

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

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VOL. XII.

GRAND RAPIDS, OCTOBER 31, 1894.

NO 580

GRAND RAPIDS

BRUSH COMP'Y,



MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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We manufacture the best made goods in these lines of any factory in the country, guaranteeing every garment to give entire satisfaction, both in fit and wearing qualities. We are also headquarters for Pants, Overalls and Jackets and solicit correspondence with dealers in towns where goods of our manufacture are not regularly handled.

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

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Ask your jobber for them and take no others claimed to be just as good.

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For Quotations see Price Current.

These currants are prepared from
CHOICE NEW FRUIT imported from Greece.

Being carefully Cleaned and assorted, they are **READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE** and require no further preparation.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dress Goods Shawls, Cloaks,
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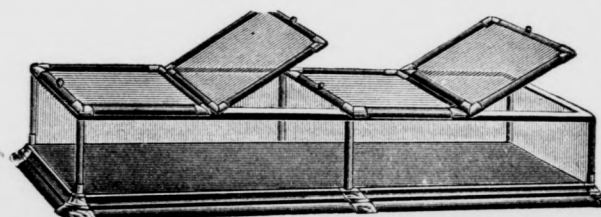
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63 and 65 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WRITE FOR PRICES

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN

VOL. XII.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1894.

NO. 580

Your Bank Account Solicited.

Kent County Savings Bank,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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NINE AGENTS

And Jobbers of

ALL KINDS OF FUEL,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

AN EMPTY DREAM.

Simple Story of Life on the Pacific Coast.

As George Seibel came into Olivia Fleet's sitting room he saw a picture that pleased, while it startled him. Olivia sat on the rug in front of the fire, popping corn, and on either side of her knelt a pretty child. They were chatting merrily.

"They are little white butterflies just finding their wings," the boy said.

"They are baby fairies putting on their night caps," declared the girl.

"They are like souls coming out of ugly bodies, made pure and white for heaven," Olivia said softly. Then she saw Seibel and rose to greet him.

"What lovely children!" he exclaimed. The children looked at him gravely.

"They are my wards," Olivia said, simply. She divided the popcorn between the children. "Tell Mr. Seibel good night, and run away to bed," she continued.

The children promptly held out their little hands to Seibel, kissed Olivia and left the room.

"Lovely children," Seibel repeated, this time almost interrogatively; but Olivia only smiled, and in a moment they were talking of other things. But an hour later, when Seibel reached his bachelor quarters, he found himself curiously anxious and restless. He thought he knew all there was to know about Miss Fleet's affairs. Why had he never even heard of these wards?

For some time he had acknowledged to himself that Olivia Fleet interested him. He was content that she should. Olivia was his ideal woman—strong, self-reliant, had splendid judgment—but tonight he discovered he was in love with her. The knowledge had come to him when she kissed those wards!

Next morning Olivia Fleet and Mary Remer stood waiting for a cable car to take them to the ferry.

"A nasty morning," grumbled Mrs. Remer, but Olivia smiled. Once a month for the last three years she had stood on this spot, outwardly a serene, self-possessed woman; inwardly, an eager, loving girl, for she was on her way to the prison at San Quentin to see the only man she had ever loved.

Ten years before she had watched her lover take the train for New York; when he should come back they were to be married, but when their wedding day came he was not there. A year later she heard that he had married a variety actress and gone West.

Olivia had borne her disappointment bravely, so the gossips of Hayunne said. She had not grumbled. She did not answer questions sharply, but she had suffered as only true women can be made to suffer.

Three years passed and then her mother died, and she became a heroine in a modest way. One night, as she sat alone, her devoted Mary having gone to prayer meeting, Charles Graves, the man

who had jilted her, came to her. He had a child on each arm.

"I am a fugitive," he said. "I have killed my wife's lover. These are my children. I give them to you."

He put the children in her lap, then took a package from his pocket and put it on the table.

"This is every dollar I have in the world. I know I can trust you," he said. Then he hurried from the house.

Olivia was awakened from her astonishment by the sight of the babies.

A month later she received San Francisco papers telling of her lover's capture and conviction of manslaughter. He was sentenced to ten years of penal service in San Quentin.

A year later Olivia Fleet sold out her home and went with the children and faithful Mary to California. For some years she had lived in Southern California; then, overcome by a longing to be nearer Charles Graves, she moved to San Francisco.

During her stay in Southern California Olivia had begun to speculate carefully with the money Charles Graves had given her. It was \$5,000 when she came to Frisco. It was increased to \$20,000. Her one object in life was to be a mother to Charles Graves' children, and have a comfortable sum of money for him when he came out of prison.

She came to Frisco four years before her beloved's term was to expire. She visited him once a month, comforting him in every possible way. It was, no doubt, owing to her devotion that he was so patient and earned the good will of his keeper. His term was to be shortened. In six months he was to be a free man.

It was two years before, when Olivia had bought her home, that she became acquainted with George Seibel. His legal service had been called upon. He became Olivia's trusted friend, but she had kept her own counsel regarding Charles Graves for so many years that she kept it still. In all things pertaining to her money and investments George Seibel was allowed to have a part, but he had never once heard of little Charlie and Clara until last night.

This morning Olivia's heart was overflowing with happiness; only six months more of waiting and Charles would come to his home, to his children, and she would help him face the world again.

Each day she talked of him to his children. Papa would come, dear, good papa. He was the object of their most reverent thought. Of their mother she never spoke; indeed, so complete had been their lives, and so shut in from the outside world, that they never even asked about her. "Aunt" and the wonderful far-away papa satisfied them.

The bay was full of fog; it seemed to have gotten into the very souls of the ferry passengers. Mary Remer was unusually sour looking; she never failed to show her displeasure when she followed Olivia to San Quentin, but she had to confine herself to looks, as Olivia brooked no interference.

Olivia's face grew more and more radiant as they neared San Quentin; there was so much in the big basket Mary carried that would please Charles; the children's new picture, a picture of their playgrounds, with its swing and their pets, and the pretty letters the children had written to him.

When they entered the prison (at least, when Olivia did so—Mary had never "demeaned herself" by going further than the prison door), Charles Graves greeted her joyfully:

"I have had another visitor this morning," he exclaimed—there was new life in his voice. "Minnie, my beautiful wife, came to see me. Think of it, Olivia; she says she can prove to me that I misjudged her; that I killed an innocent man."

"Olivia, I have been so wretched—I believed in her so—ah, God, how I loved her—how I love her? I thought I should die of joy this morning! She has forgiven me for everything—for taking her babies from her even." Here Charles Graves broke into sobs.

"She has planned it all. When I am free, she and I and the children will go to Australia and live till the world forgets I have been a convict! Think of it, Olivia, my Minnie loves me and will be my wife again, although in the eyes of the law she has her freedom."

Olivia felt as if she was turning into stone; she did not think, she could not! Charlie's voice sounded clear in her ears, but she no longer saw him—what she did see were the long years of loneliness that stretched before her like a great desolate desert, with no green thing anywhere—Charlie, the children, her hopes all gone.

"I told her of your goodness," Charlie was saying, eagerly. "She will come to you to-morrow—she longs for her children, poor, lonely mother! You will be good to her and comfort her till I come—I know you will—and give her the \$5,000; she will invest it and live on the interest till I come!"

When Mary again saw Olivia she was silenced by the deathliness of her face—some terrible thing had happened; she dared not ask what it was.

"Come," she said, more tenderly than she had spoken in her whole life, "let us hurry home to your children!"

Her children! Ah, they were not her children any more! Another woman would come to them to-morrow—the woman who was their mother! And then the first bitterness passed away. For the children's sake, she must let this woman, who was her enemy, make her life desolate—if Charles had killed an innocent man, had injured his wife's reputation, it was a fearful thing—she must not be selfish—she must welcome this woman, no matter what it cost her.

When she reached home the children greeted her rapturously.

"We are all ready, aunt!" they cried. It was their day to go to the park with

"aunty." A pang shot through Olivia's heart. This would be their last day together; to-morrow their own mother would come. She must make the day a memorable one for them.

After passing several hours in the park they took the train for Cliff House. The children were wild with delight; they played in the sand, paddled in the water, listened to wonderful stories told them by their always charming aunty.

"Now we will go to Cliff House and get glasses and look at the sea," she said. Soon each child was armed with a field glass and Olivia sat listening to their chatter. Presently a party of people came out of the restaurant. Olivia noted them carelessly—the men wore long coats and rakish caps; the women were painted and bleached; all were laughing boisterously. They sat down at one of the tables and ordered beer.

"I say, Lucy, think of Min playing the maternal," one of the men called out.

"Shut up, Billy," one of the women answered. "Let me forget it to-day. Think of me with a brat almost as tall as I am! Let me be happy to-day; to-morrow I must be proper and prim, so as to make up to the old maid. It's a pity she hadn't got Charlie herself."

Olivia hurried the children away. This, then, was the woman Charlie Graves had jilted her for; this painted creature was the mother of his children. She was possessed by a fierce indignation. When she reached home she sent for George Seibel.

"I was on my way to you," he said, a happy determination lighting up his face, making it almost handsome. "I want to tell you that I love you—won't you be my wife, Olivia?"

Her answer was to tell him the story of her love for Charles Graves.

When she had finished it all, she broke down and began to cry.

George Seibel put his arm tenderly around her and stroked her hair.

"I was your friend before I became your lover, Olivia," he said kindly. "Will you have me for your friend again?"

His advice was that she should receive Mrs. Charles Graves into her house and give her a part of the \$5,000 Charles had intrusted her with. Olivia had never told him of her successful speculations. She had kept it as a surprise for him; Mrs. Charles Graves was to be given \$1,000 and the rest promised to her before her husband left San Quentin. When Seibel left Olivia she felt strangely comforted.

The next day Mrs. Charles Graves arrived. Her meeting with Olivia and her children was extremely theatrical. She fell upon her knees, hugged the children and called them beautiful darlings. The children seemed relieved when she said: "Now run away, my darlings. I must talk to your charming friend."

As they left the room she said: "Dearest Miss Fleet, I am the frankest woman alive! I don't mind telling you that children make me nervous, so if you don't mind, just keep on looking after my sweet darlings as if I had never come; and now to business. When will you get the money, dearest, Charlie gave you to keep for me? The sooner I get it the better!"

"I can only get \$1,000 of it immediately," Olivia answered coldly, trying so hard to keep down her indignation; "the rest is invested; you can have the interest of it when it is due."

"But you are to give the entire \$5,000 to me; my husband says so," Mrs. Charles answered, imperiously.

"I can give it to you in five months from to-day," Olivia said firmly.

"Oh, well, I will have to wait, then; meanwhile I shall make myself entirely at home. I am immensely fond of society. I am always surrounded by friends. I hope you will like my friends—you are sure to—they are perfectly lovely," Mrs. Charles rattled on.

That evening the "friends" began to come and Olivia's house was changed into a scene of wildest merriment and debauch. Night after night there was singing, dancing, wine drinking—night after night Mrs. Charles went staggering to bed. At first Olivia remonstrated with her kindly for the children's sake. Then she showed her indignation and declared that if she did not mend her ways Mrs. Charles must leave her house.

"Oh, very well!" Mrs. Charles answered. "Get my children ready; we will leave immediately. We have no desire to intrude upon you."

The thought of having the children go with this creature filled Olivia with horror. She begged Mrs. Charles to remain where she was.

The first visitor's day after Mrs. Charles arrived Olivia had prepared a basket to be taken to Charles Graves.

"Don't trouble yourself, dearest Miss Fleet," Mrs. Charles had said. "I will see that my husband has all he desires. He won't need you, now that I have come. Dear Charlie! How he adores me!"

Time passed very slowly for poor Olivia, but at last the six months passed and the day upon which Charles Graves was to leave the prison came.

Early that morning Mrs. Charles had secured the rest of the \$5,000.

"Shall I go with you to San Quentin to welcome Charlie?" Olivia said to her. "Oh, no! he would rather have me, I think," she had answered. So Olivia contented herself with making the house look beautiful and talking to the children.

"If papa's like mamma he had better stay where he is," Charlie said, somewhat stolidly.

At 2 o'clock Olivia went out for awhile; something had been forgotten in the marketing. When she returned Mrs. Charles had departed, leaving the following note:

"I never really intended to live with him. I am divorced already. I leave him to your tender mercies."

It was 4 o'clock; Charles was to leave San Quentin at 7. Olivia sent for George Seibel.

"Don't fret, Olivia," he said, kindly; "it was really the best thing she could have done!"

"But think of poor Charles," Olivia said, tearfully.

"We will go to him and help him face the world; we will bring him home to his children," he said.

When Charles Graves met them his first question was:

"Where is Minnie?"

"She did not come. Let us hurry, Mr. Graves, your children are expecting you every minute," Seibel answered quickly.

Charles Graves said no more until he reached home. Just outside the house he stopped and said:

"I knew everything. I knew it when I saw you come without Minnie, but it

would have been more merciful to have told me before—oh, why didn't you come to see me? How miserably long the past six months were!"

"Your wife told me she would go," Olivia cried.

"Come, Graves, your children are only a step away; come to them," Seibel interposed.

While the sad-hearted man was being embraced by his children Seibel called Olivia into another room:

"Good-by, Olivia. Then for the East early to-morrow," he said.

"But you will return," Olivia said quickly.

"Not soon," he answered. "Graves is free to marry you and he surely will do it."

Suddenly Olivia realized that she had only been dreaming of love all these years, and that her dream was an empty one. There was only a great pity in her heart for Charles Graves, a pity that was not in the least akin to love. She went up close to George Seibel.

"Come very soon," she said. "I don't want to marry anyone but you."

Of course, Seibel didn't go at all. In a few weeks there was a quiet wedding and then Graves left California. He refused to take a cent over his passage money.

"Keep it for my children, if you will," he said.

The children remained with Olivia till they were grown, and the last time I saw Seibel he was proudly displaying little Charlie's first baby as "my grandson." M. G. T. STEMPER.

The English Cheese Market.

The London *Grocer*, editorially reviewing the cheese situation, says:

"There can be no doubt that one cause of the lukewarmness and indifference in the home demand for cheese this season has been the damp and unsettled weather which has prevailed during the summer months, marring all outdoor pleasures and work-a-day pursuits, and nipping the consumption of cheese, both by rich and poor, just at a time when it is supposed to be at its height. Another circumstance which should be taken into account in considering what has operated unfavorably upon the market this year is that the unprecedented cheapness and abundance of frozen mutton from the antipodes have greatly interfered with the use of cheese amongst consumers. It has, besides, to be borne in mind that the copious rainfall in most dairying countries has been productive of an unusually rapid and extensive growth of grass, which has been followed by an extraordinary yield of milk, butter and cheese, and the make of the latter staple commodity has been exceptionally large in this country, as well as in Holland and Canada and the American states. English cheese having become the cheapest, has often gained the preference over the kinds generally bought and speculated in on 'c. i. f.' terms; and Dutch makes, offering at reasonable figures, have been in active competition with the dearer importations from New York and Montreal. Australian and New Zealand cheese have likewise played an important part in giving an impetus to business where it seemed to hang fire, either by promoting an advance or by accelerating a decline; and from the highest prices paid for the best parcels in May, viz., 60s to 62s per cwt., the value lately has descended to 50s and 48s; part of the drop here shown, however, being ascribable to the deterioration in the quality of the more recent consignments; but the influence of colonial cheese on the market as a whole will not be perceptibly felt until next spring, when arrivals of new will probably again occur and conveniently take the place of other sorts, which as a rule are at that period of the year running out of stock."

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.

CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS

The Putnam Candy Co. quotes as follows:

STICK CANDY.			
	CASES	Bbls.	Pails.
Standard, per lb.		6 1/2	7 1/2
" H. H.		6 1/2	7 1/2
" Twist		6 1/2	7 1/2
Boston Cream	9		
Cut Loaf			9
Extra H. H.	9		

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

FANCY—In bulk			
		Pails	
Lozenges, plain		9	
" printed		9 1/2	
Chocolate Drops		13	
Chocolate Monumentals		13	
Gum Drops		5 1/2	
Moss Drops		8	
Sour Drops		8 1/2	
Imperial		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		\$1.00	
Licorice Drops		1.00	
A. B. Licorice Drops		80	
Lozenges, plain		65	
" printed		65	
Imperial		60	
Mottos		70	
Cream Bar		55	
Molasses Bar		55	
Hand Made Creams		80	
Plain Creams		80	
Decorated Creams		90	
String Rock		15	
Burnt Almonds		1.00	
Wintergreen Berries		60	

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

ORANGES.			
Fancy Brights, 150, 175, 200, 216		3 25	
Golden Russets 1.0, 175, 200, 216		3 00	

LEMONS.			
Florida, 200		3 50	
Extra fancy 300, Sorrentos		4 50	
Extra Fancy 300 Majoras		7 00	

BANANAS.			
Large bunches		1 75	
Small bunches		1 00	

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

NUTS.			
Almonds, Tarragona		2 15	
" Ivaca		2 14	
" California		2	
Brasils, new		2 8	
Pilberts		2 10	
Walnuts, Grenoble		2 12	
" French		2 10	
" Calif.		2 12 1/2	
Table Nuts, fancy		2 11 1/2	
" choice		2 10 1/2	
Pecans, Texas, H. P.		6 2 1/2	
Chestnuts		4 00	
Hickory Nuts per bu.			
coconuts, 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	

FRESH MEATS.

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

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

MUTTON.			
Carcass		4 @ 5	
Lambs		5 1/2 @ 6 1/2	

VEAL.			
Carcass		6 @ 7 1/2	

WRONG CONCLUSIONS,

Based on Erroneous and Misleading Statements.

Henry Clews, speaking in his last circular of the heavy gold draughts being made on the national treasury for shipment abroad, says:

There is likely to be a much more active demand for gold in Europe than has been experienced for many months past. Egypt will call for some £2,000,000, in payment for her cotton crop; Brazil has a call upon a considerable sum in payment for her large exports of coffee; the British provinces and Scotland are expected to forthwith draw largely upon the Bank of England; and Austria-Hungary is ready to seize every convenient opportunity to complete her new currency scheme. It is quite possible, therefore, that, before the end of the year, we may need to increase our exports of merchandise if we are to escape exports of gold.

While the situation, according to Mr. Clews, is sufficiently grave, the comments of the *Evening Press*, of this city, on the eminent financier's words are entirely unwarranted. It says:

What Mr. Clews says is quite possible will undoubtedly come to pass if the needs of Europe are as he represents them. When the old countries need gold they invariably come to this country to get it. The policy adopted by the treasury department gives them ready access to whatever there is on hand, and if that is not enough to meet their requirements bonds will be issued to secure it. In no other country on the globe does the government thus lend itself to the assistance of foreign money sharps who seek to drain away its circulating medium.

The finance editor of the *Press* has overlooked the a. b. c. of his business. The "needs of Europe" have no connection with the present outflow of gold. The trouble is that the balance of trade has been against us for some time, and, instead of making an exchange of commodities, this country has been compelled to pay for its importations in gold. If our people want foreign goods, and foreigners do not want our goods in sufficient quantities to balance accounts, we must pay the balance in gold, the only kind of money issued by this country that is of any value in foreign countries. Just so soon as our exports exceed our imports, just so soon will the golden stream be turned and flow back to this country. Superimposed upon the terrible panic from which the country is only now beginning to emerge, was the long-drawn-out tariff discussion which resulted in almost a complete paralysis of industrial production. Exports were small because there was little to export; importations fell off very little if any, and any schoolboy should know the natural result of such a condition. Added to the fact of the balance of trade being against us is the further fact—which must not be lost sight of—that we are a debtor nation. Our indebtedness to foreign nations is over one thousand million dollars. Interest on this debt must be paid in gold, and, as fast as any portion of it matures, it must also be paid in gold; the Government has no alternative. Not a dollar of the paper held by foreigners can be paid in silver. The white metal is worth about 63 cents an ounce in New York, and that would be the valuation of American silver coin in any foreign country. To pay the country's liabilities to foreigners in silver would be practical repudiation and be taken as an indication of bankruptcy. The *Press* says that, if there is not enough gold in

the treasury "to meet their (foreigners') requirements, bonds will be issued to secure it." In other words, when the gold in the treasury is exhausted, other bonds will be issued for the purpose of raising gold; these must also be paid in gold, and so on *ad infinitum*. The financial editor of the *Press* is not the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. The Government does not "insist upon paying out gold for paper which specifically calls for silver," if the "paper" referred to is held by foreigners. Foreign money lenders would not take a dollar of our paper if they knew it was to be paid in silver, except at a ruinous discount. They know at least as much about finance as the *Press* writer. Gold payments are always expected and insisted upon. "In no other country on the globe does the government thus lend itself," etc. All other countries on the globe does just that if they are buyers of foreign goods or borrowers of foreign money, or how does it happen that, when our exports exceed our imports, gold flows into, instead of out of, the country? Mr. Clews says, "Egypt will call for some £2,000,000 for payment for the cotton crop." The countries which use Egyptian cotton must pay Egypt in gold, which is what the *Press* says no other country but this does.

The only way by which silver can be utilized as a medium of exchange between the various trading nations is by international agreement. Until such an agreement is reached gold will continue to be the circulating medium between the nations. No one can doubt or overestimate the expediency and value of such an arrangement, and every well-wisher of his country will earnestly desire its consummation.

DANIEL ABBOTT.

How To Avoid Sleeplessness.

Do you lie awake at night and anathematize the man who first suggested the connection between sleepiness and guilty consciences? Have you counted all the clocks in the house striking all the hours of the night, at different times? Have you tried to fix your mind on something impersonal and failed? And have you finally come to the conclusion that there were many arguments in favor of the chloral habit?

If you have done all these things, of course the indications are that you need a doctor. But it is not always convenient to summon a physician at 1 o'clock in the morning simply because you can't sleep. It is better to read, work and learn a few cures for insomnia which you may try over night, and see a physician in the morning.

If you fear a sleepless night undress in the dark. Light stimulates and arouses the activities. Darkness is supposed to produce drowsiness. Put chopped ice in a rubber bag and place it at the lower extremity of the spine. This is particularly quieting to the nerves. Do not use anything but a rubber bag or you will merely have a damp cloth and rheumatism by morning.

Do not use a pillow. Relax every muscle so far as it is possible. Sprawl over the bed with arms and legs stretched out. Take a sponge bath with tepid water before going to bed.

Lie on your face instead of on your back. That is the way babies sleep, and their methods are scarcely to be improved upon in this particular. All pressure is removed from the spine by this means, and a delicious feeling of restfulness ensues.

Make up your mind that you want to keep awake long enough to hear some one come in, or to outline the next day's work. You will drop asleep immediately.

Use Tradesman Coupon Books.



LEAP INTO THE LIGHT

by discarding the antiquated business methods of the past and abandoning the cash registers of a former age and adopting in their place up-to-date methods and a cash register adapted to the wants of the merchant of to-day. Such a cash register is the **CHAMPION**, which is hailed with delight and approval by the trade everywhere as one of the mechanical marvels of the age. The superiority of the **CHAMPION** over every other register ever invented is conceded at a glance, as it is the only register which enables the merchant to keep an accurate account of the sales of each clerk or an itemized record of the transactions of each department, or both.

As progressive merchants and shrewd business men, the officers of the Parker & Fleming Co. take rank with fancy grocers anywhere. Read their opinion of the **CHAMPION** cash register:

PARKER & FLEMING CO.,
Jobbers and Retailers of,
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 16, 1894.

CHAMPION CASH REGISTER CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.:

GENTLEMEN—When we opened our branch store in the new Library block last month, we purchased one of your cash registers for use in that store, and find it a great satisfaction to be able to check over each day's transactions and know just what each clerk is doing. We have examined several other kinds of registers, but have not seen anything that would do our work as satisfactorily as the Champion. We take great pleasure in recommending it.

Yours truly,

PARKER & FLEMING CO.,
D. S. Fleming, Sec'y and Treas.

Every essential feature of the **CHAMPION** is fully protected by patents owned and controlled by the Champion Cash Register Co. Users will be protected and infringements will not be allowed.

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.



AROUND THE STATE.

MOVEMENTS OF MERCHANTS.

Hersey—J. C. Meagher, meat dealer at this place, is dead.

Jones—B. S. Reed has removed his dry goods stock from Cassopolis to this place.

Hudson—Garrison & Garrison, grocers, have dissolved, A. I. Garrison succeeding.

Hancock—Wendell & Schulte have purchased the general stock of W. H. Roberts.

Birmingham—Mudge & Allen are succeeded by F. J. Kinnisten in the bakery business.

Homer—Burgess & Dowker succeed H. L. Cook in the grocery and restaurant business.

Jonesville—W. H. Taylor succeeds W. E. Taylor in the restaurant and bakery business.

Bay City—Geo. H. Shearer, of F. H. Shearer & Co., wholesale and retail jewelers, is dead.

Midland—Mack, Whipple & Co. succeed Frank Mack in the dry goods and boot and shoe business.

Whitehall—Dallas Johnson has opened a meat market at the location recently vacated by Fred Herren.

Lowell—Having failed to secure a compromise with their creditors, the C. G. Stone & Son dry goods stock will be sold at public sale by the assignee Nov. 8.

Biteley—Reynolds & Nason, who have been engaged in the shingle mill and grocery business at this place, have dissolved. The business will be continued by J. B. Nason.

Kalamazoo—M. S. Scoville will open a meat market in connection with his grocery store. Those who know the owner will need no assurance as to the quality of meat he will handle.

St. Charles—J. H. Hammill has purchased a half interest in the grocery stock of Willis & Co. The business will be continued at the same location under the same firm name, giving special attention to the purchase and sale of country produce and fruits.

Nashville—A. J. Reynolds has sold his interest in the grocery stock of Brumm & Reynolds to his partner, who will continue the business under the style of P. H. Brumm. The retiring partner will devote his entire attention to the wagon and carriage business established by his father, the late B. F. Reynolds.

