Volume XIII.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1896.

Number 645

The Michigan Trust Co.,

Grand Rapids,

Acts as Executor, Administrator Guardian, Trustee.

Send for copy of our pamphlet "Laws of the State of Michigan on Descent and Distribution of Property."

Martin DeWright.

J. Renihan, Counsel.

The Michigan Mercantile Company

3 & 4 Tower Block, Grand Rapids.
Correspondence solicited. Law and collections. Reference furnished upon application.



Michigan Fire and Marine

INSURANCE CO.

Organized

Detroit, Mich.

Commercial Credit Co., Limited.

Reports on individuals for the retail trade, house renters and professional men. Also Local Agents Furn. Com. Agency Co.'s "Red Book." Collections handled for members. Phones 166-1690 WIDDICOMB BLDG., GRAND RAPIDS.

Columbian Transfer Company



15 and 17 North Waterloo St. Grand Rapids





This Check furnished by Preferred Bankers Life Assurance Co., Lansing, Mich., to be worn on key ring to identify keys if lost, also to identify the person in case of accident or sud-

Country Merchants

Can save exchange by keeping their Bank accounts in Grand Rapids, as Grand Rapids checks are par in all markets. The

State Bank of Michigan

Offers exceptional facilities to its customers, and is prepared to extend any favors consistent with sound banking.

DANIEL McCOY, President. CHAS. F. PIKE, Cashier.

Detrot Rubber Stmp

99 Griswold St.

Official Call for the Big Rapids Convention.

Grand Rapids, Jan. 22—The semi-annual convention of the Northern Michigan Retail Grocers' Association will be held at Big Rapids, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 4 and 5, conven-ing at 10 o'clock on the day first named.

Every grocer doing business in Michigan north of the D., G. H. & M. R'y is invited to attend the meeting, as matters of great importance to the trade will come up for discussion and action.

Among the topics already assigned are the following:

"Should the retail grocer favor wholesale department stores?"—N. Bicknell,

"Should the jobber handle produce for the retail dealer?"—Geo. F. Cook,

"The pure food laws and their effect on the retail dealer."—State Food Commissioner Storrs.

"How can the present business conditions be improved?"—
"Who will be the Moses of the potato market?"—Jesse Wisler, Mancelona.
"The essentials of a successful business career?"—Prof. W. N. Ferris, Big

Rapids.
"Cash vs. Credit."—W. D. Hopkin-

"Was the invalid peddling law of 1895 a move in the right direction?"—Hon. C. K. Hoyt, Hudsonville.
"Is it possible to improve the present exemption law?"—Robert Johnson, Cadillac

exemption law?—Robert Johnson, each illac.

"Is it desirable to pay cash for produce instead of store trade?"—J. H. Schilling, Clare.

"Wherein can this Association greatly benefit the grocery trade of Northern Michigan?"—J. W. Densmore, Reed City

City.
"Is it desirable to substitute weights bandling of prod-

for measures in the handling of prod-uce?"—E. E. Hewitt, Rockford. Other topics are under consideration

The meetings will be held in the G. A. R. Hall, on Maple street. Extensive preparations have been made by the grocers of Big Rapids for the entertaingrocers of Big Rapids for the entertainment of their guests on the occasion of the convention, including a complimentary spread at the Northern Hotel on the evening of Feb. 4.

The local Committee on Arrangements has secured a special rate of 25 cents per meal at the Northern and Western Hotels.

As it is not likely that too grocers

Western Hotels.

As it is not likely that 100 grocers will be present, outside of the Big Rapids contingent, it has been impossible to arrange for reduced railway rates.

Believing that our Association is destined to accomplish much good for the grocers of Northern Michigan, and confident that you will feel like doing your share to assist in the good work, we earnestly invite you to be present on the occasion of our Big Rapids convention. Come one, come all!

E. A. STOWE (Grand Rapids), Sec'y.
J. F. TATMAN (Clare), Pres.

The Grocery Market.

Provisions-The temper of the market is, on the whole, more satisfactory to the selling interest. Hogs have been arriving in reduced numbers, and the expectations concerning near future supplies have been stimulating to the products generally. Of course, there have been the natural reactions from an upward tendency and the usual desire to realize and take in profits. As yet the movement has been chiefly of a speculative character, covering a material outside buying interest; but some meeting.

of the packers were short of the products more than had been supposed and their efforts to cover, together with the increased buying interest, helped to the strong situation. The greatest obstacle to a more material advance at present is in the attitude of foreign markets. All sources of consumption abroad are heavily supplied with cheap stuff, and until this passes to some extent into consumption, or the hog products become permanently strong here, the buying interest therein is not likely to in-

Raisins-There has been a fair demand for California raisins in a jobbing way and prices are generally firm. The majority of orders that come in call for 3 and 4 crown stock. Stocks of both these varieties are scarce and values have an advancing tendency. crowns are in light demand and about steady in price. There has been no change of moment in either Sultana or Valencia raisins.

Rice-The position of rice appears to be unchanged, with a good demand at firm prices. The general feeling is that the market has touched bottom, and holders look to the future with confidence, believing that the present range of values will be maintained even if no further advance is made. Foreign has not as yet proved to be much of a factor, and will probably not influence the market to any extent for some time

Canned Goods-While last week there were signs of returning activity, this week conditions have changed and de-mand has relapsed into extreme dullmand has relapsed into extreme dull-ness, that being about the only feature that has developed. Buyers are not dis-posed to anticipate wants, and, as a matter of consequence, the business is devoid of speculative qualities. Prices are low all along the line, but this week even that has not seemed to have any particular influence on buyers, who have let the market severely alone, purany particular influence on buyers, who have let the market severely alone, purchasing only as positive wants dictated. While a year ago prices were about as low as they now are, there was more disposition shown to purchase and quite a fair business was in progress. The changes in prices this week have been unimportnat, but generally speaking an excitor feeling preadle.

unimportnat, but generally speaking an easier feeling prevails.

Chocolate—Walter Baker & Co. write the Tradesman that they are assured by the Food Commissioner that their goods are properly labeled. They guarantee protection in the handling of their goods and, in the event of proceedings being begun against any of their customers, they request the persons attacked to plead "not guilty" and send them word, when they will immediately employ counsel and pay all expenses and costs in defending the matter.

Annual Meeting of Owosso B. M. A.

Annual Meeting of Owosso B. M. A.
Owosso, Jan. 25—At the annual meeting of the Business Men's Association the former officers were re-elected, as follows: President, A. D. Whipple; Vice-President, O. L. Sprague; Secretary, G. T. Campbell; Treasurer, W. E. Collins. The Executive Committee consists of the officers and James Osburn, C. D. Stewart and W. H. Lingle. The appointment of a city assessor was discussed at length. Some thought our present method preferable to having an present method preferable to having an assessor, while others were of a contrary mind. The subject will be taken up for discussion and action at a future

DO YOU WANT

A Fine Fruit Farm in Berrien County?

A Fine Fruit Farm in Berrien County?
Have you \$400 with which you wish to begin fruit farming? If you don't wish to farm it yourself, do you know of a worthy man whom you would like to give a start in life? If so, here is as good a chance as you could ask for: In Berrien county I have a farm of sixty acres which I will sell for \$2,000; only \$400 down, the remainder in easy payments at low interest. There is plenty of water on the place and plenty of buildings for a man just starting. Five acres are set to fruit—cherries, apples, acres are set to fruit—cherries, apples, etc. The whole can be made into a good fruit farm by any one willing to good fruit farm by any one willing to work. There is adjoining land that can be purchased whenever desired, so a man may have as big a place as any one needs. Write to G. W. Barnett, 159 South Water street, Chicago, and learn all there is to be said about this rare bargain. It will be hard for you to find a better chance. Berrien county has the best transportation facilities (lower rates and more routes) than any county in the fruit belt.

Review of the Sugar Market.

Review of the Sugar flarket.

Detroit, Jan. 25—It is interesting to note the rapid disappearance of the visible surplus in the world's supply, which is now only 475,000 tons, being a reduction of nearly 100,000 tons per week during January. Cuban crop estimates have again been reduced, being now less than 100,000 tons.

London has advanced for all descriptions, with a net gain of 3-32c per pound for beets, and our Southern market is very strong at full parity with 4c for 96 deg. centrifugals.

Refined ruled firm with increasing demand until Wednesday, when an advance of 1-16c was announced. A fair business followed the advance and indications pointed to renewed heavy de-

business followed the advance and indications pointed to renewed heavy demand, which was, however, effectually checked by Friday's horizontal reaction of 1.16c. With the market stronger in its general position than at any time, and with the almost certainty of another ½c advance being established on the next sale of raws, it is difficult to account for the scaling of prices to a basis of 1-16c below the customary working margin. The impression prevails, however, that refiners are tomary working margin. The impression prevails, however, that refiners are determined to discourage any investment in excess of ordinary require-ments, and at this season of limited consumption there is certainly very lit-tle encouragement to anticipate, when all calculations are so easily upset by

We are firm believers in the future of sugar, but do not yet feel warranted in any radical change from our conservative views, as outlined in former let-

Jan. 28-The week opened with a

Jan. 28—The week opened with a quiet steady market.
Raws are unchanged in all positions.
Grades No. 4 and No. 5 are 1-16c lower—remainder of list firm and unchanged. The demand is again restricted to hand to mouth' business and will so "hand to mouth" business and will so continue until buyers overcome the uncertain feeling incident to the peculiar recent manipulation of the market. We see nothing in the situation to change our impressions, as outlined in our letter of the 25th. A further marking off in refined sugar would not surprise us at all.

W. H. EDGAR & SON.

Walter N. Kelley, Manager of the Kelley & Covell lumber, charcoal and general merchandise business at Slights, is in town for a few days, a guest at the Morton House.

Dry Goods

SUCCESSFUL SALESMEN.

Louis J. Koster, Representing Edson, Moore & Co.

There are two prominent characteristics in the genuine German-he is never in a hurry and he always manages to get there on time. It is not the old story of the tortoise and the hare, for the son, or the grandson, of the Fatherland does not take all day to do nothwhen he begins, there is no rest until the work is done. The German is yet to be found who runs to catch a train, and the train is yet to be located which ever left a German passenger.

This idea of being on time began with the subject of this sketch in Detroit, March 28, 1856, at which place and



time he promptly announced his own safe arrival. Born of German parentage, the child, when he had reached the proper age, was sent, naturally, to a German school; naturally, because the parent, foreign born, has a firm belief that children are not fit to govern until they have learned to obey, a feature not extensively encouraged and practiced in the American home and not too often in the school. So, then, from an early schooltime-a period coming earlier with the German child than with us-until he was 12 years old, he came under the rigid discipline of the German schoolmaster-a discipline which cannot be too much encouraged-and then became enrolled as a pupil of the Detroit public schools. Four years there brought him to the end of public school life, and then, with a year at a commercial college, he bade good bye to schoolbooks and entered upon the study of the law.

A digression may be of service here. The idea is firmly grounded in many minds that the study of the schools-especially the public schools-unfits the pupil for the real work of life. It germinates and fosters the thought that the pupil is above work and that the common lot of earning a living by the sweat of the brow is a decree not referring to him. With that thought this instance does not agree. After his school was over, for three years he followed the study of the law; but, finding then that the profession was not equal to the de-

mands which adverse circumstances re quired of him, without a thought of compromising himself by his action, he closed his law books, left the law office, and went to work in the retail dry goods store of Anthony Kirschner, in Detroit.

That was the turning point in his life. The work pleased him and he kept on with it. After a year with Kirschner, he entered the wholesale notion establishment of Gillis & Sprague and was with them for six months. At the end of that time, he entered the ranks of Allan Sheldon & Co., a wholesale dry goods house, ing, any more than his American and was their entry clerk for a year and brother; but he does take the needed a half. At that time Edson, Moore & time for the work he intends to do; and, Co. were on the lookout for a man of his make-up, and in the fall of 1879, he became one of the force of that well-known Detroit house. He entered as entry clerk and kept at it for two years. Then they wanted a house salesman; he was ready for the place, took it, and filled it for two years. Then the firm wanted a good man on the road and sent him out. That was a date worth remembering-a pleasant milestone for the young man to pass-and he passed it October 11, 1883. There is where he is now and, if he is as satisfied with the position as the house is with him, his customers will have the pleasure of giving him orders for a good many years.

This record ought to stop here, but a sentence or two more will only brighten the narrative. It is always considered the proper thing in the course of the interview to give the victim a chance to "let himself out." The opportunity was given, but was not improved. Here was a rara avis who evidently needed a little encouragement.

"After your thirteen years on the road, it is needless to ask who the salesman is who sells the most goods for Ed-

son, Moore & Co.?"

"It may be so," was the reply, "but in that case it will be proper for me to state that I am not the man;" and in that case, it is proper to say that the chance to tell a good fat one has never, in this office, been more handsomely or more promptly refused.

Mr. Koster was married in the spring of 1889 to Miss Agnes S. Stark, of Grand Haven, and one child blesses their wedded life and the home on Franklin street, Grand Haven.

Mr. Koster is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Master Mason; a member of the German Salesmen's Association of Detroit; a charter member of the Knights of the Grip, holding certificate No. 3; Vice-President of the Fifth district of K. of G; Chairman of Post J of Grand Haven, a position he wants emphasized with the largest type, to express, in a measure, his pride therein—a wish the Tradesman cannot gratify, from a lack of space-and a member of the Friendship Club of Grand Haven. Like all other Grand Haven men, he is loyal to the city of his adoption, ardently claiming that the Sand Hill City possesses the only open harbor on Lake Michi-

Handsome in appearance, gentlemanly in manner, loyal to his house, faithful to his customers, proud of his wife and child, pleased with his position and prospects, Mr. Koster has every reason to regard his career with satisfaction and his future with composure.

A Traverse City girl had her feet frost-bitten while skating recently. They will trouble her all her life, and may

Wash Goods Spring Hosiery Underwear

THESE ARE THE LINES WE ARE WORKING ON THIS MONTH. OUR STOCK AND ASSORTMENT EACH LINE IS THE LARG-EST AND FINEST WE HAVE EVER SHOWN.

SEE OUR SAMPLES BE-FORE BUYING.



Edson, Moore & Co.

Wholesale Dry Goods **DETROIT**

<u>(ල</u>

(O)

<u></u>

9

<u>(</u>ම

(<u>o</u>

(ම

onder the contract of the cont

THE COUNTRY MERCHANT.

Have you ever thought of the importance, in the commercial world, of that somewhat isolated, yet numerous, portion of the business interests of the land, the country merchant?

Invariably a man of ambition to rise above his condition, and usually one of tact and ability, possessing good sound sense and reliable judgment, he is the representative business man of his section, in whom the people have confidence, and in such close touch with the masses as to have a very considerable influence in the moulding of public

His store is the neighborhood headquarters and the forum for the discussion of all questions of local or general importance, from the latest local gossip to the designs of the English upon Venezuela. The merchant it is whose opinion carries most weight in these freefor-all debates, and whose authority, especially upon questions of business policy, is seldom disputed. He is consulted on matters of law and ethics, is the arbitrator of neighborhood quarrels, trusted with family secrets and frequently made the banker of the surplus funds of the community.

He it is who takes the city daily, knows all about the latest sensations, the doings of Congress, the dealings on 'change and the prospects of crops. He is frequently justice of the peace and postmaster, sitting in judgment on the misdeeds of the erring, and frequently remaining the Government's agent through successive administrations, except where the interests of the people are sacrificed to partisan selfish-

The man who "runs the store" at the country crossroads must be master of many accomplishments beyond those of being able to make change and wash windows. He is supposed to be posted on the market price of all the produce of the section, a good judge of everything handled in his store, a judicious buyer and an industrious seller. He must be familiar with the ruling fashions and the latest fads, from needlepointed shoes to bell-crown hats. This he must learn by close observation on his occasional visits to the city markets, through the indispensable trade journal. whose information and teachings are the chart by which he guides his vessel through the uncertain and oft-times turbulent commercial sea, and by the aid of the trusted commercial traveler, that essential connecting link between his little community and the great world outside, and upon whom he has often to depend like a sailor upon his compass, and with the same confident assurance of guidance to a safe harbor.

His business is essentially a personal undertaking. He is not hidden behind glazed office doors, beyond the reach of patrons, as is his city brother, whose personality is often unknown to hundreds of his customers. The country merchant's dealings are through direct and, necessarily, friendly contact with the people, whom he treats with on terms of equality, and with whose tastes and peculiarities, whose condition and general surroundings, he familiarizes himself. His friendship is prized and his influence solicited by those seeking business or personal advancement.

The country merchant who understands his business, and who possesses the confidence of his people, has the assurance of a substantial and unfailing reward for his labor, if he but be contell the difference in the smoke! Try it! stands his business, and who possesses the confidence of his people, has the as-

tented to "let well enough alone," and does not branch out beyond the demands of his trade or the limit of his capital. HARRY M. ROYAL.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Apples-Greenings are about the only Michigan variety still on the market and easily command \$2.75 per bbl. The trade is well supplied with Ohio fruit-Rome Beauties, Baldwins, Greenings and Smith's Ciders-which bring \$2@\$2.25 for choice and \$2.50@2.75 for fancy.

Beans-During the period under review the market has been dull, uninteresting and featureless. Receipts have been moderate, and the inquiry continues moderate. In the matter of tinues moderate. In the matter of values, a generally easier feeling pre-vails, while of several varieties a slight

decline has occurred.

Butter—The market continues and featureless. Fancy dairy brings 14c but good to choice commands 12@ 13c. Creamery shares the depressed feeling, having sold as low as 19c. Beets—25c per bu.

Cabbage—Stationary at \$3@4 per 100.

Cabbage—Stationary at \$3@4 per 100. Celery—12½c per doz. bunches. Cider—12½c per gal. Cranberries—In fair demand at \$8@10 per bbl. for Cape Cods. Jersey are plentiful at \$2.50@2.75 per bu.box. Eggs—Receipts are large with every indication of still larger receipts, unless the weather should become colder. Fresh stock has declined to 16c, while cold storage and limed stock is negcold storage and limed stock is neglected

-Malaga stock is held at \$6 Grapes-

Grapes—Malaga stock is held at \$6 per keg of 60 lbs. net.
Hickory Nuts (Ohio)—Small, \$1.25 per bu., large, \$1 per bu.
Honey—Dealers ask 15@16c for white clover and 13@14c for dark buckwheat.
Lettuce—15c per lb.
Onions—Spanish command about \$1 per crate of 40 lbs. Home grown are dull and slow sale at 25c.
Pop Corn—Rice, 3c per lb.
Potatoes—The local roads have granted a small concession in the rate

Pop Corn—Rice, 3c per lb.
Potatoes—The local roads have granted a small concession in the rate on potatoes to Southern points, making the F. & P. M. the dividing line, instead of the D., G. H. & M., as heretofore. The concession amounts to 2½c per local country and sequipment to 1½c per but. pounds—equivalent to 1½c per bu., but does not afford any relief to Grand pounds—equivalent to 1½c per bu., but does not afford any relief to Grand Rapids or to the towns north of the line of the F. & P. M. Railway. It was confidently expected by the shippers that the Michigan roads would make an emergency rate, same as has been done by a number of Western roads, but the change from an arbitrary to a prorate basis over a small section of the potatogrowing area effectually ends any hope in that direction.

in that direction.

Seeds—Clover command \$4.75@\$5.
for Mammoth, \$4.50@4.70 for Medium,
\$4.75 for Alsyke, \$3.50 for Crimson and
\$4.25@4.75 for Alfalfa. Timothy commands \$1.85 for Prime and \$2 for Choice.
Squash—½@1c per lb. for Hubbard
Sweet Potatoes—The market is un.
changed, Illinois Jerseys bringing \$4per bbl. and \$1.30 per bu.

per bbl. and \$1.30 per bu.

Do Away with Careless Habits.

There are many disagreeable prac-tices permitted in stores that might eas-ily be remedied. Your object should be tices permitted in stores that might easily be remedied. Your object should be to have the general tone of your store up to the highest possible point, and your personal habits in this respect are largely responsible for those occupying a subordinate position with you. Do away with everything that tends to slovenliness. Then are some merchants who wait on lady customers with their coats off, or without collars and cuffs. This costume might be all right on the plains, but for a merchant to indulge in such but for a merchant to indulge in such slovenliness is inexcusable. Another habit that will stand correcting is humming or whistling while waiting on customers. This should not be practiced by yourself or allowed among clerks.

Spring Fabrics

D. Dimity, 30 inch, all new designs, in quality to retail at 10 cents.

Fine Dimity, 30 inch, fine sheer cloth, stripes and neat figures, to retail at 12½ cents.

Organdie, printed, new beautiful designs on black grounds, vine and stripe effects.

Percales, our trade who had our line last season know they were winners. We have a better Patterns for Waists and line than ever. Shirts, 36 inches wide, 28 yards to each piece. We will show a line of over 150 styles, to retail at 121/2, and staples in a quality to sell at 10.

Tela Vela Ducks, navy and black grounds, in neat patterns.

Sateens, Aniline black, in qualities to sell at 10, 121/2, 15, 20 and 25 cents.

Normandie Gingham, plaids and stripes, Parkhill gingham, small neat work for children's

Bates Seersuckers and Abbottsfords, in checks and stripes.

Amoskeag and Lancaster Staples, best gingham in the market, fast colors. We shall have all styles. Domino staples lower in price.

Crepons, all colors, fast black also, 30 inches wide, to retail at 12 1/2 cents.

Plumetis Soir, a new white ground fabric, 30 in. wide, put up in half pieces, beautiful colors and new designs on embossed ground, excellent quality, to retail at 25 cents.

Calicos, Hamilton, Windsor, American, Merrimack, Garners, Cocheco, Pacific, Manchester, Simpsons, Allen, Harmony in all new work, papered or unpapered. The new line contains the very newest work to suit all trade at the usual low prices at which we sell these goods.

Dress Canvas, all colors to retail at 10, 12 1/2, 15, 18, 20 cents. These goods we have sold the past three years and are considered the best quality in the market at the price. All Linen.

Selwygn Suitings, 36 inch double fold, to retail at 10 cents.

Satin Surrah, 30 inch, black ground, floral effects, to sell at 10 cents.

We shall carry a full line of plain Dress Goods to retail at 10, 121/2, 15, 20, 25, 30 to 50 cents and fancies at 10 cents to \$1. Be sure to see this line, which is too large to numerate.

Linings, all grades and qualities in cambrics, percalines, silesias, grass cloth, hair cloth, fiber chamois, and cheaper paper linings and fancy silesias, black and self backs.

SIEKEIEE &

GRAND RAPIDS.



We are Sole Agents for

....Celebrated....



"PARISIA



Correspondence Solicited. See quotations in Price Current.

Lemon & Wheeler Co.

Grand Rapids, Mich.



Around the State

Movements of Merchants.

Jamestown-S. Cooper has sold his general stock to O. N. Sage.

Edmore-W. Reed has sold his notion and confectionery stock to T. Spear.

Marion-J. A. Nelson succeeds Nelson & Fenton in the hardware business. Amasa-Olin & Horder have purchased the general stock of J. T. Gibson.

Ashley-Palmeter & Bowker succeed Palmeter & Martin in the grocery busi-

Bessemer—The K. S. Markstrum Co. succeeds D. Markstrum in general trade.

Orion-John Lenhoff, dealer in clothing and hats and caps, has removed to Oxford.

Howard-U. M. (Mrs. L.) Gates has sold her grocery stock to Bradley & Mc-George.

Armada-E. A. Hulett & Co. succeed H. P. Barringer in the hardware business.

Kalamazoo-E. P. Ford succeeds Ford & Partridge in the photographing business.

Harrison-C. J. Richardson & Co. succeed Chas. J. Richardson in the grocery business

St. Johns-Waldron & Mack succeed E. P. Waldron & Co. in the bcot and shoe business.

Alpena-John Beaulieu continues the business formerly conducted by Fon-

taine & Beaulieu. Stanton-Wm. H. Owen has retired from the drug and grocery firm of Hawley & Owen. The business will be continued by the remaining partner, E. D.

