

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 Yonge St. Canada's Greatest Store. Toronto.
190 YONGE STREET, May 2, 1896.

Early Closing:

This store closes at 6 o'clock every day in the week. The dry goods business of today isn't done on the wisdom of ten years ago, and stores that persist in keeping open till late have themselves to blame.

Always Welcome:

Liberality is the new gospel of trade. Liberal methods, liberal dealing and liberal advantages are included in present-day storekeeping, without ever finding out its percentage of profit. Enough for us to know that business grows and grows under liberal conditions.

This store is yours for pleasure and enjoyment; yours to roam through it at will; yours for business or not, as you please. Don't buy if you're not ready. Don't hurry. Don't worry. If anything is wrong we gladly make it right. We want you to feel a personal interest in the business.

Second Floor:

Nobody cares to hurry away once they get among the new

—Carpet
—Wall Papers
—Furniture
—Upholsteries
—Pictures
—Bambooware

and other things for the home. Variety greater than words can express. Never before so much that was handsome, nor such combinations of simplicity and richness.

Boys' Clothing:

Amid the numerous claims of boys' clothing one fact stands out positive—we're doing the business. That's all we care to know about the general trade tendency.

Boys' clothing must be just so to catch the mothers' fancy, and strongly made to stand much careless wear. A romping boy has no liking for restraint. There should be no clothes need of it.

We gladly accept the responsibility of selling suits that'll last longer and look better than those of other makers. Equal to custom work and considerably cheaper. We aim for that always.

A special line of two-piece tweed suits in all sizes are worth your quick investigation. Prices way below ordinary.

On Sale Monday:

EMBROIDERIES.
3-in. Cambric Embroidery, hand-sewn patterns, regular price 80c, special, 50c.
6-inch Cambric Embroidery, in open work patterns, regular price 125c a yard, special, 100c.
Cambric Embroidery, in all the newest designs, from 4 to 9 in. wide, regular price 15c to 18c a yard, special, 10c.
Swiss and Nainsook Embroidery, all in lace and open work patterns, regular price 20c a yard, special, 12c.
27-inch Flouncing, in cambric, Swiss and dotted muslins, open designs, newest patterns, regular price 75c to 85c a yard, special, 50c.
Remnants of Embroidery, assorted patterns, worth from 15c to 35c a length, special, 10c.

FANCY BASKETS.
Work Baskets, fancy colors, round and square, regular price 25c and 30c each, Monday, 10c.
Baby Baskets, covered, sizes 12x17 inches, regular price \$1.75 each, Monday, 1.50.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD
ONE CENT MORNING PAPER.
NO. 83 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
TELEPHONE: 1234.
Business Office 1234.
Editorial Rooms 523.

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD
of May 3 will contain: Rodney Stone, by A. Conan Doyle (fifth installment); Menek, the Monarch; A Pearl Among Women; The Curse of Africa; The Month of May; Every Woman Her Own Sculptor; How to Make a Cathograph; Ladies' Summer Shirts; Traveling Velly; The Wagoner; A Mysterious Vill; The Bloodless Sportsman; The Banker's Cat; Tricks in Trade; The Barber; Bores and Matabeles; Yacht Racing; Moving Day; a Page of Opinions; What Horses Shall Have no Burden, by Clinton Ross.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.
Sir Charles Tupper has reconstructed the Conservative Government at Ottawa. What will strike everyone at the outset is that the Government is stronger than its predecessor in the matter of its chief, and that is of first class importance. Sir Charles Tupper is an old politician, thoroughly versed in Canadian affairs, of great resources of strong will and one who would not be beaten. In almost every way he is the opposite of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and not like any other First Minister that we know of in Canada. He has those with whom he has to make terms, he is of that strength of mind and force of character that he will be made to feel that the cabinet he has formed is a cabinet that has lacked for some time back is a controlling hand.

As to the timber in the Cabinet, we cannot see that there is any great difference between it and the former one. One thing that strikes us is that as far as Remedial Legislation is concerned the Cabinet of Sir Mackenzie Bowell is stronger than the Cabinet of Sir Charles Tupper. It is Ultramontane or nothing in its Quebec contingent. Mr. Angers, who joins Sir Charles Tupper in the Cabinet, and who goes in from Quebec, left Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Government because he was not convinced that his colleagues were really in earnest on the Remedial Legislation. Mr. Tupper, who goes in from Ontario, is also a very pronounced Remedialist, and his last speech in the House was to challenge Sir Charles Tupper to a duel with him on this issue. Mr. Haggart has also declared himself to be a Remedialist up to the hilt. And Charles Tupper, who introduced the Remedial Legislation, is given a position in the Government.

