THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

Our First Friday Bargain Day for 1902.

Friday of this week will be an eventful day for shoppers at this store. It is the second day of our January Sale and the first Friday Bargain Day of the new year. We're making our bargain offerings worthy of the occasion. Read the details carefully; note the prices; make a list of the articles you would like to get. Then come and see what we give you for the money we say. There'll be unbounded satisfaction for those who come and share our Friday Bargains to-morrow:

Suit Cases

Another lot of those Canvas-covered Suit Cases; very strong and neat; just the same as the regular suit case, only they are not leather-covered; sizes 22 and 24-inch; regular price $3.75; to clear Friday. 1.00

Clothes Wringers

72 only American or Royal Dominion Wringers; the American machine has encased cogs and ten-inch solid rubber roller; the Royal Dominion has eleven-inch solid rubber rollers and open cogs; two good satisfactory machines; our regular price $2.50 each; Friday.... 1.98

Graniteware

420 only Lipped Sauce Pans; in first quality graniteware; three-quart size; regular price 18c each; Friday.. .. .. .10

144 only Granite Chamber Pails, with granite cover; 14-quart size; regular 70c each; Friday .. .. .49

Chinaware

93 only Fancy Floral Shape Ornaments and Trays; suitable for flowers, bon bons or fruit.

Regular price $2.25; Friday.... 1.25

Regular prices $1 and $1.35; Friday .. .. .75

Regular price 50c; Friday..... .25

1,200 only Fancy China Tea and Bread and Butter Plates; in floral decorations; also blue and helio. border patterns; gold-lined edges; regular prices $1.20 and $1.65 dozen; your choice Friday, each, at... .8

780 only China Bowls; in three sizes; nicely embossed and decorated with neat floral spray; gold-lined edges; regular prices 10c and 15c each; Friday 7

Groceries

2,000 tins British Columbia Red Salmon; special, per tin .. .. .10

Special Blend of Fine India and Ceylon Tea; regular 30c pound for .25

Gloves for Friday

Full assortment of Women's First Quality Prime Lamb Gloves; heavy and light weights; assorted shades, including white and black; finished in 2-dome and silk embroidery; bound vent; perfect-fitting glove; selling to-day at 85c, $1.00 and $1.10; January sale for Friday ..... .55

Men's 1-Clasp Heavy Wool-lined Winter Glove; very soft; warm lining; splendid wearer; colors brown and tan; selling to-day $1; January sale Friday.. .. .. .59

Winter Hosiery

Heavy Winter Weight Ribbed Wool Hose; in a soft and very elastic make of yarn; also Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose; double heel, toe and sole; good heavy weight; sizes for women, boys and misses; selling to-day at 25c to 35c a pair; Friday.... .... .15

Men's Umbrellas

Men's 25-inch Umbrellas; Austria cloth covers; paragon frame; some with steel rod, others with wooden rod; selling to-day at 75c; on sale Friday at .... .49

Mufflers, Handkerchiefs

Men's Mufflers; fine cashmere; in neat plaids, stripes and polka dots; light, dark and medium colors; large size; regular 25c and 35c each; Friday.. .. .. .10

Men's Japanese Pure Silk Handkerchiefs; twilled, hemstitched; large size; good heavy quality; regular 35c each; Friday 18c each, or 3 for.. .. .. .50

Fancy Ribbons

Satin and Faille Ribbon; 4 1-2 inches wide; rich quality; pure silk; in lilac, orange, pale blue, navy, moss green, brown, fawn, cadet blue, etc.; regular 25c yard; fancy ribbon, 3 to 5 inches wide; large assortment of colors, for neckwear; regular 15c to 39c yard; for quick selling.. .... .12 1-2

Fine Jewellery

Ladies' Handsome Brilliant Brooches; some of our very finest designs; star, circle, crescent, sunburst and clover leaf; fine gold-filled backs; selling now at 75c, $1 and $1.25 each; Friday.. .. .. .55

Solid Gold Stick Pins; popular designs of crescents, horseshoe, leaves, etc.; 14-k. solid gold and real pearls; also many other handsome designs; in solid gold, coil, cluster, etc.; set with real pearls, olivines, turquoise, opals, etc.; regular $1.75 to $3.50; Friday.... 1.15