St. Johns-Elmer T. Hull succeeds Hull & Hulse in the furniture and undertaking business

Marshall-Jandell Bros., meat dealers, have dissolved, Arthur C. Jandell continuing the business.

Carsonville-Smith & Manes continue the drug business formerly con-

ducted by H. W. Smith. Wetmore—Wm. F. Cox now carries on the business formerly conducted under the style of Cox & Cox.

Ellsworth-W. A. Stone is closing out the Supernaw stock of goods which was purchased by W. L. French last

Gilbert-John G. Carlson has sold his general stock and store building to Jacob Larson, who will continue the business.

Millbrook-Dr. W. R. Stringham has removed his drug stock from this place to Baraga, where he will continue the business.

East Jordan-It is stated that A. L. Coulter and a partner will embark in the hardware and grocery business at Munising.

Caledonia-The meat market formerly conducted by Hale & Shisler has been purchased by M. R. Shisler, who will continue the business.

Tecumseh-C. B. Mize has resigned his position as traveling salesman for the Marshall Furnace Co. and will embark in the grocery business here.

Memphis-Stewart & Streeter's stock of merchandise, which was seized by the sheriff at the instance of W. J. Gould & Co., of Detroit, was sold at sheriff sale to J. A. Barton, subject to chattel mortgages amounting to \$6,103.71, held by Edson, Moore & Co., of troit, and Saunders & Co., of Port Huron.

interest in the grocery stock of Shirts Bros. to his brother, who will continue the business under the style of W. H.

Nashville-Wm. Clever has retired from the firm of Clever & Ackett, meat dealers at this place. The business will be continued by his partner, John

Detroit-Thomas P. Hubbard & Co., dealers in paints and wall paper, have dissolved. The business will be continued by Thomas P. Hubbard under the same style.

Fremont-Fred Holt has retired from the grocery firm of Holt & Tanner. The business will be continued by the remaining partner under the style of Wm. W. Tanner.

Battle Creek-Mrs. Maria A. Hollister, dealer in jewelry, and H. E. Mc-Coy, dealer in optical goods and jewelry, have consolidated their stocks and will hereafter do business under the style of McCoy & Hollister.

Traverse City-R. A. Hastings has sold a half interest in the Fuller drug stock, which he purchased last week, to C. A. Bugbee, of Cheboygan, who will remove to this city and take the management of the business.

Freesoil-Marigold & Stevens, who are running the hardwood mill here this winter, have already shipped in a large quantity of their product, and have it piled on dock at Manistee ready for

water shipment in the spring.
Watervliet—The stock of groceries belonging to the estate of the late R. E. Wigent was sold last Monday, and was bid in by Mrs. Wigent at \$1,000. Although all legal formalities had been complied with, Kidd, Dater & Co., of Benton Harbor, were dissatisfied with from Traverse City. complied with, Kidd, Dater & Co., of

Shelby-J. D. M. Shirts has sold his the sale, so it was decided to advertise and sell the property again.

Tekonsha—A Tekonsha man became despondent and called upon a local druggist for some morphine to help him out of his trouble. After purchasing the drug, he shook hands with the druggist and bade him a tearful good bye, divulging his purpose, whereupon the druggist compelled him to give up the morphine. The funeral has been indefinitely postponed.

Kalamazoo-David H. Haines, assignee of the Conger Company, which conducted the variety goods business at Kalamazoo and Owosso, has issued a circular to the creditors announcing that on Feb. 15 he will move in the Kalamazoo Circuit Court for premission to sell the stocks in both stores, appraised at \$13,000. No move has yet been made to contest the mortgages uttered to preferred creditors.

Lapeer-Strong, Lee & Co. object to the statement that they caused the downfall of Lee Powelson. Mr. Powelson first gave mortgages on his stock and made several transfers, which caused his downfall, and Strong, Lee & Co. got their pay by making an attachment on him. Their connection with the matter was purely of a business character, involving only the relations of debtor and creditor.

East Jordan-F. S. Yorks, who for some years has had the management of the lumber business of C. A. Barker, at this place, has leased the mill in the Bohemian settlement and will operate the same on his own account. He has also leased the Hubbard dock for the coming season, which he will use for shipping his lumber and cedar. The Barker sawmill at this place will not

Grand Rapids Gossip

Patrick H. Kilmartin has purchased the drug stock of Josephine V. (Mrs. Will Z.) Bangs at 252 Grandville

C. D. Valentine has opened a grocery store at the corner of Hall and South Divison streets, the former location of Perry & Worden.

John P. Oosting has sold his grocery stock and store building at 369 South East street to Cornelius Vander Ploeg, who will continue the business.

The annual meeting of the Grand Rapids Seating Co., which was called for Tuesday of this week, was adjourned four weeks, at the request of the minority stockholders.

Jacobus Ritzema, formerly engaged in the grocery business on Grandville avenue, has opened a grocery store at 796 South Division street. The Ball-Barnhart-Putman Co. furnished

Benjamin Gilden has traded his grocery stock at 43 Fountain street for the Michigan House livery barn. Mr. Gilden will continue the livery business and H. Parish will continue the grocery

Henry Heesen and H. C. Wendorff have removed to this city from Green Bay for the purpose of embarking in the grocery business. Mr. Heesen has had an experience of fourteen years as clerk in a grocery store.

A. E. Worden, President of the Worden Grocer Co., is in receipt of letters from Senator Burrows and Congressman Smith, promising to work and vote for the Torrey bankruptcy bill, which has been before Congress, in one form or another, for the past dozen years.

H. T. Allerton has sold his grocery stock and meat market at 300 South Division street to B. E. Pomroy, wife of Fred J. Pomroy, who recently retired from the hardware and lumber business at Lisbon. Mrs. Pomroy will continue the grocery business at the same loca-

Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle have erected storage tanks and established a storehouse at Jackson, placing in charge of the business Roy B. Parmenter, who for the past six years has been associated with Frank H. Barnes, local manager for the Great Western Oil Works. Mr. Parmenter has had the benefit of an excellent business experience and will, undoubtedly, make his mark in his new field of usefulness. His successor as book-keeper for the local branch is Chas. A. Frey, formerly with the Hudson Clothing Co.

A suburban druggist has been handling ten brands of union-made cigars and two brands of non-union goods. For this heinous offense he has been boycotted by the unions, and he has retaliated by throwing out the union brands altogether. The same course is likely to be taken by other druggists who smart un ler the attempted dictation of the unions. The boycott invariably proves to be a boomerang, but it is decidedly annoying for a decent dealer to subjected to the espionage of the walking delegate and bum cigarmaker.

Even the little bird cannot collect its worm without presenting its bill.

Gillies originated 5th Ave. New York Coffees. J. P. Visner, Local Agent.

WORKING WOMEN.

Provided with a Comfortable and Economical Home.

"A few charitable women met De cember 16, 1846, in the 'Prospect Hill' schoolhouse to form a society for benevolent purposes." So begins the narrative of the greatest of the three Christian Graces in Grand Rapids; and, from the gathering of those "few charitable some forty years ago sprung up and increased one of the strongest and most pleasing features of this city's daily life-the care of the stranger within its gates.

In these days, when so much is said of the New Woman and her rapidlywidening sphere, it may be well to refer to the charitable few and to remark that in the ringing in of the new, the world is not quite ready to ring out that part of the old which the hills of Bethlehem sent echoing along the centuries, and that the change can make but little difference to the life of the woman, new or old, so long as the faith and the hope that are in her remain the incentive of the charity that "suffereth long and is kind."

It is pleasing to note that the woman's work of '46 has never passed out of her benevolent hands. Changes have been made, the work has increased in extent and importance, the old has passed away and all things have become new: but it is the woman that still is found devising and dispensing these charities with her own hands to-day, exactly as she did in the earlier centuries to the poor at the castle gate, and so teaching to the Christian world the old Judean lesson: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me.' So the benevolent institutions of the city have prospered, and so, as time goes by and the need appears, one after another of these institutions begins its life with the descendants of the "few charitable women of Prospect Hill;" and by and by the project materializes, the new benevolence finds a locality and a name, and begins at once its good Christian work.

That is the history of the latest charitable development, known as the Working Woman's Home. A few charitable women, on the alert for doing good, found, as the city grew, that young women were drawn here with the hope of work. They came from the surrounding towns and villages and from farther off. Many were farmers' daughters. Young women from city homes were talked with occasionally, where glimpses were caught of a home-life not always desirable. The stores were filled with young women from the city, who, since they lived at home, could afford to work for small wages, because the \$3, little as it is, was still so much gain for those who had nothing to pay for board and

It is this kind of competition with which the incoming stranger has to contend. So long as clothing is not needed, the young women from the town and the farm can live on the \$3 a week they receive for wages, because that will just pay for room and board in some cheap boarding place; but, when the other needs of living are to be supplied, unless there is help from the home or elsewhere, want is sure to follow.

This was the condition which made itself manifest and which led a "few charitable women" of the W. C. T. U. to speak, from time to time, of instances coming under their own personal knowledge where young women were actual- ceive the transient comer as well as the

ly suffering from just such a condition of things. So, from the observation and the closely following remark, the idea of doing something to relieve this great need began to take tangible shape-not this time in a "schoolhouse on Prospect Hill," but at a meeting in the Central Union of the W. C. T. U. The moment the words had given expression to the thought, the charitable circle hearing it hailed it with joy. It was early taken before a meeting of the Federation, and received its sanction; and the Working Woman's Home passed from the ideal to the real.

A desirable house was found on the corner of North Division and Lyon streets. It is large and roomy. Its style of architecture is pleasing. It has a large lot; and it has a look at once homey and attractive. Generous citizens-and there is a goodly number of them here-promptly helped to furnish the house, which became at once the headquarters of the Federation of Unions; and on September 1, 1895, the doors of the Working Woman's Home were thrown open and the new life under its roof began.

That it was an undertaking much needed was at once made manifest. Numbers who had long felt that something must be done or they must give up the positions they held came to find what they had been longing for-a home. They have come from every calling-the store, the shop, the tradeand here in the crowded city they have found again the family life they thought they had left forever under the apple trees of the farm or the maples of the village. They do not come as dependants. The advantages of a Christian home are theirs. They enjoy it; and they enjoy it all the more because they for it. They are not objects of pay charity. They learn that from the first. The house and its furnishings cost money; the one has been rented, and the others paid for, at regular rates. There is room rent, and there are board bills, and these are to be met promptly; but they can be met and a margin be left for the other numberless which wholesome living requires, whether the wages earned be \$3 a week or less. No wage-earning girl of good repute is ever turned away; but, under that home rooftree, where hands of heartiest welcome are held out to her, she can enter and become a self-respecting member by independently paying

A pleasing feature in the management is the absence of scrimping. It is seen nowhere. True, the plain prevails, but it is a plainness that commends itself to the beholder. Comfort has been the thought-a good, comfortable home, with wholesome plenty at the table and warmth and cleanliness everywhere. A pleasant parlor, opening from the pleasant hall, receives the visitor, and the glimpse he gets into the sitting room through the folding doors confirms the idea that here, in a convenient quarter of the town, at a nominal cost, which every self-respecting young woman is able and glad to pay, is a home bright and comfortable, where peace and quiet and contentment abide, and where, when the toils of the day are over, its weariness, its cares and its annoyances can be forgotten in the genial home circle, or in the restful enjoyment of the prettily-appointed sleeping apartmentthe throne-room, always, of the feminine mind.

The hospitable doors of the Home re-

permanent dweller. Whoever presents the passport of respectability is welcome and, once within the pleasant circle, the old home-life comes back to them like a benediction.

The rules of the Home are simple and salutary. Ten o'clock is the bedtime. the house being then locked for the night. They who are unwilling to conform to the conditions cannot remain.

The Board of Managers is made up of the Presidents of each of the local unions, so that there are as many members as there are local unions. That these managers have an important work to perform, the experience of the last five months plainly shows; that they know how to meet the demands made upon them is evident, and, while it may sometimes seem to them that the rewards are not commensurate with the effort put forth to reap them, beyond the effort, beyond the difficulties, beyond the discouragements comes the thought that fell first from the lips of Him who spake as never man spake: As ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it un-

The Grain Market.

This has been what is termed a bull week. Wheat started in with an upward tendency and continued without intermission until the closing on Saturday, when the advance for May reached about 41/2c above Monday's opening. The receipts are falling off in the Northwest. The exports were heavy, being 3,849,000 bushels (flour included) from both coasts, as compared with 2,840,000 bushels the corresponding week last year. So all the longs felt happy for once, while the bear element went growling. This has been expected for some time, and now a setback is expected, but we shall see still better prices before long.

The visible did not show up as much as was anticipated. While the trade expected about 1,000,000 bushels decrease, it was only 465,000 bushels, which took the sharp edge off the market, and May wheat slumped off 11/2c per bushel during the last thirty minutes of the closing from high point yesterday. I am of the opinion that someone made an error in figuring the visible. While our exports have been extra large, the receipts were only moderate and I cannot reconcile these figures, according to my

Corn and oats followed wheat on the up grade and, while not in the same degree, both cereals advanced 1c per bushel.

The receipts were: wheat, 41 cars; corn, 7, and oats, 4 cars-about the average.

C. G. A. VOIGT. Flour and Feed.

The past week has been one of excitenent and a sharp advance in wheat and flour has followed to some extent, prices being advanced from 40@50c per bbl. This condition of things has been predicted for some time by those familiar' with wheat supply and demand, but the change came so suddenly that many were caught napping and with very light stocks. Some reaction would now seem to be in order, but, in all probability, a considerably higher range of values will be reached for breadstuffs of all kinds before another crop is harvested.

Corn and oats are about ic higher, in sympathy with wheat, but prices feed, meal, bran and middlings remain locally the same as last week.

WM. N. ROWE.

Hardware

A PLEA FOR THE OLD FOGY.

Written for the TRADESMAN.

By reason of the commercial changes that have occurred within the last twenty years a certain class of retail dealers have become reduced to a small fragment, each one of which is, in the parlance of the day, considered "a back number." His position among His position among mercantile men is supposed to be in the rear, where he is fated to catch all the dust thrown behind by the hustlers in their frantic struggles to reach the front. Whether located in city, town or country, he is characterized by a lack of push, which is something that may have a definite meaning, though scarcely two of his critics can agree upon what it is. All of them, however, have a stone of ridicule or sarcasm to cast at him and are unanimous in the conclusion that he "up to date," but rather in a class by himself, distinctly recognized as "old fogy.

The literature of trade journals, though kindly critical, fails to spur his ambition, since he is too far behind in the use of improved methods to care for advice or precept that does not suit his condition or aim in life. On the other hand, he is plainly given to understand that the evolution of trade is leaving him hopelessly behind times, where he is only useful to "point a moral or adorn a tale" Having no organization upon which to depend and no leader to champion his interest, the unfortunate old fogy of today jogs along at a methodical gait, quite satisfied with the speed, never envious of those who apparently distance him in the race and receive cheers from the grand stand. Personifying, as he does, a part of the conservative force of trade, one who is inclined to philosophize upon the relation he bears to the more active factors in mercantile life

It is well, at the outset, to consider what is the main purpose in choosing an occupation, and also that men may reasonably take different views of what constitutes success in any occupation. Very few of the large number of retailers qualify themselves expressly for a mercantile life, as do the lawyer and the physician for their respective profes-The ranks of trade are oftener recruited from men who failed in other employments, or who drifted along without any denfiite purpose until some favorable circumstance turned their attention to commercial venture as the surest road to fortune, or at least an easier way to secure a competence. Many a farmer with speculative proclivities, tired of slow gains, seeks a change of occupation, believing that the merchant middleman has a great advantage over the producer. So one after another exchanges his capital for experience, and begins to put in practice his theories on how to run a business that he hopes will land him nearer the goal of human endeavor.

Like the active participants in every other race, each competitive retailer is supposed to be hustling for local commercial supremacy. duce him to adopt certain methods to no inordinate desire for wealth, he pur-

while much of the advice as to methods falls short of practical result, for the reason that local conditions are so variable. A great many, however, respond to words of stirring counsel and meet with a moderate degree of success. Others drop out of the race from sheer exhaustion or incompetency, leaving a few who never considered themselves in any race at all, and who are wonder-ing what the whole ado is about. These last constitute the class termed "old fogy," who, whether in city or country, keep on the even tenor of their way, content to accept the conditions of trade as they find them, and to do their duty in their own little spheres, heedless of the jealous rivalries of the majority.

It is not always easy to identify the old fogy by his personal appearance; neither does his store front nor the interior arrangement of goods furnish clue sufficiently definite. He may be pursuing his destiny quietly in a large city, behind a plate glass front, side by side with the so-called "hustler" who clamors for trade through the daily papers. He will oftener be found in some village or crossroad settlement, doing business in a building of unpretentious appearance, with a stock of goods of the most miscellaneous character and arranged in the most elaborate disorder. Wherever he may be, there is an absence of dash, of display, of apparent pros-The casual visitor is apt to think it a dull place, and to wonder how a man of any business ability can content himself with such stagnation.

But the jobber, in scanning his ledger showing a list of customers whose accounts can be classed as good assets, never fails to notice, when certain pages are opened, how short is the time between delivery and remittance. The footings for any given time may not reach the total of entries against more ambitious dealers, yet they represent a period of time outlasting scores of so-called "progressive traders," and in may be permitted to say a few words in the aggregate an amount of sales that his favor. the aggregate an amount of sales that leaves no painful memories of loss; and, when statements are sent out to call back some of the wandering capital profusely scattered among thousands of hustling retailers, the pages containing the names of old fogies are sure to be skipped, or, if noted, it is but to send circulars of welcome greeting and urgent requests for future orders.

How often, too, does the knight of the prize these oases in the desert of dull trade's weary round. What satisfaction it is to him when, disgusted by failure to sell goods to some conceited beginner in business who thinks he "knows it all," he drops his samples on the counter of the old fogy customer and gets a hearty handshake and an order that restores his confidence in humanity. Though the order may not be a voluminous one, he knows that it is given in a liberal business spirit and that it will be repeated as often as the wants of legitimate demand will justify.

The peculiarties of the old fogy dealer that call forth criticism in trade papers and from contemporaries may be summed up in the following: He is old fashioned in business methods. Since he does not consider the occupation of a merchant necessarily a strife He is urged to between competing forces but, instead, strain every nerve to distance his neigh- a means to facilitate the exchange of bors or hold his own against greater products to supply natural wants, his odds. Advice by the carload is offered aim is to be a useful factor in the work by those interested in his success to in- of collection and distribution. Having speed his progress. The great majority sues his calling as a means of livelihood

CHURCH, SCHOOL, HOUSE AND FARM BELLS





We carry in stock most desirable sizes---Catalogue and Price furnished upon application.

Foster, Stevens & Co.,

nickeline



ish that will not dry up in stock, or become hardened

We will refund the purchase price if it does not please.

Every box is guaranteed to the trade and consumers.

000

If vour jobber doesn't

need no such incentive to exertion, for himself and family, quite satisfied TRACY & WARREN, Grand Rapids Agents, 737 Mich. Trust Co. Bldg.

if the net profit equals expenditure, and thankful if it shows an excess. It is often the case that a majority of his customers are old fashioned, too, in their ways and wants, which makes him the right man in the right place. He does not advertise to any extent, because his custom is limited to a small territory, one in which he is well known, while his goods, prices and manner of dealing speak for him quite as plainly as would columns of printed display. His motto is, "Pay as you go," which insures against some of the calamities that overtake more progressive dealers. On this rock bottom principle he maintains a fairly profitable trade, outlasting that of other dealers who use "up to date" methods. While to the eye of the visitor used to a regular and orderly display of goods, with elegant fixtures to set them off to advantage, his arrangement of stock may have a negligent appearance offending to good taste, yet it may be excused, in view of the fact that what appears to be confusion is, in reality, nothing but well-arranged disorder, which, being familiar to both dealer and customer, well answers the purpose of a more systematic classification.

Thus, we find the old fogy dealer of to-day, as a general rule, in harmony with his environment. No more can be said of the ambitious head of a city department store. There is room for each in the world of trade, though censorious critics are free to comment severely on the merits of both.

I confess to having a decided respect for the old fogy at this stage of the world's progress, because he reminds me of the time when contentment with one's lot was more of a virtue than it is now; and I consider him a brave man in personifying that virtue before a generation of hustlers, who consider hurry and worry inseparable from successful

S. P. WHITMARSH.

The Hardware Market.

General trade is only fair, but the outlook is not bad. While we may not have anything booming, we all look for a satisfactory spring trade. Prices are now stationery, with an upward tendency, and it is not believed they will

Wire Nails-Are still held firm and it is not thought any lower prices will be

Barbed Wire-Has been a little weak, but at the present time it is firm and it will take but little to advance the price.

Window Glass-No advance as yet has been made, but the closing down of all the glass factories has made the price very firm. An advance is looked for. but it may not come.

Lanterns-There has been a big advance in this line of goods, averaging as high as \$1 per dozen. The lantern men are all together and have but one selling agency, which accounts for the advance.

The travel on a certain branch railroad running out of Buffalo is so light' that the depot officials make fun of it when occasion permits. Not long ago the conductor of one of the trains on this branch came through the station about two minutes before his train was due to start, and asked the doorman if all his passengers were on the train. The doorman replied: "Yes. He are all on. Bill is in the forward end of the smoker." the smoker.

If your wife could buy a roc article for 5c, do you think she would? Well, I guess so! Why ton't you buy S. C.

Money in Specialties.

The advantage, in an advertising sense, of becoming identified with a specialty of some sort is not as much appreciated as it ought to be. Practically any tradesman can make a leading feature of something which will differentiate him from his competitors in trade. The value of specialties, or of acquiring a name for certain special lines, should be thoroughly understood. Do not bury yourself in the dull level of conventionality. If you would gain attention do something that nobody else is doing at the moment. The world is so very much occupied that it will not pause to heed the ordinary blandishments that were once sufficient to secure trade. You must, metaphorically speaking, sound a trumpet or wave a flag.

Get Rid of a Bad Bargain.

Upon finding you have made a mistake in buying stock, do not hold up for the first price and let the goods lie indefinitely on the shelves, but let them go for what they will bring. This is the wisest course to pursue. Everybody makes mistakes, so that no one has a monopoly in this line. But, after the mistake has been made, do your best to rectify it by getting rid of the bad bargain as soon as possible. If goods fail to meet the popular approval, don't let the question of price hinder in their disposal. Better sell when the rush is on at a low price than carry them in stock. In many stores throughout the country there are goods piled up whose original cost, with interest added, would make quite a nice little sum.

It is a favorable political indication that the school boards of the large cities are refusing to bow to the dictates of unionism. The members of such boards are generally chosen from those of the best education and intelligence. Recently the New York city board was to let the contract for its printing. most favorable, reliable bid was from a firm which had thrown off the yoke of union dictation. A delegation of the typographical offices waited on the committee to protest against the acceptance of the bid on the ground that the firm employed non-union men. It is a favorable indication that even in New York, the city of rings par excellence, the protest was unavailing.

Some of the banks in New York find it to their advantage, in cashing checks drawn by and for women, to pay them in clean, cris this way they crisp new bills or coin. In they cater successfully to the instinctive feminine regard for nicety and neatness, and find their reward in feminine appreciation.

Long credits given by manufactures and wholesalers are responsible for a large majority of the business failures. With plenty of time to pay, men do not hurry to get ready to pay.

No matter how bad or destructive boy be, he never becomes so degraded or loses self-respect sufficiently to throw mud on a circus poster.

The difference between success and failure is not always in the amount of work applied, but in the method of its application. Train your children in politeness and

unselfishness in all little things, and greater will come without an effort. It takes one hundred cents to mak

dollar, but ten million dollars couldn't make sense for some people. If there were less ignorance to prey upon, there would be less rascals to

prey upon it. Character is the diamond that scratches every other stone.