Crystal—C. S. Baker has sold his drug stock to A. Lee Smith, who formerly conducted the drug business at the same stand for several years. As Mr. Smith is attending medical lectures at Detroit, the business is being managed in his absence by Henry Phillips, formerly engaged in the drug business at Middleton.

Detroit—The James Nall Co., organized for the purpose of manufacturing and selling furniture and house furnishing goods, has filed articles of association with the county clerk. The capital stock is \$7,500, all of which is represented to have been paid in. The incorporators are James Nall, Edwin B. Nall and Daniel T. Smith.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Alma—Tinker & Lancashire succeed Tinker, Lancashire & Co. in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, etc.

Menominee—The name of the Detroit Lumber Co. has been changed to Menominee Saw Mill Co.

Saginaw—Schuette & Co., who recently purchased the Hoyt planing mill plant, have a large force of men at work putting the buildings in shape, and new machinery will be put in.

Jackson—The broom factory of S. W. Phillips has been purchased by the Crown Paper Co., which will hereafter operate it in connection with its paper warehouse, and both concerns will be enlarged.

South Manistique—Hall & Buell intend cutting 17,000,000 feet of pine this winter for next season's sawing. The firm's mill at that point will have turned out 10,000,000 feet of lumber at the close of the season.

Manistee—Notwithstanding the removal of the duty on salt, the Michigan Salt Association has recently raised the price 5 cents a barrel, and a large quantity is being shipped out daily. R. G. Peters evidently has faith in the future, as he has just let a contract for a new well, on which work has begun, and which he hopes to have pumping by the time the mills open in the spring. This will make six wells at his plant at Eastlake, where, with his present capacity, he turns out over 2,000 barrels of salt everyday.

Lansing—Greatly to the regret of all concerned the State Board of Agriculture has decided that the dairy school established last season by Prof. Clinton D. Smith must remain simply a butter school another season, owing to the lack of a building suitable for instruction in cheesemaking. An earnest appeal will be made to the Legislature the coming winter to appropriate sufficient funds to erect a building adapted for the purpose of a dairy school, in which event the curriculum will be augmented so as to include courses of instruction in cheesemaking as well as buttermaking. The work of Prof. Smith is already productive of excellent results and all true friends of dairying should rally to his support in this matter.

MEN OF MARK.

Wm. J. Rogers, Secretary of the New York Condensed Milk Co.

Wm. J. Rogers was born in the City of New York, May 23, 1843. He was educated in the public schools in the city of his nativity, attending school until nearly 18 years of age. About that time came Lincoln's call for "75,000 volunteers." In April, 1861, young Rogers enlisted in the famous 9th New York regiment of volunteers, better known as Hawkins' Zouaves. This regiment distinguished itself in many battles, particularly at Roanoke Island and Antietam, in which latter engagement it lost 67 per cent. of its members. Col. Hawkins, its commander, was one of the bravest and most daring officers in the service, and he was backed and emulated by every man in his command. The brilliancy and dash with which they "went at" their work, their unflinching courage and determination under fire, made them a terror to their enemies. At the expiration of the term of service for which they had enlisted, Capt. Rogers and his company returned to New York and he was soon actively engaged in the organization of another company to go to the front with a new regiment. The celebrated New York riots broke out about this time, and the new regiment volunteered their services for the purpose of quelling the riots. They were led by the late Gen.

Jardine, and their efforts were entirely successful. Mr. Rogers served with distinction until the close of the war, and about a year after its close, in 1866, he assisted and was chiefly instrumental in organizing the first regiment of militia, which was composed of volunteers who had served in the army and had been honorably discharged. This regiment was known as the "First Regiment of Volunteers, State Militia, Hawkins' Zouaves," and became one of the best drilled and most orderly in the service. It served the State ten years and was then disbanded. Shortly after being mustered out of the service, Mr. Rogers entered the employ of the New York Condensed Milk Co., with which business he has ever since been identified. He has been connected more particularly



with the sales department, superintending the placing of the entire product of the company. His advancement, which was undoubtedly due to the recognition on the part of his associates of his ability, integrity and sound judgment, was rapid from the start, until, in 1885, he was elevated to the position of Secretary of the company. Such an office in a business of such magnitude requires executive ability of the highest order, and the fact that he was advanced to the place is the best evidence that he possesses the requisite ability. A record of thirty years' connection with one house is unusual, and is testimony that the value of his services is appreciated, and that the company has made no mistake in seeing in the fact that his business is increasing rapidly from year to year.

Personally, Mr. Rogers is a gentleman of marked individuality. He is a man of strong likes and dislikes, but manages to acquire about as many friends as any man in trade, and it is a noteworthy fact that the friends he makes he seldom loses. He is a man of marvelous discernment and intuition, reading men at a glance as easily as many people read a book and forming conclusions of men and methods which invariably prove to be correct. Broad gauge in his ideas and far-reaching in his methods, Mr. Rogers has achieved a success of which any man might well be proud and there is every reason for believing that the future has in store for him added honors and positions of trust.

The Dry Goods Market.

Manufacturers of cotton goods are catching up with their orders and do not anticipate any further changes in prices until January.

Dress flannels and tricots remain scarce and are hard to get in some colors.

Cambries have declined $\frac{1}{4}$ c, due largely to competition among manufacturers.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples—There seems to be no end to the supply of this staple fruit. Buyers in the country report the quantity of unpicked as enormous New York, Maine and other Eastern States are shipping their fruit West at a price which makes our dealers tired—they cannot compete with it. The market for American apples is extremely dull, with little prospect of a revival, and, altogether, the outlook for the remainder of the crop is far from encouraging. Dealers here say they cannot get more than \$2 per bbl. for prime winter stock and this hardly lets them out even.

Beans—Are lower than for several years. Local handlers are buying at outside points and report the supply as undiminished. They can get all they want at \$1.15 per bu., and even at those figures some of them have stopped buying. An uneasy feeling pervades the market, caused by the uncertainty as to the amount of foreign competition which will have to be met on account of the decreased duty. If the influx of Canadian beans should be large, the price is likely to go still lower; otherwise it is thought that bottom has been reached.

Butter—Best dairy is scarce and higher. It is held at 18¢. Creamery, 3¢. 24.

Beets—Washed bring 30¢ per bu. on the market; unwashed 15¢.

Cabbage—The market price is 30¢ per doz. for small and medium and 50¢ for large.

Cauliflowers—Sell on the market at 75¢ per doz. Very fine bring \$1.30.

Celery—Is held by dealers at 12¢ @ 15¢ per doz.

Egg Plant—The market price is \$1 per doz.

Eggs—Firm at 17¢ @ 18¢ per doz.

Grapes—Concords (home-grown) are held by dealers at 17¢ per 8-lb basket. Niagaras, 18¢.

Onions—Yellow Danvers have fallen to 25¢ per bu. and are likely to go lower. A peculiar feature of the market this season is that consumers want reds and apparently have determined to take no others. This has had the effect of holding the price of reds up and they are 10¢ higher than Danvers. If the market is not to be glutted with reds the price must come down.

Parsnips—Grocers pay 40¢ @ 50¢ per bu.

Parsley—Is held by growers at 2¢ @ 25¢ per doz.

Peppers—At out of the market. They bring 50¢ per bu.

Potatoes—What THE TRADESMAN said a few weeks ago concerning the big yield is now being verified. Reports from all over the country are to the effect that the yield is fully equal to last year and the acreage much greater. Some sections report the tubers to be of poor quality, but, generally, the only fault found is that they are too green to ship. Where the tops have not been injured by the frost, the potatoes are still growing, which will continue until cold weather puts an end to it. Growers are selling freely at 30¢ @ 50¢ per bu., and the prospect is that before long the people will again be treated to 25¢ potatoes. The prophets were not "in it" this year at least.

Pears—Californias bring \$1 @ 1.25 per box.

Quinces—Dealers hold them at \$1 per bu.

Radishes—Grocers pay 8¢ @ 10¢ per doz.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey's prime stock, are held by dealers at 70¢ per bu.

Squash—The market price is 1¢ @ 1½¢ per lb.

Tomatoes—Are slow sale at 30¢ @ 40¢ per bu.

Turnips—Washed are sold on the market for 30¢ per bu.

Vegetable Oysters—Grocers pay 20¢ @ 25¢ per doz.

Henry J. Vinkemulder,

JOBBER OF

Fruits and Vegetables,

418, 420, 445 and 447 So. Division

St. Grand Rapids.

We have some very nice Red and Yellow Onions. If you can use a carload can make you a low price. Quote you Fancy Yellow Onions at 45¢ per bu. Fancy Red Onions 45¢ per bu. No. 1 Winter Apples \$2 per bbl. No. 2 Winter Apples \$1.75 per bbl. Fancy Jersey Sweet Potatoes \$2.25 per bbl. Cabbage 30 to 40¢ per doz. Home-grown celery 15¢ per doz.

If you have any Fresh Eggs to offer, please quote us price.

Favor us with your orders, they will always have our prompt and careful attention and benefit of any decline in prices.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

The Musselman Grocer Co. has furnished a new grocery stock to Johnson & Kaiser, the new grocery firm at Cadillac.

Herman Jahn, hardware dealer at Emma, Ind., has added a line of groceries. The Musselman Grocer Co. furnished the stock.

Dr. Isaac Watts has sold his drug stock at 1213 South Division street to John G. Jackson, who has removed it to 115 West Bridge street.

Miss Mary Lankester has opened a dry goods store on the corner of East Bridge and North Lafayette streets. P. Steketee & Sons furnished the stock.

Riley Devine has opened a grocery and shoe store at Douglass. The Olney & Judson Grocer Co. furnished the groceries and the Reeder Bros. Shoe Co. supplied the boots and shoes.

E. F. Brucker, formerly a member of the merchandise brokerage firm of Brucker & Gehlert, of Detroit, has removed to this city and embarked in the brokerage business. His office is in the Michigan Trust Co. building.

Birt Lackey has sold his interest in the stock of Kline & Lackey, grocers at 183 Broadway, to his partner, who will continue the business at the same location under the style of Mrs. Ida Kline. Mr. Lackey will remove to Texas and enter the employ of a lumber firm.

Albert Coye, who came to this city from Rochester, N. Y., in 1854 and embarked in the manufacture of awnings, tents and sails, died at the family residence at 88 Turner street Sunday, as the culmination of many years' suffering from asthma. Deceased was a man of excellent character and habits, a leader in church and temperance work, caring only for the applause of his own soul. Generous to a fault, loyal to his friends and absolutely without enemies, deceased pursued the even tenor of his way without exciting the admiration of the world, outside of the immediate circle in which he moved, but leaves the world better for having lived in it.

Gripsack Brigade.

C. W. Caskey, founder of the Petoskey Furniture Co., is now traveling on the road for that corporation.

Geo. A. Newhall (I. M. Clark Grocery Co.) has returned from Boston, where he attended the deathbed and funeral of his sister.

The Michigan Vapor Stove Co. already has two men out on the road soliciting orders for next season's delivery—Chas. L. Comey in the East and W. H. Gardner in the West.

F. S. Dresskell, who has covered this territory for the past eight years for the Chatfield & Woods Co., of Cincinnati, has resigned his position, to take effect January 1. Geo. F. Kenney, President of the Mosher-Burgess Paper Co., of Chicago, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the same time, when the two will form a copartnership under the style of Dresskell & Kenney and embark in the commission paper business at Detroit. The firm will carry no stock, but will handle the product of several mills, shipping the goods direct from the mills. Both gentlemen are popular salesmen and will, undoubtedly, meet with deserved success.

D. H. Powers, the portrait artist, has painted a portrait of Geo. F. Owen, heroic size, which will be on exhibition in THE TRADESMAN office until the December convention of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, when it will be transferred to Lockerby Hall, to assist his candidacy for the Secretaryship. The artist has idealized his subject and all who have seen the portrait are warm in praise of the skill of the artist in depicting the *sang froid* characteristic of the subject. The portrait is the personal contribution of Mr. Powers and John Smythe to the canvass of Mr. Owen and it will, undoubtedly, contribute in no small degree to his success at the convention.

Objects to the Other Fellow's Slate.

JACKSON, Oct. 27—THE TRADESMAN came to hand this week, as it always does, and I noticed a communication from my friend Reynolds, of Saginaw, and in reading it over came to the same conclusion of what I have heard a number of the boys say this week—that, as Saginaw had completed the State ticket for the Michigan Knights of the Grip, there would be no necessity of holding the annual meeting at Grand Rapids. Now, in justice to the members at large, I think this slate making all wrong, and out of place. Every post has a right to select some candidate for some position and present the same at the annual meeting for the consideration of the convention. Now, my friend from Saginaw has had the position of Treasurer several years. Why would it not be a good time for him to step out and let some other good member from Saginaw take the position? My advice to the Association is to make the offices of Secretary and Treasury one. This would save our Association between one and two hundred dollars each year; and the prospects are strong that it will be done. Then Bro. Reynolds can make the run for President if he has not pledged himself to some one else. Last year a slate was made and broken and that same slate lost us several members and made hard feelings between two Posts. Let us avoid these things and go to Grand Rapids unpledged and there vote for those men who we think are best fitted for the different offices.

A. F. PEAKE.

Will Not See Detroit Disparaged.

SAGINAW, Oct. 24—It is evident that the editor of the Saginaw News is not up to the times in etiquette. If he were, he would not so loudly praise the entertainment given by the Saginaw K. of G. on the occasion of the last annual meeting. He says it was the best entertainment which has yet been given. Probably he did not attend the banquet of Post C, the year before at Detroit. If he had been present, he certainly would not have given us the cut he has. We endeavored to conduct our banquet in such a manner that there would be no cause for "kicking," and it seems to me that no commercial traveler who has the interest of the organization at heart would give us such a cut. No one hears any of the members of Post C praising their work. Of course, the whole State is fighting Detroit, but you can rest assured that "she is up in the front row where most of the bald heads are to be seen," and will not take a back seat for any city for hospitality—not even Saginaw. WINDY WILLIAMS.

Jackson Jottings.

Gould Bayless has purchased the stock of groceries at the corner of First street and Greenwood avenue from A. C. Ranney and will continue the business.

Joseph Robinson, from Detroit, has opened a grocery store on Lansing avenue, near North street.

John Creek has put in a stock of groceries at the corner of Lansing avenue and North street.

The grocery firm of Allen & Morehouse, on North Jackson street, has been dissolved, Mr. Morehouse retiring.

Important Decision Affecting Peddlers of Meat.

LANSING, Oct. 18—Attorney-General Ellis has filed an opinion touching upon an important feature of the law requiring hawkers and peddlers to take out a State license. The question was raised by George P. Stone, a St. Louis attorney, on behalf of a client and was referred to the Attorney-General by Deputy State Treasurer Howard. Mr. Stone contended that the law was unconstitutional for the reason that it put a restraint upon trade, but the Attorney-General holds that the tax is a specific one, which the Legislature has full authority to impose. The latter also holds that a farmer who raises stock and butchers it has a right to travel through the country and sell it without taking out a license, the meat then being as purely a product of his farm as a cereal is. It is held, however, that when a farmer buys stock from others and then butchers it he must take out the required license before selling it.

From Credit to Cash and Coupon Books

TRAVERSE CITY, Oct. 27—Enclosed herewith find my check for \$5, for which kindly send me an assortment of coupon books suitable for a merchant of my standing.

I am going to commence selling on a strictly cash basis Nov. 1, and these coupons are for those of my customers who want to pay in advance. I shall give a discount of 5 per cent. to all purchasing books. I have demonstrated that the cash system is the best in the country and I am confident I can do better here by doing a cash business. I shall publish it in our local papers and reduce prices on some articles, and I am confident that in a year from now I will have just as much trade as I do now and shall have contracted no poor accounts.

W. THURTELL.

Purely Personal.

J. L. Taylor, the Ionia grocer, was in town Monday.

H. M. Gibbs, the Howard City druggist, was recently married to an estimable young lady of Detroit.

G. M. Harwood, the Petoskey druggist, has been in town for a week, recruiting his health. He will spend the next week with friends in Detroit.

J. W. Milliken, the Traverse City dry goods merchant, was in town a couple of days last week on business for the Acme Potato Planter Co., in which enterprise he is a leading spirit.

Hides and Pelts.

Hides—The feature of the market is the scarcity of hides and the downward tendency of prices. The tanners still complain of high prices and are doing no more buying than they are compelled to. The local market is dull.

The Drug Market.

Gum opium is decidedly firmer and advancing, with prospects of much higher prices.

Morphia is unchanged.

Quinine is steady.

There are no other changes of importance to note.

From Out of Town.

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

J. H. Baker & Co., Cannonsburg.

John Pikaart, Brookside.

Maston & Hammond, Grandville.

J. W. Milliken, Traverse City.

J. L. Taylor, Ionia.

Dwinell, Wright & Co.'s Royal Java and Mocha coffee is being served at the exhibit of Majestic ranges at Foster, Stevens & Co.'s this week and next. All grocers are invited to call and sample it. This brand is controlled in this market by the Olney & Judson Grocer Co.

Patent Eggs Denounced.

The Ohio State Food Commissioner has declared that patent eggs shall not be sold in the markets of that State, and has seized a shipment of them in transit from the manufacturer in New York to a Cincinnati dealer. The desiccated egg has sold at 45 cents per pound, and one pound is equivalent to six dozen eggs. The Commissioner's chemist says the albumen in the desiccated egg is obtained from the eggs of fish-eating sea birds, which can be secured by the million on the low uninhabitable islands along the Atlantic coast. They are not fit for food, and the albumen alone is taken from them in making desiccated eggs. The patent egg is largely used by hotels and bakeries.

It is said that the government of Jamaica is likely soon to be entirely in the hands of negroes. The attorney general is a negro, and so are a large number of the officials of the government.

The jaws of death that people are always being snatched from are partly supplied by the talk of tiresome folks who bore people to death with their jaw.

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.

BRICK STORE TO RENT; LIVING ROOMS above; good trading point, surrounded by good farming lands; abundance of fruit; reasonable terms. Address A. L. Power, Kent City, Mich. 626

WANTED—A MAN WITH \$2,000 READY cash to take half interest in a well established hardware business in a live town of 500 population. Good farming country, good trade and no competition. Address No. 625, care Michigan Tradesman. 625

FOR SALE—A SHOE BUSINESS, OR HALF interest in same, on one of the principal streets in Grand Rapids. New stock, good trade, location A1. Address No. 634, care Michigan Tradesman. 624

RETAIL MILK BUSINESS FOR SALE—THE best route in a city of 45,000 inhabitants, embracing the product of some 40 cows, 2 good wagons and 3 horses, toge her with cans and all fixtures good will of the business, etc.; the chance of a lifetime to make money; good reasons for selling. Address P. O. box 217, Fort Wayne, Ind. 622

WANTED—AGENT IN EVERY TOWN IN Western Michigan for the Palmer Laundry. Strictly first-class work. Address A. J. Giddings, Prop., Grand Rapids, Mich. 621

GREAT OPPORTUNITY—TO RENT FINE store in Fenton, Mich. Best opportunity for dry goods and notions in Mich. No store now on south side of river. Address Lock Box 96, Fenton, Mich. 623

HARDWARE FOR SALE—A NICE CLEAN stock, good opening and will inventory \$5,500 to \$2,000. Address "Hardware" care of Michigan Tradesman. 618

FOR SALE—A FULLY EQUIPPED SHINGLE mill Perkins machinery, having a capacity of 45,000 shingles per day, now in operation. Situated on a good stream and in a cheap-shingle timber district. First-class Huvert & Smith dry kiln in connection. Will sell cheap for cash. Good chance for mill man with some money. Reasons for selling given to one who means business. Morse & Schneider, Seney, Mich. 620

WILL PAY CASH FOR STOCK OF CLOTHING if price is right. Address Box 119, Cadillac Mich. 616

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER TO THE grocery trade. Steady employment, experience unnecessary. \$75 monthly and expenses or com. If offer satisfactory address at once with particulars concerning yourself. U. S. Chemical Works, Chicago. 608

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 \$25.00 to \$5,000. Address Mrs. Theresa Schwind, Grand Rapids. 561

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

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. 564

WANTED—VERY 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.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION AS CHEMIST OR drug clerk by assist-nt pharmacist. Graduate of Pharmacy School, Michigan University degree Ph. C. Single. Do not use liquor or tobacco. M. F. Nichols, 223 East Bridge St., Grand Rapids. 617

Position of the Middleman.

Is he essential, or is he a tax on trade? That's one of the questions of the day. If we are on any side of the question, we lean to the side of the middleman. We think the help he renders in the distribution of commodities is greater than the hindrances. Modern trade has drifted into that way of doing business, and the methods adopted by traders—the new methods—are very apt to be better than the ones they supplant. Better ways are always in order, and better things surely are in store for us, to be found out and used, if we only act reasonably and kindly.

From our reading and statistics it appears to be true that in the last decade or two middlemen are on the increase and the producers or makers are on the decrease, not in every case, but in the large majority of cases. See how the business of the commercial travelers has multiplied since its beginning a few years ago. The numbers now out on the road offering their wares is a big crowd, and the money they spend each year is on a big scale, as they travel over the continent. They are everywhere buying butter, beef and wool and hundreds of other articles needed by consumers. They are in every country store unpacking and showing their goods. When the inventor brings out a new good thing, agents are at work in every community bringing the producer and consumer together and gathering in his commissions for the work. Would it be well to interfere with that helpful fellow as he comes to our door with new, better and cheaper things? We say give him a show. If he works things out for the benefit of the largest number he has come to stay. There are some cases, of course, in which some middlemen outwit and overreach us. Altogether, however, the trade machine is best adjusted and works more smoothly with the middle wheel in. Neither the farmer nor the country merchant is required, because of his business, to travel long distances to market. The market comes to him by telephone and the middleman.

GEO. R. SCOTT.

His Own Worst Debtor.

From the Chicago Dry Goods Reporter.

The cause of many a failure, in the dry goods line especially, has undoubtedly been the failure of the merchant to keep his identity as a man and as a merchant distinct and separate. It is so easy to supply the want of one's self and family from one's own store, so easy to make presents to one's relatives, so easy to dress your wives and daughters in a manner beyond your actual personal income when the goods are simply transferred from your own stock to your own home. How often has a merchant, in trying to find out how it is that he has such trouble in meeting his bills, been suddenly confronted with the fact that he is his own largest debtor, and that the bills he owes himself are about the worst on the books. Frequently he neglects to keep account of the goods he takes himself and has no means of telling where the leak occurs. A merchant is on dangerous grounds when he fails to figure the value of goods he uses from stock as part of his personal income.

Henry Bigelow Williams, of Boston, who went into bankruptcy in 1878 owing \$200,000, has recently paid every cent of his indebtedness, and 6 per cent interest on it. The court proceedings had freed him from the obligation of the debt, and some of the creditors did not want to take the interest, being glad enough to get their principal, but Mr. Williams told them that he would not be under obligations to anybody, and they must take all or nothing.

Dry Goods Price Current.

UNBLEACHED COTTONS.		
Adriatic	7	" Arrow Brand 4 1/2
Argyle	5 1/2	" World Wide 6
Atlanta A.A.	6	" LL 4 1/2
Atlantic A.	6 1/2	" Full Yard Wide 6 1/2
" H.	6 1/2	" Georgia A 6 1/2
" P.	5	" Honest Width 6
" D.	6	" Hartford A 5
" LL	4 1/2	" Indian Head 5 1/2
Amory	6 1/2	" King A A 6 1/2
Archery Bunting	4	" King E.C. 5
Beaver Dam A.A.	4 1/2	" Lawrence L.L. 4 1/2
Blackstone O. 32	5	" Madras cheese cloth 6 1/2
Black Crow	5 1/2	" Newmarket G. 5 1/2
Black Rock	5 1/2	" B 5
Boot, A.L.	7	" N 5 1/2
Capital A.	5 1/2	" DD 5 1/2
Cavanah V.	5 1/2	" X 6 1/2
Chapman cheese cl.	3 1/2	" Noibe R 5
Clifton C.R.	5 1/2	" Our Level Best 5
Comet	5 1/2	" Oxford R. 6
Dwight Star	6 1/2	" Pequot 7
Clifton C.C.	5 1/2	" Top of the Heap 7

BLEACHED COTTONS.		
A B C	8 1/2	" Geo. Washington 8
Amazon	8	" Glen Mills 7 1/2
Amsburg	8	" Gold Medal 7 1/2
Art Cambric	10	" Green Ticket 8 1/2
Blackstone A.A.	7 1/2	" Great Falls 6 1/2
Beats All	12	" Hope 7 1/2
Boston	12	" Just Out 7 1/2
Cabot	6 1/2	" King Phillip 4 1/2 @ 5
Cabot, 6	6 1/2	" OP 7 1/2
Charter Oak	5 1/2	" Lonsdale Cambric 10
Conway W.	7 1/2	" Lonsdale 8
Cleveland	6	" Middlesex 4 1/2
Dwight Anchor	8	" No Name 7 1/2
" shorts	8	" Oak View 6
Edwards	8	" Our Own 5 1/2
Empire	7	" Pride of the West 12
Farwell	7	" Rosalind 7 1/2
Fruit of the Loom	7 1/2	" Sunlight 7 1/2
Fitchville	7	" Utica Mills 8 1/2
First Prize	6	" Nonpareil 10
Fruit of the Loom %	7 1/2	" Vineyard 8 1/2
Fairmount	4 1/2	" White Horse 6
Full Value	5 1/2	" Rock 8 1/2

HALF BLEACHED COTTONS.

CANTON FLANNEL.		
Unbleached.	Bleached.	
Housewife A.	5 1/2	" Housewife Q. 6 1/2
" B.	5 1/2	" R 7
" C.	6	" S 7 1/2
" D.	6 1/2	" T 8 1/2
" E.	7	" U 9 1/2
" F.	7 1/2	" V 10
" G.	7 1/2	" W 10 1/2
" H.	8 1/2	" X 11 1/2
" I.	8 1/2	" Y 12 1/2
" J.	8 1/2	" Z 13 1/2
" K.	9 1/2	
" L.	10	
" M.	10 1/2	
" N.	11	
" O.	11 1/2	
" P.	12 1/2	

CAREW. WARP.

