differs from all others, and at once associate the name with it, so that whenever the name is recalled, so, too, is the peculiarity of feature or manner of the owner; or, vice versa, when the latter is seen the name is immediately brought to mind.

Whenever we run across a salesman in a store, or a drummer on the road, who remembers without effort the price of every article he handles, we will probably find out if we inquire that he does so because he has acquired the habit of never looking at an article in his stock or sample case without recalling its price. The two go always together.

This is the reason we recollect some dates and forget others; those we forget have not been indissolubly connected with the events to which they refer. Were the mental operations of those persons who are supposed to be "blessed" with phenomenal figure memories, or heads for dates, carefully analyzed, it would be discovered that they had acquired this habit, most likely unconsciously, of storing away and recalling figures and facts together. Those dates that the poorest memories retain are those that are so closely associated with the events to which they refer that they are being continually recalled with their events. Who ever thinks of the Declaration of Independence without at the same moment recalling the date 1776? or of the discovery of America without the date 1492?

No one should rely when memorizing upon mnemonical aids if they can possibly avoid doing so. The use of what mnemonicians call a "figure alphabet," by which figures are translated into the consonants of words and these words committed to memory either by repetition or by "linking" one word with another, can only be of service to one who is preparing for an examination and wants to retain certain dates and figures in his memory for only a few days, until the ordeal is over. Even then it is doubtful if the mnemonical method is as good as nature's way; the former is artificial and cannot be trusted very far. The mnemonical method is to remember one fact or figure by tacking to it something else which has no connection with it, but which may be easier retained than that which is to be remembered. The natural way is to connect what you want to remember with what you already know by means of its resemblance or contrast, or by contiguity in time or place. This last principle is that which we see in operation when we endeavor to commit anything to memory by repetition; we repeat a series of words together so that we recall them again because they have been placed side by side.

Speaking of learning by rote, it may be remarked that there is no type large enough in a printing office in which to say that words and figures must not be repeated in memorizing oftener than is absolutely necessary, as the mind should be trained to grasp instantly and tenaciously what it wants to master. If the memory is to be strengthened, the work of learning by heart must be done energetically. The mind, like the body, should be developed by vigorous exercise.

If we have a series of figures to remember, and nothing concrete with which to connect them, we should associate them one to another. This, of course, may at first prove very difficult, but one peculiarity of the memory that will soon make itself apparent to any one who takes advantage of the foregoing hints is that the more we strive intelligently to remember figures the easier becomes the process. In fact good memory is really only a matter of habit. To put the whole thing in a nutshell, it may be said that all who wish to master "the art of never forgetting" must form the habit of recalling their figures with their facts or with each other. When this has been accomplished they will discover they have learned the true secret of a good figure memory.

JAMES C. MOFFET.

The Drying Up of the West.

The ancient holy prophets are credited with the prediction that the next grand and terrible catastrophe which is to befall our earth is by fire. They tell us that it was once overwhelmed by a deluge of waters, but the next assault upon it will be a fiery one.

Whether so fearful a calamity is to come through collision with a blazing comet, or by reason of some outburst of the supposed internal fires, does not appear; but the prophecies teem with forebodings of excessive heat in which even the solid matter of the planet will be melted and all organic life be destroyed.

However this may be, the geologists who ridicule any sudden and formidable changes in the regular order of nature hold that the earth is already losing its moisture and is gradually drying up, and that the worst impending calamity is that all animal and vegetable life will perish for want of water. They represent that the central fires of the earth are steadily becoming extinguished, and, as the earth cools, enormous interior cavities once filled with steam and gases kept in a high state of expansion by the heat will be vacated by the chilled and condensing gases, when the subterranean and submarine cavities will become filled with water. As this cooling process goes on, the seas will retire into narrower limits, the rivers and lakes will sink into the thirsty earth, and the desert expanses, which already occupy large portions of the earth's surface, will finally cover the greater spaces, while water will only be obtainable by means of deep borings, and agriculture will be confined to the narrow limits of the very lowest valleys.

As the waters disappear from the surface of the earth, the sources of evaporation will constantly grow smaller and, by consequence, the rains will become always more scant and infrequent, and this drying process will go on until finally all the water will have retired into the interior cavities of the earth which will then become a dead planet. There will be no evaporation of water, and, therefore, no watery vapor in the atmosphere, and the arid rock and dry earth and sand, stripped of all vegetation, will roast and bake under the unintercepted rays of the sun shining from a cloudless sky. Such a scene of parched and burned-out desolation is seen in the moon to-day, which is declared by the geologists to be a dead and dried-up planet. Mars, too, is believed to be rapidly undergoing the processes of desiccation, the land occupying two-thirds of its surface, whereas our earth still has two-thirds of water to one of land. The vast stripes of green on the red continents of Mars are believed to be titanic canals cut by the inhabitants to water their dry lands and to connect, for purposes of navigation, the green seas of the red planet. But so many millions of ages must elapse before these changes can be completed that they may be considered as mere curiosities of science, with no immediate practical bearing.

But, coming back to the present time, and to our own planet, it is interesting to note the remarks of some of the Western papers on what they assert to be the growing dryness of the vast interior country of the Union. The recent severe drought, accompanied by winds so hot as to wither and destroy all growing vegetation, has so seriously cut down

the corn crop in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas and Illinois as that, in the markets of Chicago, corn is selling at prices higher than wheat, a fact which had never occurred before in the history of this country, and in any other time but this age of surprises which have become so much a matter of course that they do not surprise, the matter would produce a genuine sensation.

The drought is, however, so serious an affair that it is attracting general attention throughout the West. The *Des Moines Register* holds that the Western country is rapidly drying up. It expresses the belief that the subterranean waters of the earth are sinking at an alarming rate, and that if the level goes down much further it will mean blue ruin for the farmers of the Mississippi valley. When the editor settled in Grundy county, forty years ago, good water could be had but a short distance below the surface. Now it is necessary to dig one or two hundred feet to secure the same results. He does not exactly know what caused the sinking of the waters, but fears that the gradual cooling of the earth has something to do with it. If it keeps on going down at the rate of a foot a year, of course it will not be long until it will be difficult to get even a drink of water in Iowa.

That the West is drying up there seems to be no doubt. All the branches of the Missouri River, and the Missouri itself, are noticeably dwindling, and so are the head waters of the Arkansas. They are being consumed by agricultural irrigation. Everywhere the water of all the upper tributaries is being diverted to flow over farming lands. Not a drop ever gets back into the main rivers. It goes into vegetation of all sorts, or sinks into the earth, or is evaporated with great rapidity by being spread over a wide surface of cultivated fields. A quarter of a century ago the vast region now covered by the States of Montana, Wyoming, the two Dakotas, Colorado and the Western parts of Kansas and Nebraska had, perhaps, scarcely a single farm of consequence in it. Now a million of people are farming there, and the entire industry is wholly dependent on irrigation, because the rainfall is so scant and poorly distributed as to be practically worthless.

As that region fills up with people, the demand for irrigation water will constantly grow, and the day will come when the Missouri, which was formerly one of the world's great rivers, but is rapidly dwindling, will finally carry water only for brief seasons, when the spring rains and the melting of the winter snows give it a supply. Thus it may be seen there is obvious reason for the drying up of the Western rivers. But the causes are chiefly the work of man, and there is no need to go back to geologic theories and terrene forces to account for the fact. As to the rains, they are all derived from the Gulf of Mexico. They will always, save in exceptional years, furnish water to the States along the Mississippi River, and to all the country from the Mississippi to the Alleghanies. What used to be known at the Great American Desert is likely to become dryer than ever.