H 1 D C

Hardware Price Current.	
AUGURS AND BITS	-
Snell's	1 7
First Quality, S. B. Bronze 5 First Quality, D. B. Bronze 9 First Quality, S. B. Steel 6 First Quality, D. B. Steel 10	50 E 50 E 25 E 25 J
BARROWS Railroad	00 H
Stove Carriage new list Plow 40&	60 65 10
Well plain \$ 3	25 8
BUTTS, CAST Cast Loose Pin, figured	70 10 8
BLOCKS	1.
Ordinary Tackle	.0
CAPS	- 11
Ely's 1-10. per m Hick's C. F per m G. D. per m Musket per m	65 55 35 60
CARTRIDGES	
Rim Fire	5
Socket FirmerSocket Framing	80 80
Socket Corner. Socket Slicks	80
DRILLS Morse's Bit Stocks Taper and Straight Shank 50& Morse's Taper Shank 50&	60
ELBOWS Com. 4 piece, 6 in. .doz. net Corrugated. .dis Adjustable. .dis	60 50 210
EXPANSIVE BITS Clark's small, \$18; large, \$26	- 1
FILES—New List New American 70.6 Nicholson's 10.0 Heller's Horse Rasps 60.8	
Heller's Horse Rasps	28
GALVANIZED IRON Nos. 16 to 20; 22 and 24; 25 and 26; 27 List 12 13 14 15 16 Discount, 70 GAUGES Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	
KNOBS—New List	-
MATTOCKS	
Adze Eye. \$16 00, dis 608 Hunt Eye. \$15 00, dis 608 Hunt's \$18 50, dis 208	£10 £10
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s Coffee, P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables Coffee, Landers, Ferry & Clark's Coffee, Enterprise MOLASSES GATES	40 40 40 30
MOLASSES GATES Stebbin's Pattern. .60d Stebbin's Genuine .60d Enterprise, self-measuring .60d	&10 &10
NAILS	
Advance over base, on both Steel and Wire Steel nails, base 2	
Advance over base, on both seer and whe steel nails, base. 2 Wire nails, base. 2 I0 to 60 advance. 8	55 50 60
7 and 6.	75 90
3	20 60 60
Case 10.	65 75
3 1 9 1 Fine 3 1 Case 10. Case 8. Case 6. Finish 10 Finish 8 Finish 6 Clinch 10	90 75
Finish 8 Finish 6 Clineh 10	90 10 70
Clinch 10 Clinch 8 Clinch 6 Barrel 1/8	80 90
DIANES	- 1
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy	250 &10
Sandusky Tool Co 's, fancy	050 050 60
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s wood	00

PATENT PLANISHED IRON
A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27 10 20
B" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 25 to 27 9 20
Broken packages ½c per pound extra.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS Stamped Tin Ware. new list 70&10 apanned Tin Ware 20&10 Granite Iron Ware. new list 40&10

WIRE GOODS WIRE GOODS
Bright
Screw Eyes
Hook's ...
Gate Hooks and Eyes ...
LEVELS
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s ... dis

Bright Market.	75
Anneal d Market.	75
Coppered Market.	70&10
Tinned Market.	62½
Coppered Syring Steel	50
Barbed Fence, galvanized	2 25
Barbed Fence, painted	1 90
HORSE NAILS HORSE NAILS	

 Baxter's Adjustable, nickeled
 30

 Coe's Genuine
 50

 Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought
 80

 Coe's Patent, malleable
 80

 MISCELLANEOUS
 80

 Bird Cages
 50

 Pumps, Cistern
 75&10

 Screws, New List
 80

 Casters, Bed and Plate
 50&10&10

 Dampers, American
 40&10

 Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods
 70

 METALS—Zinc

Forks, hoes, rakes and all steel goods. 70

METALS—Zinc

600 pound casks. 6½

Per pound. 6½

SOLDER

½@½ 12½

The prices of the many other qualities of solder in the market indicated by private brands vary according to composition.

ROOFING PLATES

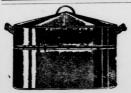


. 60&10&10 . 70& 5

Scales!

Buy direct and save middlemen's profit. Write for prices and description before purchasing elsewhere. Scales tested and re paired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GRAND RAPIDS SCALE WORKS,
50&10 39 & 41 S. Front St., Grand Rapids



n. polished.

RIVETS

WM. BRUMMELER & SONS. MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF...

Selling Agts. for Columbian Enameled Steel Ware.
Write for Catalogue. 260 South Ionia St 260 South Ionia Street GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



Devoted to the Best Interests of Business Men

Published at the New Blodgett Building, Grand Rapids, by the TRADESMAN COMPANY

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, Payable in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Communications invited from practical business men. Correspondents must give their full names and addresses, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Subscribers may have the mailing address of their papers changed as often as desired. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the proprietor, until all arrearages are paid. Sample copies sent free to any address.

Entered at the Grand Rapids Post Office as Second Class mail matter.

When writing to any of our Advertisers, please say that you saw the advertisement in the Michigan Tradesman.

E. A. STOWE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, - - - JANUARY 29, 1896.

A MOMENTOUS MOVE.

If the latest advices from the East are to be believed, Armenia is to be protected from the sword of the Turk by the sheltering arm of Russia. An understanding has been reached, if there has been no treaty, which virtually gives to Russia control of whatever belongs to Turkish territory, a statement which, if true, is the most momentous move which has been made in the East for years.

This method of solving the Eastern problem can hardly be a surprise. Sultan has long been only the shadow of a power behind, not one but many thrones, the umbra of which has fallen from the Russian Bear; and when private interest was lead to believe that the time had come when it could turn to practical account the horrible condition of the Armenians by shielding them from the scimitar of the Musselman, the move made was the one which there was every reason to expect. It remains now to be seen whether the re sults will be what has so often been predicted. It seems to be taken for granted that the slaughtering of Christians, which has always been the principal business of the Turk, will be stopped; that relief will be promptly administered to the suffering, and that life and liberty will hereafter be respected in the territory once under the control of the Sultan.

With this phase of the matter disposed of, the move on the political chessboard of the Eastern hemisphere becomes of absorbing interest. With the Sultan no longer a king in check but a pawn in Russia's hands, not only is the Bosphorus guarded by that pawn but the Dardanelles becomes the Southern outpost of Russia, with the Mediterranean Sea as the only available locality for the gathering of unfriendly fleets. If, as it may be readily believed, France has entered into this alliance, the two countries, to all intents and purposes, will control that inland sea, a condition of things it would be impossible in any form for England to regard with indifference.

Another feature which this move brings promptly to the front is the balance of power the true doctrine of which, over a century ago, William Pitt declared was "that the influence of Russia should not be allowed to increase, nor that of Turkey to decline." If this move has been made, it is evident that Russia refuses any longer to accede to that doctrine, both conditions the cent. over the content, but this cent. Over the content cent. Over the cent. Over the cent. Over the content cent. Over the cent. Over the content cent. Over the cent. O

of which will be as utterly ignored as if they had never been. She has done this with a full knowledge of what the balance of power in Europe means, and is ready to take the full consequences of whatever follows from what she has done, however portentous they appear.

It is plain that, under the new circumstances, Turkey becomes a Russian province; that the Russian forces will march into Asia Minor, the Asiatic territory of Turkey; that Russian bayonets will flash in the streets of Constantinople; that, the balance of power to the contrary, the material increase of the Russian Empire will go on, and that not the decline but the annihilation of that pest of, and check to, all Christian civilization, the power and the territory of Turkey, is as certain as sunrise.

These are a few of the changes made possible by this momentous move. Whether the other great powers of Europe will submit to this utter repudiation of all treaties remains to be seen; but if Russia has at last succeeded in gaining possession of Constantinople, it is much to be doubted if all Europe combined will be able to wrest it from her grasp, the last, and by no means the least, result to be expected from the movement said to have been made.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

It is a relief to be able to note some change in trade and financial conditions from the monotonous waiting of the past few weeks, although the changes may not be all that could be desired as to money and collections. In these, however, there is decided improvement in certain localities, and there are signs of improvement in the general market.

The most notable advance has been in wheat. This has been so marked, in spite of general bear news, that hope is given of permanent improvement. The change is attributed to the unfavorable news of the wheat resources of Australia, India and Argentina. The estimates of domestic stocks are larger than ever, but the export outlook is sufficiently favorable to more than offset that consideration. The latest advices make the domestic supply so large that it has caused a slight reaction from the highest prices which have been quoted.

In sympathy with wheat, prices are advancing for flour, corn and oats; and the movement of pork is in the same direction. The interference of the insurgents with the Cuban sugar crop is finally beginning to make itself felt in the advance of that commodity. Cotton is advanced by increased export demand. Wool is unchanged although there is an advance in foreign markets. Leather, petroleum and copper have continued to decline.

The management of the combinations, in pushing up the prices of coke and coal and restricting output, seems likely to be successful in putting the iron market into a better shape. Prices have advanced on Bessemer pig and steel billets from \$1@2 per ton at Western centers.

Failures for the week were 7t less than for the preceding week. Bank clearings show a decrease of 8 per cent., but this is an increase of 7 per cent. over the corresponding week last year.

Gold shipments for the week were \$2,500,000; imports on account of bond subscription, \$1,150,000. A premium of 3%@5% for gold or legal tenders is still quoted, but transactions are light.

The hardest kind of a chasm to go over is sarcasm.

HESITATION IN NAMING THE PRICE.

There seems to be a curious reluctance in all commercial transactions, unless it be the crying of bananas or newspapers, to name the price. This hesitation is especially manifest on the part of those engaged in small manufacturing or job shop trades, where there is a good deal of variety in the prices or in the elements of cost, so that the prices are not absolutely established by precedent. Perhaps the printing trade will afford an example as familiar to merchants as any that could be cited. In this the elements of cost vary considerably; still, they are all simple and plain and can be quickly estimated. Yet, go into the average printing office and ask the price of the simplest job, and it will require an astonishing amount of figuring, estimating, hesitating, looking over the copy, looking over the figures-then looking over the customer-ending with the final announcement, with an air of deprecation, as though it is expected that the price will be considered too high, and, consequently, it generally is. It is the same with the allied business of engraving, it is so with many kinds of repairing, and with other lines which will occur to the reader-the tradesman hesitates at the critical point to name his price, probably because it is a critical point.

But it is because this trait is manifest too largely in general mercantile trade that it is referred to here. It is curious to what an extent merchants hesitate about plainly marking the price on Why there should be such hesigoods. tation it is difficult to conjecture, esnecially in a business conducted on the fair principle of one price to all. The only plausible explanation is that it is a reluctance to make the prices known for fear of comparison with competitors. It is notable, however, that the custom of marking goods is rapidly increasing.

The reluctance to name the price is strongly manifest on the part of many clerks and salesmen. Familiar examples will be recalled in the sale of a garment. The clerk extols the merits of a coat until the customer asks the price. Instead of promptly answering he continues to expatiate on the desirable qualities. If he finally brings himself to the point of naming the price, it is with the preface that, on account of such and such considerations—"and because it is you—I will let you have that coat for so much." Now, this hesitation is not to secure any particular advantage in most cases, for frequently every word said after the price is asked is detrimental until it is named-it is simply a manifestation of that same trait of hesitation, of reluctance to bring the matter to the critical point.

The average customer, in making a purchase or in ordering work, has one question in his mind which is more or less a source of anxiety. It is the question of cost. Not that he is always afraid that the cost is going to be too great, but it is an anxiety depending on a similar, or the same, trait of character which makes the salesman hesitate -the decision as to what he is to pay. In the majority of cases, if he can be brought to see the article and given to understand that it is just what he wants, which is the proper work of the clerk, and the price is plainly marked, there is no trouble about the sale. In any event, his instinctive anxiety as to the matter of cost cannot be too promptly

The Tradesman calls the attention of its readers to the article on the Working Woman's Home, found in another column. The object is one which cannot be too much commended. It is the ounce of prevention which is worth incalculably more than pounds of cure. On the principle that much of the world's wickedness comes from need, the Home removes the need, by making it possible for the wage-earner to live on a meager income, and live comfortably and respectably. Room rent is 50 cents a week and table board is \$2 a week, so that, with wages at a low rate, it is possible for the girl to support herself, with something in her favor when the weekly expenses are paid. It is an undertaking which commends itself to all. It is one which will prosper, if managed as it should be and as the Tradesman has every reason to believe it

The most effective weapons the Spaniards are able to use against the insurgents in Cuba are the misrepresentation of the events of the campaigns and the invention of reports of calamities upon the Cuban arms and leaders. The latest, which seems to have gained considerable credence, is that the Cuban General-in-Chief is dying from an incurable disease. If a sick man could lead the Spaniards such a dance as Gomez has done, it is hard to say how he would have used them if he had been well. As a matter of fact the Cubans are better supplied with capable and experienced generals than ever before and, if Gomez should die, it does not follow that it would be a fatal calamity to the Cuban cause. The circulation of such stories, however, will do considerable to prevent the Cubans gaining recognition.

The Attorney-General of Illinois has commenced suit for the revocation of the charter of the Illinois Steel Works. His action is based on the claim that the combinations of the several companies constituting the Illionis company make the latter a trust and that, in the issuing of stock, acquiring real estate, etc., it has exceeded the powers of its charter. Commenting upon the action, the Chicago papers assert that since his accession to office the Attorney-General has instituted suits against a number of corporations on the ground of their being trusts, but that in no case have the suits been carried to a succussful issue. In some cases the apparent grounds for such suits were far stronger than in the case of the steel company. little alarm that he will abolish a concern which pays \$6,000,000 a year in wages.

At the annual meeting of the Bean-Chamberlin Co., manufacturers of pumps and bicycles at Hudson, a resolution was adopted, instructing the manager to dispense with the services of any employe who permits a garnishee to lie against him. If more corporations took this position on the question of employes' paying their bills, the happiness of the retail merchant would be complete.

The Tradesman hopes to see a good attendance of representative grocers at the convention of the Northern Michigan Retail Grocers' Association at Big Rapids next week. The objects of the organization are laudable and the Association can bring about an improved condition of things, if properly supported by the grocery trade of Northern Michigan.

THE BACK OFFICE.

Certain Swedish inhabitants of Wisconsin, says an item in the daily press, are perfecting plans for a million-acre colony in Tennessee, in which the Swedish language only shall be spoken. That is the simple statement of a grand idea from the Swedish standpoint. As they look at it, that extensive colony, where only Swede is to be spoken, is to be the one place in the wilderness of language touched by the Jordan. There will be found not only the language of the northland, but the old habits and the old customs, so dear to the Swedish people. There will the church stand, with its skyward-pointing finger. The schoolheuse will hum with the buzzing of human Swedish bees. The streets will throng with the Old World life, and in that one spot of transplanted Sweden the leaven in the meal will work, until, in the course of the centuries, the whole on this side of the sea will be Swedish leaven.

It is a pleasing picture to the eyes of the Swedes; but it is one which will never be painted. It is one which never ought to be painted. America's future is not Sweden's future, not Germany's future, not England's, but simply America's future. Here the old has passed away and all has become new; and here, if anywhere, must be worked out the problem of humanity.

The leading thought of the Swedish colony-that only that language is to be spoken-could never be carried out. Time and again that idea has been attempted, and always with the same result. The million acres may be doubled; but the territory will never be large enough to satisfy the wandering feet of the Swedish youth, nor to keep them from contact with the world outside.

The first difficulty to present itself will be the school question. The common school insists that the American born child shall be taught the American language. The state cannot afford to teach a child the language and the thought of a government contrary to its ideas of citizenship; and monarchy, and republicanism are antagonistic. It cannot be.

The same principle will sooner or later show itself in religious matters. The faith of the Swede is protestant; but this is a question not only of the Swede, but of any nationality, and will lead to trouble in any colony having at heart the bodily transfer of foreign life to America. It may be said-it has been said-that this is the 'land of freedom. It is, for American freedom; but there is no greater menace to that freedom than just the monarchical idea which the Swedish colony hopes to realize. The Monroe doctrine may not yet be an admitted principle of international law, but it will be found in full force, not only in Tennessee but in every place in America overshadowed by the eagle's

Such undertakings owe their failure, not to legal restriction, but to the very element which led to them. The undertaking breeds the disease that kills it. A single generation shows signs of de-The American word, in spite of the decree to the contrary, is sure to creep in. Once there, it not only stays, but brings with it, to stay, the American thought with which the world is freighted. The young Swede will catch and keep both, and both will be royally entertained. By and by there will be a stepping over of the Swedish bound-ary line. The American drummer will be sure to come in, the ambitious Swede

will be sure to go out; and from that day the Swedish colony is doomed. That is the only possible outcome; and the Swedish colony will see in time that it is the only right outcome, if the ideal of republicanism -America's only hope is ever to be realized.

RICHARD MALCOLM STRONG.

The Bicycle Exhibits.

Written for the TRADESMAN

The two important events in the bicycle world this winter were the exhibits in Chicago and New York. In the latter city no less than 360 manufacturers were represented, while in Chicago there were not so many. At these shows there has been great local interest, the rooms being thronged with both women and men. The interest manifested argues well for the local trade in those cities as the season opens.

It is interesting to note that in so great a number of makes there is such similarity, and yet difference enough for distinction and interest as to claims of different styles. To the novice they were nearly all alike, but the great majority of visitors manifested an interest in the differences and a technical knowledge of the merits of the different points, which shows how general the "craze" has become, and how rapidly the mechanical knowledge of the wheel is spreading.

Of course, the great object of these exhibits is to bring about a meeting of manufacturers and wholesale buyers, the same as in the Grand Rapids exhibits of furniture. This feature was a success in both exhibits; and it is a probability that it will assume still more importance in future years as they become more widely advertised and the buyers are educated to the value of the exhibits as exchanges.

Many novelties in construction were placed on exhibition, such as double wheels, both tandem and abreast, and tandems for four, and even for six riders. There were also shown a military wheel, fitted for carrying forty pounds of arms and equipment, and one double tandem, fitted for carrying arms and complete field outfit for two sol-

It is probable that in the trade this year more attention will be paid to having the wheels properly adapted to the size and build of the riders; especially will this be the case with ladies' wheels. Heretofore, wheels have been bought almost at random as to size and bought almost at random as to size and throw of crank, regardless of the figure, whether slender or of heavier build. So far, the thin ones have had decidedly the advantage, appearing far more graceful on the wheel than their sisters whose more fully developed figures are their envy in other situations. Women whose build will not admit of too much potter without appearing ungraceful. motion without appearing ungraceful will have wheels with much shorter cranks, even if they sacrifice some of the possibilities of speed and endurance on the altar of vanity.

W.N.F.

The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency

THE BRADSTREET COMPANY Proprietors.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES 279, 281, 283 Broadway, N.Y.

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

CHARLES F. CLARK, Pres.

GRAND RAPIDS OFFICE-Room 4, Widdicomb Bldg. HENRY ROYCE, Supt.

Jon't



Awake nights figuring out some plan for increasing sales and making more money. nights and write to us daytimes for prices on mixed carloads of Spring and Winter Wheat Flour, Bran, Middlings, Corn, Oats, Meal, Feed, Rye, Buckwheat, or anything else in the milling line. You will be so well pleased with the result that you can retire early and sleep late.

Sole Manufacturers of Lily White Flour. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Self- Buckwheat

Ready for use.

No Soda.

Always uniform. No yeast.

Warranted to Contain no Injurious Chemicals. DIRECTIONS FOR BUCKWHEAT CAKES. With Cold Water or Sweet Milk make a Batter and bake at once on a HOT Griddle.

SILVER LEAF FLOUR

The Best Family Flour Mage. Always Uniform.

Muskegon

MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN.

O. E. Brown Mill Co.

In Carlots.

Western Michigan Agents for Russell & Miller Milling Co. of West Superior, Wis.

Office o Canal St., Grand Rapids.

Getting the People

Art of Reaching and Holding Trade by Advertising.

An erroneous idea obtains quite largely that the esthetic element is not appreciated by the great mass of the people, that too great a degree of refinementt, too little of that which will appeal to the vulgar taste, will destroy the effectiveness of advertising. Color is given to this idea by the fact that many of the most successful comic papers published in this country are not by any means up to the highest standard of refinement, either in text or illustration. It is a natural and apparently logical conclusion that, to be appreciated, there must be coarseness in advertising, especially if there be a suggestion of humor or an illustration. If it is not considered necessary to have a suggestion of vulgarity, there is frequently admitted -not wholly by inadvertence—that which is coarse, ugly, unrefined.

There is an idea quite prevalent that many of the average of people are pleased with vulgarity. It is this idea which leads some traveling men, usually the callow youths, to provide them-selves with an outfit of questionable stories and schemes of vulgar or coarse suggestion for the amusement of their customers, or, in an idle moment, their fellow pilgrims. This practice is much less common among the more experienced, and the successful ones soon discontinue it. It is sometimes thought to be necessary in saloon trade, but its value even there is to be questioned.

Because there are many who will laugh at a coarse joke or suggestion, it does not follow that such will be attracted by coarseness in advertising. More of the apparent appreciation of such things is a dutiful regard for the feelings of the narrator and a wish to appear appreciative and genial than a real delight in nasty coarseness. If people only knew how frequently the hilarious and apparently delighted listener to such things is thoroughly disgusted in his inmost mind, they would not place so, much value on their equipment in this line; and, if he is of as coarse a fiber as they take him to be, he says to himself, "He must think I am a d-d idiot!"

People are never attracted by coarse-Some months ago, this city was flooded with an advertising card of some soap manufacturer. This was ingeniusly arranged in such a way that, by putting two fingers through some holes in the cards provided for that purpose, there would be the appearance of a man sitting with bare legs and with his feet in a bath tub. Now, this idea might have been all right enough if the representation had not been so hideouscoarse. The sight of it was simply disgusting. The writer took some pains to see how the scheme was appreciated and, as a result, is convinced that it is an advertising failure. The ingenuity attracted some attention but the coarseness more than neutralized any benefit resulting therefrom.

In the preparation of advertisements the defect of coarseness cannot be too carefully guarded against. It is not necessary to cite examples-every observer notes them, as he looks over the average work of the would-be smart advertiser, and a chill of disgust passes over him as he comes across such expression.

coarseness and vulgarity are the result of inartistic designing. Many so-called designers, in attempting to draw an angel of light, only succeed in producing a suggestion of Mephistopheles. Then, many times, the idea is essentially coarse-a man perhaps on a scaffold with a rope around his neck, or a figure with its head cut off, or other monstrosity. Such coarseness in illustration is in very common use, but it never sell goods.

Of course, in other modes of advertising, as in signs, etc., the same eature is prominent. The writer has a nightmare recollection of a dentist's sign which at an early day performed by the side of a stairway on Canal street, in The sign consisted of a pair this city. of jaws in constant activity, propelled some ingeniously hidden machinery. It would have required the severest necessity to compel him to go up to that dentist's room past the hideous representation, and there is no doubt many more were driven to avoid the place than were attracted by it. The business was not prosperous.

Apparently coarse people are not attracted by coarseness-much less the refined. There is enough that is pleasing in suggestion connected with all lines of business for material for advertising. Use care to find it, and see that nothing creeps in that will offend the most fastidious taste; rest assured, the work will be more effectual, even with the coarser grained.

W. N. FULLER.

Not so Green as He Looked.

He was from the country, and the hayseed was fairly streaming down his back as he strolled into a down-town clothing house. He looked around in open-eyed astonishment at the large display, and the clerks had consider-

able quiet sport at his expense.

Finally his eye rested on a small string, hanging lengthwise of the counter, loaded down with men's shirts and bearing this sim. bearing this sign:

THIS LINE OF SHIRTS, FIFTY CENTS.

"I see you be wantin' to sell that line o' shirts for fifty cents?" he remarked interrogatively to a clerk.

"Yes," replied the clerk, with a po-

lite bow. "Well, that there's th' best bargain

I've seed!''
And Old Hayseed pulled out a quar-And Old Hayseed pulled out a quarter, two dimes and a battered nickel, which he deposited carefully on the counter. Then reaching up he gave the "line" a quick jerk which loosened it at both ends, quickly and dextrously rolled up the "line," shirts and all, and was through the door before the astonished clerk recovered sufficiently to realize what had occurred.

It is said that Canada furnished to the United States during the decade ending 1800 about 900,000 emigrants, or about 300,000 more than the increase in population of that country during the same time. This means, according to writers on Canadian economics, that Canada is educating her children in schools and colleges to become the best and most enterprising of her citizens simply to turn them over to the benefit of the United States. It was hoped that the development of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory would serve to keep her children under the jurisdiction of the Dominion government, but the unsettled policy of education and ad-ministration in those regions has de-flected the stream into the Dakotas, and Manitoba is comparatively vacant.

pression.