Peerless, white.	17	" Integrity colored.	18
" colored.	19	" White Star.	17
Integrity.	18 1/2	" colored.	19

DRESS GOODS.

Hamilton	8	" Nameless	20
" "	9	" "	25
" "	10 1/2	" "	27 1/2
G G Cashmere.	16 1/2	" "	30
Nameless	16	" "	32 1/2
" "	18	" "	35

CORSETS.

Coraline	\$9.50	" Wonderful	\$4.50
Schilling's	9.00	" Brighton	4.75
Davis Waists	9.00	" Bortree's	9.00
Grand Rapids	4.50	" Abdominal	15.00

CORSET JEANS.

Armory	6 1/2	" Naumkeag satteen	7 1/2
Androsoggin	7 1/2	" Rockport	6 1/2
Biddeford	6	" Conestoga	7 1/2
Brunswick	6 1/2	" Walworth	6 1/2

PRINTS.

Allen turkey reds.	5 1/2	" Berwick fancies	5 1/2
" robes	5 1/2	" Clyde Robes	5 1/2
" pink & purple	5 1/2	" Charter Oak fancies	4
" buffs	5 1/2	" DelMarine cashm's	5 1/2
" pink checks	5 1/2	" mourn'g	5 1/2
" staples	5 1/2	" Eddystone fancy	5
" shirtings	5 1/2	" chocolat	5
" American fancy	5 1/2	" robes	5
" American indigo	4 1/2	" satteens	5
" American shirtings	3 1/2	" staple	5
" Argentine Grays	6	" Manchester fancy	5
" Anchor Shirtings	4	" new era	5
" Arnold	6	" Merrimack D fancy	5
" Arnold Merino	6	" Merrim'ck shirtings	4
" long cloth B	9	" Reppfurn	8 1/2
" C	7	" Pacific fancy	5
" century cloth	7	" robes	5 1/2
" gold seal	10 1/2	" Portsmouth robes	6
" green seal TR	10 1/2	" Simpson mourning	5
" yellow seal	10 1/2	" greys	5
" serge	11 1/2	" solid black	5
" Turkey red	10 1/2	" Washington indigo	6 1/2
" solid black	10 1/2	" Turkey robes	7
" colors	10 1/2	" India robes	7
" Bengal blue, green,	6	" plain T'ky X & Y	10
" red and orange	6	" Ottoman Tur	6 1/2
" Berlin solids	5 1/2	" key red	6 1/2
" off blue	6	" Martha Washington	7
" green	6	" Turkey red	7
" Foulards	5 1/2	" Martha Washington	7
" red	7	" Turkey red	7
" 44 XXXX	10	" Riverpoint robes	5 1/2
" 34 XXXX	12	" Windsor fancy	6 1/2
" madders	5	" gold ticket	6 1/2
" XX twills	5	" indigo blue	10 1/2
" solids	5	" Harmony	4 1/2

TICKINGS.

Amoskeag A.C.A.	11 1/2	" A.C.A.	11 1/2
Hamilton N	7	" Pemberton AAA	11 1/2
" D.	7	" York	10 1/2
" Awning	11	" Swift River	7 1/2
" Farmer	8	" Pearl River	12
" First Prize	10 1/2	" Warren	12 1/2
" Lenox Mills	13	" Conestoga	16
" Atlanta, D.	6 1/2	" Star A	8
" Boot	6 1/2	" No Name	7 1/2
" Clifton, K	7	" Top of Heap	9

DEMINS.

Amoskeag	12	" Columbian brown	12
" 9 oz.	14	" Everett, blue	11
" brown	14	" brown	11
Andover	11 1/2	" Haymaker blue	7 1/2
Beaver Creek A.A.	10	" brown	7 1/2
" BB	9	" Jaffrey	11 1/2
" CC	9	" Lancaster	11 1/2
Boston Mfg Co. br.	7	" Lawrence, 9 oz.	12 1/2
" blue	8 1/2	" No. 220	12
" d & twist	10 1/2	" No. 250	10
Columbian XXX br.	10	" No. 280	8
" XXX bl.	19		

GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag	12	" Lancaster, staple	5 1/2
" Persian dress	6 1/2	" fancies	6
" Canton	7	" Normandie	6
" AFC	8 1/2	" Lancashire	4 1/2
" Teazle	10 1/2	" Manchester	4 1/2
" Angola	10 1/2	" Monogram	4 1/2
" Persian	7	" Normandie	6 1/2
Arlington staple	6 1/2	" Persian	6 1/2
Arasapha fancy	4 1/2	" Renfrew Dress	7 1/2
Bates Warwick dress	7 1/2	" Rosemont	6 1/2
" staples	6	" Slatersville	6
Centennial	10 1/2	" Somerset	7
Criterion	10 1/2	" Tacoma	7 1/2
Cumberland staple	5 1/2	" Toll du Nord	8 1/2
Cumberland	5	" Wabash	7 1/2
Essex	4 1/2	" seersucker	7 1/2
Elfin	7 1/2	" Warwick	6
Everett classics	5 1/2	" Whittenden	8
Exposition	7 1/2	" heather dr.	7 1/2
Glenarrie	6 1/2	" indigo blue	8
Glenarven	6 1/2	" Wamsutta staples	6 1/2
Glenwood	7 1/2	" Westbrook	8
Hampton	5	" "	10
Johnson Chalou cl	4 1/2	" Windermere	5
" indigo blue	9 1/2	" York	6 1/2
" zephyrs	16		

GRAIN BAGS.

Amoskeag	13	" Georgia	13
Stark	16 1/2		
American	12 1/2		

THREADS.

Clark's Mile End	45	" Barbour's	95
Coats' J. & P.	45	" Marshall's	90
Holyoke	22 1/2		

KNITTING COTTON.

No.	White.	Colored.	No.	White.	Colored.
6	33	38	14	37	42
8	34	38	16	38	43
10	35	40	18	39	44
12	36	41	20	40	45

CAMBRICS.

Slater	4	" Edwards	4
White Star	4	" Lockwood	4
Kid Glove	4	" Wood's	4
Newmarket	4	" Brunswick	4

RED FLANNEL.

Fireman	32 1/2	" T W	22 1/2
Creedmore	27 1/2	" F T	32 1/2
Talbot XXX	30	" J R F, XXX	35
Nameless	27 1/2	" Buckeye	32 1/2

MIXED FLANNEL.

Red & Blue, plaid	40	" Grey S R W	17 1/2
Union R	22 1/2	" Western W	15 1/2
Windsor	18 1/2	" D R P	18 1/2
6 oz Western	20	" Flushing XXX	23 1/2
Union B	22 1/2	" Manitoba	23 1/2

DONET FLANNEL.

Nameless	8 @ 9 1/2	" "	9 @ 10 1/2
" "	8 1/2 @ 10	" "	12 1/2

CANYASS AND PADDING.

Slate	10 1/2	" Slate	10 1/2
9 1/2	10 1/2	" 10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	" 10 1/2	10 1/2
11 1/2	11 1/2	" 11 1/2	11 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	" 12 1/2	12 1/2

DUCKS.

Severin, 8 oz.	9 1/2	" West Point, 8 oz.	10 1/2
Mayland, 8 oz.	10 1/2	" "	10 1/2
Greenwood, 7 1/2 oz.	9 1/2	" Raven, 10 oz.	13 1/2
Greenwood, 8 oz.	11 1/2	" Stark	13 1/2
Boston, 8 oz.	10 1/2	" Boston, 10 oz.	12 1/2

WADDINGS.

White, doz.	25	" Per bale, 40 doz	85 50
Colored, doz.	20	" Colored	75 50

SILKES.

Slater, Iron Cross	8	" Pawtucket	10 1/2
" Red Cross	9	" Dundie	9
" Best	10 1/2	" Bedford	10 1/2
" Best A.A.	12 1/2	" Valley City	10 1/2
" L	7 1/2	" KK	10 1/2
" G	8 1/2	" "	8 1/2

SEWING SILK.

Corticelli, doz.	55	" Corticelli knitting	30
twist, doz.	37 1/2	" per 1/2 oz ball	30
50 yd, doz.	37 1/2		

BOOKS AND EYES—PER GROSS.

No 1 B'l'k & White	10	" No 4 B'l'k & White	15
" 2	12	" 8	20
" 3	12	" 10	20
" 4	12	" 12	20

PINS.

No 2-20, M C	50	" No 4-15 F 3 1/2	40
" 3-18, S C	45		

COTTON TAPE.

No 2 White & B'l'k	12	" No 8 White & B'l'k	20
" 4	15	" 10	22
" 6	18	" 12	22

SAFETY PINS.

No 2	25	" No 3	35
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NEEDLES—PER M.

A. James	1 40	" Steamboat	40
Crowley's	1 35	" Gold Eyed	1 50
Marshall's	1 00	" American	1 00

TABLE OIL CLOTH.

5-4	1 75	" 6-4	1 65
" 5-4	1 65	" 6-4	1 30

COTTON WINES.

Cotton Sall Twine	25	" Nashua	14
Crown	12	" Rising Star	17
Domestic	18 1/2	" 3-ply	17
Anchor	16	" North Star	30
Bristol	13	" Wool Standard 4 ply	17 1/2
Cherry Valley	15	" Powhattan	16
" L X L	18 1/2		

PLAID UNABURGS.

Alabama	6 1/2	" Mount Pleasant	6 1/2
Alamance	5	" Oneida	5
Augusta	7 1/2	" Prymton	5
Ar sapha	6	" Randelman	5 1/2
Georgia	6 1/2	" Riverside	6
Granite	5 1/2	" Sibley A.	5 1/2
Haw River	5	" Toledo	6 1/2
Haw J.	5	" Otis checks	7 1/2

Fancy Cheeses from the Standpoint of a Caterer.

From the English Hotel Gazette.

One of the greatest wits and wags was once requested by an editor to write a good article on milk. He replied by return mail: "The best article on milk I can think of is cream. What more do you want?"

In the same fashion it may be said of cheese that the best article on cheese is mould, or chemical corruption. In truth, cheese owes its value to degeneration and the presence of bacterial life. In a word, cheese is the glorification of decay.

The history of cheese may be considered as condensing the whole pastoral poetry of the Aryan race. The mild and gentle cow, sacred still among the Aryans of India, doubtless by reason of her gentleness in the family economy, fell especially to the charge of the women. Our very language proves this. Our word daughter comes from the Sanscrit *dohitar*, meaning the milker, from the verb *doh*, to milk.

Cheesemaking has, therefore, been a feminine profession from the start, and on some farms to this very day the money coming from the sale of the cheeses is considered as the special perquisite (pin-money) of the wife. England has long been famous for the quantity and quality of its cheese.

America, however, in a wholesale way, is destroying all the traditions of cheese. One steamer lately carried to England 750,000 American cheeses. Perhaps, after a chemical treatment, many of them, like good citizens, will have returned home to delight unwitting natives by their fine foreign finish. Yet, though America makes cheese by the mountain load every year, there are not, as in England, France and Italy, any localities famous for special brands. The reason is not far to seek. The American cheese factories collect the milk of various areas, having different soils and peculiarities of pasturage, and mix them, striking thus an average, eatable indeed, but lacking character.

It has been proven beyond a peradventure that the quality depends on the pasturage. Cows, dairymaids, and special methods of making have been taken from Cheshire to other parts of England, and the result was a product very different from the famous Cheshire cheese. Cheddar, too, which comes from a vale in Somerset, where the famous Sydney Smith was born, has a flavor like his pungent blend of wit and humor, for which there is no chemical counterfeit. It smacks of the soil; it breathes of the pasture.

But the glory of England's cheese has been eclipsed in quality by France. France cannot keep pace with the demand for her cheeses. Consequently a large amount of spurious French cheese is sold everywhere. The cheese of *tables d'hôte* is almost always a fit subject for suspicion; good for the mind, perhaps, since a chemist whose digestion had been impaired by cheap *tables d'hôte* once analyzed a piece. He found it to contain chiefly what Opie, the famous painter, said he mixed his paints with—brains.

Take Brie, for instance. This comes from a small district near Paris, and is a cream cheese of unrivalled delicacy, but not easy to keep during warm weather. The largest importing house in New York imported last year, in one order, 6,000 of these cheeses, of which 2,000 went from the dock out West to Chicago, San Francisco and St. Louis. If this amount were multiplied by three, it would not represent the year's consumption of alleged Brie in New York alone, to say nothing of other large cities.

Camembert, however, a cheese very similar, though coarser in flavor, which is made in a large area in Normandy, has been steadily pushing in favor. It is just half as expensive, and restaurateurs can afford to give double portions of it. Hence your infatuated *table d'hôte* diner, who always wants quantity rather than quality, votes for Camembert.

Pont l'Eveque also comes from Normandy. It is not, as some might suppose, merely a Camembert gone dry, but is intentionally made more solid and milder in taste, and is 10 per cent. more costly.

Port du Salut is another cheese of the same order, but superior in flavor to all except true Brie. It costs about the same as Brie, and it may take rank over that, as that has done over Roquefort, and as Roquefort did over Swiss, which was the first foreign cheese that ever really had a hold on our affections.

The making of Port du Salut is a profound secret, the property of the monks of the Abbey of Bric-a-brac, in France, and the pious *gourmet* might be forgiven for believing that over every cheese a benediction has been said. But in spite of its wholesomeness it has not yet "caught on" in England. Only two houses import it, which fact is a pretty good proof that it is still not cheese, but caviare to the multitude.

Roquefort, though its price yet is high, is a richer cheese, more fond of lingering on the breath than others. It is made of goats' milk, and the *chiaroscuro* effects in it are caused, not by rusting it with insertions of wire, but by dropping into it some handfuls of peasant bread. Roquefort, therefore, is a dairymaid concoction of bread and cheese.

Gorgonzola, another favorite cheese, is Italian, though its base is the same, namely, the milk of that gay and festive animal who has made so many humorists—the picturesque and venerable goat. This cheese comes from the Milanese district of Italy, retains its aristocratic richness unspoiled by changes of climate, and is a good cheese to swear by—wherein it differs from Limburger, a good one to swear at.

Some cheeses, like Roquefort and Gorgonzola, require two or three years to ripen for the taste of experts. Some cheeses retain a great age. Parmesan, another Italian or Sicilian variety, has been kept 10 years and found still delicious, and full of life and power. Neufchatel is a French cheese, not a Swiss, as many fancy from the name.

The king of all cheeses is most decidedly the aristocratic Stilton, but, like royalty, it is not always accessible in proper state. A good ripe Stilton is acceptable as the king of cheeses, but unfortunately, not 5 per cent. of them ever reach this condition. And so many *gourmets* prefer to rely upon a more certain product, and this fact largely accounts for the great sale of Gorgonzola in England, as the cheese has some of the same attributes, besides being more reliable.

Armour Will Test It.

The Ohio oleomargarine law is giving a good deal of trouble to dealers in that State. Several of them have been arrested and fined for violating the provision of the law which forbids the product to be sold without a label attached setting forth the ingredients, of the substance. It is said that Armour & Co., of Chicago, who manufacture the compound, have been paying the dealers' fines, and say that they propose to settle the constitutionality of the law by bringing the matter into court.

The wages of sin may not be paid every Saturday night; but they are sure to come.

Hardware Price Current.

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

AUGERS AND BITS.		dis.
Snell's	60x10	
Cook's	40	
Jennings', genuine	25	
Jennings', imitation	50x10	
AXES.		dis.
First Quality, S. B. Bronze	\$ 5 50	
" D. B. Bronze	1 00	
" S. B. S. Steel	6 50	
" D. B. Steel	13 00	
BARROWS.		dis.
Railroad	\$12 00	14 00
Garden	30 00	30 00
BOLTS.		dis.
Stove	50x10	
Oarriage new list	75x10	
Plow	40x10	
Sleigh shoe	70	
BUCKETS.		dis.
Well, plain	\$ 3 50	
Well, swivel	4 00	
BUTTS, CAST.		dis.
Cast Loose Pin, figured	70x10	
Wrought Narrow, bright 5ast joint	40	60x10

Wrought Loose Pin	40
Wrought Table	40
Wrought Inside Blind	47
Wrought Brass	75
Blind, Clark's	70x10
Blind, Parker's	70x10
Blind, Shepard's	70
BLOCKS.	
Ordinary Tackle, list April 1892	60x10
CRADLES.	
Grain	40x10
CROW BARS.	
Cast Steel	per lb 5
CAPS.	
Ely's 1-10	per m 65
Hick's C. F.	55
G. D.	35
Musket	60
CARTRIDGES.	
Rim Fire	50
Central Fire	dis. 25
CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer	75x10
Socket Framing	75x10
Socket Corner	75x10
Socket Slicks	75x10
Butchers' Tanged Firmer	40
COMBS.	
Curry, Lawrence's	40
Hotchkiss	25
CHALK.	
White Crayons, per gross	120x12 1/2 dis. 10
COPPER.	
Planished, 14 oz cut to size	per pound 28
14x52, 14x56, 14x60	26
Cold Rolled, 14x56 and 14x60	23
Cold Rolled, 14x48	23
Bottoms	22
DRILLS.	
Morse's Bit Stocks	50
Taper and straight Shank	50
Morse's Taper Shank	50
DRIPPING PANS.	
Small sizes, ser pound	5 1/2
Large sizes, per pound	06
ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.	10x net 75
Corrugated	dis. 50
Adjustable	dis. 40x10
EXPANSIVE BITS.	
Clark's, small, \$18; large, \$30	30
Ives', 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 3, \$30	25
FILES—New List.	
Disston's	60x10-10
New American	60x10-10
Nicholson's	60x10-10
Heller's	50
Heller's Horse Rasps	50
GALVANIZED IRON.	
Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27	28
List 12 13 14 15 16 17	
Discount, 70	
GAUGES.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	50
KNOBS—New List.	
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings	55
Door, porcelain, trimmings	55
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain	70
LOCKS—DOOR.	
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list	55
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s	55
Branford's	55
Corwalk's	55
MATTOCKS.	
Adse Eye	\$ 5 00, dis. 60-10
Intt Eye	\$ 5 00, dis. 60-10
Intt's	\$18 50, dis. 20x10
MAULS.	
Perry & Co.'s, Post, handled	50
MILLS.	
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s	40
" P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables	40
" Landers, Ferry & Co.'s	40
" Enterprise	30
MOLASSES GAUGES.	
Stebbin's Pattern	60x10
Stebbin's Genuine	60x10
Enterprise, self-measuring	30
NAILS.	
Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire.	
Steel nails, base	1 25
Wire nails, base	1 35
60	Base Base
40	10
30	25
20	35
16	45
12	45
10	50
8	60
7 & 6	75
4	90
3	1 20
2	1 50
1	1 60
FINE 3.	
Case 10	65
" 8	75
" 6	90
Finish 10	75
" 5	90
" 4	10
Clinch 10	70
" 8	80
" 6	90
Barrell %	1 75
PLANKS.	
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy	dis. 40
Selota Bench	25 50
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy	40
Bench, first quality	40
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s wood	50x10
PANS.	
Fry, Acme	dis. 60-10
Common, polished	dis. 70
RIVETS.	
Iron and Tinned	50-10
Copper Rivets and Burs	60-10
PATENT PLANISHED IRON.	
" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27	10 20
" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 26 to 27...	9 20
Broken packs % per pound extra.	

HAMMERS.		dis.
Maydole & Co.'s	dis. 25	
Kip's	dis. 25	
Yorke & Plumb's	dis. 40x10	
Mason's Solid Cast Steel	30c list 60	
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel Hand	30c 40x10	
HINGES.		dis.
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3	dis. 60x10	
State	per doz. net, 2 50	
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 1 1/4 and 1 1/2	3 1/4	
" longer	net 10	
" " "	net 8 1/4	
" " "	net 7 1/4	
" " "	net 7 1/4	
Strap and T	dis. 50	
HANGERS.		dis.
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track	50x10	
Champion, anti-friction	60x10	
Kidder, wood track	40	
HOLLOW WARE.		dis.
Pots	60x10	
Kettles	60x10	
Spiders	60x10	
Gray enameled	40x10	
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.		dis.
Stamped Tin Ware	new list 70	
Japanned Tin Ware	25	
Granite Iron Ware	new list 21	
WIRE GOODS.		dis.
Blight	70x10x10	
Screw Eyes	70x10x10	
Hook's	70x10x10	
Gate Hooks and Eyes	70x10x10	
LEVELS.		dis.
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	dis. 70	
ROPS.		dis.
Slal, 1/4 inch and larger	7	
Manilla	10	
SQUARES.		dis.
Steel and Iron	7x10	
Try and Bevels	60	
Mitre	20	
SHEET IRON.		dis.
Nos. 10 to 14	Com. Smooth. Com.	
Nos. 15 to 17	\$3 50	\$9 50
Nos. 18 to 21	3 50	2 60
Nos. 22 to 24	4 05	2 70
Nos. 25 to 26	3 55	2 80
No. 27	3 65	2 90
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 210 extra		
SAND PAPER.		dis.
List acct. 19, '86	dis. 50	
SASH CORD.		dis.
Silver Lake, White A	list 50	
" Drab A	55	
" White B	55	
" Drab B	55	
" White C	55	
Discount, 10	20	
SASH WEIGHTS.		per ton \$20
Solid Eyes	dis.	
SAWS.		dis.
" Hand	20	
" Silver Steel Dis. X Cuts, per foot	70	
" Special Steel Dis. X Cuts, per foot	50	
" Special Steel Dis. X Cuts, per foot	30	
" Champion and Electric Tooth X Cuts, per foot	30	
TRAPS.		dis.
Steel, Game	60x10	
Onella Community, Newhouse's	40	
Onella Community, Hawley & Norton's	7-10 10	
Mouse, choker	15c per doz	
Mouse, delusion	\$1.25 per doz	
WIRE.		dis.
Bright Market	70-10	
Annealed Market	75	
Coppered Market	70	
Tinned Market	62 1/2	
Coppered Spring Steel	50	
Barbed Fence, galvanized	2 50	
" painted	2 10	
HORSE NAILS.		dis.
As Sable	40x10	
Putnam	dis. 06	
Northwestern	dis. 10x10	
WRENCHES.		dis.
Baxter's Adjustable, unlocked	30	
Joe's Genuine	50	
Joe's Patent Agricultural, wrought	75	
Joe's Patent, malleable	75x10	
MISCELLANEOUS.		dis.
Bird Cages	50	
Pumps, Clister	75x10	
Screws, New 1st	70x10x10	
Casters, Bed a d Plate	50x10x10	
Dampers, American	40	
Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods	85x10	
METALS.		dis.
PIG TIN.		dis.
Pig Large	28c	
Pig Bars	28c	
ZINC.		dis.
Duty: Sheet, 2 1/2 c per pound		
900 pound casks	5 1/4	
Per pound	7	
SOLDER.		dis.
1/2 0/0	1c	
Extra Wiping	1c	
The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.		
ANTIMONY.		per pound
Cookson	13	
Hallett's	13	
TIN—MELTIN GRADE.		dis.
10x14 IC, Charcoal	\$ 7 50	
14x20 IC, "	7 50	
10x14 IX, "	9 25	
14x20 IX, "	9 25	
Each additional X on this grade, \$1.75.		
TIN—ALLWAY GRADE.		dis.
10x14 IC, Charcoal	75	
14x20 IX, "	6 75	
10x14 IX, "	8 25	
14x20 IX, "	9 25	
Each additional X on this grade \$1.50.		
ROOFING PLATES.		dis.
14x20 IC, " Worcester	6 50	
14x20 IX, " "	8 50	
20x28 IC, " "	13 50	
14x20 IC, " Allaway Grade	6 00	
14x20 IX, " "	7 50	
20x28 IC, " "	12 50	
30x28 IX, " "	15 50	
BOILER SIZE TIN PLATE.		dis.
14x28 IX	\$14 00	
14x31 IX	15 00	
14x36 IX, for No. 8 Boilers, } per pound.... 10 00		



A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 31.

IMPROPER NATURALIZATION.

On the application of an alien for naturalization before the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, Judge Dallas refused the petition on the ground of defects in the papers and the lack of competent evidence to support the application. The judge said:

It may safely be assumed, I think, that Congress, in requiring it to be made before the court, meant to assume its being made with decent solemnity; but, more than this, it is expressly provided that it shall be made "on oath," and, therefore, in my opinion, it should not be accepted in any case in which, upon examination, it appears that the applicant does not understand its significance, or is without such knowledge of the Constitution as is essential to the rational assumption of an undertaking, avouched by oath, to support it. In many instances these declarations are made by men who have no counsel to inform or restrain them, and who themselves have no adequate appreciation of their purport, or of the sacredness of the accompanying oath, which, in order to accomplish the object in view, they are often quite willing to take as a matter of course. I cannot shut my eyes to the existence of this abuse, nor regard as sufficient under the statutes any oath which relevant questioning results in showing is not intelligently and conscientiously tendered. Furthermore, the law requires that "it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court" that the applicant has behaved as a man attached to the principles of the Constitution, and, bearing this in mind with what has already been said, the conclusion seems inevitable that the Court ought not to admit any alien to citizenship without being satisfied that he has at least some general comprehension of what the Constitution is, and of the principles which it affirms.

If this sensible decision be established as a precedent, the result cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the whole country, elevating to the political morality of the people and conservative of the best and highest interests of the nation. Too often aliens take the oath which makes them citizens of this country and invests them with all the privileges of citizenship, with no more knowledge of its significance and sacredness than has the child unborn. They are without knowledge of the Constitution or of the principles upon which the government of the country rests, and are ignorant of the first duty of citizenship in a free country. Why, then, should they be placed upon an equality with native-born Americans?