Drug Needs

1-lb. roll of Absorbent Cotton, regular 35c a lb.; Friday, 2 lbs. for. .45

Wood Alcohol; 32-oz. bottle; Friday.. .. .. .25

Gum Arabic; finest; regular 5c oz.; Friday, 4 oz. for .... .15

A 4-oz. bottle of Spirits of Camphor for.. .. .. .15

A 1-lb. packet of Powdered Sugar of Milk; Friday.. .. .. .25

Fancy Metal Puff Boxes; regular 50c; Friday.. .. .. .25

Clothes Brushes; regular 15c; Friday.. .. .. .10

Toilet Soap; regular 5c cake; Friday 3 cakes for.. 10

Laundry Soap; regular 50c dozen cakes; Friday.. .. .. .35

Candies

Horehound Candy; in stick form; Friday, a lb.... .. .. .10

Figlets; per lb., Friday.... .. .07 1-2

Men's Furnishings

Men's and Boys' Fine White Unlaundried Shirts; open back; reinforced front; 4-ply bosom; continuous facings; full size bodies; cuffs or bands; some slightly soiled; sizes 12 to 17 1-2; regular prices 35c, 50c and 75c each; Friday..... .33

Men's Silk and Satin Neckwear; in four-in-hand, knot and bow shapes; dark, light and medium shades; neat patterns and fancy stripes; regular prices 15c to 25c each; Friday.. .. .. .09

Boys' Fine Arctic Fleece-lined Underwear; shirts and drawers; close ribbed cuffs; French neck; pearl buttons; overlocked seams; all sizes for boys 6 to 16 years; regular prices 35c to 50c each; Friday.. .29

Women's Furs

Natural Dark Canadian Raccoon Jackets; 36 inches long; regular $45; Friday.. .... 39.98

Dark Wallaby Fur Jackets; thick, full fur; regular price $20; Friday.. .. .. 12.50

Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs; regular $16.50 to $18; Friday.. ..... 13.50

Alaska Sable Scarfs; regular $7.50; Friday.. .. .. 6.29

Grey Lamb Furs

Children's Grey Lamb Caps; regular $2.50 to $2.75; Friday.... .... 1.95

Ladies' and Misses' Grey Lamb Gauntlets; regular $4; Friday.. .... 3.29

Misses' Grey Lamb Storm Collars; regular $4.25; Friday.. ..... 3.69

Clothing Bargains

60 Young Men's and Youths' Suits; made in four-buttoned single-breasted sacque shape; all-wool tweeds; in medium, light and dark colors, browns and greys; striped and checked patterns; best Italian cloth linings; sizes 32, 33, 34, 35; regular prices $7.50, $8.50, $10; Friday.. .. .. 4.95

40 Youths' Ulsters; sizes 31, 32 and 33; black and Oxford grey Harris frieze; double-breasted, with high collars; heavy worsted linings; regular price all season $7.50; Friday 4.49

Boys' Brownie and Vestee Suits; in dark Canadian tweeds; neatly made; separate vests; some double-breasted; good linings; sizes 21, 22, 23, 24, 25; regular price $2.50; Friday.. .. .. 1.49

January Sale of Whitewear

COWNS—Fine cotton, Mother Hubbard yoke, six clusters tucks, frill of embroidery on neck, sleeves and down front both sides, lengths 56, 58 inches. Sale Price.... .45

GOWNS—Heavy cotton yoke of four clusters of tucks, three rows insertion, finished with wide frill of fine embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with embroidery, 56, 58, 60 inches long. Sale Price .... .99

SKIRTS—Heavy cotton, yoke band, finished with two large tucks and deep hem, length 38, 40. Sale Price.. .. .. .22

SKIRTS—Fine cotton, umbrella frill, one row insertion, finished with frill of wide skirting embroidery, 38 and 40 inches long. Sale Price.. .. .. .85

CORSET COVERS — Square neck, row insertion across front, frill of embroidery on neck and arms, sizes 32 to 40. Sale Price ..... .33

CORSET COVERS — French style, full front, finished with three rows lace insertion on front and back, waistband of cambric insertion, frill of lace on neck and sleeves, sizes 32 to 40 bust Sale Price..... .... .47

DRAWERS—Heavy white cotton, finished wih cluster tucks and embroidery frill, open or closed style, 25 and 27-inch length. Sale Price .. .. .19

DRAWERS — Heavy cotton, wide umbrella frill, finished with row of insertion and lace, open or closed style, 25 and 27-in. long. Sale Price .. .. .45