FRANK STOWELL.

Livingston & Gibbons, clothiers at St. Joseph, will dissolve Aug. 20, Gibbons succeeding.

Drugs & Medicines.

State Board of Pharmacy:

One Year—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
 Two Years—George Gundrum, Ionia.
 Three Years—C. A. Bugbee, Cheboygan.
 Four Years—S. E. Parkill, Owosso.
 Five Years—F. W. R. Perry, Detroit.
 President—Fred'k W. R. Perry, Detroit.
 Secretary—Stanley E. Parkill, Owosso.
 Treasurer—Geo. Gundrum, Ionia.
 Coming Meetings—Houghton, Aug. 29 and 30; Lansing, Nov. 6 and 7.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

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

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

LAW AND LEMON EXTRACT.

The "Eldora Cocktail" and Its Appearance in Court.

Eldora, Iowa, enjoys the distinction of being the first town in the country where lemon extract has been extensively used as a beverage. When prohibition went into effect a number of old bums had trouble to obtain their poison. Finally it was discovered that lemon extract, such as is sold by grocers, for flavoring purposes, contained 90 per cent. of alcohol and 10 per cent. of oil of lemon, and that by reducing it with cider, pop or water, it afforded means for intoxication and for injuring the lining of the stomach. But little attention was paid to the sale of lemon extract for some time. Some aggravated cases of extract intoxication occurring last spring inaugurated a crusade upon all grocers in Eldora and they were driven out of the business, but are still allowed to sell other flavoring extracts which contain alcohol.

The Winchester pharmacy, however, continued to sell extracts, claiming the right under their pharmacy permit. An injunction restraining the drug store from selling was asked. The testimony of several physicians was taken tending to show that lemon extract is recognized as a medicine or remedy in certain cases but is not often used for such purposes by the profession. Upon this showing the judge refused to grant an injunction, giving as his reason for such holding that it being admitted that the sales were made upon requests in the form prescribed by law, and for alleged medicine purposes, it cannot be assumed in the absence of other evidence that the defendant did not act in good faith and within the authority of his permit.

The judge also explained that this ruling is not to be construed as holding that the sale of lemon extract can be lawfully made in any manner except as any intoxicating liquor, as it was held that the article is composed largely of alcohol and is capable of being used, and is used as a beverage. It was his opinion the sale comes within the prohibition of the statutes which outlaws all intoxicating liquors. The legislature doubtless did not think its mandate was quite so sweeping or far-reaching as this construction carries it, yet there seems to be no way to avoid it. It is worthy of notice in this connection that the prohibitory law as it now stands has dropped the word "culinary" from the list of lawful purposes for which a permit holder may sell intoxicating liquors. Formerly the law provided for the lawful sale of liquor for medicine, culinary, mechanical and sacramental purposes, but the words mechanical and culinary have been eliminated by late amendments.

If this ruling is sustained it will have the effect of prohibiting the sale, in Iowa, by grocers and others, except registered pharmacists, for "scientific and medicinal purposes," of all flavoring extracts; also the sale of many of the essences and perfumes.

Union Men Must Learn Sense.

It is reassuring to find that Debs, like Powderly, by hard experience, has reached the conclusion that strikes and boycotts are boomerangs which do not pay. Wise men knew this from the beginning, but D. and P. are not wise, except at the end, when it's often too late. But this is true, better late than never. Coaxing and enlightening are better than violently wrenching. If you are right, truth is mighty and will prevail. Let that encourage you. Union men who are in the minority, must learn that the non-union men who are in the majority have rights which must not be touched. The unions are now going to the ballot box. Very good. That's the legitimate fighting ground. Give us educational campaigns—the pros and cons of this great question fairly stated. Nothing equal to that in discovering wise and unchanging principles. This is real good news. Reason ascends her throne; dynamite and violence to the rear. Come let us reason together and do it in good humor—both with reasonable consideration for the other side.

When work is scarce—not enough to go round even for the enrolled union men—a non-union man who dares to raise a pick on their line of work is to be maimed and destroyed. Will that diabolical arrangement ever prevail among workingmen? Not until the Devil and his children are wholly in possession of this world, and that must never be. This war of union men against non-union men must be declared off. Let both wings of the great working army make war to the death on the saloons, and it will be seen that two-thirds of the ills, real and imaginary, will at once disappear. That's our cure. We have absolute belief in its efficacy. Will you give it a trial? You couldn't do anything better.

GEO. R. SCOTT.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

Seely's Flavoring Extracts

Every dealer should sell them.
 Extra Fine quality.
 Lemon, Vanilla, Assorted Flavors.
 Yearly sales increased by their use.
 Send trial order.



Seely's Lemon.
(Wrapped)

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

Seely's Vanilla
(Wrapped)

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

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

Correspondence Solicited

SEELY MFG. CO., Detroit, Mich.



Is This A Good Thing ?

\$15 for \$4

You Want It!

You Have To Have It!

The Law Says You Shall Have It!

2,800 Labels

All in convenient form for immediate use as illustrated below, with instructions for using.

**NO LABEL CASE NECESSARY.
 THEY NEVER CURL.
 THEY NEVER GET MIXED UP.**

TRADESMAN COMPANY'S
 CLASSIFIED LIST OF
POISONOUS DRUGS

ARRANGED IN FOURTEEN GROUPS WITH AN ANTIDOTE FOR EACH GROUP.

How to Use Them
 To ascertain which Antidote to use for a given poison find the article on following list, and the number opposite it also the number of the article label to be used—see number (in bold face type) on label.

CAUTION—Use no other system of Poison Labels with this list.

ORDER NEW LABELS BY NUMBER
 See list for number
 Address—see back of list
 The price shown on printed list of our number lists is cash price paid.

There are 113 poisonous drugs sold, which must all be labeled as such, with the proper antidote attached. Any label house will charge you but 14 cents for 250 labels, the smallest amount sold. Cheap enough, at a glance, but did you ever figure it out—113 kinds at 14 cents?—\$15.82. With our system you get the same results with less detail, for less than one-third the money.

Sent prepaid to any address, when cash accompanies order, for \$4.

Tradesman Company,
 Grand Rapids, Mich.