There are, however, other and more cogent reasons why the privileges of citizenship should not be hastily conferred upon aliens, and why, indeed, it should be withheld for a number of years. Judge Dallas says: "In many instances these declarations are made by men who have no counsel to inform or restrain them." This is true, but it is not the worst feature of the case. For ignorant foreigners to take the oath required by law with no conception of its meaning is and must be mischievous in its results, but when aliens are influenced and manipulated by political tricksters, as thousands of them are at every election, then their admission to citizenship becomes a serious menace to the purposes and permanency of American political institutions and destructive of the fundamental principle of the Constitution. If aliens were compelled to reside in this country for a term of years before being invested with the franchise, it would go a long way towards purifying the politics of large cities and towns, and if an educational provision were attached to the law and every applicant for citizenship were compelled to pass an examination in American political economy before being allowed to vote, the franchise would soon mean something and citizenship be regarded as a sacred trust.

LEARNING IMPORTANT LESSONS.

The naval battle of the Yalu, between the Chinese and Japanese, has afforded students of naval affairs many important object lessons which will not fail to bring about radical alteration in naval construction. The battle in question was the first general engagement between modern ships of war, the offensive as well as defensive equipment of these vessels being hitherto practically untried by the ordeal of actual combat.

It must be confessed that the results in a large measure proved the wisdom of most of the modern appliances of naval warfare. The efficiency of both high-power and rapid-fire guns was demonstrated, and the protective power of armor plating was also found to be satisfactory. It was shown, however, that the powers of offense were superior to those of defense in modern warships, and that powerfully armed cruisers were able to make a much better showing against battle-ships than had been supposed possible.

One of the most important lessons of the naval fight was the demonstration of the necessity for more thorough protection of the gun crews. The slaughter, even on the heavily protected Chinese battle-ships, was tremendous, and the loss of officers was especially great. It is, therefore, evident that the ship which protects its crew the best will have its guns best served. Another lesson of the battle was the deadly character of the fire of the smaller rapid-fire guns. The shells from these guns apparently penetrated even the heaviest vessels, setting them on fire and causing most of the slaughter.

The extent to which many of the ships engaged suffered from being set on fire by shells demonstrates the advisability of doing away with all woodwork that can possibly be spared. It is said that the constructors of the United States navy have already profited by this lesson, and that in future ships woodwork will be reduced to a minimum. Elaborate cabin furnishings will accord-

ingly have to be done away with, and everything discarded which might provide fuel for the flames.

Until the results of the investigations of naval experts into the lessons of the battle of the Yalu are made public, it will be impossible to fully estimate the number and importance of the lessons which have been taught; but that they are numerous there is no doubt.

A PERFDIOUS POLICY.

A leading retail grocer in a certain Michigan city recently asked a large Chicago wholesale grocery house for a quotation on granulated sugar. The reply was that, if the retailer would sell the sugar at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, the Chicago house would sell him fifty barrels at 4 cents; otherwise, the price would be $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

This circumstance is significant, as showing the attitude of the wholesale grocery trade of Chicago toward the retail trade of Michigan. Angered at an alleged breach of faith on the part of certain Michigan wholesale grocers in failing to maintain the recent unpopular charges for cartage, boxing and exchange, the wholesale grocers of Chicago are showing their displeasure by venting their spleen on the retail trade of this State in selling sugar below present cost wherever such sale will demoralize the market, realizing that such a course will make it decidedly unpleasant for the wholesale grocery trade by creating an era of strife and ill feeling which will require many months time and much effort to overcome. As a result of such reprehensible methods on the part of Chicago, the retail grocery trade of Michigan was never in a more demoralized condition than it is at present. Sugar is being sold closer to cost than at any time for the past two years, and in many localities the demoralization is so complete that the market price involves a loss of from 10 to 20 per cent. on every pound sold. This condition is likely to continue until Chicago ceases to pursue its present guerilla policy and Michigan wholesale grocers are able to re-establish the full Equality Plan, under which both the wholesale and retail trade were more prosperous than under any other method ever devised in connection with the sale of sugar. Cut prices are by no means so satisfactory to the retail trade as uniform wholesale prices, firmly maintained, thus enabling the retail trade in each locality to establish uniform prices and obtain a reasonable profit on the great staple of the grocery business.

With these facts staring them in the face, Michigan dealers have an admirable opportunity of judging as to which policy is the better policy and which market is the better friend of the retail trade—Chicago, with her perfidious policy of vacillation and treachery, or Michigan markets, which held out against the Chicago method of charging for cartage as long as possible, and which stand ready to restore the full Equality Plan as soon as it can be done without opening too wide the doors of Chicago greed and revenge.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ALASKA.

It is stated that at its coming session Congress will be asked to frame laws for the better government of the territory of Alaska. It has been suggested in some quarters that there should be a territorial

form of government, with a representative in Congress, who would be in a position to make known the needs and wants of the inhabitants of the distant possession.

It is also proposed to increase the profitable character of the Alaska possession by improving the communication with the territory, and otherwise aiding in the development of its resources.

The white population of Alaska is entirely too small to maintain a regular form of government, while the natives are not sufficiently advanced in the arts of civilization to have a share in the conduct of affairs. The object of the promoters of the territorial form of government is to eventually promote Alaska to statehood, and thus create another rotten borough to further complicate affairs in the United States Senate. All attempts to inaugurate a regular government in Alaska at the present time would be productive of no good results, hence there is no sense in wasting the time of Congress on such a scheme.

The market question may now be said to be fairly before the business public. The daily papers, with remarkable unanimity, have entirely ignored the question, so that citizens generally have little or no knowledge of what is being done, and the discussion has been confined entirely to business circles. Of the interviews published on another page of this issue of THE TRADESMAN that of Mr. DeGraaf is the most interesting and important. As a member of the Common Council he is, presumably, acquainted with the condition of the city's exchequer, and in a position to know what it may or may not undertake. Therefore, when Ald. DeGraaf says the city cannot undertake to purchase a site and build a market at present, his statement may be relied upon. If, then, a market cannot be erected, the present system must be continued, and the question arises: Would it not be better to move the market stand from its present location to another street equally as convenient and accessible? Louis street is in the heart of the wholesale district. The drays belonging to the wholesale houses, express wagons, United States mail wagons, and private vehicles pass along or across this street at an early hour in the morning, or find it necessary to cross it to reach the freight sheds and depots. At times Louis street is completely obstructed, to the great inconvenience and detriment of regular business, and the removal of the market has several times been suggested and urged. Where shall it be located if removed? Mr. DeGraaf answers the question fully and satisfactorily. South Ionia street, from Oakes street to Wealthy avenue, is the most desirable street location in the city. Its easy accessibility, contiguity to the railways and commission houses, its location just on the edge of the regular line of traffic, its length, and the fact that it has a solid brick driveway of unusual width, all point to it as the ideal market site. The season is about over for this year, so that there will be plenty of time in which to thoroughly investigate the matter, and Mr. DeGraaf's suggestion is worthy of consideration.

Willis & Co., grocers, St. Charles: "We will continue to be subscribers to THE TRADESMAN as long as we remain in trade, as it is an able exponent of the rights and duties of merchants and business men."

IMMORAL LITERATURE.

Many outbursts of condemnation have been directed against the newspaper press for its sensational manner of telling the news of the world's occurrences, and doubtless this criticism is more or less merited; but what shall be said of the sort of books that are being issued in avalanches from the press and exposed for sale on the counters of reputable dealers in literature?

The newspapers print details of crimes, of acts which bring the perpetrators under the condemnation of the criminal statutes, and in many cases these details are bloody and shocking; but the newspapers do not paint gilded and enticing pictures of vice and evil. This sort of atrocious immorality is left to the writers and publishers of the vile literature that is being poured out from the book presses and is offered for sale everywhere without restraint or concealment.

It is not too much to say that half the volumes one sees on the counters of an average book store deal in a style of the most unreserved familiarity with the grossest immoralities, while not a few concern themselves with shocking abominations, the bare contemplation of which ought to disgust and horrify human nature. Nevertheless, these books, which actually entice and invite to vice, are in the sight and reach of everybody, and, by reason of the cheapness of their prices, and of the gaudy pictures which are flaunted on their covers or in their title pages, they attract attention which would not otherwise be given to them.

Another startling feature of this baneful literature is that not only the very worst products of the French erotic school, translated into English, are thus freely offered for sale, but even they pale in grossness and reeking moral filth beside the books by American authors who pander to the worst and most perverted passions of human nature. A few decades ago no bookseller, however disreputable, would have dared to expose such books upon his counter. To-day it is done by even the most reputable as a matter of course and without the slightest reserve.

The victims who most readily fall into the snare set by these books are the young and innocent of both sexes. Attracted by their cheapness and showy exterior, young men and girls purchase these infamous stories in which vice is made pleasing and crime is justified, and so are sown broadcast the seeds of the most insidious and dangerous social demoralization; and yet the self-appointed reformers who love to inveigh and declaim against the sensationalism of the daily press, which only paints crime in its most shocking and revolting colors, have not one word to say against the atrocious books which are sowing broadcast through every community the most pernicious doctrines for the subversion of morality, religion and virtue, and for the destruction of the family affections and the most sacred ties of life.

Perhaps the loud-voiced reformers do not know what they are talking about. At any rate, it will be charity to think so. But if they wish to qualify themselves for the criticism of truly immoral literature, let them gather at random any half-dozen of the ordinary paper-backed novels to be found on the

counter of the average dealer in such things, and learn something of the sort of social manners taught to the children of many of the best people in the country and in every considerable community. The press should rise up against these demoralizing books, and demand that they be hid away from public view, and supplied only to those persons whose debased tastes demand such mental nourishment and who are brazen enough to ask for it. The press can accomplish such work of purification long before the reformers who love to pose as apostles of purity and virtue shall wake to any sense of duty on the subject.

Use and Abuse of Credit.

Credit is at least as old as history. It is a growth of civilization, and expands as civilization advances. In the earliest writing we read of lenient and of harsh and unjust creditors; the use and abuse of credit. It would be impossible to conduct any extended business without credit. An exchange of commodities without more or less credit, or, which is largely the same thing, confidence, is an impossibility. Credit is with us to stay, and with some of us it is a permanent institution. Upon a firm and rational basis extended credit means prosperity, thrift, advancement. Many lines of goods are sold on no longer time than thirty days, and the tendency is constantly toward shorter time. In the agricultural business it seems necessary to give considerable time. Farmers are large users of credit, and doubtless on the whole to their great advantage, though many use it to their injury. In nearly all cases of serious loss the fault will be found in an agent of defective judgment or something worse. There are inexperienced jobbers enough in the field to give irresponsible dealers a start and it also frequently happens that traveling salesmen for good concerns take up with this kind of customers. I am of the opinion, however, that jobbers are becoming much more conservative, and that it will be decidedly more difficult in the future than it has been in the past for irresponsible parties to get credit on so slim a basis. Our best and most reliable information should be used by the salesman who makes the contract.

NEED OF A BANKRUPTCY LAW.

I think that all business interests are in need of a proper bankrupt law. Common humanity would dictate that when a debtor is honest, and honestly surrenders his assets, he should be released from his debts so as to commence anew. It is true that creditors often do release the debtors now, but often they do not, as they think that a young man may work up again and they may get something.

It might be well to make the release conditional. It does happen that a released debtor becomes wealthy, while his creditor is very moderately situated, yet the debtor has forgotten his old obligations. But probably the main reason for a bankrupt law is to prevent creditors from unnecessarily swooping down upon debtors who would work out and pay all debts if they were permitted to do so. The law should provide that two-thirds of the creditors could take possession of the debtor's estate and continue the business, or close it up, precisely as if it were their own. A sacrifice would be prevented. It is a court merely to attempt to settle the dispute without litigation. A majority of cases are settled in this way.

JOHN A. JOHNSON.



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

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

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SEARS
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and
CAKES

Have you tried our new goods?

Currant Drop Cakes.
Imperials,
Cream Jumbles,
Cream Drops,
Cornhills,
Nonpareil Jumbles.

Add a box or barrel
to your next order.
They are splendid
sellers and sure to
please.

New York Biscuit Co.,

S. A. SEARS, Manager,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Origin and Growth of the Coupon Book Business.

From the Northwestern Lumberman.

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 15.—The late Martin Ryerson, who began his business career here and laid the foundation of his substantial fortune by trading with the Indians on Grand and Muskegon rivers, used to delight to recall an incident in his career which started him on the road to millionaire station—the finding of a French merchant and shingle-maker on the back waters of the Muskegon who could neither read nor write, but who managed to keep a fairly accurate account of his dealings with his customers, most of whom were his employees in one capacity or another, by the use of shingles bearing certain marks identifying the customers, whose accounts were kept by means of notches, those on one edge indicating dollars and those on the other edge indicating cents. Mr. Ryerson was by no means college bred, but his knowledge of business methods struck the Frenchman so favorably that the latter offered him an interest in the business, which he was not slow in accepting. He exchanged the wooden account books for a regulation bookkeeping system, and from that time his success was rapid and without interruption. Mr. Ryerson was in Grand Rapids on an errand of mercy a year or so before he died, and while here was shown through the coupon book establishment of the Tradesman Company. He expressed great surprise at the remarkable growth of the business and the great number of lumbermen in all parts of the country using the books, concluding with the remark that the adoption of such a labor-saving device at the inception of his career as a lumberman would have doubled his income, as its use would have enabled him to avoid all the losses and annoyances incident to old-fashioned bookkeeping methods, and to devote more of his time to the selection and purchase of timber lands, which at that time was a somewhat perplexing question.

Fortunately or unfortunately, it falls to the lot of a large portion of the lumbermen of the country to furnish groceries and other articles of necessity to the men in their employ. In some cases the camps or mills are so isolated that the supply store is a necessity; then, again, the stocks of goods carried by storekeepers in proximity to a mill or camp may be of such inferior character that the lumberman is compelled to put in a stock of staples, in order that his employees may be furnished the necessities of life at reasonable prices. These conditions call into existence the "company store," which has a good or bad effect on the community, dependent altogether on the manner in which it is conducted. If the men are given to understand that the tenure of their positions depends entirely on the amount of trading they do at the "company store," it will be found that such restraint is irksome, and soon becomes so oppressive that employees of any spirit will seek positions elsewhere. It is a matter of general congratulation, however, that employees are seldom hedged in by such artificial barriers, as employers have come to realize that men who are discontented are unable to do as effective work as those who feel that they are being treated well in every respect.

It was to meet such a requirement that the coupon book system was adapted to the use of the commissary or "company store." Originally conceived by E. A. Stowe, in 1873, the inventor soon found that Reed City was too small a town to enable him to manufacture coupon books successfully, so a removal was made two years later to Big Rapids, which was then the center of a considerable lumbering district. Feeling the need of still better facilities, Mr. Stowe removed to Grand Rapids in 1877, where he resumed the manufacture and sale of the books on an enlarged plan. Machinery especially adapted to the work was invented and constructed, an engraving department was created to execute the orders calling for specially designed and engraved books, and in 1889 the business was merged into a corporation, under the style of the Tradesman Company, with a

paid-in capital of \$30,000. Besides being the legitimate successor of the originator and first introducer of the coupon book, this company is now the largest manufacturer of these goods in the country, having special machinery for every branch of the business, doing its own engraving, printing and binding under one roof and one management, superintended by men who have had constant and extended experience for years in the coupon book business.

The Tradesman Company now numbers among its customers several thousand lumbermen, located in every state and territory where lumbering is carried on, all of whom are warm in praise of the system, as its use does away with all the bookkeeping and red tape incident to antiquated charging methods, placing the business of each employee on practically a cash basis. Hundreds of voluntary testimonials certifying to the advantages of the coupon book system are on file in the Tradesman Company's office, but the merits of the system are now so well understood that a repetition of them is unnecessary.

A catalogue or sample books will be supplied by the company, whose office is at 100 Louis street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Her Identity Was Established.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"I have no doubt, madam," said the cashier, "that you are Mrs. Jykes, the person named on this draft, but the rules of the bank require that you must be identified by somebody known to us before I can cash the paper for you."

"I suppose I could go and hunt up some acquaintance," replied the lady, "but I took it for granted you were sufficiently familiar with my face to make such a formality unnecessary. It has been in the public prints often enough. I am known to you by name, I presume, as a public speaker and lecturer on social and political subjects."

"I repeat, madam, that, so far as I am personally concerned, I have no doubt you are Mrs. Jykes, the well-known public speaker, but in business matters, as you must be aware, a banking-house must be guided by established business principles."

"When business principles are contrary to established rules of common sense," interrupted the caller, impatiently, "what is the use of being guided by them? Bank drafts are drawn, sir, to facilitate the transaction of business. The theory is that banks are organized to serve as a means of promoting the rapid interchange of commodities, or rather the converting of commodities into the circulating medium of the country, to the end that toil may meet its due reward without undue delay. But banks, sir, are conducted for the real purpose of enriching their proprietors. They are swift to take money in and slow to pay it out. They form but another link in the chain with which plutocracy is fettering the limbs of labor—another spade of earth on the mountain that crushes down into the ground the common people! Banks, sir, are simply a part of the scheme through the operation of which the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer. The monopolists control the means of exchange and dictate to the workers the terms on which the workers may live. Like a hideous vampire the money power fattens on the lifeblood of the people and"—

"Madam," said the cashier, feebly, "here's your money."

Female beggars carrying babies to attract sympathy are common enough in New York, but a male beggar with a baby is an uncommon sight. There is one who walks along Fifth avenue, near the Waldorf, at night, and picks up a good deal of money. The novelty of his appearance calls forth curious comment from passers-by, and the beggar is sharply questioned. He explains that the child's mother is dead and that he is too poor to hire a nurse. He always adds that the child is very dear to him, and that he could not think of parting with it. The man's time is worth something, and he is invariably rewarded for his explanation.

General Stampede

FROM THE

Curse of Credit.



Hundreds of merchants are now abandoning the old-time credit system and discarding the pass book for the cash and coupon book system, which enables the dealer to avoid all the losses and annoyances inseparably connected with the credit business.

If you are a victim of the credit business and desire to place your business on a cash basis, send to us for a catalogue and samples of our several kinds of coupon books, which will be forwarded free on application.

Tradesman Company,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MUSSELMAN GROCER CO.,

WESTERN MICHIGAN AGENTS FOR

G. H. Hammond Co.'s Celebrated Butterine

SPRINGDALE (dairy) in 1 and 2 lb. rolls and tubs.

SPRINGDALE CREAMERY in 1 lb. rolls, 2 lb. prints and tubs.

GOLD NUGGET (fancy creamery) in 1 lb. prints.

These goods took the lead in this market last season and we have reason to believe they will maintain their supremacy the coming season.

MUSSELMAN GROCER CO.

Badges

For

SOCIETIES,
CLUBS,
CONVENTIONS,
DELEGATES,
COMMITTEES.

The Largest Assortment of Ribbons
and Trimmings in the State.

TRADESMAN COMPANY.

Fall '94

Underwear, Overshirts, Hosiery, Socks, Kersey and Cottonade Pants, Caps, Outing Shirts, Yarns, Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Skirts, Cotton and Woolen Dress Goods, Gingham, Seersuckers, Satines, in black and figured, Batts, Comforts, Blankets.

We have received over 100 cases new fall prints in all the newest styles and colorings, prices from 3¼ to 5¼. Give us a call. Prices always the lowest.

P. Steketee & Sons,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

END OF A. T. STEWART & CO.

Decadence of the Great House Founded
by the Merchant Prince.

Sabin Smith in Chicago Dry Goods Reporter.

When I was a boy in New London, Conn., where I was born early in the century, a small brig from Ireland put into New London for safe harbor. The brig was bound for New York, but she was detained at New London for several days by stress of weather, and there young A. T. Stewart's feet first touched American soil. He was one of the boat's passengers. After a few days the old brig proceeded to New York with Stewart aboard. Upon his arrival at New York Mr. Stewart was almost penniless. Awhile he taught a small school. He was well qualified for this, as he had had a good education in Ireland. This occupation led to his getting a pretty good acquaintance in New York, which was not a difficult thing to do early in the century. He was thrifty, and in some way managed to get a little capital. I don't know whether he had saved or borrowed it. But with this money he opened a little retail store on Broadway, where he dealt in notions and dry goods in a small way. The business was conducted by himself and wife. They worked hard, early and late, and soon succeeded in organizing quite a retail business. This was Mr. Stewart's beginning in New York.

When I was a young man and first began to visit New York on business trips, Mr. Stewart had established a nice business, though he employed no clerks, everything being carried on by him and his wife. He was an indefatigable business man, full of energy, successful from the start, and he made money fast. About 1850 he had been so successful in the retail business that he bought the property at Broadway and Chambers street, opposite the city hall park. There were several old buildings on the land. These he tore down and put up a store which was considered magnificent in New York in those days. In this big store he joined the wholesale business with that of retail. On the lower floor was the retail business and the upper stories were given up to the wholesale.

Mr. Stewart's business capacity developed with marvelous rapidity. Everything he touched succeeded, and in a few years he bought lots farther up Broadway, where he built a really magnificent store and turned all his retail business into that, the Chambers street establishment being retained for the wholesale trade exclusively. These two places were the largest and most successful houses in New York City at that time.

In 1859, while I was living in Brooklyn, I accepted an offer from Mr. Stewart of a clerkship in the wholesale house. When the war broke out I was at the head of the domestic department of the wholesale house, and did all the buying for that department during the war. We did a most astonishing amount of business—it astonishes me now sometimes when I think of the increase in the wholesale trade during that period.

At the outbreak of the war the domestic department was doing a business of \$4,000,000 a year, while the business of the wholesale house amounted to \$20,000,000 a year. But with the war prices went up fearfully, and in some years during that period the sales in my department amounted to \$8,000,000 and those of the house to \$50,000,000. These figures have never been reached since Mr. Stewart's death by any house.

After the war I retired from business, having a competency, and continued to live in Brooklyn. Not long thereafter Mr. Stewart died and the business was continued by his partners, Mr. Libby and Judge Hilton. Both had been associated closely with Mr. Stewart. Mr. Libby, who had been Mr. Stewart's partner for years, was familiar with all the details of the business, while Judge Hilton had been Mr. Stewart's confidential man and knew his private affairs as intimately as did the merchant prince himself.

After Mr. Stewart had been dead two or three years, Mr. Libby and Judge Hilton thought they would start a wholesale house in Chicago. They sent for me to Brooklyn and asked me to visit Chicago and make a report on the advisability of

the venture. I came here and spent several weeks looking over the field. On my return to New York I reported in favor of the plan. After some little time they sent for me again and asked me to make a second visit here, as the matter was of great importance. I made a second visit, giving a stronger report than my first in favor of the plan. I found a group of three fine stores, all vacant, at Wabash avenue and Washington street. This was several years after the fire—in 1876, I think. Mr. Drake offered a five years' lease on the store now occupied by Mr. Tobey for \$5,000 a year, and the adjoining stores could be had for correspondingly low prices.

Mr. Libby and Judge Hilton made me a handsome offer for a five years' contract to come out as the head of the Chicago wholesale house, and I accepted. The leases were taken, goods were shipped by every railroad, men were sent out from New York to help, the house prospered, and at the end of the five years a fine business had been built up. The New York house asked me to renew the leases for five years, showing that Mr. Libby and Judge Hilton were well satisfied with the situation of affairs here. This was done, but after two months of the new leases had run, I received a confidential letter from New York instructing me to close up the business entirely, and stating that the wholesale house in New York would also be closed. Mr. Libby and Judge Hilton had had a terrible quarrel. The nature of it was never disclosed. Mr. Libby always refused to discuss the matter and Judge Hilton never referred to it, but it was so bitter that the wholesale houses were closed up entirely and Mr. Libby retired from the business altogether. He lives now in a magnificent mansion overlooking the Hudson. Hilton has the retail store at Broadway and Tenth street, and has conducted the business there since. Hughes was in the old retail house for years before he was taken into partnership by Judge Hilton.

The reason of the contemplated action of the firm is apparent enough. They will close out because they are making no money. They have done nothing but sink money for a long while, and then, too, Judge Hilton is getting to be an old man, and I presume he thinks it nearly time for getting his affairs in shape. He has children; but his wife died a few years ago and he did not marry again.

A. T. Stewart's wonderful success was due to several causes, but the first was the fact that he was a hard worker—he worked early and late, and was at his retail store until midnight. He was quick, but quiet and still. He used to go about the big wholesale house as still as a mouse, overlooking everything. If anything was wrong, if he saw any neglect of duty or inattention on the part of a salesman, the matter was corrected at once.

Mr. Stewart was a well-read and a well-educated man. He received a college education in Ireland, was fond of the classics and knew how to appear in good society and in the presence of educated men. After he became rich he gave elegant dinners and entertained nearly every man of prominence who visited the country from abroad. Mr. Stewart was a most accomplished gentleman in his manner and speech. He had a singular turn for business. There was no detail too small for him to attend to, nothing too trivial to receive his attention. He expected every one in business to be promptly at his post and to stay there until his work was done with thoroughness. Mr. Stewart left a fortune of between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000, which up to that time was the largest ever amassed in America. Vanderbilts and Jay Goulds were unknown then. All his money was made by legitimate business. No one ever suspected him of underhanded dealing. The bulk of his fortune passed into the hands of Judge Hilton, but just how the public was never informed.

Engineers declare the proposed canal from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie entirely feasible, and Pittsburgh parties are endeavoring to raise \$100,000 for the necessary surveys.

Crystal Springs Water & Fuel Co.,

Jobbers of

COAL, COKE and WOOD,

39 Monroe St.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Correspondence solicited with outside dealers.

ELECTROTYPES

DUPLICATES OF
ENGRAVINGS TYPE FORMS
SINGLY OR IN QUANTITY
TRADESMAN CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

COUGH
DROPS

RED STAR Cough Drops are the cleanest, purest and most effective drop in the market. Try Them. Made by

A. E.
BROOKS
&
CO.,
5 and 7 Ionia St.,
Grand Rapids,
Mich.

CREAM FLAKE
BAKING POWDER

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

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

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

FIRST PRIZE BRAND CONDENSED MILK.