Books and Stationery

750 Fine Papeteries; assorted rough and smooth; finest papers; neatly boxed, and regularly sold from 15c to 25c box; Friday, to clear.. 12 1-2

600 Books; bound in dark green cover, with gilt titles; authors: Charles Kingsley, George Eliot, Jules Verne, Bulwer Lytton, Miss Cumming, E. P. Roe, Miss Mulock, E. Wetherell; also a few copies of Helen's Babies; regular 25c line; Friday.. .... .15

Dress Goods, Silks

2,000 yards of imported Dress Serges; 48 inches wide; heavy weight, soft-finished material; colors of black, mid and dark brown, dark blue, light and dark green; also Heavy Wool Mixed Scotch Tweed Suitings; full assortment of winter colorings; 42 inches wide; regular prices of these goods were 25c and 30c yard; January sale Friday bargain. 12 1-2

1,000 yards of Redfern Suitings; fine diagonal cord; good medium weight; 48 inches wide; in colors of light, medium and dark greys, medium and dark blues, seal, medium and light brown, castor, fawn, bluette, violet, myrtle and black; former price $1 yard; January sale Friday bargain.. .... .45

380 yards 22-inch Black Damask Satin Brocades; extra choice designs; suitable for skirts and dresses; all pure silk; regular price $1; Friday .... .45

Cottons and Sheetings

Full Yard Wide White and Unbleached Cottons; made of even, round yarns; regular price 7c per yard; Friday.. .. .. .05

Unbleached Canton Flannel; soft, long-napped cloth; 25 1-2 inches wide; regular 6c yard; Friday.. .... .04 1-2

72-inch Heavy Full-bleached Sheeting; absolutely free from dressing; regular price 22c per yard; Friday.. .. .. .17

Linings and Muslins

700 yards Canadian and English Print; 32 inches wide; in blue and white stripe, spot and floral design; these prints are suitable for house dresses, aprons and children's dresses; selling to-day at 11c and 12 1-2c a yard; Friday ..... .08

750 yards 36-inch Skirt Lining; in colors black, blue, yellow, red and cerise; these goods are selling today at 10c; to clear Friday.. . .07

600 yards 30-inch Dotted Swiss Muslin; in medium size dot; very fine quality, regular price 20c a yard; Friday.... .... 12 1-2

Linens and Flannels

300 dozen Three-quarter-bleached Linen Huck Towels; fringed ends; Scotch manufacture; superior quality; sizes 17x34, 18x40; regular 20c pair; Friday.. .. .. 12 1-2

2,000 yards Pure Linen Washed Crash Roller Towelling; guaranteed all pure; 18 in. wide; regular 9c yard; Friday .. .. .06

368 only Crepe Linen Sideboard Scarfs; damask pattern centres; fringed ends; size 16x50 and 16x70; regular price 33c and 35c each; Friday .... .23

3,000 yards Soft Finish Striped Canadian Flannelettes; assorted patterns; guaranteed fast colors; 30-in.wide; regular 7c yard; Friday .05

Fancy Japanese Goods

Japanese Silk Picture or Easel Scarfs; with knotted fringe and silk and gold embroidery on both ends; Japanese Silk Table Covers, with knotted fringe, silk and gold embroidery; also Japanese Hand-embroidered Silk and Satin Pillow Tops; our regular price $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 each; Friday.. ..... .75

Smallwares

500 yards Fancy-colored Garter Elastic; extra strong; one inch wide; regular price 7c and 8c yard; Friday.. .. .. .04

400 boxes "Roscan" Spool Box, containing 4 spools good quality linen thread; black and drab, assorted in box; regular price 10c box; Friday.. .. .. .07

Millinery

65 boxes Silk Millinery Velvet; in following shades: pink, coral, cerise, peacock, blues, royal terra cotta, browns, fawns, greens, mauve, violets, tuscan and yellow; our regular 65c and $1.00 lines; Friday, to clear .. .. .25

Two Tables Ladies' Felt Hats; dress shapes, turbans, short-back sailors, etc.; splendid range of colors; regular 75c and up; Friday..... .19

White Swansdown Trimming; regular 25c and 35c; Friday, 10c; and the 50c and 65c, for .. .. .25

Sample Boots

300 pairs Ladies' Fine Sample Buttoned and Laced Boots; in all the newest shapes and styles; no two pair alike; new goods, made to exhibit the latest shapes and designs; Goodyear welted and McKay sewn soles; sizes 4 only; regular value $2.50 to $4.00; Friday .. 1.75