When illustrations are used there is still more danger. Too frequently the handles the S. C. W. 5c cigar.



Grand RapidsBrush Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSI

Metals and Rubbers **Bought at Highest Market Prices**

Factory Cuttings a Specialty

Wm. Brummeler & Sons, 260 S. Ionia St.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

EMON & WHEELER CO. Wholesale Grocers.....

GRAND RAPIDS

We Manufacture

Absolute **Butcher Spices**

But do not neglect our trade in

Absolute Spices for Grocers and Bakers

We still roast Absolute Coffees and Peanuts and import our Adsolute Tea. Mail orders solicited.

Michigan Spice Co.,

893 that have ever been accorded to an Exhibit of wn to history—for absolute purity, superlative feet milling, superiorstyle—scoring one hundred perfection of excellence in all.



If you are not already handling these goods and wish to put in a line of goods which are guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Pure Food Laws, write the house for samples and quotations, for comparison with other brands, or drop a card to either of our Michigan representative

M. M. READ, Ypsilanti. J. FREE SMITH, Lansing. W. D. DOWNEY, Benton Harbor.

GOOD GOODS CREATE TRADE. POOR GOODS KILL TRADE.

E. B. Millar & Co.,

Importers and Grinders,

Send for Housekeeper's List of Fine Spices

SUCCESSFUL SALESMEN.

J. W. Sleight, Michigan Representative Coats Thread Co.

The Tradesman is not a religious periodical; especially is it not an upholder of sectarian doctrine. It does now and then meet with an instance where the idea of predestination is marvelously illustrated, and without com-mitting itself to the dogma illustrated, it presents the facts and allows its readers to draw their own conclusions. It seems out of the regular order of things, in this day and generation, to assert that a man cannot be drowned who was foreordained to be hanged, and on the same theory it seems absurd to assert that a boy who was born to be a traveling salesman cannot be anything else; but here is an instance where no other theory fits into the facts. If the case were one that had been reported from "away off somewhere," it could be disposed of with a wave of the hand and "What are you giving us?" but when a thing happens at your very doors, what can be said other than that it is one of those remarkable instances which just happened and that's all there is to

The instance referred to originated a little ways out of Kalamazoo. Hiram Arnold, an old and successful merchant of that city of euphonious name, having retired from business, built him a handsome residence, Brookside, in the suburbs and enjoyed there the life of luxurious ease which he had justly earned. Here his daughter, Mrs. Sleight, gave birth to the son whose name stands at the head of this article, on the 29th of September, 1867.

After a residence of three months at the home of his maternal ancestor, the mother and child went to their own home at Marshalltown, Ia., and the serious business of life began. The records of those early years are not extensive, but it can be safely inferred that the mother and the elder sisters were kept busy in caring for this latest addition to the family, a care greatly increased by the inborn, not to say foreordained, proclivity of starting out on the road, unknown to the rest of the

At 6 the road to the schoolhouse was pointed out to him, but he did not take to it kindly. An examination of the school register, if convenient, would not, it is feared, show that regularity of attendance which implies a fondness for books. It is to be feared that the "old swimming-hole," which Whitcomb Riley sings of so tenderly, more than once allured from his books the listening schoolboy, and if the song of the poet had not then been sung, that of the happy-hearted bobolink a-singing in the sun answered the same purpose, and often led him at schooltime into the woods and fields.

Admitting, however, that all this is mere conjecture, it is a fact that when his 14th year had come, his scholastic attainments were not such as to meet with favorable comment; and, as a means of rectifying any past mistake, it was decided to enroll him as a student at the Shattuck Military Academy, at Faribault, Minn.

He completed his education, or that part which he concluded to take, in six weeks. Then the predestination came to the front and he started out on the road, as it had been foreordained that he should. He did not "wait upon the order of his going, but went at once" to St. Paul, where, after a sojourn of two

months, he sought the privacy of the home circle at Marshalltown. He was not allowed to remain. If the Academy did not please him, "there were others," and the unwilling student was taken to Racine College, where, after four wearisome weeks, he ran-that is to say, he deemed it advisable, under the circumstances, to go home for a few days on a little matter of business. proved to be a very brief visit, for he was promptly sent back to school the following day. He found, however, on his return to the classic halls, that he had forgotten to have a defective tooth taken care of, and the next train to Marshalltown found him steaming again towards home. "A stitch in time saves nine," and the tooth could not be put off. It was not. It was promptly placed in the hands of the dentist, as promptly taken care of, and that same day found the student back in the halls of learning -for the space of two weeks!

There is rich material here "to draw a moral or adorn a tale," but it would be a little out of place in this narrative, which is intended to sustain the theory that a boy born for a traveling salesman will fulfill his destiny.

After those last two weeks, he went to Chicago to stay. He found a place in the office of E. R. Walker, a broker. He stayed there six months, and then went to Worth & Dickie, tobacconists, with whom he stayed a year. From them he went into the house of J. V. Farwell Co., where he worked as bookkeeper, an art which he "picked up." He was with them three years and then he entered the employ of Woolley & Co., dealers in woolens, where he remained three years. His health failed then, and, after that was restored, he secured a position with the Nonotuck Silk Co., of Chicago, where he stayed for a year and a half. He then entered the service of the Coats Thread Co., and there he is to-day.

January 12, 1888, Mr. Sleight was married to Miss Lillian Henry, of Richmond, Indiana, and one of the brightest little boys in the whole round of babies came to his home not very long ago, with the avowed intention of taking up his residence there. . Mr. Sleight is a Knight of Pythias and a Knight of the Grip. He resided in Grand Rapids for several years, but removed to Chicago a couple of years ago, since which time he has spent nearly six months in bed as the result of a complication of diseases. Satisfied that Grand Rapids is a good place to live in, and that Chicago is a good place to get away from, he will return to the Second City about May 1, taking up his

residence on East street.

Happy in his home and in his social relations, proud of his house, pleased with his territory (Michigan) and gratified with his success as a salesman, Mr. Sleight has every reason to regard the present with satisfaction and the fu-ture with complacency.

-Gringhuis' Itemized Ledgers....

	Size	81	1=2XI	4-	-1	h	re	ee	C	0	u	П	I	n	s.	3	
2	Quires,	160	pages													\$2	00
3	Quires,	240	pages													2	50
4	Quires	320	pages													. 3	00
5	Quires,	400	pages													3	50
6	Quires,	480	pages													4	00
	1	NVO	ICE RE	COL	RD	0	R	BII	LL	В	00	K					
8	0 Double	Pa	ges, Re	egis	ste	rs	2,	88) i	ny	0	ic	e	s.		\$2	00

TRADESMAN COMPANY GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Owosso Butter Crackers

THE JOHNSON BAKING CO,

owosso, mich.

MANUFACTURER OF

Crackers . Sweet Goods

and 254 CANAL ST., GRAND RAPIDS

..... VALLEY CITY

&coalco.

Wholesale Sales Agents for Anthracite, Steam and Smithing Coal. Get our price on a ton or car. Grand Rapids, Mich.

QUOTATIONS



A. E. BROOKS & CO.,

Now is the time to put in new Varieties that attract attention. We are constantly adding such to our line in both fine and penny goods. Give us a call.

5 & 7 South Ionia St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



ers. People who have used it say it is the BEST.



Chas. A. Morrill & Co.

Importers and



21 Lake St., CHICAGO, III.

JANE CRAGIN.

Her Ideas and Dolly's of the Drummer Fraternity.

Written for the TRADESMAN

"It's the unexpected which always happens. Of course, you are not really expected to open a public house in Milltown, and yet these men come here for our benefit, and it does look a little like uncharitableness to turn them off after a half-hour interview to find their way to the next town. They come—that's the unexpected—and—I've been wondering, ever since that young Trissel was here that Saturday and had to hire somebody to take him over to Waterford Junction, whether it wouldn't be a good thing for the place, and an equally good thing for us, to have a place where these men could come and be made comfortable for the little time they stay.'

"Well, I guess, for the good o' the town, we'd better let well enough alone. Nobody wants 'em-I don't, anyway. I never knew any good from having a lot of bummers hanging 'round, and that's what the most of 'em amount to, anyway.'

over in her mind its qualifications. "Take it in the summer time, what a good place that would be for those tired boys who have little or no vacation to come to and stay over Sanday. Any one of those old elms would be the making of the place if it were a public house-no, I don't mean a public house, but a place where it would seem more like home. With those big elms in the large front yard and easy chairs on that big veranda, how they would enjoy it; and if the house is kept clean and the cooking is 'home cooking,' it would be a bonanza to them. I don't wonder so many of these young fellows go to the dickens, the way they live and the food they have to eat. How many do you suppose drink a cup of good coffee or have any good wholesome bread and butter from one week's end to the other? And, let it once be known that there is such a homey place, and you'd have to put a 'bus line from there to the station to accommodate all who would come to Milltown to stay over Sunday.

"Yes; and how long would it be before the 'Morrison House' would be the pest of the village, after it was filled up with your traveling men who come all the way from everywhere for a good cup of coffee? Coffee? Say whisky and you'll come a good deal nearer the truth than you are now. No, Jane, you're off
—you're 'way off. We want Milltown to grow, but we don't want it to grow in that direction. I don't want a drummer tramping in here every other day!'

Just think," chimed in Dolly, "what a difference it would make to the congregation on Sunday! All these men that I have ever met are generous to a fault, and it's one of the best ways I can think of to let Elder Perkins get a sight of a little lucre.'

It was a loud, a long and a mocking laugh that rang through the Militown

"That's a good one! Fill up the 'Morrison House' on Saturday with a lot of bummers and so fill up the contribution box of the Milltown meetinghouse on Sunday with their silver dol-You foolish little thing! Don't you know that you couldn't pull one of those fellows into that meeting-house with a yoke of oxen? Every nickel they class.

both of you, or else got some new bonnets, and I don't know but both!'

"What I'm thinking about," Jane went on, as if what Cy said went in one ear and out the other, "is how we can get the house and get rid of Aunt Mehitable.

"Get rid of her! Who wants to to get rid of the best housekeeper there is in Milltown?" asked Dolly. "This is in Milltown?" asked Dolly. isn't to be a public house, as I look at it. We won't send everybody therejust the nice ones; and Aunt Hitty, with heri plan, prudent ways, will not only be taking good care of herself, but will be a blessing to the community by taking care of the fisrt-class salesmen we will send there.

"I tell you, Dolly McWayne, you don't know what you're talking about. These fellows don't want any accommodations. You are wasting your time and sympathy in thinking anything about 'em. They're a low-lived set, and the least you have to do with 'em the better. I know every one of 'em, confound 'em! and if you know what is good for yourself, you'll let 'em alone.

"All of them, Mr. Huxley? Are you "There's that old Morrison house. I quite sure?" (Jane said afterwards think it's just the thing," and Jane ran that, pretty as Dolly McWayne was, she never looked so pretty in all her life as she did then) 'because I happen to know one-two or three-and they are gentlemen!"

> Type fails to express what Miss Mc-Wayne's tone and manner crowded into that last word; and for the first time in his life there dawned upon the senior member of that Milltown establishment the idea that very possibly he might not belong to the class to which Dolly referred. He was angry with himself for the thought. But what under the sun was she taking up the cudgel for in behalf of "those pesky drummers?"

Dolly went on: "There was a time when these men-many of them-were of the type you mention, but that time is past. Those that I know intimately are well born and college bred, and the one I meant particularly has lately come from a German university, where report says he ranked the highest as a scholar. He is traveling now for the knowledge of his business which he can get, and wants to get, in no other way; I'm afraid, Mr. Huxley, that he would hardly be willing to take his place with the 'low-lived' without questioning a little the authority that would put him there!"

"Oh, well, he's probably one of your way up' fellows. He's an exception to the rule, anyway, and-'

"I'm sorry to disagree with you, Mr. Huxley, but I'm obliged to say that you are stating what I believe to be wholly untrue. As a class, they are not low lived. They are well read. They have to keep up with the current topics of the day, for they have to meet with all sorts and conditions of men; and you know, and so do I, that a man who comes to the trade to-day with nothing to recommend him but a list of prices is not the man who leaves the store with a big list of orders."

'I don't say they are natural born fools, but you take them as a whole and

"Very intelligent lot of men. They have to be. The majority of them are well educated. The most of them show by their talk, their manners, their dress, that they belong to the cultured They travel and they know how have stands for a beer or a second-class to make the most of what travel gives. cigar. Either you've lost your senses, They are, indeed-what they always

Stimpson Computing Scales

The constantly increasing demand for the Stimpson Conputing Scales speaks louder than words.

More economical than any other, as the act of weighing and computing is done by the movement of one poise, and without adjustment to price or otherwise.

The workmanship and material are unsurpassed, all bearings of tool steel or agate and all pivoted.

It is a well-known fact that bank cashiers in figuring discounts rely wholly upon their printed interest tables. Is not the average grocer's clerk, who in busy hours is trying to wait upon several customers at once, as liable to error as a bank cashier?

F. L. MERRILL. FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 10, 1896.

Stimpson Computing Scale Company, Tecumseh, Michigan,

I have been using your scale for about a month and am very much pleased with the same, and can safely say they will pay for themselves in less time than I pay for them in.

Yours respectfully,

Yours respectfully, F. L. MERRILL

Spring & Company

IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS IN



DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, NOTIONS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES UNDERWEAR, WOOLENS, FLANNELS BLANKETS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS and DOMESTIC COTTONS

We invite the attention of the Trade to our Complete and Well Assorted Stock at Lowest Market Prices.

SPRING & COMPANY, Grand Rapids

Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co.

Wholesale Dry Goods

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Wash Goods Dress Goods

One Hundred Cases

of Prints, Toil du Nords, Fine Zephyr Gingham, Toile du Tronvilles, Fine Satin and Perseles

Shirt Waists

Will be better than ever this year. Our line will more than please.

have been-the real civilizers of the country.

Jane, who is he? Out "Wh-e-w! with it! My darkness has been lightened. My eyes have at last been pried

open, and now tell me who he is."
"It isn't Mr. Trissel—I'll gratify your curiosity that much. He, as you know, is one of Jane's ardent admir-ers!" and for the first time in his life Cy detected the echo of his own hectoring laugh in Dolly's sly little giggle.
""'D—n him!" he muttered with lips

as ashen as his face. "Will you two idiots be kind enough to tell me what a small proportion of the total consumpall this means!" he finally managed to ejaculate. "Who is this man Trissel, is not produced at home at all. and what's he been about?'

No reply. Dolly only giggled the harder. Cy dropped into a chair, his honest face slowly flushing to the roots of his hair. Jane glanced at one and then the other, and then, with a "Well, I never!" and a little nervous laugh, she slipped down from her high stool and, going straight to Cy, took his face in both her hands and bent over and kissed him on the mouth!

There! That means that I like youand it's all it does mean! Now, don't you try any longer to make a bigger fool of yourself than you are. Now, if you've anything to say about this tavern business, stop turning all colors of the rainbow and say it. Have you?"

'Not as anybody knows of.

"That's what I thought. I have. I'm going over to Aunt Mehitty's inside of half an hour, and I know she'll be glad to follow our suggestion. Now, here's something else you'd better be thinking about. You know that room upstairs -well, when any respectable traveling man stops here, just take him up there and makes him feel at home, and invite him to go in and out as he pleases. We all know that about every idea we've carried out in this store since I've been here has been from a suggestion that a drummer gave us; and, when you intimate, as you did, that they are ignorant, and call them lowlived fellows, you know better. The majority of them know enough sight more than we do, and for us to set ourselves up as so many wiseacres is, to say the least, chumpy. I declare, there comes that Mr. Trissel now! Go out, Cy, and do the grand polite. Take him upstairs and tell him to make himself at home, and, if he says anything about dinner, take him over to Aunt Hit's;' and Cy went out, humming
"I'm dreaming now of Allie!"

There was never any sign on the ancestral mansion under the magnificent elms, and Aunt Hitty never would admit that the granddaughter of old Colonel Morrison "kept tavern;" but, on a Monday morning, many a wayworn traveler, rested and refreshed under that hospitable roof in the quiet of the country Sabbath, has stopped at the turn in the road for a last look at the house he is leaving with genuine regret, to catch the farewell wave of the God-speeding elm branches, and then resumed his journey, singing or sighing as his mood might dictate:

Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round, Where'er his wandering feet have been, fust sigh to think he e're has found His warmest welcome at an inn." RICHARD MALCOLM STRONG.

Tea as a Revenue Producer.

Since Congress is apparently bent upon increasing the revenues of the country by an increase in the tariff duties, there is a general disposition to cast about for such articles as can best bear taxation with the minimum of incon-

venience to the people of the country From the protectionist standpoint, only those articles are recommneded for taxation which comes in competition with similar articles produced in the United States. Such a tax, instead of producing revenue, however, is likly to prove prohibitive, and, consequenttly, fail in producing revenue altogether. ideal revenue tariff should impose duties on articles of general consumption which are not produced in the United States. Sugar is such an article, as the amount produced in this country is but

The wholesale grocers and tea importers of the country have decided to recommend that Congress place a duty on tea; not a large duty, but sufficient to produce a fair revenue, and at the same time correct certain evils which have crept into the tea trade of the United States. This country is the one of the tea-consuming countries which admits tea free of duty, and, as a result, tea producers in the Orient send all the damaged and unmerchantable tea to the United States on consignment. Owing to the duties, it would not pay to ship this tea to any of the European countries; but in the United States, having no initial charges to pay, it can easily

await a buyer.
As a result of this practice of shipping poor tea to the United States, the better grades of tea are injured, and the door is opened for adulterations. The consumer is made to pay a stiff price for a very inferior article, and the entire tea trade is, moreover, less demoralized. A moderate duty would at once shut out the trashy stuff which is now to this country, and consumers would receive a better article, which would more than compensate for the slight increase in the retail price.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington shows that in 1873 the average import price of tea was double the price of to-day, and the consumption per capita 1.53 pounds. since which time the average quality and price have steadily declined, together with the consumption, which is now only 1.34 pounds per capita. In contrast with this, we find that in all countries where there is a tax on tea the consumption per capita has increased, most notably in England, where the consumption has increased within the last twenty-five years from 3.63 to 5.53 per capita. It is a fact well known that the best

tea made goes to Russia, where the tea consumption is very large, and yet a duty of 45 cents per pound is collected upon tea. The duty on tea in France is equal to 21 cents, Germany 11 cents, Austria-Hungary 20 cents, Spain 28 cents, Portugal 48 cents, Norway 24 cents, and England, a free-trade country, collects a duty of 8 cents per pound, not only from tea imported from China and Japan, but the same duty from her own colonies, India and Ceylon. Since the consumption of tea has actually diminished in this country without a tariff tax, and as this decrease in consumption is attributed to the poor quality of the tea which is shipped here, it might pay to try the experiment of a moderate revenue tariff, particularly as the country is sorely in need of additional revenue. Great Britain, a freetrade country, has a tax on tea, and her consumption is 5.53 pounds per capita; whereas, in the United States, with no tariff tax, the consumption is only 1.34 pounds per capita. FRANK STOWELL.

ihis Man Never Kicks!

They say "what a man lacks in his head he must make up in his heels," so it is fair to presume that "what a man lacks in his heels he must make up with his head.

This man certain-

ly is "short" on heels, but he is "long" on head, and HE says NO one will kick who uses

Royal Mocha and Java Goffee "Geresota" Flour, or "Golden Niagara" Ganned Goods

Olney & Judson Grocer Co.,

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS,

GRAND RAPIDS

Mocha and Java

Coffee

Grateful Refreshing

Delicious Full Strength

I. M. Clark Grocery Co.

Wholesale Agents for Western Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Shoes and Leather

HAPPY SHOEMAKERS.

Get High Prices and Don't Worry Over Style.

From the New York Sun.

There is one shoemaker here in New York, and he boasts of being the highest priced, who has for years made shoes according to one invariable pattern and for one invariable price. They are perfectly square at the ends, the corners alone being slightly rounded. They have no caps and are always buttoned. This maker has built up a large custom in New York. He charges \$19 for his shoes in calfskin, and amazing as the fact may appear, he has purchasers enough for this eccentric article to become wealthy. The shoemakers in New York and London who are at the head in the matter of price and patronage—barring the \$19 man—make for their customers a walking shoe moderately pointed at the toe, buttoned, with a straight cap, and generally box toes. The search for appropriate novelty will discover nothing different from this cosmopolitan fashion for well-dressed men. Sometimes younger men There is one shoemaker here in New elty will discover nothing different from this cosmopolitan fashion for well-dressed men. Sometimes younger men like the leather cap extended down each side and punctured frequently. This is a youthful vagary, also seen sometimes in tan shoes, but invariably deplored by conservative men. The single cap over the toe is the only ornamentation they admit. A dress walking shoe of patent leather is made in this same fashion. For a brief period two or three years ago the makers tried an all-patent leather shoe made in the style of the blucher. This was made with a heavy sole and enjoyed a brief period of popularity, but after a while what had leather shoe made in the style of the blucher. This was made with a heavy sole and enjoyed a brief period of popularity, but after a while what had seemed to be its appropriate novelty wore away. Men who think seriously of such matters began to realize that a shoe made in the fashion of a heavy walking boot out of material intended exclusively for dress involved an inconsistency which no man dressed on a system could tolerate. So the patent-leather blucher rapidly disappeared.

tem could tolerate. So the patent-leather blucher rapidly disappeared. Shoemakers in London are not often called on to make low-quartered patent leather shoes, although here in New York such shoes are regarded as appro-priate for evening dress under certain circumstances. They are considered especially appropriate for dinners, but for a dance the one thing that fashion for a dance the one thing that fashion makes absolutely appropriate is the pat-ent leather pump. Englishmen wear pumps always with full evening dress; to the theater, to dinner, or to a dance of any size. They know no such compro-mise as the low-quartered patent leather. It is a marvel to Americans that they can walk around the streets in such light footwear, but it is no unusual thing can walk around the streets in such light footwear, but it is no unusual thing to see men in the evenings on Piccadilly or Pall Mall walking through the muddy London streets in pumps. Pumps have not been adopted here with any such general acceptance, but the men who wear them always for evening dress are becoming more and more numerous. They are seen considerably at the opera. They are not becoming shoes, for the flat heel diminishes a man's height, and the trousers fit poorly around the ankle with no shoe to fall on. The low-quartered patent leather, made with the straight cap and box toe, is a distinctly American fashion and a better one, for there is no more attractive footwear for men than this form of shoe when it is properly made. One English style that has been struggling for adoption here is the high, buttoned patent leather shoe, intended for dress, not for walking, and made without a cap. The fashion is not a pretty one and it has struggled so long unsuccessfully now that it is not likely ever to be adopted. The pumps are, of course, without a cap, and ornamented only with a broad black ribbon bow.

The men who cling to tan shoes in

The men who cling to tan shoes in winter need observe only the same regulations as in summer. These would forbid them to wear them with a silk hat. To wear them even with dress trousers would offend the men most careful in

such matters. Rough tweed or ordinary such matters. Kougn tweed of characterials make the tan leather shoes appropriate. The best of them are made with heavy soles, round toes, made with heavy soles, round toes, capped, and usually box toed. The blucher shape is less in vogue and the high buttoned tan shoes with yellow buttons should be avoided like the plague. They give a carefully dressed man a serious shock.

Several years ago an English shoemaker cappe here from London moved.

maker came here from London, moved into a modest shop in a side street, and put out his sign announcing that he came from a certain well-known shop in London. Some customers who were attracted by his advertisement began to patronize him and gradually his clien-tele spread, because the people who bought their shoes of him first were just those whom a great many others were anxious to imitate. His customers never found him cheap, even at the outset. He charged the regulation rates of the high-priced shoemakers. But his trade high-priced shoemakers. But his trade grew until now he has become one of the most popular shoemakers in New York, and the crowds that gather in his little shop, if their names were called out as they entered, would make as imposing a list, as the guests at an exclusive list as the guests at an exclusive

dance.