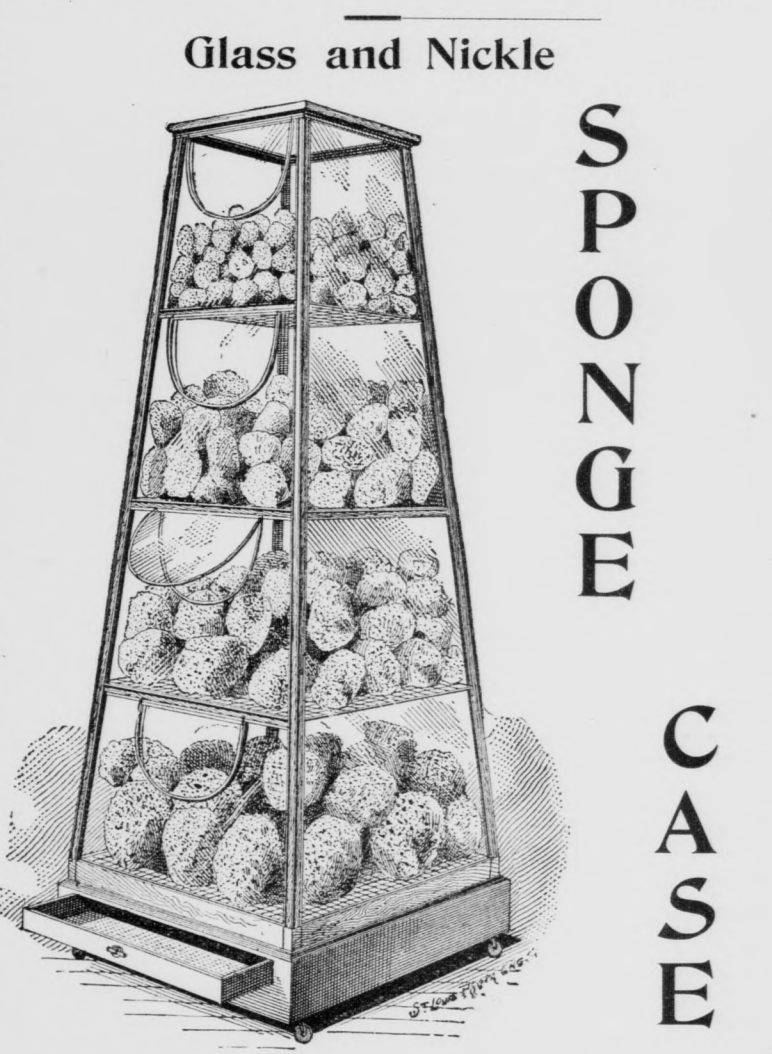
Wholesale Price Current.

Advanced—Alcohol. Declined—

Table listing various goods such as ACIDUM, AMMONIA, ANILINE, BACCAR, BALSAMUM, CORTEX, EXTRACTUM, FERRU, FLORA, FOLIA, GUMMI, HERBA, MAGNESIA, OLEUM, and SYRUPS, with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods such as Morphia, S. P. & W., S. N. Y. Q. & C. Co., Moschus Canton, Myristica, Nux Vomica, Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D., Picis Liq., and others, with their respective prices.

HAZELTINE & PERKINS DRUG CO., Glass and Nickle



DIMENSIONS:—13 inches square at top; 2 inches square at base; 62 inches high. Will keep stock clean and show sponges to advantage. Furnished in Light and Dark Oak, Cherry or Walnut.

PRICE \$20.

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.

Table listing various grocery items such as AXLE GREASE, BAKING POWDER, BATH BRICK, BLUING, BROOMS, BRUSHES, CANDLES, CANNED GOODS, and CHEESE with their respective prices.

Table listing various grocery items such as Apricots, Apples, Blackberries, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Pineapples, Raspberries, Strawberries, and various types of Beans.

Table listing various grocery items such as CLOTHES PINS, COCOA SHELLS, COFFEE, CHICORY, CLOTHES LINES, CONDENSED MILK, and CREDIT CHECKS.

COUPON BOOKS section featuring 'TRADESMAN' and 'SUPERIOR' coupon books, 'ONE CENT COUPON', and 'COUPON PASS BOOKS'. Includes images of coupon books and a can of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

Table listing various grocery items such as Foreign Currants, Raisins, Prunes, ENVELOPES, FARINACEOUS GOODS, FISH-SALT, and MATCHES.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS section featuring 'Souders' and 'Jennings' products. Includes an image of a Souders Vanilla Extract bottle and a box of New England Mince Meat.

PICKLES.

Table listing various pickle products such as Barrels, 1,200 count, and Half bbls, 600 count, with prices.

PIPES.

Table listing pipe products like Clay, No. 216, and Cob, No. 3, with prices.

POTASH.

Table listing potash products such as Babbitt's and Penna Salt Co's, with prices.

RICE.

Table listing rice products like Carolina head, No. 1, and Imported, with prices.

SPICES.

Table listing various spices including Allspice, Cassia, Cloves, and Nutmegs, with prices.

SAL SODA.

Table listing sal soda products like Granulated, bbls, and Lump, bbls, with prices.

SEEDS.

Table listing various seeds such as Anise, Canary, and Mustard, with prices.

STARCH.

Table listing starch products like 20-lb boxes and 40-lb boxes, with prices.

SMOKE.

Table listing smoke products like Scotch, in bladders, and Maccaboy, in jars, with prices.

SODA.

Table listing soda products like Boxes, English, and Kegs, with prices.

SALT.

Table listing various salt products including Diamond Crystal, Common Grades, and Ashtons, with prices.

SALERATUS.

Table listing saleratus products like Church's and DeLand's, with prices.

SEELY'S EXTRACTS.

Table listing Seely's extracts like Lemon, Vanilla, and Roccoco, with prices.

SOAP.

Table listing soap products like Allen B. Wrisley's Brands and Old Country, with prices.

TOBACCO.

Table listing tobacco products including Fine Cut, Plug, and various brands like P. Lorillard & Co's, with prices.



Text advertisement for Silver Soap, describing its quality and availability, mentioning 'Below are given New York prices on sugars...'.

SUGAR.

Table listing sugar products like Domino, Cut Leaf, and Powdered, with prices.

SYRUPS.

Table listing syrup products like Fair, Good, and Choice, with prices.

TABLE SAUCES.

Table listing table sauce products like Lea & Perrin's, Halford, and Salad Dressing, with prices.

TEAS.

Table listing tea products like Fair, Good, and Choice, with prices.

SUN CURED.

Table listing sun-cured tea products like Fair, Good, and Choice, with prices.

BASKET FIRED.

Table listing basket-fired tea products like Fair, Good, and Choice, with prices.

YOUNG HYSON.

Table listing young hyson tea products like Common to fair, Superior to fine, with prices.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

Table listing English breakfast tea products like Fair, Choice, and Best, with prices.

TOBACCO.

Table listing tobacco products like Fine Cut, Plug, and various brands, with prices.

WET MUSTARD.

Table listing wet mustard products like Bulk, per gal, and Beer mug, with prices.

YEAST.

Table listing yeast products like Magic, Warner's, and Riamond, with prices.

WOODENWARE.

Table listing woodenware products like Tubs, Pails, and Bowls, with prices.

INDURATED WARE.

Table listing indurated ware products like Tubs, No. 1, and No. 2, with prices.

WASHBOARDS—SINGLE.

Table listing washboards like Universal, No. Queen, and Peerless, with prices.

HIDES.

Table listing hide products like Green, Part Cured, and Full, with prices.

PELTS.

Table listing pelt products like Shearlings and Lams, with prices.

WOOL.

Table listing wool products like Washed and Unwashed, with prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing miscellaneous products like Tallow, Grease butter, and Switches, with prices.

GRAINS AND FEEDSTUFFS.

Table listing grain and feedstuff products like Wheat, Meal, and Flour, with prices.

MILLSTUFFS.

Table listing millstuff products like Bran, Screenings, and Middlings, with prices.

CORN.

Table listing corn products like Car lots and Less than car lots, with prices.

OATS.

Table listing oat products like Car lots and Less than car lots, with prices.

HAY.

Table listing hay products like No. 1 Timothy, car lots, with prices.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Table listing fish and oyster products like Whitefish, Trout, and Oysters, with prices.

FRUIT JARS.

Table listing fruit jar products like Pints, Quarts, and Half gallons, with prices.

STONEWARE—AKRON.