Underwear, Corsets

Ladies' Night Gowns; fancy striped flannelette; Mother Hubbard yoke; frills of self on neck, down front and around sleeves; 56 and 58 inches long; Friday.. .. .. .33

Ladies' Corsets; including W. B., P.D., P.N., and R. & G. makes; in short, medium and long waists; made of fine sateens, coutils and jean; steel filled; colors white, drab and black; sizes 18 to 36; regular prices $1.25 to $3.50; Friday... .83

Waists and Cloaks

300 Ladies' Flannelette Waists; fancy patterns; large assortment of colors; detachable collar; all sizes, 32 to 42 bust; regular 75c waist; Friday.. .. .. .49

100 Ladies' Black Mercerette Petticoats; deep accordeon pleated flounce; trimmed with black and white braid; our regular $2.25 petticoat; Friday.. .. .. 1.25

54 only Ladies' Winter Jackets; in fawn and castor Kersey cloth; lined throughout with good heavy satin; velvet collar; some with strapped seams and yoke; finished with several rows of silk stitching; 27 inches long; sizes 32 to 40 bust; our prices $15.00 and $16.50; Friday 8.50

Curtains for Friday

150 pairs Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains; 54 inches wide, 3 1-2 yards long; in the new ivory color; also a few pairs of Swiss Net Curtains in ecru; single borders; spray and floral patterns; regular value $3.50 pair; Friday, to clear 1.63

60 pairs Heavy Chenille Curtains; 36 inches wide, 3 yards long; plain centres, with fancy dado both ends; deep knotted fringe top and bottom; also a few pairs of divided curtains; regular value $3.50 to $4 pair; Friday, while they last.. 2.39

Furniture

35 Fancy Corner Chairs; mahogany finish; fancy back and shaped arms; spring seats, upholstered in assorted silk coverings; regular price $5; January sale Friday bargain at 2.98

9 Ladies' Fancy Writing Desks; assorted designs; made of the choicest quarter-cut oak; richly carved and polished; with and without mirrors; complete with pigeonholes and drawers; regular price $16.75 to $19.50; January sale Friday bargain.. ..... 12.90

15 only Iron Bedsteads; assorted patterns; very massive designs; in white enamel and bronze finishes; 4 feet 6 inches wide; regular prices $13.75 to $15.50; January sale Friday bargain at.. .. .. 9.98

THE TORONTO DAILY STAR WILL HAVE A MORE COMPLETE LIST.

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD

No 83 YONGE-STREET, Toronto.

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THE WORLD OUTSIDE.

The World can be had at the following news stands:

Windsor Hotel .....Montreal.
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Queen's Hotel.....Winnipeg, Man.
McKay & Southon, New Westminster, B.C.
Raymond & Dohertz.....St. John, N.B.

MR. CHARLTON ON RECIPROCITY.

Mr. John Charlton has contributed to the January issue of The Forum an article on reciprocity between Canada and the United States, in which the erstwhile apostle of unrestricted reciprocity shows his conversion to the principle of protection. The writer sketches the history of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, and the benefits derived by Canada from it. The United States gave notice of abrogation in 1865, in a fit of ill temper over the alleged sympathy of the Conservative government of Canada with the cause of the rebels. A good many people of the North thought also that the treaty was too favorable to Canada, and some readjustment was sought by the moderates, leaving all ill-feeling out of the calculation. Canada was ready to modify its provisions, and even sent a delegation to Washington, charged with authority to recast the treaty so as to make it acceptable to the United States on any just and reasonable basis. The Canadian envoys got the cold shoulder in emphatic style, and the reciprocity treaty went out with the year 1866.

Mr. Charlton makes the point that in the twelve years of the treaty's existence trade between this country and the United States increased four-fold, and that our exports to that country were considerably in excess of our imports—$44,149,008, as against $28,572,000.

The balance of trade was thus largely in our favor, due to the fact that farms were untilled and factories idle, the men being absent fighting the battles of the country.

With the dawn of peace the United States got together again, and it was seen that Canadian competition on even terms would prove a handicap, so the treaty was abruptly terminated, the idea being that Canada would sue for annexation. A tariff was put on with the object of still further impeding our trade and forcing us to our knees. Everyone knows how futile was this policy. Our trade with Britain continued to increase, and in time Canada found it desirable to put on a tariff against the United States, in order that our infant industries should have a chance to grow.