QUALITY ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

Prepared by Michigan Condensed Milk Co., at its factories at Lansing and Howell, drawing their milk supplies from the finest dairy region in the country. Natural advantages, long experience, thorough knowledge of the business and the latest and most approved methods and machinery combine to make FIRST PRIZE the most perfect milk prepared in Europe or America.

No matter what price you pay, you cannot buy a better article.

Our other brands are, DARLING, STANDARD and LEADER. See quotations in Price Current.

MARSHALL BROTHERS, General Sales Agents,
39 W. Woodbridge St., DETROIT, MICH.

The Salt
that's all salt

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

Diamond Crystal Salt

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

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

COUPON BOOKS

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

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

Address by S. M. Lemon before Michigan Wholesale Grocers' Association.

To be permitted to address such an assemblage as this is an honor of no small degree, and I regret exceedingly that the short notice for preparation, as well as the brief period which it is necessary to occupy, are far from sufficient to do justice to the subject of the commercial traveler. No effort shall be made to afford merriment or laughter by reciting episodes or reminiscences as a part of the experiences of the commercial traveler. I shall not attempt to tell the story of the overcoat; I shall not try to explain the expense account; I shall not endeavor to picture Sam'l of Posen, the most innocent man on the road; nor shall I speak of a gentleman not a thousand miles away who, upon a certain occasion, succeeded in making a sale of soap in the great State of California large enough and of sufficient magnitude to warrant the Union Pacific Railroad Company to increase its rolling stock and to build a double track from Omaha to San Francisco. No, Mr. President, on the contrary, the subject is to my mind most serious and far-reaching. The commercial traveler of the future will occupy a position and wield an influence in the commercial world perhaps second to none; and, if this be true, he should possess certain natural endowments and equipment necessary to the complete make-up of a successful salesman.

Let us consider what some of these essential requirements are. First, and above all, the successful salesman must be an honest man; he must be a hard-working, industrious man, and he must be a man possessing a high order of intelligence, so that he may easily divine between right and wrong, and, being thus enabled to perceive his duty, he will, with becoming force and courage, pursue it with diligence. Such a man, with such endowments and such preparation, pursues his calling from high, honest principles, upon a broad plane of honesty; strictly adhering to and ever keeping in mind the "golden rule," he cannot fail to achieve permanent success and happiness in the pursuit of his business life.

Sufficient care and pains have not been taken, as a rule, in this country in the selection of the proper kind of material from which to make good commercial travelers, and proper attention has not been given to educate them up to the correct realization of their part taken in relation to the houses with which they are connected. In Great Britain and other European countries, commercial travelers are selected only from good families; they are men of high intelligence, and, of necessity, receive a good business training. They are gentlemen of good presence and refinement of character, thoroughly educated in and master of the science of their profession; while in this country I regret that observation has led me to the belief that American wholesale grocers, when engaging commercial travelers, to a very large degree overlook, ignore, or consider of but little moment, these qualities to which reference has been made and which, in my estimation, are of vast importance.

In this connection I urge upon you, one and all, as employers of salesmen, to use your influence to elevate in these particulars the standard of the commercial traveler. You owe it to yourselves; you owe it to your representatives. Your traveling men are an index to the houses they represent; they are your agents—your mouthpiece—a true reflex and counterpart of yourselves, and the trade will form an estimate of you precisely in keeping with the character and consistency of your representatives.

I have said that the commercial traveler should have a well-trained mind and a strong personality to support him in the discharge of his duties away from home, deprived of the benefit of consultation and advice when forced to decide at once for himself, from a logical standpoint, questions of importance. The buyers of any of your large houses have the advantage of consultation, and the credit men of your various concerns are in possession of the same blessing,

but the traveling man, in most cases, must decide the most intricate matters promptly and entirely according to his own judgment, without the assistance or advice of anyone; hence the necessity of natural ability, good training and sound judgment. The commercial traveler should, also, be a thorough statistician, so that when asked for an opinion on the future of any great staple or article of merchandise that comes within his line he may answer promptly. For instance, should he be asked his opinion on the future of the sugar market, he ought to be able to reply with promptness, giving the estimated crop of the current year contrasted or compared with that of the previous and former years, and, taking these and other surrounding conditions into consideration, satisfy his customer of his thorough familiarity with this and other important subjects of like nature from a most intelligent standpoint. Such a man will inspire in the minds of his trade that confidence and respect for his intelligence which is so desirable, if not absolutely necessary, to success; and, while I would have the commercial traveler repose every confidence in the instructions of his house relative to the cost of goods and the value of same, yet I submit that if he wants and expects to rise to eminence, and be a star in his profession, he must in this, as in any other walk in life, be a well-read, self-posted and self-made man.

Thus far the commercial traveler has been referred to in a general way; but just now I desire to allude to him in a more specific manner, from a wholesale grocer's standpoint, and in doing so I wish to call your attention to the fact that the inauguration of Equality in the sale of sugars has brought about uniform prices on this great staple; and that this uniformity is to prevail in the future, not only in this but in many, if not all, of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, and that the principle and practice of Equality, as known to the grocery trade, shall be broadened and deepened as time goes on, and that it will be applied to many other lines of groceries there is but little doubt. This will, naturally, necessitate a unanimity and adherence to the grand and inexorable principle of Equality all along the line, and this harmonious action on Equality and all the Rules of Practice for the conduct of business soon to be established and maintained, will, in the future, shut out salesmen devoid of good principle and will call into action men trained in their profession; believers in the policy of "live and let live;" progressive men; men who abhor cutting prices; men who abhor making unjust rebates or allowances of any kind or nature. I say that, whether from a wholesale grocer's standpoint or from the commercial traveler's standpoint, the future will find no place on the road for the cutter or rebater or maker of unjust allowances. In other words, there will be no room on the list of commercial travelers for any man not strictly honorable in all his ways.

I trust you will not imagine that I am setting up an ideal salesman of such high stature that the realization would be impossible. I believe not. For many years I occupied the role and filled the capacity of the commercial traveler, and if there is one man in the commercial world who, more than another, is entitled to special consideration, it is he; for, in my opinion, of all the professions and trades, in that of the commercial traveler may be found the keenest wits, the brightest genius, the brainiest men, the most generous, the most devout, the most faithful and the most charitable; but, as all things in nature are changing, so would I see the commercial traveler day by day grow better. I would have for his motto, "Excelsior," ever reaching toward that perfection which is, perhaps, only attained by a life of earnest struggle and fidelity in building up and cementing the common brotherhood of man.

Every great man has a physician who can forbid his patient to make a public speech when it is best for him not to talk.

There are always enough officers to go round; but not enough offices.

GRINGHUIS' ITEMIZED LEDGERS

Size 8 1-2x14—Three Columns.
2 Quires, 160 pages.....\$2 00
3 " 240 ".....2 50
4 " 320 ".....3 00
5 " 400 ".....3 50
6 " 480 ".....4 00

INVOICE RECORD OR BILL BOOK.

80 Double Pages, Registers 2,880 Invoices.....\$2 00

TRADESMAN COMPANY, Agents,

Grand Rapids, - - - Mich.

Established 1868

H. M. Reynolds & Son.

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

Practical Roofers

In Felt, Composition and Gravel.

Cor. Louis and Campau Sts., Grand Rapids

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 1305.

Reeder Bros' Shoe Co.,

STATE AGENTS FOR

The Lycoming Rubber Company,

keep constantly on hand a full and complete line of these goods made from the purest rubber. They are good style, good fitters and give the best satisfaction of any rubber in the market. Our line of Leather Boots and Shoes is complete in every particular, also Felt Boots, Sox, etc.

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.

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.
1:30 p.m. New York Express.....6:00 p.m.
*Daily. All others daily, except Sunday.
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific express trains to and from Detroit.
Parlor cars leave for Detroit at 7:00 a.m.; returning, leave Detroit 4:35 p.m., arriving at Grand Rapids 10:30 p.m.

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

CHICAGO

Sept. 23, 1894.

AND WEST MICHIGAN R.R.

GOING TO CHICAGO.

Lv. G'd Rapids.....7:25am 1:25pm *11:30pm
Ar. Chicago.....1:25pm 6:50pm *6:45am
RETURNING FROM CHICAGO.
Lv. Chicago.....8:15am 5:00pm *11:45pm
Ar. G'd Rapids.....3:05pm 10:25pm *6:25am

TO AND FROM MUSKEGON.

Lv. Grand Rapids.....7:25am 1:25pm 5:30pm
Ar. Grand R. 9:15am 3:05pm

TRAVELER CITY, CHARLEVOIX AND PETOSKEY.

Lv. Grand Rapids.....7:30am 3:15pm
Ar. Manistee.....12:30pm 8:15pm
Ar. Traverse City.....1:00pm 8:50pm
Ar. Charlevoix.....3:15pm 11:10pm
Ar. Petoskey.....3:45pm 11:40pm

Trains arrive from north at 1:00 pm and *10:00 pm.

PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS.

Parlor cars leave for Chicago 1:25pm. For north 3:15pm. Arrives from Chicago 10:35pm. From north 1:00pm. Sleeping cars leave for Chicago 11:30pm. Arrive from Chicago 6:25.
*Every day. Others week days only.

DETROIT,

Sept. 23, 1894

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. Grand Rapids.....7:00am 1:20pm 5:55pm
Ar. Detroit.....11:40am 5:30pm 10:40pm

RETURNING FROM DETROIT.

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

TO AND FROM SAGINAW, ALMA AND ST. LOUIS.
Lv. G R 7:40am 4:45pm Ar. G R 12:35pm 10:55pm

TO AND FROM LOWELL.

Lv. Grand Rapids.....7:00am 1:20pm 5:55pm
Ar. from Lowell.....12:40pm 5:15pm

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Parlor Cars on all trains between Grand Rapids and Detroit. Parlor car to Saginaw on morning train.

Trains week days only.
GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen. Pass'r Ag't.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE Railway.

EASTWARD.

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

WESTWARD.

For Grand Haven and Intermediate Points.....*7:00 a. m.
For Grand Haven and Muskegon.....*1:00 p. m.
Mil. and Chi.*4:55 p. m.

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

Trains arrive from the west, 10:10 a. m. 3:15 p.m. and 9:10 p.m.

Eastward—No. 14 has Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 18 Parlor Car. No. 82 Wagner Sleeper.

Westward—No. 11 Parlor Car. No. 15 Wagner Parlor Buffet car. No. 81 Wagner Sleeper.

JAS. CAMPBELL, City Ticket Agent.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Leave going North.
For Traverse City, Petoskey and Saginaw.....7:40 a. m.
For Traverse City and Mackinaw.....1:25 p. m.
For Cadillac and Saginaw.....4:45 p. m.
For Mackinaw.....10:25 p. m.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Leave going South.
For Cincinnati.....6:50 a. m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago.....2:15 p. m.
For Fort Wayne and the East.....2:15 p. m.
For Cincinnati.....5:40 p. m.
For Kalamazoo and Chicago.....*11:40 p. m.

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

Lv. Grand Rapids.....6:50 a. m. 2:15 p. m. *11:40 p. m.
Ar. Chicago.....8:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 7:10 a. m.
2:15 p. m. train has through Wagner Buffet Parlor Car and coach.

11:40 p. m. train daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car and Coach.

3:30 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 11:30 p. m.
Ar. Grand Rapids.....7:20 a. m.
3:30 p. m. has through Wagner Buffet Parlor Car.

11:30 p. m. train daily, through Wagner Sleeping Car.

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

For Muskegon—Leave. From Muskegon—Arrive
7:15 a. m. 8:25 a. m.
1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m.
4:40 p. m. 8:10 p. m.

O. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ENGRAVING PHOTO WOOD HALF-TONE

Buildings, Portraits, Cards and Stationery
Headings, Maps, Plans and Patented Articles.

TRADESMAN CO.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Grocery Market.

Sugar (Edgar)—The market during the past week has ruled dull and heavy for raws, while refined were reduced Saturday 1-16@ $\frac{1}{2}$ c on all grades. Refiners have claimed a good business, which the general reports do not confirm, but stocks in many directions have been worked off, as sales in some localities have been large; the chief call is still for softs, but the output of granulated has shown a very considerable increase, and there is evidence on every hand that the tendency is in the direction of improved conditions. We may possibly see some changes in the list of values, although we really see no necessity for lower prices. The Louisiana sugars are finding a market at about the level of last season's low prices and refiners may check any tendency on the part of the grocery trade to invest in these sugars, by cheapening refined, but we see no reason why this should be necessary until receipts become large, when we are inclined to look for a firmer market for the Southern product. The refiners are the large consumers and will, undoubtedly, enter into sharp competition with the dealers during the season of largest receipts. Meltings continue light; the Philadelphia houses closed down a week ago and the production in New York is extremely limited. As repeatedly stated heretofore we have entered a low priced campaign and the over supply of sugars in dealers' hands, with resultant absence of demand, has intensified the position to such an extent that in order to start a buying movement, some very attractive prices may be offered later on. While sugar is unquestionably cheap to-day, there is little encouragement to anticipate requirements and we can only counsel conservative investment.

Pork—The tendency of barrelled and smoked pork is still downward and no change for the better is expected before the end of the year, by which time the "odds and ends" will be cleared up. See price current for quotations. Business for the week in the local market was dull and spiritless.

Fish—Whitefish are a little lower. Other varieties unchanged.

Farinaceous Goods—Oatmeal is lower. Sage has declined. Lima beans and pearl barley are stronger and higher.

Bananas—The demand does not improve to any appreciable degree and local peddlers are getting the bulk of nearly every car which our wholesale dealers take in. Domestic fruits are undoubtedly responsible for the slow sale of bananas.

The Hardware Market.

General trade continues good, although the warm weather prevents any very great activity. Reports from other trade centers and adjacent towns all indicate that in some lines there is quite a standstill, pending the advent of a cold wave. The indications all point to an active demand in many lines as soon as the fall crops are harvested and returns from them come in. The potato and fruit crop being good in Michigan and prices ruling high cannot but help having a good effect on general trade. Prices in all lines of hardware fluctuate but little, as they already seem low enough to suit the majority—certainly lower than the manufacturer wishes they were.

Wire Nails—Are moving freely. The mills are all running and report a good

demand. Any advance from the present low rates is not likely and, if anything, lower prices may rule before higher. We quote \$1.30 @ 1.35 from stock and \$1.10 at the mill.

Barbed Wire—The demand is but slight, but, as yet, the mills are quite busy and do not manifest any disposition to name lower figures, as they do not think it would have the effect to create any more business. In some instances, orders are being placed for spring shipment, as many feel the present low figure cannot rule the coming year.

Sheet Iron—In good demand and many makers find it impossible to keep up with their orders. There is no change to note in price, however.

Ammunition—The demand is very good and, in some lines, it is impossible to get the goods. Loaded and empty shells and certain kinds of cartridges are impossible to get without placing your order at least a month ahead.

Window Glass—Never so low as now. How long it will last is the question asked by every manufacturer and jobber. Some say the present low price will rule all winter; others that a change for the better will come after election. We can tell better after January 1.

A Fashionable Woman's Confession.
From "A Bachelor Maid" in Century Magazine.

"Did nobody ever tell you that in some far prehistoric time I was in love with my husband?" said Mrs. Romaine, carelessly. "Well, I was. I used to go to afternoon services in Lent and pray for that love to last, because the sensation was so much to my taste. I used to have ecstatic feelings when his foot was on the stair, and I sat sewing little baby-clothes. We lived in a planish way, then; three dollars spent in two theatre tickets was a tremendous outlay; and we walked out to dinners—I tucking up the train of my best gown under a long cloak, and laughing if the wind snatched it away from me at the corners and whipped it around my feet. Then he grew richer, and we broadened the borders of our phylactery, and then—how—when—dear knows if I can remember, we grew farther and farther away from each other. Now when he is at home, I am aware of it because he is there behind a newspaper, but that is all! When our lips meet, it is like two pieces of dry pith coming together. I have a perfectly unsurpassed power of annoying him by my presence. I know nothing of his affairs, nor he of mine. Our interests are his, not mine. Our house is mine, not his. All my tastes are 'fads'; but, so long as I don't disgrace him, he does not interfere. I have money in abundance. Money—money—who cares for money when a man's heart and soul and brain have gone into it? How long is it since he has thought I could want anything from him but a check? But ah! if I were you, and Gordon were my suitor—if knowing what was to come, I had it all to live over again—I think I would take the bitter present for one taste of the old sweet that never can come back!"

Ida—"Did you see my father?"

Waiter—"Yes, I told him I had come to ask of him the greatest blessing a young man could ask—his daughter's hand."

"And what did he say?"

"He seemed much pleased—said he was afraid at first I wanted to borrow some money."

"What sort of a girl is she?"

"Oh, she is a miss with a mission."

"Ah!"

"And her mission is seeking a man with a mansion."

Edith—"Only think! Charlie calls me a dream! Wasn't that nice? Wonder what put that idea into his head?"

Maude—"Dreams are so ridiculous, you know."

Specific Name for Michigan Cheese.

J. H. Monrad in National Dairyman.

Michigan had no show at all at the World's Fair with its soft, soggy cheese, and we do not wonder at the feeling of injustice committed which permeates the mind of the successful Michigan cheesemaker who knows that his cheese is actually outselling the best Wisconsin and New York "Herkimer county" cheese in an area sufficiently large to consume the per cent. of production. 'Tis true he has long ago made up his mind that it is useless to place his cheese on the open market in Chicago or New York, but "who cares" when he has his special little avenues through which he unloads his whey-loaded product? And who is to blame him? He gets a bigger yield and, as said before, in some cases actually outsells good "cheddar." We are the very last to blame him; indeed, we presume we should act as he does under the same conditions. But we write this partly to explain the action of the judges at the World's Fair and to show their justice, and partly to enter a protest against the Michigan cheesemakers calling their cheese not only by the time-honored name of cheddar but even by the later adopted names for the same cheese in different form, "Flats" and "Young America." We claim that a cheese so different from the original as the Michigan cheese is from the original standard should, indeed, not have been allowed an entry in the said classes in spite of the shape being correct. They have no more right to be classed as belonging to the cheddar variety than a lump of cheddar curd moulded in the shape of Edam has the right to be classed as such. Thus, while we freely admit the right of the Michigan factories to cater to any special trade, we doubt the correctness of their calling their product by the name of one so very much different in everything but the shape, and we think it would be a good policy for our Michigan friends to adopt some specific name under which their peculiar product might become known. If this had been done there would have been a special class for their cheese at the World's Fair and they would have been judged according to their own standard. As long as the cheese is entered under either of the above-mentioned three names, the makers will have to stand or fall by the true standard, that of the old English cheddar. Let the Michigan Dairyman's Association take this matter up and give a premium not only for a suitable name but for the best description of the make and the quality of the Michigan modification of "cheddar" cheese.

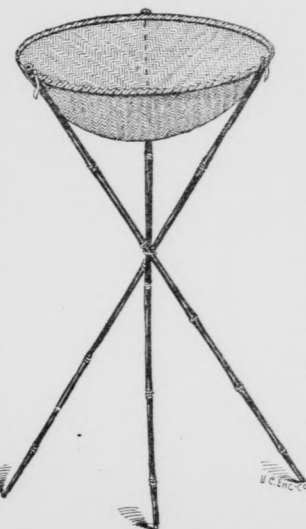
She Smoked Them Out.

Mrs. Outen, of New York, who rents furnished rooms, has discovered an efficient way of getting rid of undesirable lodgers. Charles Burns and his wife have been living in the house for some time, but for some reason Mrs. Outen preferred their room to their company, and gave them notice to quit. They were very comfortable where they were, and, politely but firmly declined to vacate. Mrs. Outen does not have a very high opinion of the legal machinery by which undesirable tenants are disposed of, so she went out and procured a lot of sulphur, which she put into a pan and putting it into a room immediately under that of the tenants, set it on fire. Presently the acrid fumes pervaded the whole house, and came pouring through the windows in yellow clouds, to the no small alarm of the neighbors, who did not understand what was going on. The tenants stood it awhile, but human endurance has its limits, and they were soon compelled to capitulate. When they were once outside, Mrs. Outen locked them out, and would not permit them to enter the house even to get their belongings.

A very interesting case in insurance was presented in Chicago recently. The manager of one of the larger companies received a proof of loss from an agent in a near-by town for a sulky plow which was destroyed in a fire in a blacksmith shop. The owner of the plow carried insurance on his farm machinery, but the

policy was written to cover it on his farm a mile away. Some repairs were found necessary and the plow was taken to the blacksmith shop, where it was when the fire destroyed the shop and the plow. The owner made claim for indemnity on the ground the repairs to the plow were necessary and asked to be reimbursed for its value. The case is similar to one which came up in Milwaukee some time ago. A woman who carried insurance on all her household effects sent a sealskin jacket to a furrier to be repaired. Fire destroyed the shop and the woman asked to be recompensed for her loss. When this case came before the courts, as it did, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin decided the insurance company was responsible for the loss, on the ground that the repairs were necessary to the garment, that the taking of it to the store did not release the insurance company from liability. The policy under which this decision was rendered contained a clause insuring the property "contained in said dwelling." The decision caused a change in the wording of the policies, which now read "while contained in said dwelling." It would be well for every one to read their policies carefully and watch for new clauses.

According to *La Laiterie*, the number of distinct varieties of cheese produced in the dairy world—that is, in Europe and America, for very little is known of the production of Africa and the East—is 213, of which 204 are produced in Europe, the remaining nine being produced in America. It is, however, doubtful (says Professor Long) whether the whole of these are really distinct varieties. We take the American varieties—for example, the Cheddar, flat cheese, Young America, pineapple cheese and brick cheese. Of this number we shall find that the first four at least resemble each other in manufacture and in flavor, although the form is different. The Young America cheese, of which so much is made in the States, is almost identical with a Wiltshire loaf; which is also, and in this country, too frequently described as a distinct variety. It is nothing of the kind. It is a Cheddar made in the form of a Stilton, and the same remark unquestionably applies to many of the varieties made upon the Continent. The total exportation and importation of produce of the various dairy countries of the world amount in value to 1,203,000,000f., of which 687,000,000f. apply to butter and 516,000,000f. to cheese.