In the next place, the Cabinet shows very clearly that the business ministers who stood by Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the strike of January last have nearly all had to walk the plank. Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Oulmet and Mr. Daly, who stood by Sir Mackenzie Bowell in his troubles, are not in the new Cabinet; Mr. Costigan is the only one of that Cabinet left in office who was not a striker out of the business. Sir Adolphe Caron, whatever his faults, deserved better treatment. He was always a Conservative and seldom a French-Canadian.

Of the new ones, Hugh John Macdonald is a man of ability on his own account and the heir to a name still the most potent in Canadian history. He has been shaded in the past by the reputation of his father, but he has first-class ability as a speaker, as one having knowledge of men, as one having agreeable ways, great tact and considerable business capacity. Were it not for his position on the Remedial bill we know of no one who would be more powerful in the Province of Ontario in the coming contest than the son of the late Sir John Macdonald. He may stump Ontario or he may go to Manitoba, of which he is the representative, and try and carry that province in the line of the Government. Whether he succeeds or not he will be welcomed by everybody to a seat in the Administration, both on account of his own merits and on account of his famous father.

Mr. Tallon, who joins the Government from Quebec, has made a success of local politics and has been elected to enter a seat in the House of Commons. That act of the Premier of Quebec will be met by the Liberals by Sir Oliver Mowat and some of the Provincial Ministers of the Maritime Provinces entering the Federal arena. The new Government are going to the country first of all on the Remedial policy, then on the question of the policy of the Conservative party, both as regards Canadian industries and the expansion of our trade relations with greater Britain. The latter will be the most progressive portion of the Conservative party, both as regards Canadian industries and the expansion of our trade relations with greater Britain. The latter will be the most progressive portion of the Conservative party, both as regards Canadian industries and the expansion of our trade relations with greater Britain.

The World has long ago entered its protest against this policy of the Government, and returned to Parliament as we are confident there will be, a large section of the Conservative party pledged against any such legislation, a reconstruction of the Government. We be in order, Ontario opinion is passed over in a way and very little regard is had for the views of people who form the most progressive portion of the Dominion; on the other hand, every concession possible has been made to the people of the Province of Quebec in the matter of Separate schools in Manitoba, in order to secure a large majority of the vote of the French province for the present Administration. We frankly confess that we do not think there will be any change in the policy of the Government.

At the present time the Liberals have a majority of half a dozen or more, and we do not see how Sir Charles Tupper can hope to sweep Quebec as his friends allege. He has made his appeal to the people of Quebec on the matter of creed; Mr. Laurier is making his appeal in that province on the line of race, and we make the conjecture that the latter will be just as strong as the former. If that turns out to be the case and Ontario and the west declare against Remedial Legislation as we believe they will declare, then the result will be as we stated above, that a very wide and sweeping reconstruction of the Government will take place within the next few weeks—in case, of course, there is a Conservative majority in the Administration to the Pacific. We think it is the interest of this country that such a majority should be obtained, but we also think it is in the interest of the country that the Federal Parliament should be taught once for all that it is not in the direction of sound public policy to impose a dual system of education upon the great and growing west.

The interest of the public can judge of it as they see fit, and vote as they think will be in the interest of the whole Dominion.

CANADA'S MINING BOOM.
The most active and promising industry in Canada to-day is that of mining. We in Toronto have not yet become aware of the fact that in the western part of this country a mining fever of great intensity has already de-

veloped. Money in large quantities, principally of United States and English capital, is being invested in hundreds of Canadian gold and silver mines. Spokane, Washington Territory, is the scene of wonderful activity and excitement over Canadian mines. English and American investors seem to be clinging to the most valuable properties. There is more or less activity in Montreal, but as yet the fever seems to have escaped Toronto. A suggestion has been made by the Minister of the new province of British Columbia, in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, that the Montreal Board of Trade should organize an excursion to the mining districts of the Pacific province. It is pointed out that capitalists and business men of Eastern Canada would find there an extensive field for investment and development of trade.

Why should not the Toronto Board of Trade discuss the advisability of setting up a similar excursion here so that Toronto business men may learn somewhat of the possibilities of the Kootenay district and the other mining centres of Western Canada? Not only in British Columbia is the mining boom developing very rapidly, but the Rainy Lake and Port Arthur districts are experiencing no little activity in the mining industry. The Rat Portage Record says that never before in the history of that district were there such indications of an inflow of capital for the development and working of gold properties. The bases of immense fortunes are being laid to-day in the purchase of Canadian gold and silver mines. Already large sums of money have been made, and the future is full of promise. It will be too bad if foreigners are allowed to skim all the cream off our valuable gold fields. We in Toronto ought to get close touch with what is going on in the mining districts out west, and an excursion such as that proposed would prove a splendid means of accomplishing the result. A visit to the town of Rossland, which is only two or three years old, would be a perfect revelation to the people of Toronto. The town has now no less than thirteen hotels and most of them are three-story buildings. Before many months are over the Canadian mining fever will have assumed big proportions. It is Toronto going to remain asleep while other cities are making the best of the golden opportunity?