"The most difficult thing I had to do," he said, "was to persuade my customers that they need never expect any change in the fashion of their boots—that is to say, laced shoes one year and buttoned the next. 'What are worn this year?' they would say to me, and I would have to answer, 'The same that were worn the year before.' In London we have no changes in the fashions from one year to another and men wear the same style year in and year out. But one year to another and men wear the same style year in and year out. But there are some of the London fashions which it seems absolutely impossible to transplant successfully to this country. One of these is the fashion of wearing gaiters or spats. These are worn con-One of these is the fashion of wearing gaiters or spats. These are worn constantly by Englishmen who make no special pretense at dressing well, but it seems out of the question for Americans to wear them regularly and as it were unconsciously. They always look as though they felt dressed up when they put them on and some of my "customers have told me they did feel that way. Certainly they look it."

Original Order for Hardware.

Dere Misthur Krosbe:

"Please send me this afther nine, a keg uv spoikes, a John screw, & a munky rench. I knede them bad.
"Youers trooly,
"John McCann, and a frog."

A man named Simmons declined to A man named Simmons declined to become the private secretary of a man named Green, for a particular reason. The salary was tempting and the work would have been light and agreeable; but, then, as he said, he couldn't bear the thought of signing letters, "Green, per Simmons." per Simmons.

The S. C. W. is a long mixed filler Single Connecticut binder and Sumatra wrapper. If you have no jobber calling on you from Grand Rapids, write to the manufacturer, G. J. Johnson, Grand Rapids Rapids.

A Chicago coal dealer hit on the scheme of sending out an advertising circular in the shape of a wedding invitation. It was so clevery done that it got a reading before being consigned to the waste basket.

Good advice is like medicine. People do not like to take it. They prefer something that is more pleasant and delightfully wicked.

Office Stationeru LETTER NOTE AND BILL HEADS RADESMAN

Company.

We are To-day Showing The Most Complete Line of

Little Soft Soles, SCHOOL STORS.

Misses' and Women's in Polish, Congress and Button, the very

newest lasts. Men's Oil Grains, "Our Black Bottom Line," our name on the sole of every pair—it's there for a purpose—always the standard of EXCELLENCE. Low Shoes in Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's, all kinds of styles, black or tan, in great profusion. Men's, Boys' and Youths' in Balmorals, the latest conceits, from Gems to Brogans, etc., at prices guaranteed, quality and workmanship considered.

Herold-Bertsch Shoe Co.,

State Agents for Wales-Goodyear Rubbers.

5 and 7 Pearl Street GRAND RAPIDS



Our Spring line of samples are being shown by our representatives on the road and the prices are based on to-day's latest price of

leather. We want you to see them as we can and will do you good. We want your order. State agents for Lycoming and Keystone Rubbers. They are the best. Stock full and complete-can fill orders at once. Send us your order.

REEDER BROS SHOE CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

"Where There's a Will There's a Way"

GOOD

We have both, the WILL, and the WAY to serve you for 1896.

Our line of Footwear for Spring is the best we have ever shown in the History of our Business Career, which dates back into the Sixties.

Our Stock of Boston Rubber Shoe Co. Goods Always Complete from A to Z.

GRAND RAPIDS.



Send for

Catalogue.....



Over Gaiters, 7 Button, \$1.80 per doz. and up. Leggings, Wool, Jersey and Leather Socks and Slippers for Rubber Boots. LAMB WOOL SOLES

HIRTH, KRAUSE & CO., Grand Rapids.

......

Woman's Extremity Man's Opportunity.

Written for the TRADESMAN.

In almost every community it is common to find men disposed to drive hard bargains whenever the pendulum of opportunity swings in their favor. From the humblest ranks of hucksters to the partners in gigantic trusts the history of trade is crowded with examples of sharp dealing, with many self-deluding excuses for the same, all contained in the simple sentence, "There is no sentiment in business." If there were not a host of honorable exceptions, this world would be no comfortable abiding place for the poor, the weak, the unfortunate and defenseless units of humanity. The moral sense of the great majority, who recognize the principle of abstract justice, is the salt that preserves one's faith whenever individual wants compel an exchange of equiva-The theme of the reformer is lents. "Man's inhumanity to man," which, it is said, "makes countless millions mourn;" and, with a zeal that seldom receives due credit, he labors earnestly in behalf of the weaker factors in life's struggle.

In the light of everyday experience how often is observed a disposition in man to take advantage of woman's helplessness in ways that reflect no credit on his boasted chivalry toward the fair sex. Widows, especially, who are called to administer upon estates and assume untried responsibilities that tax severely all their energies not unfrequently feel "how much sharper than a serpent's tooth'' is the harsh advantage sometimes taken by heartless men whom they encounter in the way of making business settlements.

These thoughts were suggested by the little experience of a widow lady living in one of the southern towns of Michigan, upon whom was thrown the burden of settling up an estate complicated with many leases, mortgages, contracts, accounts and a large amount of personal property. Besides the worry of defending her trust against greedy heirs who stepped at no lawful limit in a struggle to secure unjust claims, she was handicapped in nearly every transaction by the fact that she was a woman, therefore supposed to know little about business, and an easy subject upon whom to use sharp practice, either as buyer or seller. Fortunately, she employed a legal counselor who was a just and safe adviser; but, in the disposal of minor personal assets, she was at the mercy of many shrewd and designing persons who did not hesitate to take advantage of her sex to drive hard

Upon one of these, however, she had opportunity to turn the tables, much to his discomfiture. The man was a re-tail coal dealer, who had the reputation of being close on either side of a bargain. Hearing that she had some hay for sale, he called one day and asked to see it, with the view of purchasing. On being shown where it was stored, the following conversation en-

'Is this good timothy hay?"

"Yes, sir, I have been told so by good judges."

After careful examination with a fork: "I see it is free from weeds, but it looks as if it might be a little musty.

'I don't think so. It was in fine order when put in the barn." "Do you want to sell it by weight or

by the lump?"

'It's not worth while to weigh such

a small amount. The man who hauled it said there was nearly half a ton. You can have it as it is for \$2.50."

(Silence and close inspection.) I don't think it's worth quite that much. You see, it has lain here a long time, and no doubt the cats and vermin have been running over it a good deal.'

This was the last straw. The owner of the hay could only find breath to say, Never mind then. I guess it will keep a while longer. I must go to the house or I will have a catnip fit myself.

That ended the interview. The exasperating would-be purchaser and the widow did not meet again until the time rolled around for soliciting orders for the next winter's supply of coal.

He accosted her one day as she was passing his office, and asked, naming the price, how many tons she wished to

order for early delivery.
"Well, I hardly know," was the reply. 'The coal I had from you last fall wasn't exactly the kind to suit me. It was very dirty and would not burn clear; besides, I am sure you must have taken it from an open shed, where 'the cats and vermin had a chance to run over it!' I think I will look further before ordering.'

There was a subdued snicker from two or three bystanders, who well understood the aptness of the retort. (The hay story had gone the rounds.) Needless to say, the ears of the confused coal dealer tingled as he recalled the flimsy pretense he had used a few months before in an attempt to secure a cut-rate bargain from a woman whom he supposed to be unacquainted with business

Perhaps, at the bottom of the so-called New Woman's Movement now so generally commented on, it may appear that one of the inspiring causes was a desire to change the conditions that have so long fettered the gentler sex whenever money considerations were involved. No doubt, many a woman carries the reform to unjustifiable extremes, and instances often occur wherein she proves her capacity to maintain her own interest against man's persistent injustice. Yet there is still room for improvement, although her sphere of business opportunities is rapidly widening. She may at least justly appeal to the moral consciousness of mankind, that theoretically acknowledges allegiance to the Golden Rule, and ask that, as regards woman in business, it may have a wider and more practical exemplification.

PETER C. MEEK.





Detroit RUBBER STAMP Company. 99 Griswold Street.

WE KNOW

That just now you have a stock of Rubbers that you want to reduce. But you may need a few sizes to help out. We have sizes and widths, and as we are an

Exclusive Rubber House

Can send you just what you are short of and ship goods the day the order is received.

W. A. McGRAW & CO,

Jobbers of Boston and Bay State Rubbers.

Detroit, Mich.

No You Want to Increase Your Business?

Do you want to sell a New Shoe that is More Comfortable than an Old One ?

Requires No "Breaking In."

Any person who wears one pair of

Goodyear Welt Shoes =

Made with Sleeper Patent Flexible Insole,

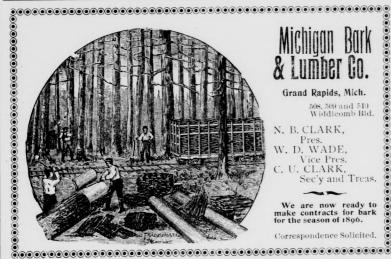
Will wear no other.

Made for Men and Women.

Retail from \$3.00 Upward.

Send for Sample Dozen.

·S·ROBINSONAND (OMPANY) Detroit.



Grand Rapids, Mich.

508, 509 and 510 Widdicomb Bld.

N. B. CLARK, W. D. WADE,

Sec'y and Treas.

C. W. Miller.

Geo. N. Miller.

G. N. MILLER & BROTHER,

Wall Paper, Paints, Artists' Materials, Window Shades.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Varnishes, Etc.

PLATE and WINDOW GLASS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WE CARRY A STOCK OF CAKE TALLOW FOR MILL USE.

Nos. 122 and 124 Louis Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Clerks' Corner

The Little Foxes Spoil the Vines.

It is more than likely that many of the readers of this column have come to the conclusion that it is easy to magnify a molehill into a mountain and then enlarge upon the imagined evil.

It is true, but, more's the pity, it is necessary. The day of the simple has gone by and nothing will answer, even in language, but the uncommon to express a common idea. The grocer who was scolding his clerk, the other day, for landing one of his subbers in the sugar barrel was not content to say, "You see now, what comes of not covering the barrel as soon as you get through taking out sugar!" And the unwilliing customer learned, furthermore, that, if that barrel was left uncovered again, the clerk would get his "something" Observation assures head knocked off! us that the head in question still remains intact; and the grocer assures us that nothing less than that kind of explosion will make any impression on any clerk in his store.

"Take just that one instance," said "I suppose, if I have told that fellow once to cover up things after he gets through with them, I have a thousand times, and to-day he lands that gunboat goloshe of his right into the best barrel of sugar there is in the house! Mud? It was covered with earth-that fellow never was known to shun a mud puddle in his life. The result of it is that I've lost several pounds of sugar. Oh, yes, I can make him pay for it; but that ain't what I want. He's got to stop it; and you'll see, now that he knows I mean business, that there won't be any more rubber-throwing and that he'll cover up the sugar. He has spoiled more oysters in just that way than his wages were worth, and nothing stopped him until I got mad one day and told him I'd shake his confounded liver out of him, if he did it again. Then he stopped. I opened a barrel of choice crackers the other day. 'Now, Henry,' says I, 'if you don't keep these covered, the dust and soot'll get into 'em and that'll finish 'em for sale. Do you hear?' 'Yes, he heard;' but—would you believe it?—before night I covered that barrel of crackers no less than ten times. The last time, I made a few I noticed, after that, that the cracker barrel was covered every time.'

Do you suppose, boys, there's anything in it?

The grocer is not the only one with such complaints. Once upon a time, in a town not a hundred miles from the Furniture City, there was a certain fine stationery store. Its goods were of the best and its trade was excellent. By

solvency which followed was due to the exposure of the stationery, it doubtless true that the same loose methods, applied to the general management, were the direct cause of the wreck which followed.

The fact is that, while it is troublesome to put the bars up every time you go through them, it is a great deal better to do so than not to have any bars to put up, a result as much to be deplored in financial matters as in other concerns of life.

UNCLE BOB.

Cashing a Bank Check Burned to Ashes.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

One of the greatest curiosities in the check line has just come to light in this check line has just come to light in this city. A lady took it to the Bank of California to be cashed. It was in a paper box and had to be handled very carefully, for it was in two pieces, and both were burned to a crisp. There was not a decipherable word on either piece. The lady said the bits of crisp paper represented a check for \$125, which she had received in a letter. The check, she said, was drawn by the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co. of Sacramento. She had removed the letter from the envelope and had thrown the Bank of D. O. Mills & Co. of Sacramento. She had removed the letter from the envelope and had thrown the envelope on some live coals in the grate. Upon reading the letter she had found a reference to an inclosure of check for the sum named, and turned to the fire in the grate with sore disappointment. The fire had done its work. The crisp paper lay on the coals. She carefully removed the same, placed it in a box and hurried to the Bank of California to get the money before the pieces were further crumbled.

After listening to the story, the officers of the bank made a careful examination of the pieces of burnt paper, and by the aid of powerful glasses they were able to make out portions of words from the pen impressions made on the paper. There were enough of these lines left to show that "Ella" had been written, and part of the word "hundred" was also made out, with two or three letters of the name of the bank. These discoveries corresponded with the story of the lady, and the bank officers then

of the name of the bank. These discoveries corresponded with the story of the lady, and the bank officers then communicated the circumstances to the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co. of Sacramento, and asked for a duplicate check in favor of the lady. This was forwarded and the money was paid. The circumstance disproved the charge bears the curiestry of women. Had about the curiosity of women. I there been more curiosity about the closure of the envelope the trouble would have been avoided. The practical application of the story is to be careful that what you throw into the fire has no further value for you.

How an Indispensable Clerk Was Dispensed With.

Mr. L., a good-natured German, was the proprietor of a prosperous grocery store in a country town. He had in his employ one John S., whom he had ad-vanced from errand boy to head clerk, and who had for many years been an at-tache of the store. Since his promotion John had several times asked for a raise best and its trade was excellent. By and by, a partner was taken into the firm, who took for his part of the business the sale of letter paper and envelopes. Trade pretty soon began to drop off, and a little investigation revealed the fact that the uncovered stationery was uncovered from morning until night, when paper and envelopes were hustled indiscriminately into the boxes, to be opened in the morning on the coming of the first customer. In a short time the result was that much of the best stock in the store was unfit for use. After the best customers in the city had been forced to trade elsewhere, an attempt as made to repair the damage; but it was too late. The tide had turned and the trade was ruined; and, while it can hardly be said that the in-

This is the Season

of the Year...

When you need "something warm" to drink, and there is no drink more wholesome and warming, and less harmful than a good cup of Tea or Coffee. We can supply you with the very best material for both of these drinks. Our Quakeress Japan Teas and Quaker Toko, State House Blend and Golden Santos Coffees are of the highest character. You can prove this by trying them.

Worden Grocer Co.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Good Resolutions

Are now in order.

Look over your stock and see if you are carrying the best Crackers in the market.

Sears' Seymour Butter Crackers

Are acknowledged, throughout the country, to be the best. Every one is stamped "S" and they cost no more than inferior brands, which are claimed to be "just as good."

A New and Attractive Package



Is always sought for and 99 per cent. of your trade will want our

One Pound Saltine Wafers

When they see them in their new and handsome dress.

REMEMBER!

We excel in the Manufacture of choice Crackers and Cakes.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Commercial Travelers

Michigan Knights of the Grip.

President, S. E. Symons, Saginaw; Secretary, Geo. F. Owen, Grand Rapids; Treasurer, J. J. Frost, Lansing.

Michigan Commercial Travelers' Association. President, J. F. COOPER, Detroit: Secretary and Treasurer, D. Morris, Detroit.

Gripsack Brigade.

When you get on the perch make sure of staying there rather than crowing.

The croaker is always about; he never notes any improvement. He believes that everything is going to the bow-wows in short order.

The traveling man has set up a high standard for his own profession, that requires manliness, shrewdness, sociability and, above all, reliability.

L. C. Bradford, who has represented the Durand & Kasper Co. (Chicago) in the Upper Peninsula for the past six months, has severed his connection with that house.

J. F. O. Reed, traveling salesman for H. Leonard & Sons, is ill with neuralgia at the Park Place Hotel, Traverse City. His friends wil! be glad to know he is improving.

Socially speaking, as a class the knight of the grip is a gallant and courtly gentleman, enjoying in common with all other brave and chivalrous men an ardent and extravagant admiration for feminine purity and loveliness.

Chas. F. Brown, who has had charge of the dry goods and clothing department of F. L. Burdick & Co., at Sturgis, has sold his interest to the other members of the firm and gone on the road for Griswold, Palmer & Co., cloak manufacturers at Chicago.

The traveling salesman is often cussed, discussed and recussed, and yet it goes without saying that his most vindictive enemy has never truthfully hurled at him the denunciation, "Thou art a fool," for the average man on the road isn't built that way.

To-day the commercial travelers of the country are universally acknowledged to be the indispensable instrumentality to modern development, progress and civilization. This verdict is the outgrowth of the best financial wisdom of a quarter of a century.

Opinions and prejudices are different things. An opinion gently insisted up-on in the presence of a buyer, if well backed by good reasoning, will oftentimes result in making a sale, while prejudice is something which too often interferes with good salesmanship.

The widow of the late Gilbert M. Steese has received a check for \$5,000 from the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association, in settlement of the policy held by the deceased in that organiza-Mr. Steese joined the Association in 1880, having paid in dues to the amount of \$731, an average of \$47 per year.

Jas. T. Avery, who has covered the Upper Peninsula and Southwestern Michigan for the past sixteen years for Jennings & Smith, died at his home in South Haven on Monday, as the result of diabetes, which dread disease he had Avery was a member of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, which he joined in December, 1894, the A. O. U. W. and the Masonic fraternity, and carried a \$5,000 policy in a Massachusetts insurance company. He leaves a wife and daughter to mourn his loss. Mr. Avery was a man of excellent habits and possessed a happy temperament, and possessed a happy temperament, been fighting for several years. Mr.

tion of his merits as a salesman and a gentleman.

One of the faults of traveling men, and a great fault at that, is their proneness to push new goods to the exclusion of "back numbers," which the house is always anxious to get rid of, and hence a firm should not take into consideration entirely the amount of man's sales, but the class of goods he

There's always business to be had in exchange for push and energy. It may not be as large as some of the boys would like, not yet as large an amount of profit as has been made at other times, but there are business and profit in exchange for "up-to-date" or energetic push and well-considered, strong, aggressive effort.

There are two kinds of hustlers to found on the road—the real and the imitation. The real hustler has always plenty of time for all legitimate purposes. The imitation hustler is rattled. fidgety, buzzing and ineffective. The one accomplishes much without apparent effort; the other is all effortout accomplishment.

Miss Emma Brown, traveling representative for the Forest City Baking Powder Co., was in town several days last week, on her way home from Clemens, where she spent a couple of weeks in the effort to reduce her avoirdupois. Miss Brown formerly covered the retail trade of Western Michigan, but for the past six years has traveled in Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula, with increasing success.

Every commercial traveler must deal justly with his customers if he desires success. He should make it his business to be just as particular that his trade gets the value of their money for goods ordered through him as he would be to get the value of his money from people of whom he buys. If he can get his trade to believe he is giving them just treatment, he will very soon find that there will be no difficulty in getting them to purchase their goods of him.

P. H. Carroll, Michigan representative for Selz, Schwab & Co., began his pilgrimage in this State for C. M. Henderson & Co. twenty-four years ago. At that time there was but one grocery salesman emanating from the Rapids market—the late John H. Mc-Intyre. Three Chicago salesmen were then covering the trade of Western Michigan-the late H. F. Hastings, the late Alex. Knopfel and Geo. Brink.

In some instances complaint by buyer against the salesman, as to discourtesy of manner, cheek or misrepresentation, is justified by facts, but the offsetting offenses of the buyer in relation to the salesman are not so often and conspicuously advertised at large. not afraid to state that more than half of the unpleasant and condemning traits which attach to the general conception of the commercial spring from conditions which he is forced to meet, in the bearing and speech of the average buyer. Hence it is no wonder that the salesman occa-

and was a welcome visitor wherever he called, his long connection with one pacity are as likely to be found on one house being the best possible recogni- side as on the other; and whether he carries a sample case, makes purchases for a large establishment, or owns it, 'A man's a man for a' that.'

J. W. Walsh, private secretary of H. Pingree, Mayor of Detroit, writes the Tradesman that His Honor is in favor of a 2 cent rate for all passenger travel in this State. Such an arrangement might prove highly satisfactory to the general public, but it would not please the rank and file of the fraternity, most of whom cherish the belief they are entitled to special privthat ileges, on account of the large amount of traveling they do and the amount of freight which follows them on their pilgrimages.

When men enter into business relations with each other they possess certain rights and assume certain duties. Some of the plainest are these: The buyer undoubtedly has the right and privilege of contending for the lowest price and best terms obtainable, but once that he's closed the bargain it is his duty to live up to it and settle according to agreement. It is the duty of the seller to furnish goods in every respect as rep-resented and according to the terms agreed upon. Disregard of some of these perfectly plain provisions is fruitful source of dissatisfaction. The chronic fault-finder and kicker, the man who returns goods after they are shopworn and demands credit for them, or the fellow who has placed a bona fide order with the traveling salesman and countermands it without good cause are obstacles in the path of smooth and even business progress. If commercial travelers could apply some remedy that would cure the ills of the body commercial, selling goods on the road would be a much pleasanter task. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" seems to be applicable to business as well as to all other relations of life.

Recommend a Flat Rate of 2 and 3 Cents Per Mile.

At the recent annual convention of the Michigan Commercial Travelers' Association the Railroad Committee (E. Mortlock, John McLean and J. Lowry) presented the following report:

At the last annual meeting it was de-ded that your Railroad Committee

At the last annual meeting it was decided that your Railroad Committee should make an extra effort to obtain concessions from the railroads in this State, also obtain a 5,000 mile book, good on all railroads in this State.

In pursuance of this object your Committee held a number of meetings, also had several interviews with the general passenger agents; but regret to have to report that all our efforts were in vain. The passenger agents utterly refused to discuss or grant the Saturday to Monday return tickets, but did condescend to consider the 5,000 mile book and requested your Committee to obtain some data that they could work upon. To obtain the data they required, your Committee sent out 175 postal cards, directed to the manufacturers and wholesale jobbers of Michigan, asking two questions:

to the manufacturers and wholesale jobbers of Michigan, asking two questions:

1. Are you in favor of your travelers spending Sundays at home? To that question we received almost a unanimous answer in the affirmative.

2. How many 5,000 mile books do you think you could use within a year? The answer was that the manufacturers and jobbers of this State guaranteed to

withstanding the work done, the passenger agents refused to entertain the idea, for two reasons: (1), that bankrupt roads could seil hundreds of such books through scalpers and never redeem the coupons when called upon by the other roads; (2,) that the issue of such books would be unconstitutional.

Such books would be unconstitutional.

During the time your Committee and the general passenger agents were discussing matters, Mr. Donovan, of Bay City, introduced a bill in the State Legislature, known all over the State as the Donovan bill, which, in the opinion of your Committee, was not proving like. your Committee, was not practicable; and the chairman of your Committee and the chairman of your Committee spent one day in Lansing in conference with the House Railroad Committee, trying to amend the bill and make it acceptable to all parties; but the Donovan bill passed both branhees of the Legislature, and, as you all know, was vetoed by Governor Rich.

A 5,000 mile bill was passed by both houses of Congress and received the signature of President Cleveland, but the railroads have refused to issue the books; that bill made a 5,000 mile book

the railroads have refused to issue the books; that bill made a 5,000 mile book good on any road in the United States. If we are to get any concessions the traveling men of all sections must work together; when we all do that, some good may result. At the present time, good may result. At the present time, the railroad companies have everything their own way, including low wages and high tariff. When we consider the fact that railroad companies obtain work and material at from one-third to one-half less than they did twenty-five years ago, and obtain the same passenger fares, your Committee think it is time something was done to reduce traveling men's expenses. If we take into consideration the fact that traveling men pay to railroad companies at least \$200,000 at day, or upon an averleast \$200,000 a day, or upon an average of 200 working days a year, the enormous sum of \$100,000,000 a year, we enormous sum of \$100,000,000 a year, we think we are entitled to some consideration, and the only way to get it is to work. To-day we pay 3 cents per mile or buy a number of 1,000 mile books at \$20 each, which requires quite an investment of cash.

Your Committee suggests that at the State elections to be held next fall an effort he mends to select only such mem.