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Advanced—Gum Opium.		Declined—	
ACIDUM.		TINCTURES.	
Aceticum.....	80 10	Aconitum Napellus R.....	60
Benzoficum German.....	65 75	" " F.....	50
Boric.....	15	Aloes.....	60
Carbonicum.....	20 30	" and myrrh.....	60
Citricum.....	42 45	Arnica.....	50
Hydrochlor.....	3 5	Asafetida.....	50
Nitrosum.....	10 12	Atrope Belladonna.....	60
Oxalicum.....	10 12	Benzoin.....	60
Phosphoricum dil.....	20	" Co.....	60
Salicylicum.....	1 25 1 60	Sanguinaria.....	50
Sulphuricum.....	1 40 1 60	Barosma.....	50
Tannicum.....	1 40 1 60	Cantharides.....	75
Tartaricum.....	30 33	Capicum.....	50
AMMONIA.		Ca damon.....	75
Aqua, 16 deg.....	4 6	" Co.....	75
" 20 deg.....	6 8	Castor.....	1 00
Carbonas.....	12 14	Catechu.....	50
Chloridum.....	12 14	Cinchona.....	50
ANILINE.		" Co.....	50
Black.....	2 00 2 25	Columba.....	50
Brown.....	80 1 00	Conium.....	50
Red.....	45 50	Cubeba.....	50
Yellow.....	2 50 3 00	Digitalis.....	50
BAGGAE.		Ergot.....	50
Cubeae (po 25).....	20 25	Gentiana.....	50
Juniperus.....	80 1 00	" Co.....	50
Xanthoxylum.....	25 30	" ammon.....	50
BALSAMUM.		Zingiber.....	50
Copaiba.....	45 50	Hyocyanus.....	50
Peru.....	62 1 00	Iodine.....	75
Terabin. Canada.....	45 50	" Colorless.....	75
Tolutan.....	35 50	Ferri Chloridum.....	35
CORTEK.		Kino.....	50
Abies, Canadian.....	18	Lobelia.....	50
Cassia.....	12	Myrrh.....	50
Cinchona Flava.....	18	Nux Vomica.....	50
Euonymus atropurp.....	30	Opil.....	35
Myrica Cerifera, po.....	20	" Camphorated.....	50
Prunus Virgin.....	12	" Deodor.....	2 00
Quillaja, grd.....	10	Aurant Cortex.....	50
Sassafras.....	12	Quassia.....	50
Ulmus Po (Ground 15).....	15	Rhatany.....	50
EXTRACTUM.		Rhet.....	50
Glycyrrhiza Glabra.....	24 25	Cassia Acutifol.....	50
" po.....	32 35	" Co.....	50
Haematox, 15 lb. box.....	11 12	Serpentaria.....	50
" 1s.....	13 14	Stromonium.....	50
" 1/2s.....	14 15	Tolutan.....	60
" 1/4s.....	16 17	Valerian.....	50
FERRU.		Veratrum Veride.....	50
Carbonate Precip.....	15	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Citrate and Quinia.....	23 50	Ether, Spts Nit, 3 F.....	28 30
Citrate Soluble.....	20	" 4 F.....	32 34
Ferrocyanidum Sol.....	20	Alumen.....	24 3
Solut Chloride.....	15	" 7.....	32 4
Sulphate, com'l.....	90 2	Anatto.....	55 60
" pure.....	7	Antimoni, po.....	40 5
FLORA.		" et Potass T.....	55 60
Arnica.....	12 14	Antipyrin.....	21 40
Anthemis.....	30 35	Antifebrin.....	25
Matricaria.....	50 65	Argent Nitras, ounce.....	50
FOLIA.		Arsenicum.....	50 7
Barosma.....	14 30	Balm Gilead Bud.....	38 40
Cassia Acutifol, Tin.....	25 28	Bismuth S. N.....	1 60 1 10
" nively.....	25 28	Calcium Chlor, 15, (1/4s.....	10 11
Salvia officinalis, 1/2s.....	15 25	" 12, 1/2s, 14).....	10 11
Ura Ursi.....	80 10	Cantharides Russian.....	21 00
GUMMI.		Capici Fructus, af.....	26
Acacia, 1st picked.....	2 60	" po.....	28
" 2d.....	2 40	" B po.....	20
" 3d.....	2 30	Caryophyllus, (po 15).....	10 12
" sifted sorta.....	2 20	Carmine, No. 40.....	2 75
" po.....	60 80	Cera Alba, S. & F.....	50 55
Aloe, Barb, (po 50).....	50 60	Cera Flava.....	38 40
" Cape, (po 20).....	2 12	Cocculus.....	2 40
Socotri, (po 60).....	2 50	Cassia Fructus.....	2 25
Catechu, 1s, (1/4s, 1/2s.....	1 10	Centraria.....	2 10
HERBA.		Cetaceum.....	2 40
Ammoniac.....	55 60	Chloroform.....	50 63
Asafetida, (po 3).....	28 30	" squibba.....	21 25
Benzoinum.....	50 55	Chloral Hyd Crst.....	1 25 1 50
Camphore.....	40 55	Chondrus.....	20 25
Euphorbium po.....	35 10	Cinchonidine, F. & W.....	15 20
Galbanum.....	22 50	" German 3/4.....	12
Gamboge, po.....	70 75	Corks, list, dis. per.....	75
Gnatscum, (po 35).....	21 75	cent.....	2 35
Kino, (po 1 75).....	21 75	Creasotum.....	2 35
Mastic.....	2 40	Creta, (bbl. 75).....	2 2
Myrrh, (po 45).....	2 40	" prep.....	5 2 5
Opil (po 3 10 23 40).....	2 40 2 50	" precip.....	9 11
Shellac.....	35 42	" Rubra.....	8
" bleached.....	33 35	Crocus.....	35 40
Tragacanth.....	40 1 00	Cudbear.....	2 24
HERBA—In ounce packages.		Cupri Sulph.....	5 2 6
Absinthium.....	25	Dextrine.....	10 12
Eupatorium.....	20	Ether Sulph.....	75 90
Lobelia.....	25	Emery, all numbers.....	2 6
Majorum.....	25	" po.....	2 6
Mentha Piperita.....	23	Ergota, (po 40).....	30 35
Rue.....	30	Flake White.....	12 15
Tanacetum, V.....	22	Galla.....	2 23
Thymus, V.....	25	Gambler.....	7 2 8
MAGNESIA.		Gelatn, Cooper.....	2 60
Calcined, Pat.....	55 60	" French.....	30 50
Carbonate, Pat.....	20 22	Glassware flint, by box 80.....	
Carbonate, K. & M.....	20 25	Less than box 75.....	
Carbonate, Jennings.....	35 36	Gine, Brown.....	9 15
OLEUM.		" White.....	12 25
Absinthium.....	2 50 3 00	Glycerina.....	14 20
Amygdalae, Dulc.....	30 50	Grana Paradisi.....	22
Amygdalae, Amarae.....	8 00 25	Humulus.....	25 55
Anisi.....	2 65 2 80	Hydraag Chlor Mite.....	2 75
Aurant Cortex.....	1 80 2 00	" Cor.....	2 65
Bergamit.....	3 00 3 20	" Ox Rubrum.....	85
Cajuput.....	60 65	" Ammoniat.....	95
Caryophylli.....	75 80	Unguentum.....	45 55
Cedar.....	35 65	Hydrargyrum.....	2 60
Chenopodii.....	21 60	Icthyobolla, Am.....	1 25 1 50
Cinnamoni.....	1 60 1 76	Indigo.....	75 1 00
Citronella.....	2 45	Iodine, Resubl.....	3 80 3 90
Conium Mac.....	35 65	Iodoform.....	24 70
Opaliba.....	80 90	Lupulin.....	22 25
SPONGES.		Lycopodium.....	60 65
Florida sheeps' wool.....	2 50 2 75	Macle.....	70 75
Majorum sheeps' wool.....	2 00	Liquor Arsen et Hy.....	2 27
Nassau sheeps' wool.....	2 00	Liquor Potass Arsenitis.....	10 12
Velvet extra sheeps'.....	1 10	Magnesia, Sulph (bbl.....	24 4
wool carriage.....	85	Mannia, S. F.....	60 63
Extra yellow sheeps'.....	65		
wool carriage.....	75		
Grass sheeps' wool car.....	1 40		
riage.....			
Hard for slate use.....			
Yellow Reef, for slate.....			
use.....			
SYRUPS.			
Accacia.....	50		
Zingiber.....	50		
Ipecac.....	50		
Ferri Iod.....	50		
Aurant Cortex.....	50		
Rhei Arom.....	50		
Similax Officialis.....	50		
Senega.....	50		
Scilla.....	50		
" Co.....	50		
Tolutan.....	50		
Prunus virg.....	50		

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<div>AXLE GREASE.</div> <div><div>doz gross</div><div>Aurora 55 6 00</div><div>Castor Oil 60 7 00</div><div>Diamond 50 5 50</div><div>Frazer's 75 9 00</div><div>Mica 65 7 50</div><div>Paragon 55 6 00</div></div>	<div>BAKING POWDER.</div> <div><div>Acme.</div><div><div>10. ans. 3 doz.</div><div>45</div></div><div><div>1 lb.</div><div>1 10</div></div><div><div>Bulk</div><div>10</div></div><div><div>Arctic.</div><div><div>1/2 cans 6 doz case.</div><div>55</div></div><div><div>1/2 doz</div><div>1 10</div></div><div><div>1 doz</div><div>2 00</div></div><div><div>5 lb</div><div>9 00</div></div><div><div>Cream Flake.</div><div><div>3 oz</div><div>45</div></div><div><div>4 doz</div><div>60</div></div><div><div>6 doz</div><div>80</div></div><div><div>8 doz</div><div>1 20</div></div><div><div>10 doz</div><div>1 50</div></div><div><div>1 lb</div><div>2 00</div></div><div><div>1 doz</div><div>9 00</div></div><div><div>Red Star, 1/2 cans.</div><div>40</div></div><div><div>1 lb.</div><div>75</div></div><div><div>1 lb.</div><div>1 40</div></div><div><div>Telfer's, 1/2 lb. cans, doz.</div><div>45</div></div><div><div>1 lb.</div><div>85</div></div><div><div>1 lb.</div><div>1 50</div></div><div><div>Our Leader, 1/2 lb. cans.</div><div>45</div></div><div><div>1 lb. cans.</div><div>75</div></div><div><div>1 lb. cans</div><div>1 50</div></div></div></div></div>	<div>Live oak.</div> <div>1 40</div> <div>Apricots.</div> <div>1 40</div> <div>Santa Cruz.</div> <div>1 40</div> <div>Lusk's.</div> <div>1 40</div> <div>Overland.</div> <div>1 40</div> <div>Blackberries.</div> <div>90</div> <div>F. & W.</div> <div>Cherries.</div> <div>1 10 25</div> <div>Red.</div> <div>1 10 25</div> <div>Pitted Hamburg.</div> <div>1 50</div> <div>White.</div> <div>1 50</div> <div>Erie.</div> <div>1 25</div> <div>Damsons, Egg Plums and Green Gages.</div> <div>1 10</div> <div>California.</div> <div>1 25</div> <div>Common.</div> <div>1 25</div> <div>Gooseberries.</div> <div>1 25</div> <div>Peaches.</div> <div>1 10</div> <div>Maxwell.</div> <div>1 50</div> <div>Shepard's.</div> <div>1 50</div> <div>California.</div> <div>1 50</div> <div>Monitor.</div> <div>1 50</div> <div>Oxford.</div> <div>1 50</div> <div>Pears.</div> <div>1 25</div> <div>Domestic.</div> <div>1 25</div> <div>Riverside.</div> <div>1 75</div> <div>Common.</div> <div>1 00 21 30</div> <div>Johnson's sliced.</div> <div>2 50</div> <div>grated.</div> <div>2 75</div> <div>Booth's sliced.</div> <div>2 50</div> <div>grated.</div> <div>2 75</div> <div>Quinces.</div> <div>1 10</div> <div>Common.</div> <div>1 10</div> <div>Raspberries.</div> <div>1 10</div> <div>Red.</div> <div>1 10</div> <div>Black Hamburg.</div> <div>1 40</div> <div>Erie black.</div> <div>1 25</div> <div>Strawberries.</div> <div>1 25</div> <div>Lawrence.</div> <div>1 25</div> <div>Hamburg.</div> <div>1 25</div> <div>Erie.</div> <div>1 20</div> <div>Terrapin.</div> <div>1 05</div> <div>Whortleberries.</div> <div>85</div> <div>Blueberries.</div> <div>85</div> <div>Meats.</div> <div>85</div> <div>Corned beef Libby's.</div> <div>3 30</div> <div>Roast beef Armour's.</div> <div>2 10</div> <div>Potted ham, 1/4 lb.</div> <div>1 25</div> <div>1/4 lb.</div> <div>70</div> <div>tongue, 1/4 lb.</div> <div>1 35</div> <div>1/4 lb.</div> <div>75</div> <div>chicken, 1/4 lb.</div> <div>95</div> <div>Vegetables.</div> <div>85</div> <div>Beans.</div> <div>1 15</div> <div>Hamburg stringless.</div> <div>1 15</div> <div>French style.</div> <div>2 00</div> <div>Limas.</div> <div>1 35</div> <div>Lima green.</div> <div>1 25</div> <div>soaked.</div> <div>70</div> <div>Lewis Boston Baked.</div> <div>1 35</div> <div>Bay State Baked.</div> <div>1 35</div> <div>World's Fair Baked.</div> <div>1 35</div> <div>Picnic Baked.</div> <div>1 00</div> <div>Corn.</div> <div>1 00</div> <div>Hamburg.</div> <div>1 25</div> <div>Livingston Eden.</div> <div>1 20</div> <div>Purify.</div> <div>1 20</div> <div>Honey Dew.</div> <div>1 40</div> <div>Morning Glory.</div> <div>1 40</div> <div>Soaked.</div> <div>75</div> <div>Peas.</div> <div>75</div> <div>Hamburg marrowfat.</div> <div>1 30</div> <div>early June.</div> <div>1 50</div> <div>Champion Eng.</div> <div>1 40</div> <div>petit pois.</div> <div>1 40</div> <div>fancy sifted.</div> <div>1 90</div> <div>Soaked.</div> <div>65</div> <div>Harris standard.</div> <div>75</div> <div>VanCamp's marrowfat.</div> <div>1 10</div> <div>early June.</div> <div>1 30</div> <div>Archer's Early Blossom.</div> <div>1 25</div> <div>French.</div> <div>2 15</div> <div>Mushrooms.</div> <div>19 25</div> <div>Pumpkin.</div> <div>75</div> <div>Erie.</div> <div>75</div> <div>Squash.</div> <div>1 15</div> <div>Hubbard.</div> <div>1 15</div> <div>Succotash.</div> <div>1 40</div> <div>Hamburg.</div> <div>1 40</div> <div>Soaked.</div> <div>30</div> <div>Honey Dew.</div> <div>1 50</div> <div>Erie.</div> <div>1 35</div> <div>Tomatoes.</div> <div>90</div> <div>Hancock.</div> <div>40</div> <div>Excelsior.</div> <div>40</div> <div>Scotch.</div> <div>1 30</div> <div>Hamburg.</div> <div>1 30</div> <div>Gallon.</div> <div>3 00</div>	<div>CATSUP.</div> <div><div>Blue Label Brand.</div><div>2 75</div></div> <div><div>Half pint, 25 bottles.</div><div>4 50</div></div> <div><div>Pint.</div><div>3 50</div></div> <div><div>Quart 1 doz bottles.</div><div>1 35</div></div> <div><div>Triumph Brand.</div><div>4 50</div></div> <div><div>Half pint, per doz.</div><div>3 75</div></div> <div><div>Pint, 25 bottles.</div><div>4 50</div></div> <div><div>Quart, per doz.</div><div>3 75</div></div> <div>CLOTHES PINS.</div> <div><div>5 gross boxes.</div><div>40 2/45</div></div> <div>COCOA SHELLS.</div> <div><div>35 lb bags.</div><div>2 3</div></div> <div><div>Less quantity.</div><div>2 3 1/2</div></div> <div><div>Pound packages.</div><div>6 1/2 27</div></div> <div>COFFEE.</div> <div><div>Green.</div><div>18</div></div> <div><div>Rio.</div><div>19</div></div> <div><div>Fair.</div><div>19</div></div> <div><div>Good.</div><div>21</div></div> <div><div>Prime.</div><div>21</div></div> <div><div>Golden.</div><div>21</div></div> <div><div>Peaberry.</div><div>23</div></div> <div><div>Santos.</div><div>19</div></div> <div><div>Fair.</div><div>20</div></div> <div><div>Good.</div><div>22</div></div> <div><div>Prime.</div><div>22</div></div> <div><div>Peaberry.</div><div>23</div></div> <div><div>Mexican and Guatemala.</div><div>21</div></div> <div><div>Fair.</div><div>22</div></div> <div><div>Good.</div><div>22</div></div> <div><div>Fancy.</div><div>24</div></div> <div><div>Maracalbo.</div><div>23</div></div> <div><div>Milled.</div><div>24</div></div> <div><div>Java.</div><div>24</div></div> <div><div>Interior.</div><div>25</div></div> <div><div>Private Growth.</div><div>27</div></div> <div><div>Mandehling.</div><div>28</div></div> <div><div>Mocha.</div><div>25</div></div> <div><div>Arabian.</div><div>28</div></div> <div><div>Roasted.</div><div>28</div></div> <div><div>To ascertain cost of roasted coffee, add 4c. per lb. for roasting and 15c. per cent. for shrinkage.</div><div></div></div> <div><div>Package.</div><div>28</div></div> <div><div>McLaughlin's XXXX.</div><div>50 80</div></div> <div><div>Bunola.</div><div>20 30</div></div> <div><div>Lion, 60 or 100 lb. case.</div><div>30 50</div></div> <div><div>Extract.</div><div>75</div></div> <div><div>Valley City 1/4 gross.</div><div>1 15</div></div> <div><div>Felix.</div><div>1 15</div></div> <div><div>Hummel's, foll, gross.</div><div>1 61</div></div> <div><div>tin.</div><div>2 85</div></div> <div>CHICORY.</div> <div><div>Bulk.</div><div>5</div></div> <div><div>Red.</div><div>7</div></div> <div>CLOTHES LINES.</div> <div><div>Cotton, 40 ft. per doz.</div><div>1 25</div></div> <div><div>50 ft.</div><div>1 40</div></div> <div><div>60 ft.</div><div>1 60</div></div> <div><div>70 ft.</div><div>1 75</div></div> <div><div>80 ft.</div><div>1 90</div></div> <div><div>Jute 60 ft.</div><div>1 85</div></div> <div><div>72 ft.</div><div>1 00</div></div> <div>CREDIT CHECKS.</div> <div><div>500, any one denom'n.</div><div>83 00</div></div> <div><div>1000.</div><div>5 00</div></div> <div><div>2000.</div><div>8 00</div></div> <div><div>Steel punch.</div><div>75</div></div> <div>CONDENSED MILK.</div> <div><div>4 doz. in case.</div><div>3 00</div></div>	<div>MICHIGAN CONDENSED MILK CO.</div> <div>MILK CO.</div> <div>FIRST PRIZE BRAND</div> <div>CONDENSED MILK</div> <div>MICHIGAN CONDENSED MILK CO.</div> <div>LANSING MICH.</div>	<div>Peel.</div> <div><div>Citron, Leghorn, 25 lb. boxes</div><div>13</div></div> <div><div>Lemon</div><div>25</div></div> <div><div>Orange</div><div>25</div></div> <div>Raisins.</div> <div><div>Ondura, 25 lb. boxes.</div><div>6 1/4</div></div> <div><div>Sultana, 20</div><div>8</div></div> <div><div>Valencia, 30</div><div>8</div></div> <div>Prunes.</div> <div><div>California, 100-120</div><div>6</div></div> <div><div>90x100 25 lb. bxs.</div><div>5 1/4</div></div> <div><div>80x90</div><div>6 1/4</div></div> <div><div>70x80</div><div>6 1/4</div></div> <div><div>60x70</div><div>6 1/4</div></div> <div>Turkey.</div> <div><div>Silver</div><div>75</div></div> <div>ENVELOPES.</div> <div><div>XX rag, white.</div><div>3 35</div></div> <div><div>No. 1, 6 1/2</div><div>1 10</div></div> <div><div>No. 2, 6 1/2</div><div>1 10</div></div> <div><div>No. 1, 6</div><div>1 25</div></div> <div><div>No. 2, 6</div><div>1 00</div></div> <div>Manilla, white.</div> <div><div>6 1/2</div><div>75</div></div> <div><div>6</div><div>70</div></div> <div>Coln.</div> <div><div>Mill No. 4.</div><div>90</div></div> <div>FARINACEOUS GOODS.</div> <div><div>Farina.</div><div>3 1/2</div></div> <div><div>100 lb. kegs.</div><div>3 1/2</div></div> <div>Hominy.</div> <div><div>Barrels.</div><div>3 00</div></div> <div><div>Grits.</div><div>3 1/2</div></div> <div>Lima Beans.</div> <div><div>Dried.</div><div>5 @ 5 1/2</div></div> <div><div>Macaroni and Vermicelli.</div><div>55</div></div> <div><div>Domestic, 12 lb. box.</div><div>10 1/2 @ 11</div></div> <div><div>Imported.</div><div>10 1/2 @ 11</div></div> <div>Pearl Barley.</div> <div><div>Kegs.</div><div>3</div></div> <div>Peas.</div> <div><div>Green, bu.</div><div>1 15</div></div> <div><div>Split per lb.</div><div>3</div></div> <div>Rolls Oats.</div> <div><div>Schumacher, bbl.</div><div>4 75</div></div> <div><div>1/4 bbl.</div><div>2 60</div></div> <div><div>Monarch, bbl.</div><div>4 12</div></div> <div><div>Monarch, 1/2 bbl.</div><div>2 15</div></div> <div><div>Quaker, cases.</div><div>3 20</div></div> <div>Sago.</div> <div><div>German.</div><div>4</div></div> <div><div>East India.</div><div>4 1/2</div></div> <div>Wheat.</div> <div><div>Cracked.</div><div>3 1/2</div></div> <div>FISH-SALT.</div> <div><div>Bloaters.</div><div>4 70</div></div> <div>Yarmouth.</div> <div><div>Cod.</div><div>4 70</div></div> <div><div>Georges cured.</div><div>4 1/2</div></div> <div><div>Georges genuine.</div><div>6</div></div> <div><div>Georges selected.</div><div>6 1/2</div></div> <div><div>Boneless, bricks.</div><div>6 1/2</div></div> <div><div>Boneless, strips.</div><div>6 1/2 @ 9</div></div> <div>Halibut.</div> <div><div>Smoked.</div><div>11 @ 12</div></div> <div>Herring.</div> <div><div>Holland, white hoops keg</div><div>6 1/2</div></div> <div><div>bbl</div><div>8 00</div></div> <div>Norwegian.</div> <div><div>Round, 1/2 bbl 100 lbs.</div><div>3 20</div></div> <div><div>1/4 40</div><div>1 60</div></div> <div><div>Scaled.</div><div>16</div></div> <div>Mackerel.</div> <div><div>No. 1, 100 lbs.</div><div>10 50</div></div> <div><div>No. 1, 40 lbs.</div><div>4 70</div></div> <div><div>No. 1, 10 lbs.</div><div>1 20</div></div> <div><div>No. 2, 100 lbs.</div><div>8 50</div></div> <div><div>No. 2, 40 lbs.</div><div>3 70</div></div> <div><div>No. 2, 10 lbs.</div><div>1 00</div></div> <div><div>Family, 90 lbs.</div><div>1 00</div></div> <div><div>10 lbs.</div><div>1 00</div></div> <div>Sardines.</div> <div><div>Russian, kegs.</div><div>55</div></div> <div>Trout.</div> <div><div>No. 1, 1/4 bbls, 100 lbs.</div><div>4 00</div></div> <div><div>No. 1, 1/2 bbl, 40 lbs.</div><div>1 30</div></div> <div><div>No. 1, kts, 10 lbs.</div><div>55</div></div> <div><div>No. 1, 8 lb. kits.</div><div>47</div></div> <div>Whitefish.</div> <div><div>No. 1 family</div><div>7 00 2 50</div></div> <div><div>1/2 bbls, 100 lbs.</div><div>3 10 1 25</div></div> <div><div>10 lb. kits.</div><div>85 40</div></div> <div><div>8 lb.</div><div>71 35</div></div> <div>MATCHES.</div> <div><div>Globe Match Co.'s Brands.</div><div>81 25</div></div> <div><div>XXX Sulphur.</div><div>1 00</div></div> <div><div>Diamond Match Co.'s Brands.</div><div>1 65</div></div> <div><div>No. 9 sulphur.</div><div>1 70</div></div> <div><div>Anchor parlor.</div><div>1 10</div></div> <div><div>No. 2 home.</div><div>1 00</div></div> <div><div>Export parlor.</div><div>1 00</div></div>	<div>FLAVORING EXTRACTS.</div> <div>Souders'.</div> <div>Oval Bottle, with corkscrew.</div> <div>Best in the world for the money.</div> <div>Regular Grade Lemon.</div> <div><div>doz</div><div>2 00</div></div> <div><div>doz</div><div>4 00</div></div> <div>1 50</div> <div>Regular Grade Vanilla.</div> <div><div>doz</div><div>2 00</div></div> <div><div>doz</div><div>4 00</div></div> <div>2 40</div> <div>XX Grade Lemon.</div> <div><div>doz</div><div>2 00</div></div> <div><div>doz</div><div>4 00</div></div> <div>3 00</div> <div>XX Grade Vanilla.</div> <div><div>doz</div><div>2 00</div></div> <div><div>doz</div><div>4 00</div></div> <div>3 50</div> <div>Jennings.</div> <div><div>2 oz regular panel.</div><div>75</div></div> <div><div>4 oz</div><div>1 50</div></div> <div><div>6 oz</div><div>2 00</div></div> <div><div>No. 3 taper</div><div>1 35</div></div> <div><div>No. 4 taper</div><div>1 50</div></div> <div>2 50</div> <div>Northrop's.</div> <div><div>Lemon. Vanilla.</div><div>2 oz oval taper</div><div>75</div></div> <div><div>3 oz</div><div>1 20</div></div> <div><div>2 oz regular</div><div>85</div></div> <div><div>4 oz</div><div>1 60</div></div> <div>2 25</div> <div>GUNPOWDER.</div> <div>Rifle-Dupont's.</div> <div><div>Kegs.</div><div>3 25</div></div> <div><div>Half kegs.</div><div>1 90</div></div> <div><div>Quarter kegs.</div><div>1 10</div></div> <div><div>1 lb cans.</div><div>30</div></div> <div><div>1/2 lb cans.</div><div>18</div></div> <div>Choke Bore-Dupont's.</div> <div><div>Kegs.</div><div>4 25</div></div> <div><div>Half kegs.</div><div>2 40</div></div> <div><div>Quarter kegs.</div><div>1 35</div></div> <div><div>1 lb cans.</div><div>34</div></div> <div>Eagle Duck-Dupont's.</div> <div><div>Kegs.</div><div>11 00</div></div> <div><div>Half kegs.</div><div>5 75</div></div> <div><div>Quarter kegs.</div><div>3 00</div></div> <div><div>1 lb cans.</div><div>60</div></div> <div>HERBS.</div> <div><div>Sage.</div><div>15</div></div> <div><div>Hops.</div><div>15</div></div> <div>INDIGO.</div> <div><div>Madras, 5 lb. boxes.</div><div>55</div></div> <div><div>S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes.</div><div>50</div></div> <div>JELLY.</div> <div><div>15 lb. pails.</div><div>52</div></div> <div><div>17</div><div>58</div></div> <div><div>30</div><div>89</div></div> <div>LICORICE.</div> <div><div>Pure.</div><div>30</div></div> <div><div>Calabria.</div><div>25</div></div> <div><div>Sicily.</div><div>12</div></div> <div><div>Root.</div><div>10</div></div> <div>LYE.</div> <div><div>Condensed, 2 doz.</div><div>1 20</div></div> <div><div>4 doz.</div><div>2 25</div></div> <div>MINE MEAT.</div> <div><div>NEW ENGLAND</div><div>CONDENSED</div><div>MINE MEAT</div><div>T. E. DUGHERTY,</div><div>CHICAGO, ILL., & PORTLAND, ME.</div></div> <div><div>Mince meat, 3 doz. in case.</div><div>2 7</div></div> <div><div>Pie Prep. 3 doz. in case.</div><div>3 08</div></div> <div>MEASURES.</div> <div><div>Tin, per dozen</div><div>1 75</div></div> <div><div>1 gallon.</div><div>1 40</div></div> <div><div>Half gallon.</div><div>70</div></div> <div><div>Quart.</div><div>45</div></div> <div><div>Pint.</div><div>40</div></div> <div><div>Half pint.</div><div>40</div></div> <div><div>Wooden, for vinegar, per doz.</div><div>7 00</div></div> <div><div>1 gallon.</div><div>4 75</div></div> <div><div>Half gallon.</div><div>3 75</div></div> <div><div>Quart.</div><div>2</div></div> <div><div>Pint.</div><div>2</div></div> <div>MOLASSES.</div> <div><div>Blackstrap.</div><div>14</div></div> <div><div>Sugar house.</div><div>30</div></div> <div><div>Cuba Baking.</div><div>16</div></div> <div>Ordinary.</div> <div><div>Porto Rico.</div><div>30</div></div> <div><div>Prime.</div><div>20</div></div> <div><div>Fancy.</div><div>30</div></div> <div>New Orleans.</div> <div><div>Fair.</div><div>18</div></div> <div><div>Good.</div><div>32</div></div> <div><div>Extra good.</div><div>27</div></div> <div><div>Choice.</div><div>32</div></div> <div><div>Fancy.</div><div>40</div></div> <div>Half barrels 3c. extra</div>
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PICKLES.