CANADA UNDER FREE TRADE.
The following gloomy picture of Canada was portrayed by Mr. Thomas Workman in a speech delivered in the House of Commons in 1876. He was then a member of Parliament and a supporter of the Mackenzie Government. Mr. Workman was an influential business man, being connected with one of the largest wholesale concerns in the country and also connected with financial institutions of importance. He spoke as follows of Canada in 1876:

"I have just come to this House from the counting house, from the bank, from the merchants and the manufacturers, therefore, I know how very great the depression is in these three most important branches of the industry of the Dominion. For the last eighteen months there has been a gradual shrinking of values and curtailment of trade, until we have arrived at a position which in forty years' commercial experience I have never seen equalled. I know this, that the manufacturers of the country are in a very depressed state, that this depression has been gradually going on and increasing until at present nearly one-half of the manufacturing establishments in and around the city of Montreal, from which I come, are closed up, and the other half are working on one-half or perhaps two-thirds time. Any number of hands have been discharged and are idle to-day, while those who are employed are only earning wages from seventy-five to eighty per cent. of what they earned before. A vast amount of misery and distress prevails around Montreal in consequence."

HON. EDWARD BLAKE ON FREE TRADE.
"No man can now convince an advocate of free trade for Canada he may be, has yet suggested no man, I believe, can suggest a practical plan whereby our great revenue needs can be met, otherwise than by the continued imposition of very high duties on goods similar to those we make or can make within our bounds, or on the raw materials. I invite the most ardent free trader in public life to present a feasible solution of this problem, and I contend that he is bound to do so before he talks of free trade as practicable in Canada. I have not believed it soluble in my day, and any chance of its solubility, if chance there were, has been destroyed by the vast increase of our yearly charges and by the other conditions which have been created. The thing is rejected from the domain of practical politics."

This is the deliberate judgment of Hon. Ed. Blake, given to the public in 1887, when he occupied the responsible position of leader of the Liberal party. If Mr. Laurier were to get rid of his infatuation for free trade and admit the necessity of a protective tariff for Canada, he would stand a fair chance of being elected to the country in the pending elections. But he is wedded to an idol that the people of Canada will not worship under any conditions. His trade policy is anti-Canadian, unpatriotic and unpopular. A free trade Premier is an impossibility in Canada.

THE COMING ILLUMINANT.
The cost of producing calcium carbide has been estimated at different sums, varying from \$10 to \$100 per ton. The conflict of testimony in regard to its cost is also in regard to the danger of handling it has had the effect of confusing the public, who have been anxiously awaiting the appearance of acetylene in the market as a competitor of gas and electricity. In order to get to the actual facts as to the carbide, from which acetylene is produced, The Progressive Age of New York recently sent a commission to Spray, N.C., to ascertain precisely how the article is made, and what it costs to make it. The commission consisted of Prof. E. J. Houston, Dr. Arthur E. Kennelly and Dr. L. P. Kinnicut. The names of Professor Houston and Dr. Kennelly are recognized as being among the first in electric science. Dr. Kinnicut is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He made postgraduate studies in Germany, and has since been a teacher of chemistry at Harvard and the Worcester Poly-

Guinane Brothers

Guinane Brothers

Guinane Brothers

First Day of the Male Shoe Event.

MEN'S SHOE WEEK

Have 15,500 pairs of Men's Shoes that we do not want—in fact, we are over-anxious to get rid of them. We're going to try what a week's selling at 15 to 25 per cent. below cost will do.

THE REASON—Our sale of Ladies' Shoes during the past three months has thrown our Men's Shoe Department in the shade—sales have not kept up with the ladies'. "The Slater Shoe" has overshadowed the other shoe lines—and we will now lose \$2000 or \$3000 in a week to clear out this large surplus stock.

"The Slater \$3 Shoe" is worth \$7—are these other makers' \$3 shoes worth you \$1.50?