State elections to be held next fall an effort be made to select only such members as will pledge themselves to introduce and vote for a bill which shall give a 2 cent rate on all railroads in the Lower Peninsula and 3 cents per mile on all railroads in the Upper Peninsula. Such a bill would do away with the buying of all books and be to the interest of everyone, as much in the interest of the railroad companies as their passengers. their passengers.

Opened the Doors for Honorary Members.

Detroit, Jan. 26—Post C, Michigan Knights of the Grip, held its monthly meeting last night at Star and Crescent hall. The question of inviting the State organization to hold its annual meeting in Detroit was the company of the comp in Detroit next December was dis-cussed. The rules of the Post were revised so as to allow any traveling man to become an honorary member by pay-ing half yearly dues of 50 cents. An entertainment committee was appoint-ed to arrange for the social features of the meetings, consisting of Maj. A. W. Jacklin, M. Silberman, W. H. Bair, L. S. Rodgers and Elmer Hunt. At the close of the business session ladies joined the members in an informal

As predicted by the Tradesman two weeks ago, Governor Rich has re-appointed Geo. Gundrum, the Ionia druggist, to succeed himself as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy for the full term of five years.

Drugs=-Chemicals

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

GEO. GUNDRUM, IONIA
C. A. BUGBEE, Charlevoix
S. E. PARKILL, OWOSSO
F. W. R. PERRY, Detroit
A. C. SCHUMACHER, AND Arbor

President, C. A. Bugbee, Charlevoix. Secretary, F. W. R. Perry, Detroit. Treasurer, Geo. Gundrum, Ionia. Coming Meetings—Grand Rapids, March 3 and 4. Detroit (Star Island), June 23. Lansing, November 3.

MICHIGAN STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

President, Geo. J. Ward, St. Clair.
Vice-Presidents S. P. Whitmarsh. Palmyra;
G. C. Phillips, Armada.
Secretary, B. Schrouder, Grand Rapids.
Treasurer, WM. DUPONT, Detroit.

Executive Committee—F. J. Wurzburg, Grand Rapids; F. D. Stevens, Detroit; H. G. Colman, Kalamazoo; E. T. Webb, Jackson; D. M. Rus-sell, Grand Rapids.

The Drug Market.

Acetanilid-The firmer feeling heretofore noted is well sustained, but the demand is not urgent and the market has ruled quiet but strong, in sympathy with crude material.

Acids—German benzoic is higher, prices having been advanced. Tartaric continues firm under the influence of stronger markets for crude material and manufacturers have further advanced their quotations. Carbolic is also firm and tending upward, with holders offering sparingly. Salicylic continues to offer freely. Oxalic is in good demand and steady.

Alcohol-The consuming demand for grain has been somewhat better and a steadier feeling is developing, but there is no quotable change in values, which are maintained on the old basis.

Arsenic-The market for powdered white retains all the strong features heretofore noted, and spot values are firmly maintained.

Balsams-A fairly active jobbing demand is reported for copaiba, and the various grades have continued to find buyers at the old range. Peru remains quiet but steady at the former range. Canada fir is receiving very little attention, and the market shows no improvement, values ruling barely steady.

Cream Tartar-A continued firm market is noted, and business is of average volume, with manufacturers' prices again advanced 1c per lb., owing to the steady upward movement abroad in argols.

Cuttle Fish Bone-A fair demand is reported, chiefly for Triesie, and the tone of the market continues firm.

Essential Oils-There have been no fresh developments, and the general market is steady, with a moderate job-bing movement in leading descriptions.

Flowers-There is a quiet market for all descriptions, with only small jobbing parcels receiving attention, but values as a rule are fairly steady.

Glycerine-Continues in fairly good demand for manufacturing purposes, and the market retains a strong undertone, mainly on account of the firm position of crude in foreign markets.

Gums-Camphor is very scarce and firm at full previous prices, and the condition of the market is unchanged. A few small lots of crude have arrived here and in Boston, but the quantity is far below the holdings at corresponding periods in former years. Guiac is un-settled and irregular; recent arrivals are claimed to be of such poor quality that the trade is surprised that they were passed by the appraisers.

Leaves-About the only feature of noteworthy interest in this department is a material advance in Tinnevelly selah!

senna at the last regular sale in London and a corresponding improvement in the views of holders here. Both Tinnevelly and Alexandria are in good demand for consumption.

Morphine-The demand continues only moderate and the market reflects an easier undertone mainly, on account of the reaction in opium.

Opium-The total receipts this year to date aggregate 336 cases, but, notwithstanding the comparatively liberal arrivals, together with a large shipment per San Rocco, which recently put in at Bermuda for coal on her way to this port, the market is unchanged so far as quotations are concerned.

Quicksilver-The market has recovered from the depressed condition referred to last week, and prices have reacted. The improvement is in part due to reports of a hardening tendency in the London market.

Quinine-Domestic makers and agents of foreign manufacturers report an improved consuming demand and values remain steady.

Seeds--All varieties of canary are very quiet, with values nominally unchanged. Dutch caraway is very firm, with the tendency upward, in sympathy with primary markets, where prices have reached the highest point of the season, the lay down cost being fully up to the parity of spot values. California brown mustard is in good demand and the limited stock in first hands is firmly held. According to late reports there is no more to be had on the Pacific

The Power of the Penny.

When the accumulation of unpaid bills forces us to a consideration of financial measures, we are led to reflect upon the great power which even a small sum of money is capable of exert-ing. A penny is the smallest denomi-nation of money recognized in financial nation of money recognized in financial transactions, and, singly, is regarded by all persons except editors with a kind of lofty contempt. Our respect for the penny, however, has visibly increased since making a calculation showing what one cent is capable of producing in one man's lifetime, by investing it at 6 per cent. per annum, compounding the earnings annually. Commencing at the age of ten and closing the financial transaction at an age compounding the earnings annually. Commencing at the age of ten and closing the financial transaction at an age which would leave a reasonable number of years for the enjoyment of the fruit of life's labors, we find that the one cent investment has produced just one hundred and eighty-four quadrillions, four hundred and sixty-seven trillions, five hundred and sixty-seven trillions, five hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents (\$184,467,500,636,005,516-16). The magnitude of this sum of money almost defies the power of the mind fully to realize. We can form some idea of its immensity by calculating the space it would occupy. Supposing this sum to be in the denomination of one dollar bills and, ranging them side by side, we form a belt extending around the entire world, and yet we have scarcely commenced to exhaust our pile. We continue the operation, covering the first belt with bills, but our work does not end until we have made our journey around the world 388, 189 times. Allowing two hundred bills our work does not end until we have made our journey around the world 388,-189 times. Allowing two hundred bills to the inch, we find we have a column consisting of one dollar bills reaching around the entire world, over one hundred and sixty-two feet high!

This amazing amount is the mathematical result of an investment of one cent continuing through one man's life-time; but lest the incredulous should doubt our veracity in this matter, and the credulous commence wildly invest-ing their surplus pennies, we will ex-plain that the one man whose lifetime we took as the basis of our calculation was that worthy old patriarch, MethuEvery Successful Man's Duty.

The successful general merchant needs to be most truly a hustler, as the work of keeping himself informed on the numerous lines of goods in which he deals is something calculated to disdealer must not only do this, but should keep a weather-eye on his stock of each kind of goods, see that the profits on one line are not eaten up by the losses on another, look after the assistants, and not overlook the books and collections.

Take a Look at 'Em! We'll Do the Rest.

The Tradesman Company has on hand a line of Picture Cards, Menu Cards, Dance and Programme Cards, Announcements, etc., which it desires to close out. To do this, we will give a reduction of 50 per cent. on the price at which the same goods can be bought elsewhere, and will print them for you at 8 small additional expense. They are all upto-date, and a surplus stock is the only reason for this cut in price.

Call and look at samples when you are up our way.

TRADESMAN COMPANY,

NEW BLODGETT BLDG.

Blank Books Inks Mucilage Steel Pens And all Office Supplies

20 and 22 Monroe St.

Extra Fine Candy....

9000000000000000000000

If in need of any place your order with SNYDER & STRAUB and you will be sure to be satisfied. These orders receive their personal attention, and they do not depend wholly upon hired help as a majority of the Candy Factories do. They are both practical Candymakers and have worked at this business since they were boys. Also a fine line of Penny Goods, Mixed Candy, Creams and Everything to be found in a Candy Factory.

Snyder & Straub,

15, 17, 19 E. Clay ave., Muskegon, Mich.



PECK'S HEADACHE.....POWDERS

Pay the Best Profit. Order from your jobber

Detroit RUDDER Stamps. Rubber Stamp Company. Company.

..99 Griswold Street.

çoooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo Yields a handsome profit to the Is so well advertised that it sells Not a Kalsomine. A Cement Base Finish. Diamond Wall Finish Co., GRAND RAPIDS. Write for "Gypsine Advocate," Color Card and Advertising Plan.



SELL THESE

€CIGARS

and give customers GOOD SATISFACTION.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced_Tartar	ric Aci	d, Cı	eam Tartar. Declined—Paris Green. Gum Opium, La	rd Oil.	
Acidum			Conium Mac 35@ 65 Scillæ Co	@	50
Aceticum\$ Benzoicum, German	8@8 65@	10 75	Copaiba 80@ 90 Tolutan	@	50 50
Boracic	26@	15 36	Exechtitos 1 20@ 1 30 Tinctures Erigeron 1 20@ 1 30 Aconitum Napellis R Gaultheria 1 50@ 1 60 Aconitum Napellis F		60
Citricum	44@ 3@	46	Geranium,ounce @ 75 Aloes		50 60
Nitrocum	10@	12	Hedeoma 1 25@ 1 40 Arnica		60 50
Phosphorium, dil Salicylicum	55@	20 65 5	Lavendula 90% 2 00 Assafœtida Lavendula 90% 2 00 Atrope Belladonna. Limonis 1 30% 1 50 Auranti Certex		50 60
Tannicum	134@ 40@ 38@	1 60 40	Mentha Piper 2 25@ 3 00 Benzoin Mentha Verid 2 65@ 2 75 Benzoin Co		50 60 50
Tartaricum	300	40	Myrcia ounce		50 75
Aqua, 16 deg Aqua, 20 deg	4@ 6@	8	Picis Liquida		50 75
Carbonas Chloridum	12@ 12@	14 14	Ricina 91@ 96 Castor	1	75 00
Aniline Black	2 000	2 25	Rosmarini.		50 50
Brown	80@ 45@	1 00 50	Sabina		60 50
Yellow	2 50@	3 00	Sassafras 50@ 55 Cassia Acutifol		50 50
Cubeæepo. 25	20@	25	Tiglii @ 1 00 Digitalis		50 50
Juniperus Xanthoxylum	8@ 25@	10 30	Thyme 4002 50 Ergot Thyme, opt 61 60 Ferri Chloridum Theobromas 150 20 Gentian		50 35 50
Balsamum Copaiba	45@	50	Potassium Gentian Co		60 50
Peru Terabin, Canada	40@	2 80 45	Bichromate 13@ 15 Guiaca ammon		60 50
Tolutan	75@	80	Bromide. 45@ 48 Hyoscyamus (Carb. 12@ 15 Iodine Iodine, colorless 16@ 18 King.		75 75
Abies, Canadian Cassiæ		18 12	Cyanide 50@ 55 Kino		50 50
Cinchona Flava Euonymus atropurp		18	Potassa, Bitart, pure 30@ 33 Myrrh		50 50
Myrica Cerifera, po. Prunus Virgini		20 12	rotass Nitras (d) 9 0-11 3-3-1-3		75 50
Quillaia, gr'd Sassafras		10	Prussiate 25@ 28 Oph, deodorized	. 1	50
Ulmuspo. 15, gr'd Extractum		15	Radix Rhei		50 50 50
Glycyrrhiza Glabra.	24@ 33@	25 35	Aconitym 20@ 25 Sanguinaria Althæ 22@ 25 Serpentaria Anchusa 12@ 15 Stromonium		50 60
Glycyrrhiza, po Hæmatox, 15 lb box. Hæmatox, 1s	11@ 13@	12 14	Arum po. @ 25 Tolutan		60 50
Hæmatox, ½s Hæmatox, ¼s	14@ 16@	15 17	Gentianapo. 12 8@ 10 Veratrum Veride Glychrrhizapv. 15 16@ 18 Zingiber		50 20
Ferru'	100		Hydrastis Canaden . @ 30 Hydrastis Can., po . @ 35 Hydrastis Can., po . @ 35 Ether, Spts. Nit. 3 F	us 30@	35
Carbonate Precip Citrate and Quinia		3 50	Hellebore, Alba, po 15@ 20 Ether, Spts. Nit. 4 F	34@	38
Citrate Soluble Ferrocyanidum Sol.		80 50	Inula, po	214@ 3@ 40@	50
Solut. Chloride Sulphate, com'l		15	Maranta 48	4@. 55@.	5 60
Sulphate, com'l, by bbl, per cwt		50 7	Podophyllum, po 15@ 18 Antipyrin	@ 1	40 15
Sulphate, pure Flora		•	Rhei, cut.	@ 8@	53 10
Arnica	12@ 18@	14 25	Spigelia.	38@ 1 20@ 1	30
Matricaria	18@	25	Serpentaria	@	10
Barosma	20@	30	Smilax, M (a) 25 Cantharides, Rus po	@ 1	12 00 15
nevelly Cassia Acutifol,Aix.	18@ 25@	25 30	Symplocarpus, Fœti- dus, po	@	15
Salvia officinalis, 1/4s and 1/2s	42@	20	Valeriana, German. 15@ 20 Carryophylluspo. 15	10@ @ 3	12
Ura Ursi	8@	10	Zingiber a 18@ 20 Cera Alba, S. & F Zingiber j 23@ 25 Cera Flava	50@ 40@	55 42
	@	60 40	Anisumpo. 20 @ 15 Contraria	@	40 25
Acacia, 1st picked Acacia, 2d picked Acacia, 3d picked Acacia, sifted sorts.	@	30 20	Apium (graveleons) 14@ 16 Cetaceum	@ 60@	10 45 63
Aloe. Barb. po.20@28	60@ 14@	80 18	Caruipo. 18 10@ 12 Chloroform, squibbs Cardamon 1 00@ 1 25 Chloral Hyd Crst	@ 1	25
Aloe, Cape po. 15 Aloe, Socotri po. 40	@	12 30	Cannabis Sativa 5@ 5 Chondrus	20@ 15@	25 20
Ammoniacpo. 35	55@ 30@	60 35	Chenopodium 100 12 Cinchonidine, Germ	31/200	12
Catechu, 1s	50@	55 13	Corks, list, dis.pr.ct.	@	65 35
Catechu, ½s Catechu, ¼s	@ @ 63@	14 16 68	Femuratum	@	5
Euphorbiumpo. 35	@	100	Lift, grd Dbl. 3½ 3½ 3½ 4 Creta, precip Lobelia 35@ 40 Creta, Rubra Pharlaris Canarian 4@ 5 Crocus	9@	11
Galbanum	65@ @	70 35	Rapa 420 5 Cudbear Sinapis Albu 70 8 Cuppi Sulph	50@	55 24
Guaiacumpo. 35 Kinopo. \$2.50 Mastic	@	2 50 65	Sinapis Nigra. 11@ 12 Cupri Sulph	5@ 10@ 75@	12 90
Myrrhpo. 45 Opiipo, \$3.00@3.20	2 15@	2 20 2 20	Frumenti, W. D. Co. 2 00@ 2 50 Emery, all numbers	@	8
Shellac, bleached	40@	45	Frumenti 1 25@ 150 Frumenti 1 25@ 150 Juniperis Co. O. T. 1 65@ 2 00 Gelle White po. 40	30@ 12@	35 15
Tragacanth	50@	80	Juniperis Co 1 75@ 3 50 Galla	80	23
Absinthiumoz. pkg Eupatorium .oz. pkg		25 20	Spt. Vini Galli 1.75@ 6.50 Gelatin, Cooper Vini Oporto 1.25@ 2.00 Gelatin, French	30@	50
Lobeliaoz. pkg		25 28 23	Vini Alba		60
Majorumoz. pkg Mentha Pip. oz. pkg Mentha Vir. oz. pkg		25	Florida sheeps' wool Glue, white	9@ 13@	12 25 26
Rueoz. pkg TanacetumV oz. pkg		39 22	carriage	19@ @ 25@	22
Thymus, Voz. pkg		25	Velvet extra sheeps' wool, carriage @ 2 00 Hydraag Chlor Mite Hydraag Chlor Cor. Extra yellow sheeps'	@	79
Calcined, Pat	55@ 20@	22	Extra yellow sheeps' Hydraag Ox Rub'm. wool. carriage @ 85 Hydraag Ammoniati	@	89
Carbonate, Pat Carbonate, K. & M Carbonate, Jennings	20@ 35@	25	Grass sheeps' wool, HydraagUnguentum arriage	45@	55 65
Oleum			Hard, for slate use	1 25@ 1	1 50
Absinthium Amygdalæ, Dulc	30(a)	50	slate use @ 1 40 Iodine, Resubi	@ 4	4 70
Amygdalæ, Amaræ .	3 UU(a)	3 10	Acacia @ 50 Lycopodium	6000	6
Auranti Cortex Bergamii	3 000	3 20	Auranti Cortes	65@	75
Cajiputi Caryophylli	70@ 60@ 35@	70	Ferri Iod @ 50 LiquorPotassArsinit	100	19
Caryophylli	3 100	1 60	Smilax Officinalis 50@ 60 Magnesia, Sulph, bbl Senega @ 50 Mannia, S. F	600	11/6
Citronella	75@	80	Scillæ @ 50 Menthol	0	5 5

	Morphia, S.P.& W	1 75@	2 00	Sinapis	@	18	Lard, No. 1	40	43
	Morphia, S.N.Y.Q.&			Sinapis, opt	@	30	Linseed, pure raw	40	43
	C. Co	1 65@	1 90	Snuff, Maccaboy, De			Linseed, boiled	42	45
	Moschus Canton	@	40	Voes		34	Neatsfoot, winter		
	Myristica, No. 1	65@	80	Snuff, Scotch, DeVo's	@	34	strained	65	70
	Nux Vomicapo.20	a.	10	Soda Boras	7 0	10	Spirits Turpentine	38	42
	Os Sepia	1500	18	Soda Boras, po		10			
1	Pepsin Saac, H. & P.			Soda et Potass Tart.	25@	27	Paints	BBL.	LB.
1	D. Co	@	1 00	Soda, Carb	11/0	2	Red Venetian	13/ 2	@8
4	Picis Liq. N.N.1/2 gal.	_		Soda, Bi-Carb	300	5	Ochre, yellow Mars.		
J	doz	@	2 00	Soda, Ash	31/200	4	Ochre, yellow Ber	134 2	@3
ı	Picis Liq., quarts	@	1 00	Soda, Sulphas	@	2	Putty, commercial		6@3
	Picis Liq., pints	@	85	Spts. Cologne	(a)	2 60	Putty, strictly pure	21/2 23	
ı	Pil Hydrarg po. 80	@	50	Spts. Ether Co	5000	55	Vermilion. Prime		
d	Piper Nigrapo. 22	@	18	Spts. Myrcia Drm		2 00		13@	15
ij	Piper Albapo. 35	a.	30	Spts. Vini Rect. bbl.		2 49	Vermilion, English.		75
ij	Piix Burgun	a a	7	Spts. Vini Rect. 1/2 bbl	a	2 54	Green, Paris	14 @	201/2
ij	Plumbi Acet	10@	12	Spts. Vini Rect. 10gal	a.	2 57	Green, Peninsular.	1300	16
ij	Pulvis Ipecac et Opii	1 1000	1 20	Spts. Vini Rect. 5gal	a.	2 59	Lead, Red	51400	534
	Pyrethrum, boxes H.			Less 5c gal. cash	-		Lead, white	51400	534
	& P. D. Co., doz	@	1 25	10 days.			Whiting, white Span	@	70
6	Pyrethrum, pv	20@		Spts. Vini Rect. 5gal Less 5c gal. cash 10 days. Strychnia, Crystal	1 4000	1 45	Whiting, gilders'	0	
9	Quassiæ	8@.	10	Sulphur, Subl	21/200	3	White, Paris Amer		1 00
ı	Quinia, S. P. & W	37@	42	Sulphur, Roll	200	21/2	Whiting, Paris Eng.		
	Quinia, S. German	30@	40	Tamarinds	80	10	cliff		
9	Quinia, N.Y			Terebenth Venice		30	Universal Prepared.	1 00@	1 15
9	Rubia Tinctorum		14	Theobromæ		45	Varnishes		
1	SaccharumLactis pv	24@	26	Vanilla	9 00@				
١	Salacin			Zinci Sulph	7@	8	No. 1 Turp Coach		
1	Sanguis Draconis	40@	50	Oils			Extra Turp		
4	Sapo, W	12@	14	Olis			Coach Body	2 75@	3 00
١	Sapo, M	10@	12		BBL.		No. 1 Turp Furn		1 10
ı	Sapo, G	@	15	Whale, winter		70	Extra Turk Damar		1 60
	Siedlitz Mixture	20 @	22	Lard, extra	53	60	Jap. Dryer, No.1Turp	70@	75
u						1			

CHEMICALS AND PATENT MEDICINES.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES

Full line of staple druggists' sun-

dries.

We are sole proprietors of Weatherly's Michigan Catarrh Remedy.

We have in stock and offer a full line of **Whiskies**, **Brandies**, **Gins**, Wines and Rums.

We sell Liquors for medicinal

purposes only.

We give our personal attention to mail orders and guarantee satisfaction.

All orders shipped and invoiced the same day we receive them. Send a trial order.

GROCERY PRICE CURRENT.