Medium.	
Barrels, 1,200 count...	25 00
Half bbls, 600 count...	23 00
Small.	
Barrels, 2,400 count...	6 00
Half bbls, 1,200 count...	3 50

PIPES.

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

POTASH.

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

RICE.

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

SPICES.

Whole Sifted.	
Allspice.	9 1/2
Cassia, China in mats.	9 1/2
" Batavia in bund.	15
" Saigon in rolls.	32
Cloves, Amboyna.	22
" Zanzibar.	11 1/2
Mace Batavia.	80
Nutmegs, fancy.	75
" No. 1.	70
" No. 2.	60
Pepper, Singapore, black.	10
" white.	30
" shot.	16
Pure Ground in Bulk.	
Allspice.	15
Cassia, Batavia.	18
" and Saigon.	25
" Saigon.	35
Cloves, Amboyna.	22
" Zanzibar.	18
Ginger, African.	16
" Cochila.	30
" Jamaica.	32
Mace Batavia.	65
Mustard, Eng. and Trieste.	22
" Trieste.	25
Nutmegs, No. 2.	75
Pepper, Singapore, black.	16
" white.	24
" Cayenne.	30
Sage.	30
"Absolute" in Packages.	
Allspice.	84 1 1/2
Cinnamon.	84 1 1/2
Cloves.	84 1 1/2
Ginger, Jamaica.	84 1 1/2
" African.	84 1 1/2
Mustard.	84 1 1/2
Pepper.	84 1 1/2
Sage.	84

SAL SODA.

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

SEEDS.

Anise.	20 1/2
Canary, Smyrna.	4 1/2
Caraway.	8
Cardamom, Malabar.	90
Hemp, Russian.	4
Mixed Bird.	50 1/2
Mustard, white.	10
Poppy.	9
Rape.	5
Cuttle bone.	30

STARCH.

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

SNUFF.

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

SODA.

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

SALT.

Diamond Crystal.	
Cases, 243 lb. boxes.	\$1 60
Barrels, 320 lbs.	2 50
" 115 2 1/2 lb bags.	4 00
" 60 5 lb "	3 75
" 30 10 lb "	3 50
Butter, 56 lb bags.	63
" 20 14 lb bags.	3 50
" 280 lb bbls.	2 50
" 24 lb "	2 25
Worcester.	
115 2 1/2 lb sacks.	84 10
60 5-lb "	3 75
30 10-lb "	3 50
22 14-lb "	3 50
320 lb. bbl.	2 50
8 lb sacks.	32 1/2
" linen sacks.	60
Common Grades.	
100 3-lb. sacks.	82 10
60 5-lb. "	1 90
28 10-lb. sacks.	1 75
Warsaw.	
56 lb. dairy in drill bags.	30
28 lb. "	16
Ashton.	
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks.	75
Higgins.	
56 lb. dairy in linen sacks.	75
Solar Rock.	
56 lb. sacks.	22
Common Fine.	
Saginaw.	90
Manistee.	90

SALERATUS.

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

SEELY'S EXTRACTS.

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

SOAP.

Laundry.	
Allen B. Wrisley's Brands.	
Old Country, 80 1-lb.	3 20
Good Cheer, 60 1-lb.	3 80
White Borax, 100 1-lb.	3 65
Proctor & Gamble.	
Concord.	3 45
Ivory, 10 oz.	6 75
" 6 oz.	4 00
Lenox.	3 65
Mottled German.	3 15
Town Talk.	3 25

Dingman Brands.	
Single box.	3 95
5 box lots, delivered.	3 85
10 box lots, delivered.	3 75
Jas. S. Kirk & Co.'s Brands.	
American Family, wrp d.	\$3 33
" plain.	2 27
N. K. Fairbank & Co.'s Brands.	
Santa Claus.	4 00
Brown, 60 bars.	2 40
" 80 bars.	3 25

Lautz Bros. & Co.'s Brands.	
Acme.	3 75
Cotton Oil.	6 00
Marselles.	4 00
Master.	4 00

Thompson & Chute Co.'s Brands.	
Silver.	3 65
Mono.	3 30
Savon Improved.	2 50
Sunflower.	2 80
Golden.	3 25
Economical.	2 25

Passolt's Atlas Brand.	
Single box.	3 65
5 box lots.	3 60
10 box lots.	3 50
25 box lots del.	3 40

Scouring.	
Sapallo, kitchen, 3 doz.	2 40
" hand, 3 doz.	2 40

SUGAR.	
Below are given New York prices on sugars, to which the wholesale dealer adds the local freight from New York to your shipping point, giving you credit on the invoice for the amount of freight buyer pays from the market in which he purchases to his shipping point, including 20 pounds for the weight of the barrel.	

Domino.	\$5 12
Cut Leaf.	5 12
Cubes.	4 81
Powdered.	4 81
XXXX Powdered.	5 06
Granulated.	4 44
Fine Granulated.	4 44
Extra Fine Granulated.	4 56
Mould A.	4 75
Diamond Confee. A.	4 46
Confee. Standard A.	4 44
No. 1.	4 25
No. 2.	4 25
No. 3.	4 25
No. 4.	4 18
No. 5.	4 06
No. 6.	3 94
No. 7.	3 87
No. 8.	3 75
No. 9.	3 69
No. 10.	3 62
No. 11.	3 55
No. 12.	3 50
No. 13.	3 44
No. 14.	3 37

SYRUPS.	
Corn.	
Barrels.	22
Half bbls.	24
Pure Cane.	
Fair.	19
Good.	20
Choice.	25

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

TEAS.

JAPAN—Regular.	
Fair.	217
Good.	220
Choice.	224
Choicest.	234
Dust.	10 112

SUN CURED.	
Fair.	217
Good.	220
Choice.	224
Choicest.	234
Dust.	10 112

BASKET FIRED.	
Fair.	18 220
Choice.	225
Choicest.	235
Extra choicest.	240

GUNPOWDER.	
Common to fair.	25 235
Extra fine to finest.	50 265
Choicest fancy.	75 285

COMMON.	
Common to fair.	23 230
Superior to fine.	30 235
Young Hyson.	
Common to fair.	18 226
Superior to fine.	30 240

ENGLISH BREAKFAST.	
Fair.	18 222
Choice.	24 228
Best.	40 250

TOBACCOS.

Fine Cut.	
P. Lorillard & Co.'s Brands.	
Sweet Russet.	30 232
Tiger.	30
D. Scotten & Co.'s Brands.	
Hiawatha.	60
Cuba.	32
Rocket.	30
Spaulding & Merrick's Brands.	
Sterling.	30

Private Brands.	
Bazoo.	230
Can Can.	227
Nellie Bly.	24 225
Uncle Ben.	24 225
McGinty.	27
" 1/2 bbls.	25
Columbia.	24 23
Columbia, drums.	23
Bang up, drums.	19

Plug.	
Sorg's Brands.	
Spearhead.	39
Joker.	27
Nobby Twist.	40
Scotten's Brands.	
Kylo.	25
Hiawatha.	38
Valley City.	34
Finzer's Brands.	
Old Honesty.	40
Jolly Tar.	32

Lorillard's Brands.	
Climax (8 oz., 41c).	39
Gr en Turtle.	30
Three Black Crows.	27
J. G. Butler's Brands.	
Something Good.	38
Out of Sight.	24
Wilson & McCaulay's Brands.	
Gold Hope.	37
Happy Thought.	32
Messmate.	32
No Tax.	31
Let Go.	27

Snoking.	
Catlin's Brands.	
Kiln dried.	17 218
Golden shower.	19
Huntress.	26
Meerscham.	29 230
American Eagle Co.'s Brands.	
Myrtle Navy.	40
Stork.	30
German.	14
Frog.	32
Java, 1/2 foil.	32

Banner Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
Banner.	16
Banner Cavendish.	38
Gold Cut.	28
Scotten's Brands.	
Warpath.	14
Honey Dew.	26
Gold Block.	30

F. F. Adams Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
Peerless.	26
Old Tom.	18
Standard.	22
Globe Tobacco Co.'s Brands.	
Handmade.	40
Leidersdorf's Brands.	
Rob Roy.	26
Uncle Sam.	28 232
Red Clover.	32

Spaulding & Merrick.	
Tom and Jerry.	25
Traveler Cavendish.	38
Buck Horn.	30
Plow Boy.	30 232
Corn Cake.	16

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

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

YEAST.	
Magic.	1 00
Warner's.	1 00
Yeast Foam.	1 00
Diamond.	75
Royal.	90

WOODENWARE.

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

Baskets, market.	35
" shipping bushel.	1 15
" full hoop.	1 25
" willow cl'ths, No. 1.	5 25
" " " No. 2.	6 25
" " " No. 3.	7 25
" splint " No. 1.	3 75
" " " No. 2.	4 25
" " " No. 3.	4 75

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

Butter Plates—Oval.	
No. 1.	2 50 1 00
No. 2.	60 2 10
No. 3.	70 2 45
No.	80 2 80
Washboards—single.	1 00 3 50

Universal.	2 25
No. Queen.	2 50
Peerless Protector.	2 40
Saginaw Globe.	1 75

Water Witch.	2 25
Wilson.	2 50
Good Luck.	2 75
Peerless.	2 85

HIDES PELTS and FURS.	
Perkins & Hess pay as follows:	
HIDES.	
Green.	22 3
Part Cured.	2 3 1/2
Full "	2 1/4
Dry.	5 2 1/2
Kips, green.	3 2 1/2
" cured.	5 2 1/2
Calfekins, green.	5 2 1/2
" cured.	5 1/2 2 7
Deaconskins.	10 2 1/2
No. 2 hides 1/4 off.	

PELTS.	
Shearlings.	5 2 30
Lambs.	25 2 50
Washed.	12 2 16
Unwashed.	8 2 12

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Tallow.	4 2 1/2
Grease butter.	1 2 2
Switches.	1 1/2 2
Ginseng.	3 00 2 25

GRAINS and FEEDSTUFFS.	
WHEAT.	
No. 1 White (58 lb. test).	47
No. 2 Red (60 lb. test).	47

MEAL.	
Bolted.	1 40
Granulated.	1 65

FLOUR IN SACKS.	
*Patents.	2 05
*Standards.	1 55
*Bakers'.	1 55
*Graham.	1 40
Rye.	1 40
*Subject to usual cash discount.	
Flour in bbls., 25c per bbl. additional.	

MILLSTUFFS.	
Car lots.	Less quantity
Brn.	\$14 50 \$15 00
Screenings.	12 00 13 00
Middlings.	16 00 17 00
Mixed Feed.	23 00 24 50
Coarse meal.	22 00 23 00

CORN.	
Car lots.	45
Less than car lots.	45

OATS.	
Car lots.	32
Less than car lots.	35

ANOTHER LOCATION.

Alderman DeGraaf's Suggestion as to a Public Market.

Whether the city will build a river market and erect stalls and booths for the accommodation of the trading public, or lease a piece of land, pave it and use it as a market stand as the streets are used at present, or, failing this, abandon the project altogether for several years, remains to be seen. The reasons why this journal has persistently advocated a bridge market have already been given in these columns, so they need not be given again. It is but fair to the opponents of a bridge market that they be given an opportunity to present their side of the case. There are now but two land sites being seriously considered by the Committee. Both are in the vicinity of Fulton and Waterloo streets. The site on the north side of Fulton street is too small; it would not accommodate one-half the number of wagons to be seen any morning on the market even at this season of the year. The other site is large enough to accommodate the fruit and produce growers and buyers for many years, and, if a land site is decided upon, it is, by all odds, the most desirable location for a market yet suggested. Whether it can be secured for the purpose or not is a question, as certain portions of it are now in litigation. Not much can be done this season as winter is too near at hand; but the question is a large one, important interests will be affected by the result, and, therefore, haste is not desirable.

Interviews have been had with a number of those directly interested and the result is given herewith:

E. A. Moseley (Moseley Bros.): I don't want a bridge market. It would cost too much to build and be a constant source of expense to the city. It would deteriorate in value from the day it was opened for business, and the revenue derived from it would no more than keep it clean and in good order. If a land site is secured, it will increase in value from the day it is purchased. It will be money well invested. So far as sanitation is concerned a land market has the advantage, and from the standpoint of health there is no comparison between the two. Just imagine standing for hours in the dense fog which envelops the river in the morning. Nothing could be more unhealthy, and, speaking for myself, I don't want any of it. During the hot months there is not enough water in the river between Sixth and Lyons streets to carry off the amount of refuse that would result from one day's business on the market, and much of it would lie in the bed of the river and rot and send forth its poisonous odors to pollute the air for blocks around. A land market could easily be kept clean, and, if one of the sites along the river below the G. R. & I. bridge is chosen, there is plenty of water to carry away all the refuse. The site I prefer is on the south side of Fulton street on the corner of Waterloo. It is large enough for the purpose, convenient of approach, is nearer than any other to the center of the city, and is near the railways, which is a big item in the estimation of a commission man.

C. B. Metzger: We must have a market. The present market, as it is called by courtesy, is about as inconvenient an arrangement as can be imagined. Com-

mission men buy more fruit and produce than all the other buyers on the market combined. There are certain growers from whom I buy every day, if I can find them; but, as it is now, they have no regular "stand," and are seldom in the same place twice in succession; they can't wait an hour or two for me to hunt them up, and I can't afford the time to look for them. If we had a market each grower would have his own stall and we would always know where to find him. As to the question of location, I am decidedly opposed to the bridge scheme. It would cost not less than \$200,000, and to put that sum into a bridge is the height of folly. What returns would the city get for the outlay? It would have a market, but suppose the time should come when it would be necessary to move the market to a new location; where would your bridge market be then? Other cities have been compelled to move their markets—Buffalo, for instance, and Cleveland and Detroit. You could do nothing with a bridge market in such a case, and it would be a dead loss. Where would I locate the market? Between the river and Waterloo street, either on the north or south side of Fulton street. My second choice would be the Island, if the others are not available. Any of that river property is bound to rise in value, and any time it might be necessary to move the market the vacated site could be sold for a good advance upon what was paid for it. It is nonsense to say that in ten or twenty years' time no land will be available for a market site. The city can always secure all the land it wants for any purpose, and about where it wants it, too.

C. N. Rapp (C. N. Rapp Fruit Co.): We need a market, that is sure; and, so far as the commission men are concerned, we don't want it very far from our places of business. There is hardly a morning during the rush of the fruit season but what we have to be in and out of the store every half hour or so, and if the market is any considerable distance from us it will put us to great inconvenience. We are the heaviest buyers on the market and ought to receive some consideration. I don't like your bridge scheme. It is too costly and is otherwise undesirable. I am not particular about the site, so long as it is convenient to the business part of the city and does not cost too much. It appears to me, however, that a site on the river bank would be the best for many reasons.

C. C. Bunting (Bunting & Davis): Your bridge scheme is no good. The city can't build a bridge market and we don't want one if it could be built. What we want is a land location, convenient to the railroads and commission houses, and easy of access from all parts of the city. That exactly describes the site on the southwest corner of Fulton and Waterloo streets—by all odds the most desirable of the proposed locations.

A. J. Brown (A. J. Brown Co.): Although, personally, I am in favor of a bridge market, I think the city should go slow on the market question. No matter what location may be decided on, it is going to cost a pile of money, and we have none to throw away. The present arrangement is certainly unsatisfactory, but perhaps if the stand were moved to some other street we could get along for some years without paying out any money. The thing I want to say is that, if we are to have a market, it must

be as near the business center as possible. That may or may not be the geographical center, but it is where the market ought to be, just the same. If we can't have a bridge market, then any convenient land site will suit me.

Ald. G. H. DeGraaf, grocer: I don't think much of your bridge scheme. Suppose it costs no more than \$200,000; it will cost that much, at least, and that is a big sum of money, and the city cannot afford it. My opinion of that scheme is that if it is pushed hard enough it will kill the prospects of getting any kind of a market entirely. It is impracticable from any point of view. Neither do I think the city is in a position to purchase a market site at present, or to enter into any obligation to pay for one. We have other liabilities which will be falling due right along for a number of years and which are about all we can take care of. If we were in a position to build market sheds and stalls it might be different, but we are not; so I do not see the philosophy of talking about purchasing a site. We can't even do that; we would be compelled to rent and when our lease expired we would have paid out enough money to erect a market, and have nothing to show for it. So long as we cannot have a covered market, why pay rent for what we can have for nothing? Why not leave the market on the street? That would not cost the city a cent and would be just as convenient and every way as good as an uncovered market site. Come down street with me, I want to show you something. [Mr. DeGraaf took the reporter down to South Ionia street, which is being paved with brick from Oakes street to Wealthy avenue.] Now, what better market site do you want than that? A solid brick roadway on a concrete foundation; brick sidewalks nearly twice the ordinary width; no street cars; no traffic to interfere; convenient to the railroads, commission houses, and every way superior to an open market site. Do you want anything better than that? If the market stand is moved down here, the men who own all this vacant property will, at their own expense, erect one-story buildings to rent for storage purposes; some of them have told me they would do so; but if they do not, here are the railway sheds which the companies would only be too glad to throw open free of cost to shippers. Now, why waste time and breath over a market site, or your bridge scheme, when right here is the best market site in the city, which can be utilized without the expenditure of a dollar? This can be arranged just as you would arrange any market. Locations can be marked on the curb stone with the name of the owner of the wagon, and a ticket given which will entitle the holder to "stand" on that spot. It will be necessary to have policemen on the market anyway and they can keep things straight. What do you think of it?

B. S. Harris, grocer: We must have some kind of a market different from the present apology for one. I have favored the McConnell site because it appears to be the cheapest and most convenient; but if that site on the corner of Fulton and Waterloo streets is available, I don't know but what it would be the best. There are some things about a bridge market I do not like, and, besides, I do not think it practicable.

Phil. Graham, grocer: I want a bridge market. The site would cost nothing; it

would be easy to keep clean; it is convenient for everybody, and is better in every way than a land market. If a bridge market is not feasible, from what I have heard of it I should favor the Waterloo and Fulton street site. It is the most central and convenient for all purposes.

Henry Vinkemulder, grocer and wholesale produce: I don't know whether we want a market or not. I thought so at one time, but, the more I think about the matter, I am inclined to the opinion that a market would not be an unmixed blessing to the grocery trade. Our trade is cut up bad enough now by the peddlers, and if we have a market with stalls for the sale of vegetables and fruits, my opinion is that the little trade in those things we have left would be taken from us. Of course, I know all about the inconveniences of the present arrangement; but many of these could be overcome by the use of a little system. Perhaps it will be necessary to move the market to some other street to obtain the desired result, but there are plenty of streets available and convenient.

E. J. Carrel, grocer: So far as I am concerned it makes no difference whether we have a market or not. I do not buy on the market; but there can be no doubt about the necessity for one—the present system must be very inconvenient for those who do business on the market, and I think the men who bring in fruits and vegetables are entitled, at least, to protection from the weather. I know nothing about the proposed sites, as I have given the matter no attention.

E. J. Herrick, grocer: Of course, we need a market. There can be no question about that. As to the kind of market, I believe in the bridge scheme. It would put the market about where it ought to be, and be easily accessible from all parts of the city.

Philosophy for a Bill Collector.

From the Syracuse Post.

A collector of unpaid bills has a hard time of it, but one met a philosophical debtor recently who convinced him of some astounding facts. The collector said that he had been chasing the said philosophical debtor for about six months, and was getting tired. It was always "come around to-morrow," or "haven't got it now."

"Say," he said, when he made his last trip, "are you ever going to pay this bill?"

"Why, yes, some day," the philosopher replied. "But, look here, young man, I want to show you a thing or two. How many bills have you got in that pack?"

"About forty," said the collector.

"How long does it take you to visit all these people?" the philosopher inquired.

"About a day."

"What if all paid up promptly?"

"Why, that would be great."

"Would it? What would you do for a living if all these debtors paid up in one day?"

The collector looked blank for a moment.

"Great Jerusalem! I'd be out of a job."

"Well, then, don't be so anxious to collect every cent due your people. One bill a day is enough. As for me, come around some day next week, and I may do something for you." And the philosopher faded away.

WE BUY
Sundried and Evaporated
APPLES
HASTINGS & REMINGTON,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

NOT AN AUTOCRAT.

Mayor Fisher Co-Equal with the Council in Licensing Peddlers.

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 26.—On page 5 of the issue of THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN for Oct. 24 is an article signed "Daniel Abbott," bearing the head, "Is the Mayor Bigger than the Council?" which contains so many seriously wrong—pardon me if I say entirely false—statements as to the Mayor's powers and acts in connection with the peddling question, that I am constrained to make this public statement, for the purpose of giving the people what I deem to be the truth and a reason for such action as I have taken.

The article mentioned is based upon the assumption that the Mayor has a disposition to make himself superior to the law; that he has ignored its plain provisions, and has done or failed to do many things directed by the Common Council or the ordinances, relative to peddling.

The ordinance governing peddlers, now in force in this city, was adopted June 30, 1893, and was a revision to take the place of all its predecessors. It provides that the power to issue licenses is vested in the "Common Council or Mayor." It will be seen, then, that the Mayor has concurrent jurisdiction with the Council in the matter of this class of licenses, and has in no sense attempted to usurp the function of an entirely different branch of the city government from his own, when exercising power under this ordinance.

That ordinance contains no limitation whatever as to time, save that it prescribes that no license fee shall exceed \$15 per day. Therefore, whenever the Mayor shall have authorized a shorter term license, he has in no sense contravened the provisions of that ordinance.

Still further, when the present Council adopted a schedule of licenses governing this municipal year, it positively refused to fix a limit in time of one year, or any other term, for hucksters, or fruit dealers, or any other possible licenses. Hence, the Mayor, advised by both the former City Attorney and the present one, had no hesitation in deciding that he had the legal right to grant short term licenses, if, in his opinion, public policy dictated that course.

Now, in the matter of license fees, the schedule, as made by the Common Council, leaves many licenses to the discretion of the Mayor as to the amounts to be exacted. The spirit of the schedule is plainly that fees shall be larger relatively for short terms than for long terms, upon the general business principle that wholesale rates are cheaper than retail. For example, a license to peddle lead pencils and pens may cost \$2, including clerk's fee, for a single month, and but \$4, with the clerk's fee, for an entire year. The Mayor believes that when his action is in accordance with this evident spirit of the adopted schedule, it is clearly within the purpose and meaning of the ordinance and the Council's action.

The article mentioned makes the assertion that the Mayor has given permits which are "not worth the paper upon which they are written," and denies the Mayor's right or authority to grant such documents. It should be remembered that custom or usage, what may be termed the unwritten law, is frequently of more force and effect, more binding upon the community, than printed ordinances or written statutes. In this matter of permits, when the Mayor entered upon his duties, he was furnished with blank forms upon which to issue them, which had been provided at the expense of the city and paid for in bills audited by the Common Council. He learned affirmatively that such permits had been given for many years, for an indefinite period, by many—probably all—of his predecessors. Indeed, at the second session of the present Council, he was distinctly authorized to grant a permit without license fee, by the Common Council, and the force or value of a Mayor's permit without license fee was thus specifically indicated. Many of the aldermen as individuals, yet in their official character, both orally and by letter, have urged him, in special cases, to grant such permits, where they deemed the applicants worthy.

Under such circumstances, under the customs of the city, and where the Mayor has the unquestioned concurrent power to grant licenses and, in almost innumerable cases to fix the fees himself, there can be no doubt that he may grant what is practically a license, upon payment of an exceedingly small fee, or even no fee being paid.

Upon this view, it must be apparent that the peddling ordinance, which is but a form or manifestation of the police power of the community, is established for the protection, not only of the public and the business men, but of the possible peddlers themselves, and to some person or persons is given the discretion as to the manner and circumstances of its use. The ordinance clearly confers this power upon the "Common Council or Mayor." The practice has been that pretty much all of these licenses are granted directly by the Mayor, and that formal action of the Council is very seldom had upon any one of them.

So much for the Mayor's powers and acts anent the article bearing Mr. Abbott's signature. It must be apparent, upon comparing with his statements, that if the facts above given are true, the Mayor neither has transcended his powers nor been guilty of acts autocratic or in violation of his oath of office, and that he has in no sense given any occasion for the peddling ordinance falling into disrepute.

Permit me in this connection, though this article be already lengthy, to add another statement. It has been deemed by some that the Mayor has no moral right, even if he have the legal, to grant free permits, and that granting them is not in accordance with wise public policy. I am willing to admit that this is a debatable question, and have been very glad to exercise all the caution of which I am master, in the use of this power, for that reason.

In general terms, my own attitude has been founded upon the following theory: It is better in a community to encourage unfortunate or disabled citizens to assist themselves to get their own livelihood, than to allow them to become public charges and chronic paupers. I have believed that it were better both to forego the revenue of a small license fee and endure the small competition of such peddlers, than to prevent their doing business at all, and make them dependent upon either the city's poor fund or the charity of the community. I have thought that such continued better citizens and were more likely to bring their children up to become good citizens, if their independence were maintained and their self-respect encouraged, than if they were allowed to become paupers. So I have been not only willing but glad to furnish free permits to a few whom I deemed worthy and necessitous, in the belief, on the foregoing theory, that the municipality was thus accomplishing much for its present good and for its future protection, for in nearly every case young children have formed a part of the families so benefited.