Table listing stoneware products like Butter Crocks, Jugs, and Milk Pans, with prices.

SHELL GOODS.

Table listing shell goods products like Oysters and Clams, with prices.

PROVISIONS.

The Grand Rapids Packing and Provision Co quotes as follows:

Large table listing various provisions including Pork in Barrels, Sausage, Lard, Beef in Barrels, Hams, Bacon, and various meats, with prices.

MEN OF MARK.

Hon. Chas. C. Comstock, the Pioneer Furniture Manufacturer.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

But it is not to the lives of great men we should look for our inspiration and encouragement in the struggle of life. Alexander, and Charlemagne, and Napoleon, and Washington, and Lincoln, were all pre-eminently great men; they not only made history but they were epoch makers. Had they never lived the world's history would read differently from what it does. But how many of us, gazing up at the lofty pedestal upon which their mighty deeds have placed them, will care to say, I shall be an Alexander, or a Napoleon, or a Washington, or a Lincoln? No; we take some lowlier example, some life, which while successful in its own sphere, does not call upon us to perform the impossible.

In every community are to be found men who have made both a name and fortune for themselves, whose lives are well worth careful study by those younger in years and experience. These are the men to be followed and emulated, not the heroes of history, and in patterning after them we find our best and chiefest encouragement. Perhaps no man in this community is more deserving of a niche in the local temple of fame than Hon. Charles C. Comstock.

Mr. Comstock was born in the Old Granite State 76 years ago. His father was a native of Connecticut, where he was born 124 years ago last May. By occupation he was a carpenter, with which occupation he combined farming in a small way. He was not successful as a farmer, but he was a good carpenter, and an honorable, upright citizen, and from him his son Charles imbibed those lessons of frugality and industry which have stood him in such good stead in his own battle with the world; but Charles did not take to carpentering; he stuck to the farm, for which he has never lost his liking. After attaining his majority he pushed out for himself and had soon added lumbering to his farming operations, both of which were moderately successful financially. In 1853, when 35 years of age, he came to Grand Rapids, then a town of 4,000 inhabitants. He again engaged in lumbering to which he soon added various lines of manufactures. He was the pioneer furniture manufacturer of the city, for years making fully two-thirds of the furniture manufactured in the city. The financial storm of 1857, before which so many good men went down, seriously embarrassed him, but four years' time saw him with every dollar of his indebtedness paid, and again on the full tide of prosperity. Mr. Comstock was the first to enter the wholesale furniture field in this city. While in the East on business he fell in with a Western furniture buyer, whom he induced to visit Grand Rapids. To this gentleman he sold 300 bureaus—the first wholesale furniture transaction recorded in the city. From this time the business rapidly extended until in 1863 it gave employment to several hundred men. In that year he sold a half interest to James M. and Ezra T. Nelson, and later he disposed of his remaining interest to his son, T. A. Comstock, and two others. He then engaged in the manufacture of woodenware, principally pails and tubs, which

he carried on with more or less success for about twenty years. The panic of 1873 was another period of trial, but Mr. Comstock weathered it safely and came out stronger than ever. In 1876 came the hardest strain. Money was scarce and business poor, while freight charges were excessively high, and all the expenses of doing business were greatly enhanced. How to continue running his works, so as to give employment to his men, without swamping himself was the problem to be solved. "I did business at a loss of \$8,000 one year," said Mr. Comstock, speaking of those days recently, "but I could not stand that long, and so something had to be done. First of all, I went to the men and told them just how I was situated, and that they must submit to a reduction of just one-half in their wages. Not a man quit, but all cheerfully consented to the cut. I then turned my attention to the freight charges. I had paid in one year as high as \$12,000 for freight, and I thought I could reduce the bill somewhat. The cars used were very small, 250 dozen pails making a good carload. I bought twenty cars at an expense of \$12,000, which would carry 700 dozen easily and as they cost no more to haul than the small cars, it made a big reduction in my freight bill. Those cars paid for themselves inside of two years. By close shaving I managed after that to come out even.

"What about 'Comstock scrip'?" There is not much to be said about that. I had for some time been running a store in connection with my other business, and when money got scarce, like others, I began to give my men orders. That is a most unsatisfactory way of doing business, and I soon introduced the scrip to take its place. A good many comments were heard about it; some people laughed at it; some objected to it; others said it was illegal; but I had been careful to get good sound legal opinion on the legality of the scrip and had no fear on that score. It was not circulated as money, but was redeemable in goods at the store. I was not making money; that is a function that Uncle Sam jealously reserves to himself. I wanted to tide over the hard times, and my scrip was certainly a big help in that direction. Some of the other merchants did not relish it, for it took considerable trade from them to my store. I did not compel any of my men to trade with me, and if a man wanted his wages in money I was compelled to get it for him; but all of them were perfectly willing to take the scrip and trade at my store. That was why the other merchants kicked. There were all sorts of stories afloat about me and my scrip at that time. 'Comstock is on his last legs' some people said. Well, they were pretty good legs, after all, for I have used them ever since and they are sound yet. It was reported that I had \$100,000 worth of scrip out, when, as a matter of fact, I never had more than \$6,500. It run from five cents to \$5, and there was a big pile of it, or there seemed to be. Not 5 cents of that scrip was ever dishonored, but it was all redeemed as fast as it was presented. And when it was withdrawn it was paid for in cash. I had a record of every note issued, and none of it, so far as I know, was ever counterfeited. In addition to my own signature it bore the signature of the party to whom it was first issued, and

also that of the manager of the department from which it was issued. J. N. Fisher, who was 20 years with me, signed a large number of them, as did others. It did not at that time, nor does it now, strike me as being anything remarkable. I did it because I had to do something, and the issuing of scrip seemed to me to be the best thing to do. I expected opposition and ridicule and was not disappointed.

25c C. C. COMSTOCK, 25c

Manufacturer of
LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, WOODEN WARE.

Proprietor of MEAT MARKET, and Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Glassware, Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Firewood.

I hereby certify that I will pay to _____ or Bearer

Twenty-Five Cents in Merchandise.

At my places of business in the City of Grand Rapids, Mich., on presentation and surrender of this certificate.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 24, 1876.

C. C. Comstock.

NO.....

FAC-SIMILE OF "COMSTOCK SCRIP."

"It seemed strange to me then, and I do not understand it yet, that I was always on the unpopular side. Take the Mill Creek railroad, as an instance. I, in common with a few other North-enders, wanted a railroad from this city out to Mill Creek, to make connection with the other two roads running north and south from the city. Manufacturers in the North-end wanted better transportation facilities. So I organized the Grand Rapids Railroad Co. I had the route surveyed, and even bought the right of way myself for almost the entire distance; but the project fell through for want of support, and also because it was actively opposed by almost the entire business community. Now the desirability of such a road is acknowledged even by those who were most strenuously opposed to it at that time, but the time for building it is passed. It would have enhanced the value of property in the North end, and would, undoubtedly, have been finally completed as a belt line.