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

AXLE GREASE.	CHOCOLATE.		Raisins.	Jennings.	RICE.
doz. gross	Walter Baker & Co.'s.		Ondura 29 lb boxes 7@8	Lemon Vanilla 2 oz regular panel. 75 1 20	Domestic.
	German Sweet23	8	Valencia 30 lb boxes @71/4	4 oz regular panel 1 50 2 00 6 oz regular panel . 2 00 3 00	Carolina No. 1
Diamond	Premium	BORDENS 5	FARINACEOUS GOODS.	No. 3 taper	Broken
IXL Golden, tin boxes 75 9 00	CLOTHES LINES.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Bulk 3 Grits.	FLY PAPER.	Japan, No. 1 4%
Paragon	Cotton. 40 ft. per doz 95	1)66 :836	Grits. Walsh-DeRoo Co.'s2 00	Tanglefoot. "Regular" Size.	Japan No. 2 414 Java, No. 1 51/2
BAKING POWDER. Absolute.	Cotton, 50 ft, per dcz 1 15 Cotton, 60 ft, per doz 1 35	EVAPORAL	Hominy. Barrels	Less than one case, per box 32 One to five cases, per case 2 75	Java, No. 2
1/4 1b cans doz 45	Cotton, 70 ft, per doz 1 55 Cotton, 80 ft, per doz 1 95	DISWETTENED	Flake, 50 lb. drums1 50 Lima Beans.	Five to ten cases, per case. 2 65 Ten cases, per case 2 55	SAL SODA
1 1b cans doz	Jute, 60 ft, per doz 80 Jute, 72 ft, per doz 95	D 1	Dried 4	"Little" Tanglefoot.	Granulated, bbls
Acme.	CLOTHES PINS.	Peerless evaporated cream.5 75 COUPON BOOKS.	Maccaroni and Vermicelli. Domestic, 10 lb. box 60 Imported, 25 ib. box 2 50	Less than one case, per box 13 One to ten cases, per case, 1 45	Lump, bbls
	5 gross boxes50	TRADES MAN TRADES MAN	Pearl Barley.	Ten cases, per case 1 40	SEEDS.
Bulkanananananan	COFFEE.	TRADESMAN	Empire	FURNITURE Cleaner and Polish.	Anise
Arctic.	Green.		• Peas. Green, bu	Henderson's "Diamond." Half Pint	Caraway
1 lb cans 4 doz case 1 10 1 lb cans 2 doz case 2 00	Rio.	(45)	Split, per lb 2½ Rolled Oats.	Pint	Hemp, Russian 4 Mixed Bird 4½
5 lb case I doz case 9 00	Fair	CREDIT COUPON	Schumacher, bbl 3 25		Mustard, white 6½ Poppy
JaXon . 45	Prime	"Tradesman."	Schumacher, ½ bbl	Gallon	Rape 4
1/2 lb cans 4 doz case 85 1 lb cans 2 doz case 1 60	Peaberry23	\$ 1 books, per 100	Monarch, ½ bbl	Hops 15	Cuttle Bone
Our Leader. 45	Santos. Fair	\$ 3 books, per 100 3 00	Öven Baked	GUNPOWDER. Rifle—Dupont's.	Corn. Barrels
1/ 1h cons 75	Good20	\$ 5 books, per 100	German 4	Kegs	Half bbls 17
1 lb cans	Peaberry23	\$20 books, per 100 5 00 "Superior."	East India 3½ Wheat.	Quarter Kegs 1 00	Pure Cane.
14 lb cans	Mexican and Guatamala.	\$ 1 books, per 100	Cracked bulk 3	1 lb cans	Good
1 lb cans 1 40	Fair	\$ 3 books, per 100 3 50	Breakfast Food. Pettijohn's Best	Choke Bore-Dupont's. Kegs4 00	SPICES.
BATH BRICK. 2 dozen in case.	Fancy24 Maracaibo.	\$10 books, per 100 5 00	Buckwheat Flour.	Half Kegs	Whole Sifted.
American	Prime23	\$20 books, per 100 6 00	Excelsior Self Rising. Case of 2 doz	1 lb cans 34	Allspice
BLUING.	Milled24	ONE CENT	Five case lots	Eagle Duck—Dupont's. Kegs 8 00 Half Kegs 4 25 3 25 3 25	Cassia, Batavia in bund15 Cassia, Saigon in rolls32
Arctic 4 oz ovals 3 60	Interior	COUPON	FISH.	Quarter Kegs	Cloves, Amboyna
Arctic s oz ovals 9 00	Private Growth	"Universal."		1 lb cans	Mace, Batavia
Arctic No. 2 sifting box 2 75 Arctic No. 3 sifting box 4 00	Mocha.	1 \$ 2 books, per 100 3 50	Georges cured @ 4%	Madras, 5 lb boxes 55	Nutmegs, fancy 65 Nutmegs, No. 1 60 Nutmegs, No. 2 55
Arctic No. 5 sifting box 8 00 Arctic 1 oz ball 4 50	Imitation	\$ 3 books, per 100 4 00	Georges genuine @ 6	S. F., 2, 3 and 5 lb boxes 50 JELLY.	Pepper, Singapore, black10 Pepper, Singapore, white20
Mexican liquid 4 oz 3 60 Mexican liquid 8 oz 6 80	Arabian28	\$10 books, per 100	Strips or bricks 6 @ 9	15 lb pails	Pepper, shot16
RPOOMS.	Roasted. To ascertain cost of roasted	Above prices on coupon books are subject to the following	Chunks 14	30 lb pails 55	Pure Ground in Bulk. Allspice10@12
No. 1 Carpet. 2 20 No. 2 Carpet. 2 00	coffee, add 1/2c per lb. for roasting and 15 per cent. for shrink-	quantity discounts:	Herring.	Condensed, 2 doz	Cassia, Batavia
No. 4 Carpet	age. Package.	200 books or over 5 per cent 500 books or over 10 per cent	Holland white hoops bbl. 9 00	Condensed, 4 doz	Cloves, Amboyna
Parlor Gem 2 50	Arbuckle 18 95	1000 books or over20 per cent Coupon Pass Books,	Round 100 lbs 2 55	Pure	Ginger, African
Fancy Whisk. 1.00 Warehouse. 2.50	Jersey 18 95	Can be made to represent any denomination from \$10 down.	Scaled	Sicily	Ginger, Jamaica
CANDLES.	LION COFFEE	20 books	No. 1 100 lbs	MINCE MEAT.	Mustard, Eng. and Trieste20
Hotel 40 b boxes	IN 11b. PACKAGES. WITHOUT GLAZING.	100 books 3 00	No. 1 40 lbs	County of Countries of the Party of the Country of	Mustard, Trieste25 Nutmegs, No. 250@60 Pepper, Singapore, black9@12
Paratiine	16 Fine Owners Net	250 books 6 25 0500 books 10 00	No. 2 100 lbs 11 75	NEW ENGLAND	Pepper, Singapore, white 15@18
Manitowoc Brands.	CASES 100 lbs. Equality Price	1000 books	No. 2 10 lbs 1 32 Family 90 lbs	N COMBENSES	Pepper, Cayenne17@20 Sage18
Lakeside Marrowfat 1 00 Lakeside E. J 1 30		500, any one denom'n 3 00 1000, any one denom'n 5 00	Family 10 lbs	MINGE MEAT	"Absolute" in ¼lb. Packages
Lakeside, Champ. of Eng 1 40 Lakeside, Gem, Ex. Sifted. 1 65		2000, any one denom'n 8 00 Steel punch 75	Russian kegs 55	T.E. Dy & Part Brack	('innamon 75
CATSUP. Blue Label Brand.	McLaughlin's XXXX21 3		Stockfish. No. 1, 100 lb. bales 101/2	Mince meat, 3 doz in case2 75	Cloves
Half plat 25 bottles 2 60	Extract.	DRIED FRUITS.	No. 2, 100 lb. bales 8½ Trout.	Pie Prep. 3 doz in case2 75	Mace
Pint 25 bottles 4 25 Quart 1 doz. bottles 3 00		DOMESTIC.	No. 1 100 lbs	Diamond Match Co.'s brands.	Nutmegs
Half pint per doz 1 35	Felix ½ gross	Sundried @ 434	No. 1 10 lbs	Anchor Parlor	Pepper, white
Pint 25 bottles	Hummel's tin ½ gross 1 43	Sundried	No. 1 No. 2 Fam	No. 2 Home	Saigon
CEMENT.	20 1b bags 21/2	Apricots Bxs Bgs	100 lbs 7 50 6 25 2 75 40 lbs 3 30 2 80 1 40	MOLASSES. Blackstrap.	Kingsford's Corn.
Major's, per gross.	Less quantity 3	Blackberries	10 lbs 90 78 43 8 lbs 75 65 37	Sugar house10@12	20 1-lb packages 6½ 40 1 lb packages
1 oz size18 00 Liq. Glue,loz 9 60	Pound packages 4 CREATI TARTAR.	Peaches	FLAVORING EXTRACTS.	Cuba Baking. Ordinary12@14	Kingsford's Silver Gloss
Leather Cement,	Strictly pure 30	Prunnelles	Souders'.	Prime 20	40 1-lb packages 63/4 6-lb boxes
1 oz size 12 00	Telfer's Absolute 30 Grocers' 15@25	Raspberries	Ovel bottle, with corkscrew.	Fancy 30	20-lb boxes
10 2 oz size 18 00	CONDENSED MILK.	Loose Muscatels.	Best in the world for the money.	New Orleans.	40-lb boxes
Rubber Cement.	4 doz. in case.	2 Crown @ 31/8	Regular	Good	1-lb packages 41/2
2 oz size 12 00	SOM DONORHED MILES	3 Crown	Grade Lemon.	Choice	6-lb packages 514
CHEESE. Amboy @ 121/2	RAPLE BRANCO	FOREIGN. Currants.	2 oz 75	Half-barrels 3c extra. OIL CANS.	40 and 50 lb boxes
Acme @ 12		Patras bbls	3 4 oz1 50	Crystal valve, per doz 4 00	Boxes
Jersey	() - 1 () () () () () ()	Schuit's Cleaned.	Regular Vanilla.	Crystal valve, per gross36 00 PICKLES.	Boxes 5½ Kegs, English 4¾
Riverside @ 12½ Gold Medal 12	A STATE OF THE STA	50 lb boxes	doz	Medium. Barrels, 1,200 count 3 75	SALT. Diamond Crystal.
Skim 8 @ 10 Brick @ 11	Said Borden	Peel.	PELEGANT 4 022 40	Half bbls, 600 count 2 00 Small.	Barrels, 120 2½ lb bags3 00
Edam	about I a Text	Citron Leghorn 25 lb bx @13 Lemon Leghorn 25 lb bx @11	FLAVORING XX Grade Lemon.	Barrels, 2,400 count 4 75	Barrels, 75 4 lb bags2 75 Barrels, 60 5 lb bags2 75
Limburger	N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.'s	Orange Leghorn 25 lb bx @12 Prunes.	VANULAN 200 150	Half bbls, 1,200 count 2 50	Barrels, 40 7 lb bags 2 50 Barrels, 30 10 lb bags 2 50
Roquefort @ 35 Sap Sago @ 18	brands.	25 lb boxes.	REGULAR 2 oz 1 50 4 oz 3 00	Clay No 916 1 70	Butter, 56 lb bags
Schweitzer, imported @ 24 Schweitzer, domestic @ 14	Gail Borden Eagle 7 40 Crown	California 100-120	Remove FYTRACE XX Grade	Cob, No. 3 1 20	Butter, 280 10 DDIs
Chicory.	Champion	California 80-90 @ 6½ California 70-80 @ 6¾	DAYTON O	POTASH. 48 cans in case.	Common Grades.
Bulk 5 Red 7	Champion 4 50 Magnolia 4 25 Dime 3 35	California 60-70 @ 7¼	2 oz1 75 4 oz3 50	Babbitt's	60 5-lb sacks

Warsaw. 56-lb dairy in drill bags	SUGAR. Below are given New York prices on sugars, to which the	Chocolate Drops @65 H. M. Choc. Drops @75	Per Gal. Counts @2 00 Extra Selects @1 65 Medium Selects @1 30	The Grand Rapids Packing	Crockery and Glassware.
Ashton. 56 lb dairy in linen sacks 60	wholesale dealer adds the local freight from New York to your shipping point, giving you	Gum Drops 35 @50 Licorice Drops1 00 @	Anchor Standards @1 10	and Provision Co. quotes as fol- lows: Barreled Pork.	LAMP BURNERS.
Higgins. 56-lb dairy in linen sacks 60	shipping point, giving you credit on the invoice for the amount of freight buyer pays from the market in which he	Lozenges, plain @60 Lozenges, printed @65	Clams @1 25 Shrimps @1 25	Mess 10 75 Back 11 25 Clear back 11 50	No. 0 Sun 45 No. 1 Sun 50 No. 2 Sun 75
Solar Rock. 56-lb sacks	purchases to his shipping point, including 20 pounds for the	Imperials @60 Mottoes @65 Cream Bar @a0	Oscar Allyn's Brands. Per Can.	Short cut	No. 2 Sun 75 Tubular 50 Security, No. 1 65 Security, No. 2 85
Common Fine. Saginaw	weight of the barrel. Domino	Molasses Bar @50 Hand Made Creams. 80 @90	Counts	Family	Security, No. 2
Manistee 85 SNUFF.	Cut Loaf. 5 56 Cubes 5 18 Powdered 5 18 XXXX Powdered 5 31	Plain Creams 60 @80 Decorated Creams @90 String Rock	I X L 22@ Mediums 20@	Bellies 6½ Briskets 6	LAMP CHIMNEYS Common.
Scotch, in bladders	Mould A 5 18	Wintergreen Berries @55	Standards 18@ Favorites 16@ Per Gal.	Extra shorts	Per box of 6 doz. No. 0 Sun 1 85 No. 1 Sun 2 00
SALERATUS. Packed 60 lbs. in box.	Fine Granulated	No. 1 wrapped, 2 lb. boxes	New York Counts @2 00 Extra Selects @1 75 Plain Selects @1 50	Hams, 4 lb average 9½ Hams, 16 lb average 9½	No. 2 Sun 2 80 First Quality.
Church's	Extra Fine Granulated5 06 Extra Course Granulated5 06 Diamond Confec. A4 94	No. 1 wrapped, 3 lb. boxes	1 X L Standards @1 25 Standards @1 10	Hams, 20 lb average 9 Ham dried beef 9 Shoulders (N. Y. cut) 6½	No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 10
Dwight's	Confec. Standard A 4 81 No. 1 4 62 No. 2	boxes	Grains and Feedstuffs	Bacon, clear 8 California hams 6¾ Boneless hams 8½	No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 25 No. 2 Sun, crimp top,
Cigars. G. J. Johnson's brand	No. 3 4 56 No. 4 4 50 No. 5 4 38	FRUITS.	Wheat.	Lards. Compound, tierces 5	wrapped and labeled 3 25
O. S. SOMEON STANK	No. 6. 4 31 No. 7 4 31 No. 8 4 25	Oranges. Mexicans 150	Wheat 67	Family, tierces 514 Granger 61/2	No. 0 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 55
6 (Sal 11)	No. 9	Fancy Navels 126 2 75	Flour in Sacks.		No. 1 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 2 75
	No. 11. 4 00 No. 12. 3 94 No. 13. 3 87	176–200	Second Patent 3 75 Straight 3 55 Clear 3 25	50 lb Tins advance 20 lb Pails advance 1/2	No. 2 Sun, crimp top, wrapped and labeled 3 75 CHIMNEYS,
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	No. 14	Cases of 420 and 714. 5 00 Lemons.	Graham 3 25 Buckwheat 3 35 Rye 2 70	10 lb Pailsadvance 34 5 lb Pailsadvance 78 3 lb Pailsadvance 1	Pearl Top.
B. J. Reynolds' brand. Hornet's Nest35 00	WASHING POWDER.	Strictly choice 360s	Subject to usual cash dis-	Sausages. Bologna	No. 1 Sun, wrapped and labeled
H. & P. Drug Co.'s brand. Quintette35 00	sa Besta	Extra 360s. @3 75 Fancy 300s. @3 50 Extra 300s @4 50	Flour in bbls., 25c per bbl. additional.	Liver	No. 2 Hinge, wrapped and labeled
Clark Grocery Co.'s brand. New Brick35 00	100 packages in case3 35 WICKING.	Bananas. A definite price is hard to	Spring Wheat Flour. Ceresota, 188	Blood	Fire Proof-Plain Top.
SOAP. Laundry.	No. 0, per gross 25 No. 1, per gross 30 No. 2, per gross 40	name, as it varies according to size of bunch and quality of fruit.	Grand Republic, 188 3 75	Beef. Extra Mess	No. 1 Sun, plain bulb 3 40 No. 2 Sun, plain bulb 4 40
Dingman Soap Co.'s brand. Single box	No. 3, per gross	Small Funches 1 00 (@1 25 Medium bunches 25 (@1 50	Grand Republic, ¼s 3 85 Grand Republic, ½s 3 75 Parisian, ¼s 3 95	Boneless	La Bastie. No. 1 Sun. plain bulb, per
10 box lots, delivered3 73	CRACKERS.	Foreign Dried Fruits. Fig., Fancy Layers	Parisian, ¼s. 3 85 Parisian, ½s. 3 75 Qu ker, ½s. 3 0	14 bbls, 40 lbs. 1-65 15 bbls, 80 lbs. 3 00	doz
N. K. Fairbank & Co.'s brands Santa Claus	The N. Y. Biscuit Co. quotes as follows:	20 lbs	Quaker, ½s	Tripe. Kits, 15 lbs	No. 1 Crimp, per doz 1 35 No. 2 Crimp, per doz 1 66
Brown, 80 bars	Seymour XXX	10 lb	Meal. Bolted	½ bbls, 80 lbs	Rochester. No. 1, Lime (65e doz) 3 56
Crow	Family XXX 5 Family XXX, 3 lb carton 5½ Salted XXX 5	Dates, Fards in 10 lb boxes	Feed and Millstuffs.	Pork 25 Beef rounds 5 Beef middles 7	No. 2, Lime (70c doz) 4 00 No. 2, Flint (80c doz) 4 70
American Grocer 100s 3 25 American Grocer 60s 2 65 N. G	Salted XXX, 3 lb carton 5½ Soda.	Dates, Persians, G.	St. Car Feed, screened13 00 No. 1 Corn and Oats 12 50	Butterine. Rolls, dairy 101/2	Electric. No. 2, Lime (70c doz) 4 00
Mystic White	Soda XXX, 3 lb carton 6	M. K., 60 lb cases. @ 5 Dates, Sairs 60 lb cases @ 4½	Unbolted Corn Meal	Solid, dairy	No. 2, Flint (80c doz) 4 40 Miscellaneous. Doz
Old Style 2 55 Happy Day 3 10	Crystal Wafer 101/2	NUTS.	The O. E. Brown Mill Co. quotes as follows:	Canned Meats. Corned beef, 2 lb 2 10 Corned beef, 15 lb 14 00	Junior, Rochester. 50 Nutmeg 17 Illuminator Bases 1 00
JAXON	Oyster. Square Oyster, XXX 5 Sq. Oys. XXX, 1 lb carton. 6	Almonds, Tarragona. @13 Almonds, Ivaca @	Corn. Car lots	Roast beef, 2 lb. 2 l0 Potted ham, 48s. 75 Potted ham, ½s. 1 25 Deviled ham, 32s. 55	Barrel lots, 5 doz
Single box 3 25 5 box lots, delivered 3 20	SWEET GOODS—Boxes.	Almonds, California, soft shelled @12½ Brazils new @ 9	Less than car lots 32 Oats.	Potted tongue 4s 1 25	Mammoth Chimneys for Stor. Lamps. Doz. Box
Jas. S. Kirk & Co.'s brands.	Animals 10½ Bent's Cold Water 12	Filberts	Car lots	Potted tongue ½s 1 25	No. 3 Rochester, lime 1 50 4 2 No. 3 Rochester, flint 1 75 4 8 No. 3 Pearl top, or
American Family, wrp'd3 33 American Family, plain3 27	Coffee Cakes 8	Walnuts, soft_shelled Calif@	Hay. No. 1 Timothy, ton lots16 00	FRESH MEATS.	Jewel glass 1 85 5 25 No. 2 Globe Incandes.
Lautz Bros. & Co.'s brands. Acme	Frosted Honey	Table Nuts, fancy @ 12 Table Nuts, choice @ 9½ Perans, Texas H. P 7 @ 8	No. 1 Timothy carlots 14 25	Beef. Carcass	lime
Marseilles	Ginger Snaps, XXX City 6½ Gin, Snps, XXX home made 6½	Hickory Nuts per bu., Ohio	Hides and Pelts.	Hind quarters 6 @ 8 Loins No. 3 9 @ 10 Ribs 8 @ 12	No. 2 Pearl glass 2 10 6 0
Henry Passolt's brand.	Gin. Snps, XXX sealloped. 6½ Ginger Vanilla 8 Imperials 8	Black Walnuts per bu @ 50	Perkins & Hess pay as fol-	Rounds	1 gal galv iron with spont. 2 0
SUAP SUAP	Jumbles, Honey 11 Molasses Cakes 8 Marshmallow 15 Marshmallow Creams 16	Peanuts. Fancy, H. P., Game Cocks	lows: Hides. Green	Plates	3 gal galv iron with spout. 4 5 gal Eureka with spout 6 5
RITHURA	Marshmallow Creams 16 Pretzels, hand made 8½ Pretzelettes, Little German 6½	Fancy, H. P., Game Roasted @ 7½	Part cured @ 6	Loins	5 gal Eureka with faucet 7 6 5 gal galv iron A & W 7 5 5 gal Tilting cans, M'n'ch 10 5
	Sugar Cake	Fancy, H. P., Association	Kips, green 4½@ 5 Kips, cured 5 @ 6	Mutton. Carcass 41/2@ 51/2	5 gal galv iron Nacefas 9 6 Pump Cans.
A 3 Mean Assort Assort	Sears' Lunch	tion Roasted @ 7½ Choice, H. P., Extras. Choice, H. P., Extras,	Calfskins, green 5½@ 7 Calfskins, cured 6½@ 8 Deaconskins 25 @30	Spring Lambs 5 @ 6½ Veal.	3 gal Home Rule
Single box	CANDIES.	Roasted @	Pelts. Shearlings	OILS.	3 gal Goodenough 10 5 5 gal Goodenough 12 0 5 gal Pirate King 9 5
10 box lots, delivered3 15 25 box lots, delivered3 16	The Putnam Candy Co. quotes		Lambs20 @50 Old Wool 40 @75	The Standard Oil Co. quotes	No. 6 Tubular 3 7
Proctor & Gamble's brands.	Stick Candy.	Fresh Fish. Per lb. Whitefish	Wool. Washed 10 @17 Unwashed 5 @13	as follows: Barrels.	No. 1 B Tubular
Ivory, 10 oz) Standard II II 61/0 71/	Trout @ 9 Black Bass @ 15	Miscellaneous.	XXX W.W.Mich.Hdlt @ 9 W W Michigan @ 8%	No. 12 Tubular, side lamp. 12 (
Town Talk	Cut Loaf	Ciscoes or Herring @ 0	Tallow	High Test Headlight	No. 0 Tubular, cases 1 doz.
Allen B. Wrisley's brands. Old Country 80 1-lb	Boston Cream @ 8½ Mixed Candy.	Live Lobster @ 20 Boiled Lobster @ 20	Ginseng	Cylinder	No. 0 Tubular, cases 2 doz.
White Borax 100 ¾ lb3 6: Scouring.	Standard 5½@ 6½ Leader 6¼@ 7½	Haddock	Mink	Black, summer @ 814 From Tank Wagon.	No 0 Tubular, bbls 5 doz.
Sapolio, kitchen, 3 doz 2 4 Sapolio, hand, 3 doz 2 4	0 Royal 6½@ 7½ 0 Conserves 6½@ 7½	Pike	Skunk	Eocene	No. 0 Tubular, bull's eye, cases 1 doz. each 1 S
STOVE POLISH. Nickeline, small, per gro. 4 0	Kindergarten 7½@ 8½ French Cream @ 9	Col River Salmon. @ 13 Mackerel 16@ 20	Red Fox	Soofield Shurmer & Teagle	No. 0 per gross
Nickeline, large, per gro 7 2 TABLE SAUCES. Lea & Poprin's large 4 75	Fancy In Bulk. Pails	Shell Goods. Oysters, per 1001 25@1 50 s clams, per 100 90@1 00) Cat. Wild 4000 6	Barrels.	No. 2 per gross No. 3 per gross Mammoth per doz
Lea & Pérrin's, large	Lozenges pfain @ 8½ Lozenges, printed @ 9 Choc. Drops 11½@13	Oysters. F. J. Dettenthaler's Brands.	Cat, House	Daisy White@11 Red Cross, W. W@94	JELLY TUMBLERS-Tin To
Halford small	Gum Drops @ 5	Fairhaven Counts 35@	Martin	Family Headlight @ 8	
VERMICIDE. Zenoleum, 6 oz	Moss Drops	F. J. D. Selects 30@ Selects 25@ F. J. D. 22@	Wolf 1 00@ 2 00 Bear 15 00@ 25 00 Beaver 3 00@ 7 00	Stove Gasoline @ 91/2	doz (bbl 35)
Zenoleum, qts	Fancy-In 5 lb. Boxes.	Anchors 20@ Standards 18@ Favorite 16@	Opossum	Red Cross W. W @ 63	1/2 Pints, 18 doz in bbl, per
zenoieum, gai12 0	Lemon Drops @50	124,0110	, Document, and any portro to to to	-	

A SAD INSTANCE—WHAT IT TEACHES. Written for the TRADESMAN

About thirty-five years ago a child was born into the world in the city of Toronto that, in due time, was christened Joseph Aultman. The event was quite within the ordinary, not being of sufficient importance to find its way into the free notice column of any of the city dailies, the father being a mere house decorator by trade, and of quite limited, but easy, means of livelihood.

At a tender age Joseph was placed in a prominent city dry goods house, under a seven-year articled indenture, which provided for his installment in the family of the senior partner as a member thereof, for clothing, for three months' schooling during each year of the seven and for paltry sums of spending money, from a mere pittance at first, up to the munificent sum of fifteen dollas for the last year! If Young America reads this story, he will wonder at this point how long this young lad wore the galling yoke of servitude; and, when I tell him that Joseph served his masters faithfully to the very last day of his apprenticeship, he will, wonder further, how it is possible for a young fellow with any snap about him to tamely submit to such a humiliating bondage. Young America, from his first generation to the present, has had no use for such a course of discipline to qualify him for getting on in the world, and he has always looked upon long-term, old-country apprenticeships as a species of slavery, little dreaming that the time would come when such a thorough training would be required in "the land of the free."