This explanation will furnish a reason why I have conferred with the Charity Organization Society in several cases, rather than the police department, in determining whether free permits ought to be granted or not. If the applicant for permit bore any such indications as suggested that the police had a special acquaintance with him, he was refused a permit or the police were conferred with. If he or she seemed worthy and only unfortunate, why should the police have more knowledge of the merits of the applicant's case than any other good citizen, or even so much knowledge as the trained, skillful, and specially successful investigators for the Charity Organization Society?

If the police complain, as is stated on page 8 of the same issue, that the Mayor has not asked for information of that department so much as he ought, they certainly never have manifested that attitude or feeling toward him personally, and as certainly will admit the force and value of this explanation of his attitude and action. If the Mayor has been misled by information given him, may it not be that any other source of information or informant might be equally incorrect?

That the Mayor has made mistakes is but another form for saying that he is human and fallible. If he has made more mistakes upon a less number of cases acted upon, in this department, than his predecessors have, while it is unfortunate for him and the community, he may fairly claim that he has not been unmindful of the law or purposely neglectful of what he considered the highest good of all classes—the poor and unfortunate, as well as those who certainly are not suffering because of the competition of peddlers carrying the free permits he has issued. E. B. FISHER.

VESEY STREET BARGAINS.

They Range from Pickles to China and Are Very Cheap.

From the New York Sun.

For bargains and for sidewalk displays there are two blocks in Vesey street that can't be matched in New York. There are men and women who for more than twenty years have stood on these walks and sold goods, making a comfortable living for themselves and families, besides laying aside money.

The sidewalk is preferred to the stores. It is more difficult to find a good sidewalk privilege to rent than it is a store; and in some cases, to get what they want, people are compelled to hire a store and sublet it, retaining for themselves as much of the sidewalk as they need and dare take. In such cases the merchant doing business outside is more likely to have a bank account than the one in the store, although the latter may be better dressed. Why this should be the case is not clear. Vesey street is not a thoroughfare leading from a ferry and has no elevated road station to land passengers in it; still thousands of people pass up and down every day, and many of them have come for the express purpose of shopping. Years of experience have taught these sidewalk merchants to cater to the eye. He would be a very unobscuring person indeed who could go from Broadway to Greenwich street and not be attracted by something or other exposed for sale.

On the first block is the bird man. His stock is displayed to the best of advantage. Next to him is a collection of plants and shrubs, as if birds and foliage went together. He can tell you much about birds. He will explain why he can sell canaries cheaper than the bird stores, and why his birds are better. He will tell you how they are raised in the Hartz Mountains of Germany, and are not brought from the Canary Islands. He says that you might as well look in Central Park for a wild canary as to hunt for one on the Canary Islands; that canaries originally came from Africa a few hundred years ago; that it is believed that a ship on which some of them were being transported to Europe was wrecked on the Canary Islands; that the climate being favorable they bred there and became very plentiful, and that they were hunted so persistently on account of their value as song birds the islands eventually were denuded. He explains that in their wild state in Africa they are a homely gray in color, and would not be recognized if placed beside their fellows who have been raised in confinement, and that the cage bird's song is not natural, being entirely a matter of education. If you buy a bird he will wrap the little wooden cage which contains your purchase, in paper, carefully puncturing a few small holes for air, and will warn you by all means to protect the little creature from draughts. But he neglects to explain why it is that his birds do not suffer, exposed as they are in all kinds of weather.

Farther down the street you can see a great variety of goods. China seems to predominate. Some of it looks very handsome, and the prices are remarkably low. This is explained by the fact that it is chipped. Many pieces are not really damaged much, but have just a little nick, and for ornament will answer every purpose.

A stairway seems an odd place to sell second-hand clothes for women, but in Vesey street such an arrangement is all right. The shopper stands at ease and allows herself to be measured without any embarrassment, while she carefully

handles and inspects the garments hanging in and lying about the hallway.

Vesey street has its shop for antiques, also. For seventeen years the merchant has been in the street, and he knows his trade well. He occupies both the store and the sidewalk, and although his stock may consist of 5,000 pieces, he knows the history of each article and, better still, the price. Be it old silver, old iron, or old clothes, each article has an extra value for its undoubted antiquity or interesting history.

There are bargains to be had in wines. "Fine old sherry" is offered at 25 cents a bottle. No matter what the sherry may be you are sure of a pretty label. Besides, the vender will put your purchase up in a neat, square pasteboard box, attach to this a convenient little wooden handle, and if you are a new customer the chances are that he will give you a handy pocket corkscrew. This all goes to show that the seller has faith in his goods and hopes to make a regular customer of you.

Pickles, also, are put up in quarts in Vesey street and sold at the same price as the sherry. These you may taste before buying, and, in fact, you are urged to do so by the woman who sells them.

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.

— IF YOU WISH AN —

Engraving of
Your Store

Send us a photograph and tell us what changes you may wish in the view arrangement of signs, etc. (we can make any changes), and it will surprise you at how low a price we can make it and do the finest work.

TRADESMAN COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

HIRTH,
KRAUSE
& CO.

Headquarters for

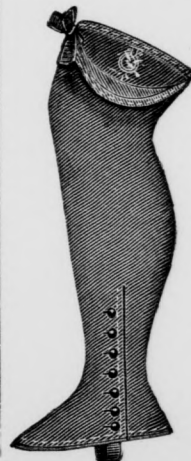
Over Gaiters
and Leggings

\$2.50 per dozen
and upwards.

Lamb Wool Soles
in 3 grades.

Duck and Sheepskin
Slippers.

Mail us your order
and we will guarantee
satisfaction in both
price and quality.



GOTHAM GOSSIP.

News from the Metropolis--Index of the Markets.

Special Correspondence

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The sugar market during the past week has been about as dull as could be imagined. There is absolutely nothing doing beyond the most commonplace every-day transactions and buyers show no disposition to make purchases beyond the day's wants.

Contrary to expectations coffee has taken an upward twist and is firm at 15c. Of course, it is a "legitimate rise," and one that is made "because the state of the market demands it," but the truth is, that the whole statistical position is such as to justify no rise whatever. Mild coffees are dull and the market seems demoralized.

Molasses shows no improvement, about 38c being the ruling rate for open kettle choice goods, but this is the top price.

Syrups are in light demand and it is difficult to obtain reliable quotations. Good to choice grades are worth from 16 @ 22c.

Rice is quiet. The demand is just about sufficient to keep back any accumulation. Good to prime, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 c.

Canned goods have shown no activity, and buyers have had things pretty much all their own way. The amount of corn carried over from '93 has been a great obstacle to progress and, until it is gone, the whole trade is likely to be somewhat demoralized. There have been large shipments of fruits from California during the past few weeks and prices are very low. N. Y. gallon apples are worth \$2; No. 3, 67 1/2 c; string beans, from 55 @ 60c for ordinary goods, up to \$1.35 for some choice N. Y. State. Peaches are in light demand and the market is dull. Standard Crawford, Cal., \$1.45. Salmon is steady and prices remain as they have been for a long time.

The butter market has been dull beyond precedent, although at the moment there is a trifle better demand. Prices have declined and it is not likely over 23 1/2 c for the choicest makes could be obtained. The accumulation is still large, but receipts show some falling off, and we may see a better tone within a fortnight.

Cheese is doing better, but prices are still low and unsatisfactory. It is hardly possible to quote over 10 1/2 c for the very best N. Y. small size full cream.

Eggs are worth 19 1/2 c for choice Michigan, Northern Ohio and Northern Ind. The market is in an unsatisfactory position. There is an accumulation of stock here which is a little "off" and this upsets the market for all but the very finest goods.

In foreign green fruits there is nothing doing and for lemons, particularly, the market is dull. Jamaica oranges in barrels are worth \$4.75 @ 5. Bananas are lower and 87 1/2 c is all the market will stand, even for the first qualities, and the range is from this down to 65c.

Domestic green fruit shares the general apathy of the markets for other stuff and apples are dull even for the very best grades. They are worth from \$1.50 @ 2.50 per barrel.

With the single exception of choice evaporated apples the dried fruit market presents no activity. Prices are low, supplies are abundant, and, altogether, the outlook is for a season of uninterrupted low rates all around.

"The announcement that seventy of the most prominent and malignant Anarchists in France have decided to sail for America," said a well-known lawyer the other day, "goes to show that the new French law dealt a fatal blow to anarchy when it took away all publicity from the operations of the 'reds.' Nowadays, when an Anarchist has committed a crime in France he is dealt with, not by a jury which can be intimidated by threatening letters, but by judges who are responsible only to the State. He is designated by a number and his name is not published, so there is no hero worship as far as his family is concerned. The papers are not permitted to publish his portrait, nor to report his trial, and he is buried in an unknown grave. When Henri was executed last summer in Paris, no less than 100,000 of his portraits were

sold in the Parisian streets, and his grave was heaped nearly three feet high with flowers every Sunday by people who made pilgrimages to the last resting place of that distinguished bombthrower. Nowadays the 'reds' are not mentioned at all. They have struggled against it strenuously, but the most bloodthirsty and violent of them find that the Anarchist is no longer a hero, and newspaper publicity is a vain and fruitless thing. Hence they are coming over here."

Mr. Cleveland's affability was not pronounced during his recent visit to New York. It was a gloomy episode in the life of a good many of the people who are always more or less interested in the presence of the Chief Magistrate in this city. There were many callers at Dr. Bryant's house, but they were not impelled by warm impulses of friendliness or eagerness to testify to their admiration for the distinguished visitor. Nearly forty of the visitors were reporters, who trudged through the rain with a full consciousness that their quarrying would prove difficult, and who realized it before the hunt was over. Mr. Cleveland has adopted a glassy stare when a reporter approaches him which is absolutely inscrutable. He looks straight ahead, and apparently turns over the words he is about to utter with great consideration several times before he actually gives them forth. The result is usually some commonplace observation, and after speaking his sentences with labored earnestness he moves away with the air of one who has finally settled a question for which the world has been waiting a solution for many years.

While the week has not been a very cheerful one, there is every sign that trade is improving, and another cheering symptom is the unmistakable revival of manufactures, not only in this city, but throughout the State and in the adjoining territory. Many mills report night work as necessary and, altogether, the long depression now seems to be in a fair way of ending. Retailers in nearly all lines report a better consumptive demand, and the big stores are again taking on more help. May the good work go on. JAY.

Who to Appeal to When Payment is Stopped on a Check.

At a recent meeting of the Grand Rapids Retail Grocers' Association Julius J. Wagner, the East Bridge street grocer, reported having cashed a check drawn by Hauser, Hayden & Owen on which payment was stopped by the drawer, owing to the fact that the check was lost by the rightful owner and found by a person who had no right to it. Mr. Wagner notified the person for whom he cashed the check that the matter must be adjusted within a certain time or he would bring it to the attention of the Prosecuting Attorney, and within the time the check was redeemed.

For the purpose of ascertaining Mr. Wagner's rights in the matter B. S. Harris appealed to the legal department of the New York Journal of Commerce, to which he wrote as follows:

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 10.—Mr. W., of the firm of W. & B., draws a check payable to his own order and, expecting to use it shortly after leaving his office, indorses it properly for that purpose. Arriving where he expects to use it, he finds he has either mislaid it or lost it. Mr. J. runs a grocery store; on Saturday evening—a busy time—a man comes in, buys some goods of one of his clerks and presents in payment for them W. & B.'s check payable to W.'s order and properly indorsed. The man gets the goods and the check falls into the hands of the groceryman—an innocent holder, of course. On Monday J. makes up his deposit, among which is the check, takes it to the bank, and it is placed to his credit on his bank-book. In the meantime, W., the drawer of the check, has notified his bank of the loss, but not in time to stop the check being taken at J.'s bank. So it stands until the next time Mr. J. goes to his bank again, when the check is handed out to him, and he is

asked to make it good on the ground that the payment had been stopped, because the drawer had lost it and the person that had used it had no right to it. Will you please give your opinion as to who should lose the amount, provided of course the man who passed the check could not be found and it could not be recovered from him. Should W. lose it or J?

B. S. HARRIS.

The reply to Mr. Harris' enquiry was as follows:

Mr. J.'s bank in this case is entitled to charge back to him the amount of the check deposited by him, inasmuch as payment of it has been stopped. The bank upon which the check was drawn having refused payment Mr. J. can recover by suit either of Mr. W. or of the firm of W. & B.—either of the drawer or indorser. The check came to Mr. J. in such a form that it would pass by delivery, like money. There is no forgery upon it, and equity as well as law demands that the loser shall be the person who put the check into such form as to give it currency by delivery. All that Mr. J. need show is that he took the check without notice of the loss or theft, in good faith, for value and in the usual course of business. Having shown that, he is entitled to recover of any one through whom, directly or indirectly, he claims title. This is the rule in all the States of the Union, including Michigan. For decisions in the latter State see 34 Mich., 29, and 60 Mich., 388.

Committees of Arrangement for December Convention.

The following is a corrected list of the committees appointed by Chairman Bradford to superintend the entertainment features of the annual convention of the Michigan Knights of the Grip:

Finance and Soliciting—Geo. F. Owen, Chairman; H. B. Fairchild, Milton Fitch, Chas. Findlater, Chas. S. Brooks, Manley Jones, J. B. Orr.
 Invitation—P. H. Carroll, Chairman; E. C. Groesbeck, W. R. Foster, E. N. Thorne, W. Y. Barclay.
 Entertainment, Program and Banquet—B. G. Van Leuven, Chairman; F. M. Tyler, W. L. Freeman, H. L. Gregory, E. E. Stanton, G. F. Rogers, W. H. Pipp, Peter Fox.

Reception—J. A. Gonzalez, Chairman; W. H. Goodspeed, V. A. Johnston, John Grotomat, S. V. DeGraaf, W. F. Wurzburg, A. E. McGuire, D. E. McVean, J. B. Evans, D. McWhorter, D. S. Haugh, H. A. Hudson, W. H. Jennings, C. Crawford, Frank Conlon, W. S. Canfield, F. E. Chase, H. N. Brandon, John Cummins, E. P. Dana, Frank Miles, W. A. Van Leuven, C. I. Flynn, F. H. White, M. M. Mallory, Geo. F. Schumm, Capt. W. H. Sheller, John M. Shields, J. A. Massie, A. J. Quist, C. B. Parmenter, J. H. Roseman, J. P. Reeder, J. E. Kenning, Ed. Huyge, E. H. Poole, W. F. Bowen, G. C. Oswald, Joe F. O. Reed, W. P. Townsend.
 Transportation—J. T. Flaherty, Chairman; Dell Wright, A. S. Doak, Peter Lankester, Sam. R. Evans.
 Badges—C. L. Lawton, Chairman; Jud Houghton, Fred Frost.
 Decoration—E. E. Woolley, Chairman; Jos. Finkler, E. Kuyers, Henry Snitzeler, G. W. Stowitts.

Music—W. E. Richmond, Chairman; J. A. Morrison, E. P. Andrew.
 Printing—A. D. Baker, Chairman; E. A. Stowe, F. W. Hadden, Geo. J. Heinzelman, F. M. Atwood.
 Hotels—Byron S. Davenport, Chairman; N. B. Clark, J. M. Fell, Harry P. Winchester, A. J. Cozzens.
 Banner and Rally Cry—C. L. Lawton, H. P. Winchester, Harry Gregory.

The Grain Market.

Wheat has been rather dull during the past week owing to continued large receipts in the Northwest, especially at Minneapolis and Duluth. Exports have been as usual, amounting, wheat and flour included, to over 3,000,000 bushels, but the tired longs sold out, which had a depressing effect, and, while no lower prices were maintained, the market was lifeless and dull. As to future values it

is merely guess work; time will work out that problem. With the cancellation of the reciprocity treaty we lose about 9,000,000 bushels in the shape of flour to Cuba and Brazil. All this was winter wheat flour, so, the sooner we get reciprocity restored, the better for the millers and farmers.

Owing to the very fine weather, which matured corn faster than usual, corn ruled lower. Oats are also lower, but are still high for the amount raised.

Receipts of wheat for the past week in this city were 53 cars; corn, 3 cars and oats, 2 cars—not large for the season.

C. G. A. VOIET.

PROVISIONS.

The Grand Rapids Packing and Provision Co quotes as follows:

PORK IN BARRELS.	
Mess,	13 00 @ 13 50
Short cut	14 25 @ 14 50
Extra clear pig, short cut	15 00
Extra clear, heavy	13 75 @ 14 25
Clear, fat back	14 00 @ 15 00
Boston clear, short cut	14 00 @ 15 00
Clear back, short cut	14 00 @ 15 00
Standard clear, short cut, best	

SAUSAGE.

Pork, links	8
Bologna	5 1/2
Liver	6 1/2
Tongue	8 1/2
Blood	6
Head cheese	6
Summer	10
Frankfurts	7 1/2

LARD.

Kettle Rendered	8 1/2
Granger	8 1/2
Family	8 1/2
Compound	8 1/2
Cottolene	8 1/2
50 lb. tins, 1/4 c advance	
20 lb. pails, 1/4 c	
10 lb. " 1/4 c	
5 lb. " 1/4 c	
3 lb. " 1 c	

BEEF IN BARRELS.

Extra Mess, warranted 200 lbs.	7 75
Extra Mess, Chicago packing	7 75
Boneless, rump butts	10 50
SMOKED MEATS—Canned or Plain.	
Hams, average 20 lbs.	10 1/2
" " 16 lbs.	11
" " 12 to 14 lbs.	11
" picnic	7 1/2
" best boneless	8 1/2
Shoulders	6 1/2
Breakfast Bacon boneless	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Dried beef, ham prices	10 1/2 @ 11

DRY SALT MEATS.

Long Cuts, heavy	
Briskets, medium	
" light	
Butts	
D. S. Bellies	
Fat Backs	

PICKLED PIGS' FEET.

Half barrels	3 50
Quarter barrels	2 00
Kits	90

TRIPE.

Kits, honeycomb	75
Kits, premium	85

* OYSTERS *

Solid Brand, Extra Selects, per can \$	27
Solid Brand, Selects, per can	25
Solid Brand, E. F., per can	21
Solid Brand, Standards, per can	19
Daisy Brand, Selects, per can	23
Daisy Brand, Standards, per can	17
Daisy Brand, Favorites, per can	15
Best Baltimore Standards, per gal	1 05
The Queen Oyster Pails at bottom prices.	
Mrs. Withey's Home Made Jelly, made with green apples, very fine	
30-lb pail	88
20-lb. pail	60
17-lb pail	53
15-lb. pail	50
Mrs. Withey's Condensed Mince Meat, the best made. 85 cents per doz. 3 doz. in case.	
Mrs. Withey's bulk mince meat:	
40-lb pails, per lb.	6
25-lb pails, per lb.	6 1/2
10-lb pails, per lb.	6 1/2
Pure Cider Vinegar, per gallon	10
Pure Sweet Cider, per gallon	12
Fine Dairy Butter, per pound	20
Fresh Eggs, per doz.	17
New Pickles, medium, barrels	5 00
New Pickles, medium, 1/2 barrel	3 00
New Sauer Kraut, barrels	4 00
New Sauer Kraut, 1/2 barrels	2 50

EDWIN FALLAS,

Oyster Packer and Manufacturer.
 VALLEY CITY COLD STORAGE,
 Grand Rapids, Mich.

Are You Selling A Majestic Exhibit



IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

Muskegon Bakery Crackers

(United States Baking Co.)

Are Perfect Health Food.

There are a great many Butter Crackers on the Market—only one can be best—that is the original

**Muskegon
Bakery
Butter
Cracker.**

Pure, Crisp, Tender, Nothing Like it for Flavor. Daintiest Most Beneficial Cracker you can get for constant table use.

**Nine
Other
Great
Specialties
Are**

Muskegon Toast,
Royal Fruit Biscuit,
Muskegon Frosted Honey,
Iced Cocoa Honey Jumbles,
Jelly Turnovers,
Ginger Snaps,
Home-Made Snaps,
Muskegon Branch,
Milk Lunch

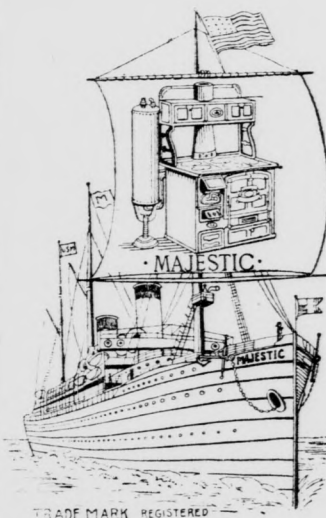
**ALWAYS
ASK
YOUR
GROCER
FOR
MUSKEGON
BAKERY'S
CAKES and
CRACKERS**

United States Baking Co.

LAWRENCE DEPEW, Acting Manager,

Muskegon,

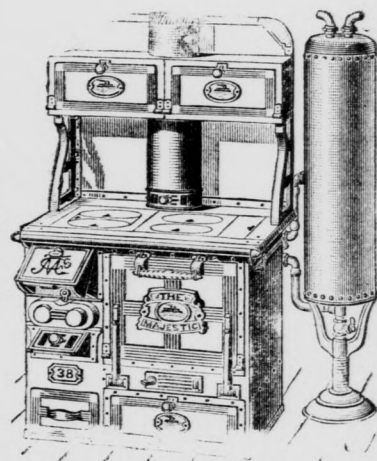
Mich.



For the next two or three weeks there will be a Grand Display of Majestic Steel Ranges in our Retail Department, and we want all merchants in Western Michigan, if in the city, to drop in and see them.

Coffee and Hot Rolls will be served daily.

Steel Ranges are fast superseding the Cast Range. During this exhibit expert range salesmen direct from the factory will be on hand to show up their good qualities.



**FOSTER-STEVENS
& CO.** MONROE ST.



Oysters

OLD RELIABLE

ANCHOR BRAND

All orders receive prompt attention at lowest market price.

See quotations in Price Current.

F. J. DETTENTHALER.

117 and 119 Monroe St., Grand Rapids.

New Holiday Goods

JNO. MADDOCK & SONS

English White Semi Porcelain.



Positively finest ware made on the Globe. The New Tariff price brings it as low as the most common ware was at old prices.

Assorted Crate
JOHN MADDOCK & SONS
New Astor Shape
WHITE SEMI PORCELAIN.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 6 doz. Pie Plates. | 24 Vegetables. |
| 2 doz. Tea Plates. | 10 Pitchers. |
| 12 doz. Breakfast Plates. | 6 Sugars. |
| 2 doz. Dinner Plates. | 36 Sets Teas. |
| 2 doz. Soup Plates. | 6 doz. Fruits. |
| 6 doz. Butters. | 36 Oyster Bowls. |
| 18 Dishes, Assorted. | 8 Cvd Dishes. |
| 18 Scallops. | 6 Boats. |
| 8 Bakers. | 18 Bowls. |
| 6 Butters. | 18 Bowls. |
| 8 Pickles. | 6 Creams. |
| 9 Sets Coffees. | |

Price List of above sent on request. Don't fail to get our prices on our new lines before placing Holiday Orders. Variety of Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets and New China is equal to any in the market.

New Tariff Prices.

Since the New Tariff Bill became a law, we have opened up many hundred cases of China, Earthenware and Glassware, making a grand assortment of good selling

Christmas Novelties and Holiday Goods

all at the NEW TARIFF PRICES. This means a very large difference, a difference that cannot fail to be noticed by the retailer and consumer. You can sell this line at a good profit. Clear off a "slow" counter and make a display. Our line will sell itself. If you cannot come to this market and make your selection

LET US USE OUR JUDGMENT.

For \$35.00

We will send you a general assortment of china, dolls, vases, cups and saucers, mugs, child's plates, child's tea sets, etc., etc., to retail from 5 cents to 25 cents.

For \$50.00

We will send you a larger assortment of similar goods but adding many novelties from our assortment that we have proved to be first class stock. We never experiment with these orders. We use the best judgment we have in making a selection.

Terms:

All bills to merchants of approved credit payable net Jan. 1, 1895. On bills sold prior to November 1st. we will allow an extra discount on all Holiday Goods (as per our catalogue) of Five Per Cent if paid by Nov. 10, 1894. We do this to spread our business over the month of October, instead of having it all at once in November and December. After Nov. 1, all bills due net Jan. 1, 1895. Subject to 2 per cent. if paid within ten days from date.

JNO. MADDOCK & SONS

Green Rococo, Gold Edges.



Latest Style in English Decorations.

Assorted Crate
JOHN MADDOCK & SONS
Rococo Pattern.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 4 doz. Pie Plates. | 6 Pickles. |
| 2 doz. Tea. | 4 Cake Plates. |
| 12 doz. Breakfast Plates. | 6 Sugars. |
| 2 doz. Dinner Plates. | 36 Sets Teas. |
| 6 doz. Fruit Saucers. | 6 Sets Coffees. |
| 6 doz. Butters. | 24 Vegetable Dishes. |
| 36 Oyster Bowls. | 6 Sauce Boats. |
| 18 Assorted Dishes. | 12 Cvd Dishes. |
| 8 Bakers. | 6 Butters. |
| 18 Pitchers. | 6 Creams. |

This small assortment illustrates one of our many beautiful new assorted packages of Decorated Ware for the Holiday Trade. We trust we may be able to show you these patterns in person. Sold either by set alone or in crates and may be matched for years. Price of above on request.

H. LEONARD & SONS, Grand Rapids, Mich.



KING
of
THEM
ALL

P. & B. OYSTERS

Be Sure and Get Them.

Sold by all Grand Rapids Wholesale Grocers and

THE PUTNAM CANDY CO.

It Has No Equal



We know it because we sell more each year.

The Jobber sells more!

The Retailer sells more!

The Consumer buys more!

The Babies cry for more, and more mothers write us stating that the

Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

Is unequalled as a food for infants.

It Pays to Handle Such Goods

For Quotations See Price Columns