"At the time the G. R. & I. Railroad was being organized, I was asked to take stock in it and I did so. A little later what is now the L. S. & M. S.—but at that time known as Gardiner's road, or the Allegan road—was started. I took stock in that company also, but, so far as I know, I was the only man in town who favored both roads. I was told that the Gardiner road was projected to 'bear' the stock of the other company; that the road would never be built, and that its promoters never in-

tended to built it. I was satisfied that both roads would be built, and I wanted to see them both built. We needed them both and the competition would not hurt the city; but everything possible was done to defeat the Gardiner road. Wm. B. Ledyard, one of the most conservative and able of our business men, met me in the bank one day and took me to task for supporting the Gardiner road. He got quite excited over it, and finally offered to bet ten to one that the road would never be built. He was not a betting man, but he was so sure that the road was a fake that he was willing to risk his money on it. I told him I would take his bet and would put up \$100 against \$1,000. After some further talk, he said, 'What was that about the bet?' 'You said,' I answered, 'that you would bet ten to one that Gardiner's road would never be built. Now, I will take that bet, and, further, will bet that the Gardiner road will be built first.' He laughed at me, said I was crazy, and backed out of the bet. Well, I was right. The Gardiner road came into the city first, and undoubtedly stimulated the building of the other road. Both were finally completed and I guess the people who at that time opposed one or the other of the two roads are satisfied now that the city needs both roads. But all the same, I was the only man in the city who supported both roads.

"I don't know why I should always be on the unpopular side, but such seemed to be my misfortune. Perhaps it is the way I am built. Take the proposed scheme for deepening Grand River, as another illustration. Now, I am positive that that scheme is not feasible for two reasons: First, if it were possible to make a deep water channel from Grand Haven to this city, so that the large lake boats could be brought up here, constant dredging would be necessary to keep the channel clear. The washings from the upper part of the River would choke it up in a little while. In the second place, there is not enough water, except in the spring and fall, to float even the smaller lake crafts. These two objections are fatal. It would be much cheaper to construct a canal provided with locks, and I believe that to be the only practicable plan. But nearly every business man in the city advocates the former scheme, and I am called a lunatic and other hard names because I can't see it that way, too."

As has been said, Mr. Comstock has never lost his liking for farming. Successful as he has been in his business ventures, he is to-day a plain every-day farmer, with very little in his personal appearance to denote the man of means. He owns about 300 acres of land just outside the city limits on the north, on which he has erected a comfortable and handsome residence. Here, away from the smoke and dirt and noise of the city, he retires when the concerns of the day are past and here he hopes to spend the remaining years of his life. His chief concern and pleasure is the care of his herd of 80 Jersey cattle. They are his pride, too, and withal he finds them profitable. Another farm of 400 acres of improved land completes his farming operations and leaves him time to look after his other interests. Though he has never sought office, he has several times been elected to positions of trust. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1863 and

1864, and was a member of the XLIXth Congress. His knowledge of public affairs is extensive and accurate and he is always ready to discuss the political questions of the day. Mr. Comstock has always had the best interests of the city at heart, and has done more, perhaps, than any other individual for its material advancement. Now that he has to all intents and purposes retired from the field, all are willing to concede to him the honor and credit which are his due. He has passed by six years the scriptural allotment of the life of man, being now 76 years old; but his mind is still vigorous and active, and his body strong, and he may reasonably hope for many years of usefulness and enjoyment.

PRESENT ASPECTS OF BUSINESS.

Making every allowance for imperfect information and for intentional misstatements, the failure of the corn crop in the sections of country affected by the recent severe drought is extensive enough to be a serious calamity. The financial loss to the country at large will be diminished, it is true, by the enhanced price of the crop actually harvested, and of the wheat and other cereals which will be required to fill the place of the lacking corn; but still, property destroyed is property destroyed, and the world's wealth is so much lessened by its absence. To the individual agriculturists whose year's labor has thus been unexpectedly dissipated into nothing the loss is irreparable, and so far as it incapacitates them from purchasing commodities produced by others and from paying their creditors what they owe them, its effects extend beyond themselves to all with whom they deal.

The supposition that the working people out of employment have for some time been living largely upon their savings is partially confirmed by the reports of the savings banks, which show that the total savings deposits on July 1, 1894, were less than on July 1, 1893. Since January 1 of this year there has been a steady gain in deposits, so that the withdrawals previous to that date must have been by that amount larger than they appear to have been for the whole year. It is true that a considerable amount was withdrawn last summer, not to pay living expenses, but for investments in securities at the temptingly low prices which then prevailed, and it is also true that most of the workingmen who are thrown out of work in hard times are, unfortunately, those who, from their inferior skill and capacity, are the least desirable to their employers, and who, therefore, have been less able to lay up money. Still, this diminution in savings bank deposits is significant, and, if it should continue, it will mark a decided shrinkage in the national resources. Indeed, the absence of the savings institutions from the market as lenders on bond and mortgage on real estate has had a considerable effect in keeping up the rate of interest upon such securities, and to some extent has checked building.

In confirmation of what I have several times suggested as the possible course of the labor market, it may be remarked that the Chicago strike, which at one time threatened to bring to a standstill all the industries of the country, has so completely died out that it is no longer talked of. The Pullman car works have reopened, and are running with a full

complement of hands at the reduced wages which the strikers so stoutly refused to accept. In New York City the public school house strike failed to stop the work at which it was aimed, the places of the strikers having been promptly filled by men working for less than union wages. An approaching reduction of wages in the Fall River cotton mills is announced, and the understanding is that it will not be contested. All this goes to show that the wages of labor, like the prices of commodities, adjust themselves in the end according to demand and supply, in spite of artificial interference.

The indifference with which the gradual dwindling of the Treasury gold reserve is regarded marks a distinct change of of the feelings of the public on the subject as compared with the anxiety which prevailed at the beginning of the year 1893. Then, with a reserve of \$108,000,000, Secretary Foster precipitated a panic upon the country by the announcement that as soon as the reserve fell below \$100,000,000 he might be compelled to suspend gold payments. Even as late as last February, when the reserve was nearly \$70,000,000, the financial magnates of New York City were frightened by the specter of another panic into lending the Treasury \$60,000,000, mostly in gold, in exchange for an issue of bonds of doubtful and disputed legality. Now the reserve has fallen close to \$50,000,000, and not a muttering of alarm is heard from any quarter. People have come to see, what I have contended for all along, that no special gold reserve is needed to keep our paper money at par with gold nor required by law. So long as the Treasury is able to meet the demands upon it for gold, it matters not how little it has left. No citizen of this country asks to be paid in gold for the goods which he sells or for the debts which are due him, and even if the metal went to a premium of one or two points nobody would refuse either greenbacks, Treasury notes, national bank notes, or silver dollars and silver certificates. The Treasury gold might run down to \$10,000,000 without doing anybody the least harm. This year we are not likely to see it much more reduced than it is at present. Our exports of cotton and food stuffs will soon be enough to pay all we owe abroad either for imported goods or for the income of investments belonging to foreigners. In Europe Austria alone is taking gold from us, and Austria has by this time furnished herself with nearly all she needs to carry out her transition to gold payments. The tranquility of the public mind on the subject is therefore justified, although I hear that in regard to it some foreign brokers doing business here are still a little nervous. If Congress would only have the sense to give to the Secretary of the Treasury the authority which is given to the finance ministers of every other civilized country, to issue short bonds for gold whenever he needs it, and to repeal the absurd act of 1878, requiring the reissue of redeemed greenbacks, there would not be even the shadow of apprehension in the mind of anybody that we could not maintain gold payments under all circumstances. The condition of the banks of the Atlantic seaboard cities also contributes to maintain public confidence. Our large exports of gold have been furnished by the United States Treasury, and have

left their stock of the metal undiminished, while the Western banks have apparently nearly enough currency remaining from their accumulations of last year to supply the usual summer demand for it in that section to move the crops without calling for as much from the East as they have hitherto taken at this season. No great stringency in the money market is, therefore, likely to occur during the remainder of the year, and the faith of stock operators in a continuance of the present ease, indicated by their support of prices in the face of adverse business conditions, seems to be justified.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

The "SAFETY" Stove Pipe Collar and Holder.