MALE SHOE PRICES (FOR ONE WEEK)

Men's Cordovan Oxford Shoes, solid leather, welt made, sizes 6 to 10; price has been \$1.50, for...	\$.75
Men's Tan Oxfords, calfskin, English toe, sizes 6 to 10; regular price \$1.50 a pair, for...	.85
Men's Cordovan Lace Boots, Piccadilly toe, have all along sold at \$2—only 300 pair left, sizes 7 and 8 only at...	1.05
Men's Patent Leather Shoes, Oxford cut, for light summer wear; regular \$2.50, now...	1.25
Men's Fine French Kid Top Lace Shoes; also light walking shoes, Goodyear turn, new style, very stylish, regular \$1.50; 200 pairs will not last long at...	1.50
The "Wapshamph"—everyone knows this shoe—knows the price to be \$5 per pair—knows that the trade mark is stamped on sole of Wapshamph; we have it in all sizes, but only 300 pair—cost us nearly \$4 a pair—to clear them we'll sell the 300 pairs at...	2.50
Men's Pegged Shoes, solid and substantial for rough work and cowhide—have been sold at \$1.50 a pair—select your size now at...	.75
Men's Shell Cordovan Shoes—O. Minger made half a million dollars making his shoe—his shoes were the best wear in Canada before "The Slater Shoe" was born—have a few hundred pairs real Shell Cordovan, Globe toe and Piccadilly toe, regular price has been \$4, for men's shoe week...	2.50
Her's something better still—Men's Dongols, St. Louis Square Toes, Lace Boots, patent leather facings and patent leather toe caps; regular price \$8 a pair, for...	\$1.50
Mind you—these "regular prices" are Guinane's prices—lower, in many cases, than other dealers can buy them for—and you will realize the bargains are wonderful when you see them.	
Youth's Tan Oxfords, strongly sewn Goodyear turn, "they look trusty," 150 pairs only left, were \$1.25, now...	.50
Did you ever hear tell of such shoe prices before?	
Boys' Oxfords, solid leather, same as men's shoes, sold at \$1.50, strongly made, sizes 4 and 5, going at...	.60

THE LADIES

can rely upon it that they will not be forgotten. They will find many especially good things—bargains that demand instant attention, because good things are gathered in quickly.

There is only one Guinane's in Canada—only one shoe store that systematically undersells the wholesale trade—and Guinane's are the sole sellers of the famous Goodyear Welt sewn Slater Shoes.

TO-DAY SATURDAY SHOE BARGAIN DAY

THE STORE WILL BE OPEN TILL 10 P.M.

GUINANE BROTHERS,
214 Yonge Street.

technic Institute. The commissioners describe the plant at Spray and the method of making the calcium carbide. Two runs were made for their benefit, producing in one case 225 1-2 lbs. of gross calcium carbide and 215 1-2 lbs. net. In the other case the turn was 203 lbs. gross and 193 lbs. net.

The interesting point is the estimate of cost at which the commissioners agree. Taking the Spray plant as it exists, charging off 5 per cent. interest, 5 per cent. depreciation and repairs on electric plant and turbine, 6 per cent. on counter-shafting, building, rolls and crusher, and 20 per cent. on furnaces, and assuming that the plant is run 365 days a year and 24 hours a day, the estimate of cost of the calcium carbide is \$32.77 per ton of 2000 lbs. of gross carbide. One ton is the possible output of the plant in one day of 24 hours. The net carbide resulting from the tests and on which this estimate is based gave an average yield of 4628 cubic feet of moist acetylene gas per pound of pure calcium carbide should produce, therefore, of the net carbide produced in these experiments would be 82.1 of the theoretical yield; the gross carbide yielded 78.26 per cent. The acetylene, however, was practically pure. This estimate is signed by Messrs. Houston and Kennelly, who endeavored to find what calcium carbide would cost if produced under more favorable conditions. They assume the water power at \$5 per horse power per annum, the cost of fuel for the latter at \$1.00 per ton, the cost of electricity at \$2.75 per ton, lime at \$2.50 per ton, carbon for electrodes at six cents a pound. On this basis they estimate that a ton of 2000 lbs. of gross carbide electrically produced would cost \$20.04. The cost of producing calcium carbide electrically is evidently limited by the cost of the lime, coke and electric power, no matter what the scale upon which the process is conducted.

If produced at \$20 or even \$30 per ton the carbide will furnish much cheaper illumination than coal gas or electricity. One disadvantage that is said to operate against acetylene as an illuminant is its liability to explosion. However, they are lightning street cars with it in Paris, so that the danger of explosion has either been overcome, or it has not the ingenuity of the modern inventor will soon devise some means of eliminating or controlling its dangerous properties.

Politicians in Town.

Among the political arrivals in town yesterday were Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, who is staying at the Walker; Mr. Wm. Gibson, M.P. for Lincoln, Mr. A. McKay of Hamilton and Mr. Charles Hyman of London.

The Brown Bros' Bicycle Club has been formed, with about 60 charter members. Officers: Hon. president, R. Brown; president, H. J. Brown; sec.-treas., E. E. Roden; captain, E. R. Lee.

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Scrub Brushes.
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