But I am moralizing. Although the subject of my sketch received the rudimentary training without which, to-day, success in life, even in America, is hardly possible, he has been driven out of his course by the buffetings of commercial depression and, with thousands of others, is to-day floundering in the slough of adversity. After he had served two years of his time it became clear to the senior partner that Joseph would never make an expert salesman. He spent too much time in arranging and studying effect. He would spend hours in the windows, dusting, grouping, comparing and harmonizing, and during the time thus occupied, he would be mentally absorbed and unconscious of the fact that customers were oftentimes waiting to be served. The reprimands of his employers and the flings of his fellow clerks failed to keep him in the groove designed for him and so, after attaining his sixteenth year and the beginning of his fifth year of servitude, he was promoted to the position of window dresser. The firm had never employed a professional window dresser and stock arranger and the apprentice had, therefore, enjoyed ample opportunity for developing his talent.

The senior partner, who was the real head of the firm, was a shrewd business The firm's patronage came largely from the refined and cultured classes and he had carefully noted the effects of the young artist's experiments and measured their value in cold dollars and cents. The lad who as a failure as a salesman proved a marked success when placed in another channel of usefulness, although in this case a higher one. The "greatest utility" test ganization may be imagined. A few should be in assigning to every individual the part for which he is best ployers in "setting things in order," fitted. Place an individual where he will be of the greatest possible use to society and he will be prosperous and that the first year brought him.

happy-prosperous by reason of adaptability and happy because the natural inclination harmonizes with the work in hand.

When Joseph entered his new field of usefulness there was not a discordant element in his nature. It was the natural outlet for his innate powers-a condition of natural fitness, where all the energies of mind and body quickened spontaneously and acted harmoniously. His models and designs were dear to him. They were his creations and in their development he found his pleasantest recreation and, at the same

time, the means of gaining a livelihood. Before Joseph's term of apprenticeship expired, he had gained a reputation for himself. A rival firm had noticed his artistic and catchy window designs and resolved to secure his serv-They offered him \$12 per week and Joseph, never dreaming that his old employers might wish to retain his services at such a princely salary, accepted the offer. One year was the stipulated time, at the end of which he turned to the old house at \$15 per week. For the next five years he had charge of his old windows but, longing for a change, resigned his position, then worth \$20 per week, and accepted a similar one in Montreal. One year elapsed, when he returned to Toronto, where he secured a position. Shortly after he married. At the end of four years, he accepted an offer from a well-known jobbing and retail house at a slight advance in salary. This was an unfortunate move, as proved by subsequent events. Two years then pass away and New Year's Day, 1894, finds his employers bankrupt and himself "out of a job."

How many thousands of worthy fel-

lows found themselves in a like predicament on that New Year's Day! How and where have they gained a livelihood, since that time, for themselves and the heipless ones depending upon them; and where are they now, and what are they doing at the beginning of this

New Year? I can answer these queries as to one of them. Joseph was unable to find a new place in the city. A general depression had prostrated business, and employers were driven within their fortifications, where they were put to their wits' end in devising ways and means to "hold the fort." They were "lying low;" and they are yet lying low, waiting for the gloomy clouds to lift. Expenses were reduced to the minimum and everything in the nature of the superfluous was cut off entirely. Joseph had a wife
—she was economical—and three hearty children to provide for. He had \$300 in the bank when he found himself enrolled among the great army of the unemployed. The first three months were spent in going from city to town and from town to city in search of an opportunity to earn his bread by doing that for which Nature and thorough training had qualified him. Then a feeling of despondency began to take possession of him. If he could not find work that he could do, he must find work that he could not do, or at least that he was not used to, not qualified for, and to which he never could become reconciled. Add to this the prospect of being unable to support his family in a "catch-as-catch-can" contest of this kind, and the effect produced on his sensitive or-

some collection jobs and an attempt

solicit orders for a tea house were all

SPECIAL OFFER!

We have one hundred barrels of nice sweet

EXTRA MESS BEEF

OUR OWN PACKING

Which we offer subject to being unsold at

Per Barrel. Terms, spot cash. If you are likely to need any Beef within a short time you will consult your own interests by buying NOW. This offer will not be open after this week.

HAMMOND, STANDISH & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Established 1876.

We have choice line Field Seeds. Prices low. Can fill orders promptly for Medium. Mammoth, Alsyke, Alfalfa, Crimson Clover: Timothy, Redtop, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass SEEDS.

Large quantities Seeds should be sown this season if the farmer expects to prosper.

We buy Beans in carlots or less. If beans to offer write us. Send sample.

MOSELEY BROS.,

26-28-30-32 OTTAWA STREET Grand Rapids, Mich.

Jobbers BEANS, SEEDS, POTATOES, FRUITS.

easonable

Cranberries, Celery,

Malaga Grapes, Bananas,

Figs, Pop Corn, Chestnuts.

-Send in your orders to ensure choice selections.-

BUNTING & CO...... 20 and 22 OTTAWA STREET, Grand Rapids, Mich.

> MAYNARD, COON & BLIVEN Wholesale the "F" brand

54 S. IONIA ST., GRAND RAPIDS. Growers and Shippers of Fruits, Trees and Seeds.

ANCHOR BRAND

market price. See quotations in price Current.

F. J. DETTENTHALER, 117-119 Monroe St., GRAND RAPIDS.

WOLVERINE BRAND Given best of satisfaction

OSCAR ALLYN,

Includes all the latest Novelties in ad dition to our complete line of Staples Write our Michigan Representative William Connor, Box 346, Marshall Mich., who will call upon you with samples. We guarantee fit and excellently made garments and prices guaranteed as low as can be made. Mai orders promptly attended to by

MICHAEL KOLB & SON,
Wholesale Clothing Nanufacturers,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
William Connor will be at Sweet's Hotel,
Grand Rapids, Thursday and Friday, January
30th and 31st. Customers' expenses allowed.

Cow Butter and Hen's Eggs



I can supply a limited number of customers with choice butter and fresh eggs, and solicit correspondence with merchants who prefer to deal direct with the buyer, thus saving the profits of the middleman. Allegan, Barry, Kalamazoo and Van Buren counties are noted for the superiority of the dairy products—I draw supplies from all four counties. In writing for quotations, please mention name of grocery jobbing house with whom you are dealing.

A. B. CLARK, Plainwell, Mich.

destitute circumstances. He was proud spirited and closemouthed, but kind friends had divined the true condition of things and offered him all the aid in their power; but these offers, although prompted by the kindliest feelings and best intentions, were promptly, but respectfully, rejected. He could suffer the pangs of poverty but could not sacrifice his manhood. During the winter, the little home nest was broken up, the wife taking the babies and going to her father's home in the country, and Joseph accepting the offer of an uncle in another section of the country to do chores for his board during the balance of the winter. In the early spring he borrowed some money of his uncle and, with a pocketful of good recommendations, visited Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, in search of the work nearest his heart. He came back without finding it, but he did find that he was not the only ambitious, worthy fellow who was vainly searching for work.

What should he do now? There was an old dilapidated picayune farm in the neighborhood that was to let on the share system, the owner furnishing everything and the "taker" performing all the labor and receiving onethird the proceeds. The uncle advised him to take this farm. The very suggestion disheartened and disgusted him; but he must do something, and as here was a chance to get his little family together again, he reluctantly accepted the proposition.

On this last New Year's Day, the writer took dinner with Joseph Aultman and his little family. His wife, who spent her girlhood days wholly on a farm, appeared in good spirits, but her husband was morose and despondent. His farm experience has been one continuous nightmare. Unused to heavy manual labor, and unskilled in the way of performing the laborious and neverending tasks in the shortest possible time consistent with physical endurance, he has worked harder and accomplished less than any ignorant, senseless lout of a boy in the adjoining fields. His wife says that in one short summer he has aged ten years; that he has lost his elasticity of step and buoy-ancy of spirit. "I do not care for myancy of spirit. "I do not care for my-self," he said bitterly, "but for those dependent on me. After working like a galley slave all summer, here I am without a dollar to show for my drudgery. Worse than that, I have been drifting away from my proper plane of usefulness; and each succeeding day but adds its corroding influences and makes me less hopeful for the future. To reduce my family to the low, groveling, vulgar level of a farm tenant's life would kill me, and I cannot support them on a farm without accepting such a condition. What the future has in store for us God only knows!"

Thus we leave Joseph Aultman to grapple with his own destiny. But what are the thoughts left on the mind? These: Every young man possessing special talent for usefulness in any of the higher walks of life should cultivate it and fit himself for such usefulness. There will always be more than enough left to fill the lower places. Skilled labor and common labor can never successfully compete with each other, for the simple reason that neither can satisfactorily fill the place of the other. All labor is subject to the law of supply and demand; but, when the supply exceeds the demand, intelligent labor suffers the more, because it is

New Year's Day, 1895, found him in trained to special lines of work and cannot adjust itself to other means of gaining a livelihood when thrown out of its proper sphere. Being intelligent, it is more sensitive, and will suffer and die before it will relinquish its manhood and accept alms on a pauper level. When the supply exceeds the demand, a portion must lapse into idleness. Yet that portion must continue to eat bread, and little children must wear shoes and tockings in the winter time. The causes that bring about a condition of this kind are wholly beyond the control of labor. Labor, therefore, is not at fault. Society claims the fullest use of the highest capabilities of every individual, not spasmodically, but continuously; and every individual who responds to this claim has a counterclaim on society -not for a living, but for the justly earned means of providing for his own living. This implied contract is binding upon both parties. The individual who fails to perform his part loses his claim upon society and, when commercial depression smothers labor demand with an overabundant supply, must be content (and such are content) to eat out of the soup-trough of organized On the other hand, those who have faithfully performed their obligations to society are no objects of charity. They have been wronged by so-ciety; and it is the solemn obligated duty of society to mitigate the cruel effects of this wrong as much as is possible. How can this be done? By organizing a national philanthropic bureau of labor intelligence, with branch bureas in every city and large town in the union, with the sole object of registering the names of all worthy applicants for employment in intelligent, skilled or professional fields of labor, together with their references, and of finding work suitable for each. The com monwealth cannot afford an increase of pauperism at the expense of citizen-

E. A. OWEN.

Government Management Not Satisfactory.

The government control of railways does not seem to be entirely satisfactory in Australia. The recent report of a commission which has been investigating the matter indicates gross inefficiency and mismanagement. Wages paid were not at all in accordance with those paid in other industries, political favoritism having advanced the wage scale unreasonably, and staff discipline was greatly relaxed from the same The commission would have reported in favor of leasing the lines had it not been unpracticable on account of the temper of the people. It states that the government management is "weak, inert and vacillating when compared with private management." The commission has reported as the next best to private enterprise the vesting of the management in a small board of trustees, and a bill is pending in the colonial Parliament to secure that end, though without much prospect of success, on account of political obstacles.

Appropriate Displays.

HAS NO EQUAL

FOR CARRIAGES AND HEAVY WAGONS



Keeps axles bright and cool. Never Gums

 $\begin{array}{c|c} 1 \text{ lb.} \\ 3 \text{ lb.} \\ 5 \text{ lb.} \end{array} \} \text{ TIN BOXES } \begin{cases} 4 \text{ doz. in case.} \\ 2 \text{ doz. in case.} \\ 2 \text{ doz. in case.} \end{cases}$

25 lb. Wooden Pails. Half Bbls. and Bbls.

Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle,

Standard Oil Co.

Illuminating and Lubricating

Naptha and Gasolines

Office, Mich. Trust Bldg. Works, Butterworth Ave. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

BULK WORKS at Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Manistee, Cadillac, Big Rapids, Grand Haven, Traverse City, Ludington, Allegan, Howard City, Petoskey, Reed City.

Highest Price paid for Empty Carbon and Gasoline Barrels

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

News from the Metropolis --- Index of the Market.

special Correspondence.

New York, Jan. 25—Good trade still lingers in the lap of bad trade and, although matters have been a good deal worse, there is yet room for improvement in the grocery jobbing circles of New York. Undoubtedly some houses have about all the business they can take care of, and this seems to be the case with four or five of the biggest concerns in town, if one may judge from appearances. The crowded condition of the floors of such concerns as the cerns in town, if one may judge from appearances. The crowded condition of the floors of such concerns as the American Grocery Company, Austin, Nichols & Co. and F. H. Leggett & Co. is certainly evidence of good trade. Prices on the great staples show some variation, granulated sugar some variation, granulated sugar some being quetable at 50. some variation, granulated sugar now being quotable at 5c. Sugar is certainly in a firm position. News from Europe and Cuba all tends sugar Sugar News from Europe and Cuba all tends to show that prices during the next twelve months will almost inevitably be firmly maintained and, with or without the Trust, it is very likely that we shall not frequently see granulated sugar much below 5c this year.

Coffee shows a fractional advance and Rio No. 7 is held at 14c. The amount afloat is 539, 499 bags. Last year at the same time, the amount was 428, 422 bags. There are not many buyers in town

There are not many buyers in town and trade is of the usual character. It seems hard to convince buyers that seems hard to convince buyers that there is any need of purchasing ahead of wants and they are indifferent as to

whether the market is up or down.

The friends and foes of the proposed duty on tea are having a hot and heavy war of words. It has now settled into a discussion of the respective merits or demerits of India and Ceylon teas. The enemies thereof are making a bitter attack and the defenders are coming to the front with arguments which are impregnable. They make it clear that the teas are by far the better flavor, the cleaner, and the better to keep for any length of time. Trade is dull, meantime, and the market shows very little encourage-

ent for sellers.
The rice market is steady. Business is of fair volume and prices remain well held. Southern markets show firm-ness and the outlook is favorable for good prices right along. Foreign is in fair request and stocks are sufficient to

meet requirements.

Spices are quiet and very few transactions have taken place. Prices re-

main without change.

Best grades of molasses are firmly held. Outside rates must be paid to secure really fine stock, the supplies of which are not at all excessive.

Syrups are, also, well under control and sellers have their own way. While there seem to be few buyers, they do not haggle over prices, but walk right up to the captain's office and pay promptly.

Dried fruits seem to be dull beyond

expression. Considerable talk is heard in trade circles regarding the manner in which growers of California consign their fruit. It is claimed that the State their fruit. It is claimed that the State is losing over a million dollars a year by the loose methods prevailing. What business is being done is nearly all of a jobbing nature, and, as rates show no signs of hardening, but on the contrary tend still further downward, buyers are

tend still further downward, buyers are not at all anxious to fill up.

Lemons and oranges are selling in an everyday manner. The latter are in ample supply and prices are very low. Bananas are dull. Pineapples are moving slowly. News comes this morning of the death of J. S. Johnson, one of the best known packers of pineapples at Nassau, in the Bahama Islands.

The market for canned goods is

The market for canned goods is smashed. Think of excellent New York corn being jobbed at 60@65c a dozen corn being jobbed at 60@65c a dozen and tell where the profit comes in. Good tomatoes are selling at 67½c which actually cost 65c, to say nothing of all the incidental expenses of storage, etc. It is hoped that we shall see a better condition of things before another season, but the number of factories being planned in all parts of the country forebode no good to the regular trade.

Butter is lower and supplies are arger. Demand is moderate and trad-

larger. Demand is moderate and trading of only of average character.

Eggs—Are arriving in large quantities and the warm weather has a tendency to send prices down.

Cheese is in an unchanged condition.

Export trade is light and the inquiries for home use are of an average charac-

Though women are numerous in the Though women are numerous in the down town offices and behind the counters and cash desks in the shops and restaurants, there are still some great businesses which have not been opened to them. Strangely enough, the largest wholesale firms which trade in woman's most familiar wares—dry goods—are still sticking stubbornly to masculine salesmen exclusively. In several of the very large dry goods jobbing houses there is but one woman employe, and there is nothing new or progressive about her presence in these establishments, for her place is one of the tryerson of sacks and wraps, usually in the fur department. fur department.

Manufacturing Matters.

Athens-Fred T. Bisbee & Co. succeed Savers & Son in the manufacture of headings.

St. Louis-M. I. Claggett & Co. succeed Smith, Claggett & Co. in the manufacture of staves.

Bay City-The Hitchcock Lumber Co. succeeds Hitchcock & Bialy in the sawmill and lumber business.

Ypsilanti-The flouring mill at Scio belonging to Dubel Bros., also millers at this place, was recently burned.

Detroit-W. J. Burton & Co., manufacturers of metallic shingles, have dissolved. W. J. Burton will continue the business alone.

South Haven-The Pierce-Williams Co. succeeds R. T. Pierce & Co. in the planing mill business and in the manufacture of fruit packages.

Bay City-The Lewis Manufacturing which operates a planing mill at this place, has merged its business into a corporation under the same style.

Bellaire-Ernest G. Downer and Orlin C. Snyder, under the style of Downer & Snyder, have embarked in the sawmill business on the Jordan River, near this place.

Marshall-Harry Chapman, manager, and Alfred Hill, superintendent, of the Royal Cycle Works at this place, have retired from the business and removed to New York.

Hudson-At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bean-Chamberlin Co., the annual report showed net profits of 15 per cent. and a cash dividend of 7 per cent. was declared.

Saranac-After looking over the matter carefully, the stockholders of the canning factory project have abandoned the idea, as the outcome is not sufficiently promising to warrant them in engaging in so precarious a business at the present time.

Detroit-The Monroe Rosenfield Co. is the name of the new stock company organized by Mr. Rosenfield, formerly of Rosenfield, Kuttnauer & Co., for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale notions and fancy goods business. The capital stock is \$10,000, fully paid in, and the shares are held as follows: Weingarten Bros., New York, 200; Eichhold & Miller, New York, 200; Carl Rosenberger, New York, 200; Straus Brothers & Co., New York, 200; Benjamin Rosenfield, Detroit, 20; same, as trustee, 25; Monroe Rosenfield, De-

Rufus St. Onge (H. A. St. Onge & Co.), of Cheboygan, has gone to Texas for a six weeks' respite from business

WANTS COLUMN.

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.

RUSINESS CHANCES.

TO EXCHANGE -THE BOOTS, SHOES, RUBbers, hats and caps of a general stock, amounting to about \$2,500, for pine lumber, lath and shingles. For particulars, address No. 945, care Michigan Tradesman.

care Michigan Tradesman.

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGON AND SLEIGH, adapted to sale of cigars and tobecos to Grand Rapids city trade. Position as salesman with good salary goes with outfit. Address No. 943, care Michigan Tradesman.

FOR RENT STORE. FINE LOCATION FOR Gry goods or general m-rehandise; or will clied cheap. Geo. Kirttand, 1151 So. Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich. 942

street, Grand Rapids, Mich. 942

FOR SALE CHEAP—125 ACRE FARM, 100 acres improved: or will exchange for good city property. G. H. Kirtland, 115; 80. Division street. Grand Rapids, Mich. 941

FOR SALE FOR CASH—ALL THE FURNI-butle and four-years' lease of best paying hotel in city of Jackson. Address L. C. Townsend, Jackson, Mich. 946

POR SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE, ABOUT \$46.000, in Jackson, Mich. Address L. C. Townsend, Jackson, Mich. Address L. C. Townsend, Jackson, Mich. Address L. C. POR EXCHANGE—4 ACRES LOCATED IN A busy town in Northern Michigan, five minutes' walk from depot and boat landing; in good shape for platting. Want stock goods, value, \$1,500: everything confidential. Box 76, Manton, Mich.

ton, Mich.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE GOOD HOUSE
and lot, with seven rooms and fine plas
tered cellar, in Grand Rai ids, for stock boots
and shoes. Will pay a cash difference. Address
Box Sf. Bowling Green, Ohlo.

FOR SALE—NICE STOCK OF DRUGS IN
Northern Indiana; town of 600 in splendid
farming country; no pharmacy law; price,
\$1,500, T. P. Stiles, Millersburg, Ind.

334

WANTED—TO BUILD A FINE BLOCK 50x
100 feet, five stories and basement, on lot
34. South Ionia street, for responsible tenant
wishing to rent for term of years. Rent very
reasonable; location, one of the finest in the
city for wholesale or manufacturing business,
being within 10 rods of Union D pot. Edwin
Fallas. 219 Livingston street, Grand Rapids. 939

Fallas. 219 Livingston street, Grand Rapids. 363

If YOU HAVE A GROUERY STOCK AND
fixtures which you wish to sell, I will buy the
same for cash. All business strictly confidential, Address Box 533, Gran : Rapids, Mich. 932

FOR SALE—CLEAN GROCERY STOCK IN
city of 3,000 inhabitants. Stock and fix-ures
will inventory about \$1,500. Best location. Address No. 933, Care Michigan Tradesman. 933

FOR SALE—A SMALL STOCK OE GENERAL merchandise in best farming country in Best reasons for selling. Address Lock Box 9, Woodland, Mich. 331

Lock Box 9, Woodland, Mich.

Str. US SEND YOU A DOLLAR typewriter ribbon for 75 cents, postpaid-Remington, Caligraph or Smith Premier. School & Office Supply Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

OEXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS REAL Estate for stock of groceries or general merchandise. Address Box 1296, Benton Harbor, Mich.

908

Mich. 908

POR SALE—STAPLE AND FANCY GROcery stock, invoicing about \$1,400, located in
live Southern Michigan town of 1,200 inhabitants;
good trade, nearly all cash. Reasons for selling,
other business. Address No. 907, care Michigan
Tradesman.

Tradesman.

POR SALE—DRUG STOCK ON GOOD BUSIness street in Grand Rapids.
selling, owner not a pharmacist. Address No.
890, care Michigan Tradesman.
80

890, care Michigan Tradesman. 890

GODD LOCATION FOR DRUGGIST. APPLY
to No. 884, care Michigan Tradesman. 884

\$1,200 WILL BUY Well-Selected in a town of 1.800 population. Good farming trade; location on the main corner of town; all goods new, just opened Nov. 9, 1895. Rent, \$8 per month; size of store, 24x45. Poor health reason for selling. Address, J. Clark, care Michigan Tradesman.

igan Tradesman.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE
and implement business in thriving village
in good farming community. Address Brown &
Schler, Grand Rapids, Mich.

881

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN WISHES CLERK-ship in grocery or general store; five years' experience. Address Box 265, Harbor Springs, Mich.

Mich. 944

WANTED—SITUATION AS REGISTERED assistant pharmacist, first-class references. Address No. 940, care Michigan Tradesman. 940

WANTED—412 MERCHANTS AND OTHERS to send me an order for Rubber Stamps. Will J. Weller. Muskegon. Mich. 938

WANTED—POSITION BY AN EXPERI- enced registered pharmacist familiar with all details of retail drug business. Will accept any kind of position. Aderess No. 913, care Michigan Tradesman.

Wantel – Several Michigan Tradesman.

Wantel – Several Michigan Children – Several Michigan Children – Several Michigan Tradesman.

Wantel – Michigan Tradesman.

Sept. 1913

WANTED—BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, Potatoes, onions, apples, cabbages, etc. Correspondence solicited. Watkins & Axe, 84-86 South Division street, Grand Rapids. 673

WANTED—EVERY DRUGGIST JUST COMmencing 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.

Our Flying Squadron

Visits many ports every year, not on a warlike mission, but spreading peace and contentment everywhere it goes.

everywhere it goes.

The bombshells we explode are filled with low prices, and our friends enjoy being hit by them; sometimes we hit one of our competitors in the neck, and he doesn't enjoy it half so much as we do.

We claim to be the best house in Michigan, in Teas, Coffees and Spices; if you are doubtful of our ability to uphold this statement, just tackle

us and see.

We offer this week,

Best Michigan Full Cream Cheese at 10 1-2c. Finest Brick Cheese at oc.

We have an elegant line of Dried Peaches in boxes and sacks from 4 1-2c up to 8c for strictly fancy.

A nice drive in Apricots in sacks at 8c.

The best Standard Flour in the market at \$3.10 per bbl.

Our terms: Cash with order.



THE JAMES STEWART

(LIMITED.)

SAGINAW, MICH.