Holds any pipe. Fits any flue. Absolutely soot and spark proof. Impossible for pipe to work loose. It is neat, durable, inexpensive. Patented. Liberal discount to the trade. One dealer in towns of 1,000 or less. Write for prices to L. D. Sanborn, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sole Agent for this State. J. K. Randles, Manufacturer, Quincy, Ill.

Established 1868.

H. M. Reynolds & Son.

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

Practical Roofers In Felt, Composition and Gravel.

Cor. Louis and Campau Sts., Grand Rapids

PECK'S HEADACHE POWDERS

Pay the best profit. Order from your jobber

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.

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 11:20 p.m.
 1:50 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 10:20 p.m.
 Direct communication made at Detroit with all through trains east over the Michigan Central Railroad (Canada Southern Division).
 A. ALMQUIST, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Station.

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS.

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:

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

MIXED CANDY.			
	Bbls.	Pails.	
Standard	5 1/2	6 1/2	
Leader	5 1/2	6 1/2	
Royal	6 1/2	7 1/2	
Nobby	7	8	
English Rock	7	8	
Conserves	7	8	
Broken Taffy	7	8	
Peanut Squares	7 1/2	8 1/2	
French Creams		9	
Velvet Creams		13	
Midget, 30 lb. baskets		8 1/2	
Modern, 30 lb. "		8	

FANCY-In bulk			
	Pails		
Lozenges, plain	9		
" printed	9 1/2		
Chocolate Drops	13		
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	55		
Sour Drops	55		
Peppermint Drops	60		
Chocolate Drops	75		
H. M. Chocolate Drops	80		
Gum Drops	40		
Licorice Drops	100		
A. B. Licorice Drops	80		
Lozenges, plain	65		
" printed	65		
Imperials	65		
Mottoes	70		
Cream Bar	55		
Molasses Bar	55		
Hand Made Creams	85 @ 85		
Plain Creams	80		
Licorice Creams	80		
String Rock	85		
Burnt Almonds	1 00		
Wintergreen Berries	80		

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

ORANGES.			
Fancy Seedlings, 96s.	5	75	
Rodis, 160s.	5	00	
Rodis, 200s.	5	00	

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

BANANAS.			
Large bunches	1	75	
Small bunches	1	00 @ 21	50

OTHER FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Figs, fancy layers, 3 lb.	2	12 1/2	
" " 20 lb.	2	12 1/2	
" extra " 14 lb.	2	15	
Dates, Pard, 10-lb. box	2	7	
" " 50-lb. "	2	5 1/2	
" Persian, 50-lb. box	2	5	
" 1 lb Royals	2	6 1/2	

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

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	1/2	
XXX W. W. Mich. Headlight	7		
Naptha	2	6 1/2	
Stove Gasoline	2	7 1/2	
Cylinder	27	28	
Engine	13	21	
Black, 15 cold test	2	8 1/2	

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

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF.			
Carcass	5	@ 6	
Fore quarters	3	@ 4	
Hind quarters	7	@ 8	
Loins No. 3	8	@ 10	
Ribs	6	@ 8	
Round	6	@ 6 1/2	
FChucks	3 1/2	@ 4	
Plates	3	@ 3 1/2	

PORK.			
Dressed	6	@ 6 1/2	
Loins	8		
Shoulders	6	@ 6	
Leaf Lard	9	@ 9 1/2	

MUTTON.			
Carcass	4	@ 5	
Lambs	7	@ 7 1/2	

VEAL.			
Carcass	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2	

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

News from the Metropolis--Index of the Markets.

Special Correspondence

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Ever see 1,000 barrels of sugar afire in one store? Makes a mighty hot blaze, don't it? At least that was the unanimous verdict of about 10,000 people last Wednesday afternoon, who were watching the blaze in the wholesale grocery store of R. C. Williams & Co., one of the oldest and largest grocery houses here. The fire was caused by an electric wire, and what was not burned was drowned by the tons upon tons of water thrown into the structure and stock. The loss, which will be almost a total one, will reach at least a quarter of a million on the stock, with an additional \$50,000 on the building. The building is a five story brick, built about ten years ago, and "from turret to foundation stone" was crowded with a complete stock of groceries. It is a dangerous neighborhood for a fire, as it is right in the heart of the wholesale district for groceries and only a stone's throw from the big dry goods depots. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The list of papers having their type set by machinery is constantly being enlarged, the number now including the *Pharmaceutical Era*, *Shipping List*, *Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter*, *Popular Science News*, et al. The expense is found to be greatly reduced and time saved. A good machine operator gets \$24 per week of 48 hours—not so bad in these times, but one man will do the work of a dozen by hand. The price of the great magazines must come down. We will yet see *Harper's* selling for 15 cents per number, possibly for 10 cents.

New York has never seen such endless quantities of California fruit as are piled up everywhere waiting for consumers. It never grows any cheaper on the push carts. Always "3 for 10," but it is worth mentioning that the quantity and quality are both unsurpassed.

The drought that has prevailed so long in this vicinity has been quite well broken and we may expect a fairly good out turn of tomatoes, while fruits will, also, be greatly benefitted. The pack of tomatoes, while not promising to be as large as in recent years, will still be sufficiently ample, and the market shows no particular animation.

The retail grocery trade in New York is in a prosperous condition, and your correspondent found general satisfaction prevailing. Of course, great satisfaction is expressed that the tariff bill is finally formed. May the question not be revived for a decade again!

Notwithstanding the hardening tendency on many lines of goods, there is very little speculation going on. These times of adversity have not been without their advantage if they have taught the dealer that supply and demand are better agencies for legitimate trade than speculation months ahead by cliques and rings. Sugar is moving in the smallest manner consistent with demands, yet it is generally thought that there will be an increase in price if the present bill becomes a law. Granulated is worth 4 3/4 c, and steady at that.

Some important transactions have lately taken place in Maracaibos coffees in anticipation of the removal of the tax thereon, about 18,000 bags changing hands. Otherwise the coffee market remains steady. The sales above noted are said to be upon the basis of 18@18 1/2 c. Rio No. 7 is quotable at 16 1/2 c.

It seems strange to see a thing so suddenly galvanized into life as has been the case with teas. A month ago the market was absolutely dead, while now the interest is becoming daily greater. The market is strong and healthy, and every day shows signs of improvement.

The canned goods market remains unchanged, but there is nothing quoted lower than last week. Better demand prevails for New York State corn, which is worth from 75@90c; Maine, \$1@1.10.

JAY.

E. Hogadorn, the Fife Lake general dealer, was in town last week, attending the races.

The Wheat Market.

