## Ohurch Oppression of Merchants.

The press dispatches quote Rev. Sydney Strong, of Cincinnati, in defense of mer-chants. The defense was made in a sermon prelude last Sui day evening, and the points raised will be of interest. He said : "The duty of the pulpit to point out injus-tion is charged important when the aburgh

tice is almost imperative when the church practices an injustice on those who through good humor or fear make no protest. The churches and benevolent societies are in the habit of raising money by subscriptions, solicitations of practically valueless advertisemonts on programs, tickets for entertain-monts, and articles given for fairs and lun-cheons. The burden of these taxes fails most heavily on our merchants.

"A morchant is liable to loso patronage if he reluses to buy tick "A for entertainments, and thousands of dolus, are drawn from indi-vidual merchants annually by this means.

"It is too much like obtaining money under false pretences. An unjust pressure is brought to bear on the merchant that is little short of blackmail.

"Luncheons are an unwise and expensive method of raising money. They pay no texes and compete with restaurants in the good season, and cut the profits of the regular business mon into halves.

" The church for its own sake cannot afford to enter business and bring loss and disorder upon to the business world.

"A church should nover permit itself to come into the attitude of a pauper, and if you listen to the sclicitations for money made to merchants you will find that the churches are the chief beggars,-Commercial Bulletin.

## Profits Arising from Discounts.

A writer in a recent issue of the Pharma-ceutical Era says: "Too little attention is paid by retailers and even jobbers to the pro-fits there are in discounts. One or two per cent. off for cash looks small, but in reality it is very considerable. If a man buys \$10,000 it is very considerable. If a man buys \$10,000 worth of goods and gets two per cent. off for cash, he saves \$200. Would he like to go out and pay \$200 for \$10,000 for twenty days or \$20 for \$1,000 for the same time? No, he would say it was bad financiering, and yet that's just what hundreds of busivess men are doing every day all over the country." The writer says: "Nine dollars, one per cent. ten days: thirty days net. Does it pay to discount such a bill? At first glance you would feel inclined to say no, but did you ever stop to figure? Of course it is only nine cents. Suppose I come to you and say, Brother druggist, will you oblige me with a loan \$9 for twenty days, providing I pay you interest at eighteen per cent.? You would not hesitato to comply with my request, that is, if my credit was good. is, if my credit was good.

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MONTREAL and TORONTO.

"Well, this is exactly what a jubber offers you when he says, One per cent ten days; thirty days net." Yes, he offers you eighteen per cent. for the use of \$9 for twenty days, and what's quee" about it, you ignore his offer, preferring to pay him eighteen per cent. for the use of that amount for twenty days. You may say, 'Had I the money I would dis-count all my bills.' Why you don't need the ready cash to do so. No, let me as you an-other question : Suppose I sell you a bill of goods with one per cent. ten days, thirty days net, and you were prepared to pay at the end of thirty days. Now, suppose I offered you a discount when the bill became due, would you take it? Yes. Then, why don't you?

"To be brief, why don't you on the 10th day go to your banker and got the required amount for twenty days at 10 per cont. so that in reality you profit 8 per cent., as you pay the banker ten per cent, and the jobber pays you eighteen per cent. These little hings are well worth your attention. Do



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