

of the courts. The husbands refused to pay because their patience had been exhausted and the debts had been contracted without their consent. The agent says he has papers in over one hundred suits against high-toned women who refuse to pay their bills.

Radford Bros & Co., wholesale gents furnishings, Montreal, have assigned on the demand of Brown & Pattinson, Glasgow, Scotland. The liabilities, direct and indirect, are over \$200,000, and affect both European and American creditors. The principal creditors in Europe are.—John Pattinson & Co., London, \$12,891; Coates & May, London, \$3,525; Toms, Steer & Toms, London, \$2,875; Thomas Walton, London, \$2,685; Hughes & Young, Manchester, \$2,282; Brown & Pattinson, Glasgow, \$2,245; Wm. Anderson & Co., Glasgow,



THE WORM—
WEARY RAGGLES (to his companion).
Wake up, Wayside! I say, ain't they
some law agin' this ruthless defacing of
nat'l scenery by commercial vandals.

\$1,405; Laslet & Woodroffe, London, \$1,340; James Wilson & Son, Nottingham, \$1,322; Chas. Macintosh & Co., Manchester, \$1,176. The principal Canadian creditors are:—Bank of Toronto, \$52,207; A. H. Sims & Co., \$2,561; Penman Manufacturing Co., \$2,355; D. Morrice, Son & Co., \$1,825; Kingston Hosiery Co., \$1,825; Cree, Scott & Co., \$1,341. The principal indirect liabilities are as follows: Bank of Toronto, \$111,181; Estate J. M. Low, \$5,655; Dunford & Co., Toronto, \$1,439; M. Vineberg & Co., \$1,500. The bankrupt stock, valued at \$417,000, was sold by auction for 67½c. on the dollar to McNaughton & Coulton.

A curious complication over a tennis shirt took place in Montreal some days ago. According to his own story, D. McKinley MacArthur, went into Kelly Brothers' store on Notre Dame street, and tried to buy a saaten tennis shirt that was in the window marked 75 cents. Similar shirts are sold elsewhere for 90 cents. After being told it would not fit him, and it was the only one they had in stock, he bought it. The next day he tried to buy another that had subsequently been marked with the same ticket but could not. He claims that ever since when passing the store he had been insulted. He swore out a warrant for the arrest of Kelly's assistant for knocking off his hat, but as he did not know what the assistant's name was he accompanied the bailiff to serve it. The clerk was absent. About 4 o'clock MacArthur called alone, to see when the clerk would be in, when he says he was called to the back of the store and then held and the police called. Constable Mahen arrested him and Mr. Kelly accompanied them to the Central station, where he preferred a charge of disturbing the peace against him. Mr. W. A. Weir, the barrister, happened to come in at the time and immediately went security for the young man. MacArthur then went and swore out a warrant against the two Kellys for false detention.

A RESULT OF PRESENT STYLES.—Near-sighted lady—"There goes Mrs. De Style in her new tailor-made dress." Friend—"You are mistaken, my dear. That is her husband."—New York Weekly.

POINTS FOR RETAILERS.

Success in trade is not accidental.

The dealer who notes what a community is most in need of, and supplies that want thoroughly, possesses the attributes of a merchant.

Experience demonstrates that the merchant who keeps his purposes fairly within the line of the current wants of his trade is the one in the long run who makes the most money.

Dealers had far better cry over the goods on their shelves than to cry over accounts in their books, for goods in hand represent a value that can never be found in scattered accounts.

Many a good country merchant, by allowing his bill to run over time—a week to ten days, and even longer—has caused the city house with whom he is dealing to look upon his accounts with disfavor.

It is generally far better to suffer a small loss and maintain the reputation of being a good merchant, than to show the contrary by returning goods, which is very often regarded as evidence of poor buying.

General competition, together with the circumstances and necessities of any market, usually establish such rates of prices for goods as are normal and legitimate, and the dealer who ignores this fact generally suffers the consequences.

In nine cases out of ten the quality of goods has more to do with the making or the losing of a customer than the price, for the reason if the customer is pleased and well satisfied with the former he does not generally take the time to compare prices.—Ex.



—WILL TURN.

WAYSIDE INNIS.—Excuse us, Mister; but could you oblige a couple of gents with the price of two good suits of clothes?

300 IDEAS TO DRESS WINDOWS.

For the window dresser, merchant, salesman, and others who desire to make an effective window display. One of the best mediums for a mid-summer advertisement is a well dressed window. If you do not know what to display, send for 300 ways for dressing windows, containing 150 illustrations, 250 pages, 296 suggestions. Price, postage paid, \$1.50, together with other matter on the novel order. No stamps received. U. S. Currency, Postal Note or P. O. Order.

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Decorator, window dresser, designer, and author, P. O. Box 113, Louisville, Kentucky.

Harry Harman's Illustrated Christmas Pamphlet for window displays and store decoration will be issued this coming fall.