The wheat market has continued in sympathy with corn, declining and reacting, and again declining with it. There was quite a good export business early in the week, as the sharp declines enabled exporters to accept offers in hand. *Bradstreet* estimates that the exports last week were 2,979,924 bushels, wheat and flour, United States and Canada inclusive, which amount is rather small in comparison with the amount exported in previous years, as the exports a year ago were 6,129,700 bushels for the corresponding week. Interior receipts of wheat continue to increase and the visible supply is larger by several millions than ever before at this season of the year. The visible last week increased 2,320,000 bushels, which is rather more than was estimated. The estimate for the increase the coming week is about two millions. Reports from all sections, East and West, say that wheat is being extensively fed, as it is cheaper than either corn or oats. This must surely have some effect later on. The speculators do not seem to be aware of the terrible destruction to coarse grains consequent upon the drought. Old agriculturists report that they have never known such a destructive drought as that which has prevailed for the past three months. A severe winter and bad outlook next spring would intensify the bull feeling so it can hardly be that the present low prices will continue another year. Wheat at 50c and wheat at \$1 per bushel are two very different things.

Receipts for last week were 81 cars of wheat, 40 cars of corn, and 5 cars of oats.

F. A. VOIGT.

Bank Notes.

A. L. Beard & Co. have opened their doors for business at Morrice. The members of the firm are A. L. Beard, G. R. Lyon and H. S. Hadsall—all gentlemen well regarded in the locality of their venture.

Seymour B. Gorham, assignee of the C. W. Chapin & Co. bank, at Stanton, has petitioned the court for another extension of time in which to wind up the affairs of the bank. He states in his petition that during the year in which he has had charge of affairs he has collected about \$5,300 and has paid out in expenses \$4,100, leaving a balance on hand of about \$1,200. This leaves very slim picking for \$75,000 worth of depositors and they are loud in their expressions of dissatisfaction at the showing made.

Charlevoix Democrat: Assignee R. W. Kane had an auction sale Saturday, of the assets of the defunct Bank of Charlevoix. Not a very large crowd participated in the bidding, and the receipts were not so large but what a common bank vault would hold them. A goodly portion of the "assets" consist of notes which are either not worth the paper they are drawn on, or against which there are off-sets to nearly or quite the face value, so that the commercial paper of itself brought in scarcely nothing. Much of the paper was passed because there were absolutely no bids, and will be offered again at another sale, later on, providing any one appears who wishes to possess the trash.

Thos. Heffernan, the Baldwin druggist and grocer, is rejoicing over the advent of a son, who will make a worthy companion for the two daughters who already grace his family hearthstone.

Comfortable Sum Netted from the Excursion.

JACKSON, Aug. 18.—At the regular meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association, held Aug. 16, the Committee on third annual excursions made a report of the receipts and disbursements, showing a balance turned over to the Treasurer of \$231, with some small bills and some receipts yet to hear from.

The Committee were continued until next meeting to close up the affairs of the excursion.

The huckster ordinance was discussed and the Committee reported that a number of them had taken out their licenses. The Committee will look after them closely.

The credit system was considered. The Secretary reported that he had received lists from about half of the active members, showing the names of nearly 500 delinquents.

Several non-union grocers have signified a desire to join the Association, on account of the interchange report system, and blank applications were given to several members to get the names of those who wish to join.

Resolutions were passed extending thanks to the railway companies and to the many kind friends who so ably assisted in making the third annual excursion a grand success.

W. H. PORTER, Sec'y.

Unionism Fostering Treason.

From the Allegan Gazette.

Grand Rapids has a "central labor union," for which no decent town should have any use. Its anarchistic mouthings are frequent and its influence with the workmen of the Valley City is mischievous in the extreme. Its latest offense to loyal citizenship is a resolution declaring that no member of a labor union should belong to the State militia nor any other military company. The animus of this is plainly opposition to all legal restraint, and especially forcible restraint of such labor union mobs as recently ravaged and burned in Chicago. If this is the spirit of trades-unionism, and it is painfully apparent that it very closely approximates that spirit, the day of the dominance of labor unions is to be short. When they come to foster not only anarchism but treason, all excuse for their existence ceases.

A Feeling of Surprise.

A good story is told on a young and ambitious attorney. He was one day engaged in trying a damage case in which electricity from a live wire had caused the injury. The witness was an old electrician who was fond of a joke at the expense of others.

"Describe to me the sensation of a shock received from a telegraph wire," was the dictatorial question.

"Oh, I can't describe the sensation. I know how it feels though."

"Well, tell the jury how it feels to get an electric shock from a telegraph wire."

"Well, I took hold of a wire once, and the feeling is just the same as the one you would experience if some one should hand you a \$10 bill. I should say a feeling of surprise."

The Drug Market.

Opium is ruling firm.

Morphia is unchanged.

Quinine is unchanged.

Alcohol has advanced 13c in the past few days. The price to-day is:

Barrels.....\$2 43
1/2 barrels..... 2 46
10 gallons..... 2 50
5 gallons..... 2 53

All less 5c per gallon for cash 10 days.

Another advance is looked for daily.

All single stamp whisky has advanced 15c per gallon.

There is really no matter of more pressing national interest than the preservation of forests, and no subject on which the public need more systematic and persistent enlightenment. Humboldt says that wherever man appears upon the globe he provides the conditions for his own extirpation in the destruction of the

forests around him. He is rapidly working toward that result on this continent, and some restraining and protecting force ought to be interposed. Every State should have a well-considered forestry law as well as an efficient and determined forestry commission, not to be bullied nor cajoled by the lumbermen in or out of Congress or the Legislature, and there should likewise be a national ordinance covering the entire subject. If we fail to protect our trees we shall, in no long time, have nothing left to protect, and in place of a fertile and burgeoning continent flowing with milk and honey and other abounding tides of plenty, will be left merely an arid space between the seas, inhabited by the jaekal and the serpent, like the dominions of Belshazzar and Sardanapalus and many another old branded spot of empire where the lumberman was not made to know his place.

The convicted anarchists of Patterson, New Jersey, who took an active part in stirring up the silk workers who were out on strike, have been sent to jail for terms ranging from three months to five years and six months. The former sentence was given for rioting. Those who assaulted workmen or who wrote threatening letters were put away for a year, while the heaviest sentence was given to Charles Doebbler, convicted of placing a dynamite bomb on the lawn of a manufacturer and of writing him a threatening letter. Doebbler was really let off with light punishment. The offence he committed should be made punishable with death. The intent is the main thing in crimes of this character, and the intent of a dynamite bomb-thrower is clearly murder.

Hon. Chas. E. Belknap tells a story of a congressman who, having submitted himself to the manipulation of a venerable colored barber in Washington, was told: "Do you know, sah, you remind me so much of Dan'l Webster?" Of course, the congressman was greatly pleased at the compliment, and he smiled visibly. He would have straightened up promptly had he not had his head in a barbarous chancery, so to speak. "Indeed?" he said. "Shape of my head, I suppose?" This staggered the aged colored man somewhat. He had not expected a question in reply, and had merely laid the foundation for his complimentary bluff, never thinking that there would be a call for an explanatory superstructure. "No sah," he stammered in reply. "Not yo' head, sah. It's yo' breff."

POULTRY.

Local dealers pay as follows:

LIVE.	
Turkeys, hens.....	6@7
" Toms.....	5@6
owls, hens.....	8@8 1/2
" roosters.....	5@6
Spring chickens.....	9 @10
Spring ducks.....	7 @ 8

DRAWN.

Turkeys.....	
Chickens.....	
Fowl.....	
Ducks.....	
Geese.....	

Crystal Springs Water & Fuel Co.,

Jobbers of

COAL, COKE and WOOD,

65 Monroe St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Correspondence solicited with outside dealers.



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

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

VOIGT MILLING CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Are You Selling



IF NOT, WHY NOT?

