

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

G. D. Rawe, jeweller, Trenton, has assigned.
Albert Dynes, grocer, Windsor, has assigned.
Vance Bros., saw mill, Inwood, were burned out.

John T. Duggan, grocer, Toronto, has assigned.

F. C. Matthews, grocer, Morrisburg, has assigned.

John Barclay, druggist, Glencoe, has assigned.

Wm. Smeaton, dry goods, Belleville, has assigned.

Jas. Dean, insurance agent, Tilbury Centre, is away.

Thos. W. Scott, hotelkeeper, Hamilton, has sold out.

Edward McKeown, dry goods, Toronto, has assigned.

Thos. Clappison, books, etc., Hamilton, has assigned.

W. J. Byrnes & Bro., tailors, Kingston, have assigned.

Folson, Scott & Co., millers, Highgate, have dissolved.

A. R. Morrison, commission agent, Hamilton, is dead.

M. O'Neill, general storekeeper, Kirkfield, has sold out.

Felix Coto, general storekeeper, Plantaganet, has assigned.

Edwin Beattie, general storekeeper, Highgate, has assigned.

R. Elliott, upholsterer, Hamilton, has removed to Toronto.

Bingham & Co., general storekeepers, Crysler, have assigned.

Alex. F. McRae, general storekeeper, Berwick, has assigned.

W. J. Buyers, painter, Stratford,—style now Buyers, Skilling & Co.

Mrs. Gough, fancy goods, St. Thomas, is advertising stock for sale.

A. Glenn, tin dealer, Toronto, has compromised at 50c in the dollar.

Louis Laplante, boots and shoes, Tilbury Centre, has moved to Comber.

J. D. Little, general storekeeper, Midland and Parry Sound, has assigned.

W. A. Hawkins, general storekeeper, Sunderland, has removed to Colborne.

Legault, Sirois & Overend, manufacturers of boots and shoes, Caledonia, have assigned.

R. D. Cameron, general storekeeper, Lucknow, has admitted J. D. Murdock under style of Cameron & Murdock.

James Swift, wharfinger, etc., Kingston, has admitted James F. Leslie as partner, under style of James Swift & Co.

QUEBEC.

Philomene Pelletier, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.

Frank Saive, saloonkeeper, Montreal, is offering compromise.

O. Lemire & Co., general storekeepers, St. Isidore, have assigned.

Harris, Heenan & Co., leather belting, Montreal, are offering compromise.

L. P. Guilmette, dry goods, St. Jerome,—demand of assignment made on him.

Irwin Jenkins, saloonkeeper, Montreal,—demand of assignment made on him.

Z. Beauregard, general storekeeper, St. Guillaume,—demand of assignment made on him.

Geo. W. Moss, commission thread, etc., has admitted Alex. Baird partner, under style of Geo. W. Moss & Co.

Mills & Hutchinson, wholesale cloths, Montreal have admitted James McDougall, Jr., as partner under same style.

Jas. Hutton & Co., wholesale hardware, Montreal, have dissolved. W. H. Hutton continues under same style.

Don't.

Don't acknowledge a man as an agent unless he can show that he stands in his principal's shoes as to the business in hand.

Don't transcend your authority as agent, or you will become personally responsible.

Don't accept a chattel mortgage unless the schedule annexed contains every article to be covered by the lien.

Don't forget that a chattel mortgage is, in fact, a conditional bill of sale.

Don't think that compound interest will render a contract usurious.

Don't forget that there is an implied guaranty in selling goods by sample.

Don't sue for one-half of a demand unless you want to loose the other.

Don't rely on a witness who can't go into detail.

Don't testify to your own conclusions unless you are an expert.

Don't hold a paper on account of unreasonable time, or you will be presumed to admit its correctness.

Don't take a title where there is a judgment against a man of the same name as your grantor, without conclusive proof that he is not the judgment debtor.

Don't forget that a promisory note in the hands of innocent third parties for value shuts out all defences usually made on contracts.

Don't take a note after it has matured, unless you expect to meet all the ordinary defences.

Don't go into a firm already constituted unless you expect to be liable for its debts.

Don't imagine that a mere joint purchase by two or more, each receiving his share, constitutes a partnership.

Don't think that an infant's neglect to repudiate a contract when he becomes of age will ratify it.

Don't pay off a mortgage until you receive a properly executed satisfaction piece.

Don't expect to construe an important or difficult trust without the advice and consent of the court.—*Michigan Tradesman.*

A Boston company proposes to furnish heat and power to anybody in that city who wants them. The medium employed is hot water, and it is to be distributed through pipes just as gas and cold water are. The pipes are already laid through many streets. The water is to be heated to from 400 to 450 degrees, and can of course, readily be converted into steam for furnishing power, while the hot water itself is a much better heater for buildings than steam.

Decay of the Paper Collar.

There was a time when the paper collar reigned supreme. It encircled the masculine neck from Maine to California, and attained great popularity as an article of feminine attire; nested in boxes of every variety of color and style of adornment, it added attractiveness to the furnishing store windows, in its decaying stages it filled gutters, lent vanity to ash heaps and dotted the landscape along the line of every railroad in the country, dividing honors across the Western plains with the tin can. Its stronghold was in the crowded metropolis, but its trail extended into the remotest backwoods district. It would seem, considering this immense popularity, that Mr. Meserole, the inventor of the collar, must have been insured against poverty for the rest of his days, but such, it seems, is not the case. A bigamy trial in New York, in which a member of the family is involved, brings out the fact that the wealth which accrued from the patent has, like the collar itself, vanished, no man can say whither; that the Meseroles have nothing left but character, and if the bigamy trial is an indication, not much of that. Perhaps there is retribution in this.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Window Display.

There is no reason why dry goods, clothing, furnishing and such like concerns, should monopolize the benefits accruing from window dressing. The grocer can profit by it if he will comply with the necessary conditions. These may require some study, but are not so difficult as to discourage anybody.

The one leading fact to be born in mind, first and last, is that a window must be striking, even startling, if possible, in order to attract and fasten the eye. A little of everything won't do this. People are not caught by a jumbling of miscellaneous things, though each may be of the nicest quality. Take some one thing, if you have sufficient stock, and pile the window full of it. Suppose you want to push a particular brand of soap. Build cob houses of it, construct a miniature castle or some other figure of it in the window. Have it tall enough to be seen across the street, and placard it with a peculiar excellence. A new stock of raisins set up in rising ranks, the open box full of the tempting fruit; canned goods artistically built up; a superior buckwheat in masses of bags stacked up and plainly labelled; or packages of cereal foods similar arranged; these and plenty of other things will make a grocery window conspicuous and a strong "pull" on the street. Many grocers are so busy that they think they have no time to dress a window, but they have time to carry great quantities of goods out doors every morning and bring them back at night, because they think they must. In like manner they can find time to use their show windows when they discover that they are profiting by their displays. We have seen some very handsome grocery windows, and many that actually commanded attention. Those who have practiced window displaying, stick to it. Those who have not, have but one other way to ascertain whether it will pay or not, which is by trying it.—*Commercial Enquirer.*