I. M. Clark
Grocery
Co.

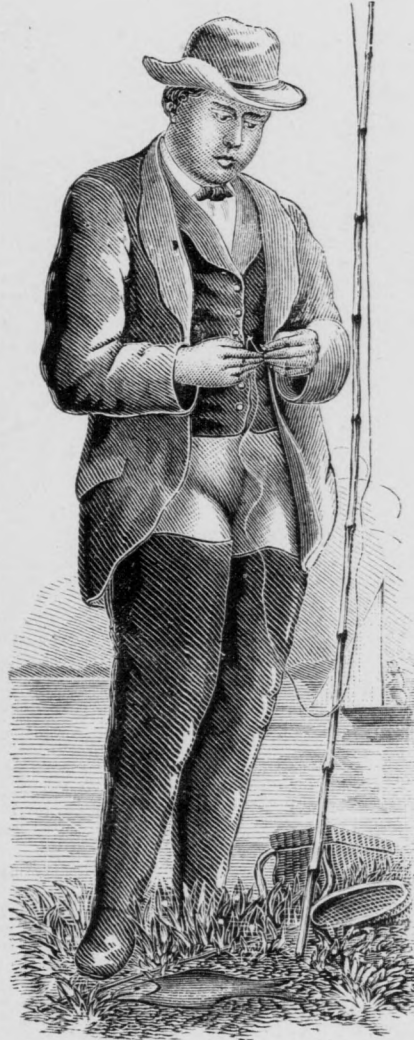
LEND US
5 SECONDS
OF YOUR TIME.

Our Agents are out with full line of Fall Goods. Look them over.

Time's up. Thanks.

RINDGE, KALMBACH & Co., Grand Rapids.

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.

Seasonable Goods

From
LEONARD'S.

Mason Fruit Jars.

SPECIAL PRICES.

Subject to change without notice.

Packed Regular Way in Cases.

PINTS.	QUARTS.	HALF GAL.
\$4.75 gro.	\$5.25 gro.	\$7.25 gro.

Mason Fruit Jars.

New Style Patent Boxes.

Packed One Dozen in Each Box.

PINTS.	QUARTS.	HALF GAL.
\$5.50 gro.	\$6.00 gro.	\$8.00 gro.

Extra Caps, \$2.25 gro. Rubbers, 35c gro.

Flint Glass Jars, 25c per gro. advance.

Dandy Fruit Jars.

GLASS COVERS--SELF SEALERS.

Only Perfect All Glass Jar on the Market

PINTS.	QUARTS.	HALF GAL.
\$10.50	\$11.00	\$14.00

No charge for package or cartage on fruit jars or jelly tumblers.

Jelly Tumblers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pints, 6 doz in Box (box 00) per Box \$1.64

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pints, 24 doz in Bbl (bbl 35) per Doz .23

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pints, 6 doz in Box (box 00) per Box 1.80

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pints, 18 doz in Bbl (bbl 35) per Doz .26

Common Tumblers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint, Plain, 6 Doz in Box (Bx 00) per bx \$1.80

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint, Plain, 20 Doz in Bbl (Bbl 35) per doz .27

Assorted Package.

Engraved Tumblers.

Thin Blown.

6 Doz in Box (bx 00) Per Box \$3.00

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

BOTTOM PRICES.

**KEEP YOUR STOCK READY FOR THE
DEMAND IS SURE TO COME.**

Stoneware.

BUTTER JARS.

PRESERVE JARS,

FRUIT JARS,

MILK PANS.

COMMON STONEWARE.

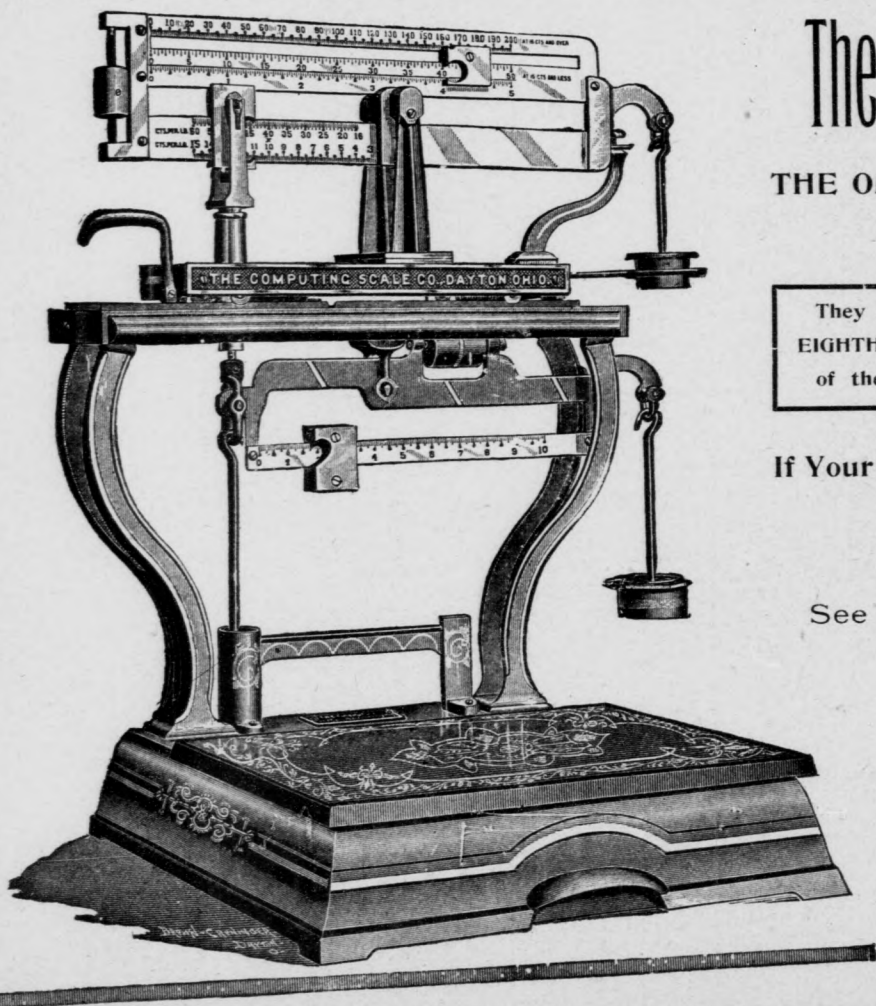
Stone Butter Jars, $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal. per doz	.60
Stone Butter Jars, 1 Gal. each per gal	.06
Stone Butter Jars, 2 Gal. per gal	.06
Stone Preserve Jars and Covers, $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal. per doz	.90
Stone Preserve Jars and Covers, 1 Gal. per doz	1.40
Tomato or Fruit Jars, $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal.	.75
Tomato or Fruit Jars, 1 Gal.	.90
Stone Milk Pans, $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal. per doz	.60
Stone Milk Pans, 1 Gal. each	.06

FINE GLAZED STONEWARE.

Black or White.

1 Gal. Fine White Milk Pans, per gal	.08
1 Gal. Fine Black Milk Pans, per gal	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal. Fine Black Milk Pans, per doz	.65
1 Gal. Fine Black Butter Crocks, per gal	.07
1 Gal. Fine White Butter Crocks, low, per gal	.08
$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal. Fine White Butter Crocks, per doz	.75

H. LEONARD & SONS, Grand Rapids, Mich.



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