The history of tariff regulations between the two countries is too well known to need discussion here.

Mr. Charlton aptly points out that conditions have completely changed since 1866, and that it will be of advantage to the people of the United States to recognize the fact that we are no longer dependent on their markets. The writer gives elaborate statistics, comparing the imports from the United States with those from Great Britain and other countries, showing that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, 63 per cent. came from the United States, 22½ per cent. from Great Britain and 14½ per cent. from all other countries, and that Canada was the third best customer in the world for the United States. Of the $63,000,000 of manufactures purchased by Canada from the United States in 1900, Canadian farmers took $30,000,000 worth. In return our farmers were permitted to get their products over the tariff wall to the extent of only $8,239,000. Mr. Charlton's extensive presentation of the case may be summarized in this way. Canadian tariff rates are less than one-half those of the United States; Canada buys three times as much from the United States as she sells to that country, leaving out of account the precious metals; Canada buys at least $10,000,000 more manufactures from the United States than from all the rest of the world; Canada finds her chief market for farm products in Great Britain; Canada gives the United States a free list of $56,884,000, or 73 per cent. of her entire free list; Canada receives practically no free list from the United States except in the precious metals.

"Canada cannot afford," says Mr. Charlton, "to continue the present state of trade relations with the United States. They do not serve to promote her prosperity. Her purchases from the United States must be paid for, in a large part, from the proceeds of sales of her products to other countries. If she is to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water, she wants at least the privilege of selling the wood. The United States can easily give to her a kind of reciprocity that will put matters upon the proper basis, by enabling her to sell her products in the markets of the United States to an amount somewhat approaching the extent of her purchases from that country. Failing to secure this arrangement, Canada can give to the United States a kind of reciprocity that will make the volume of imports from that country nearly as lean and hungry as is the present scale of exportation to it. The simple formula for securing this result is to **adopt the American tariff**; and Canada is rapidly settling down to the conviction that there should be no unnecessary delay in taking this course, if proper concessions cannot be obtained.

"The supply of raw material for paper-making has become a matter of much importance to the paper mills of the United States. Canada possesses a great reserve of spruce timber, suited to that use. Her public men fully appreciate the importance of such a possession. No obstacle has yet been placed in the way of the exportation of pulp wood; but it would be natural, in a possible movement for reciprocity of tariffs, to require the manufacture of Canadian pulp wood into paper in Canada. This course would very likely be taken, as has already been the case with sawlogs and lumber manufacture."

Mr. Charlton proposes a basis for reciprocal relations as follows: Natural products of the farm, the forest, the mine and the sea reciprocally free, and "to provide that Canada should not discriminate in her tariff rates in favor of other countries."

This would do away with the preferential tariff now in force for British manufacturers, and would not be acceptable to the advocates of imperial preferential trade.

Mr. Charlton suggests that a zollverein might meet the situation, but admits that "years of trade repression and business estrangement and the development of a vast export trade with the Motherland make this an unattainable arrangement at the present time."

The paper reviews in a few words the marvelous growth of the United States during the nineteenth century, and predicts that Canada is entering upon a career which will furnish a parallel during the present century. The future of these two great commonwealths on the American continent the writer considers of great importance to the world, as well as to themselves, and he thinks it will be a great disaster if the policy of the last 35 years is continued by the United States, "with the probable result of being imitated by Canada." In concluding, he expresses hope that the policy of free trade within the American Union will be imitated as far as circumstances will permit, "consistent with the preservation of separate national autonomy, and that provision will speedily be made for the development of a vast and mutually advantageous commerce, for the growth of friendly relations and for the securing of a permanent peace." That means that Canada would be treated, in trade matters, as a State of the Union.

Mr. Charlton puts up a good argument from a Canadian standpoint. In order to bring about the results he desires, the Canadian government must meet the United States with its own weapons. The plan for us is to cultivate the British market, and put our tariff wall as high as that of the United States. Our raw products must be manufactured in this country, under a protective policy, if we are to advance as the United States has advanced. The natural resources of the country furnish the material wealth, and our object should be to sell more than we buy. A country like Canada should export more than it imports. That has been the way in the United States. Money is the desideratum, and we should get more money than we spend. Our profit is in turning our natural resources into cash. To develop and manufacture those resources we need money and population. We are losers when we allow foreigners to come in and buy our timber and mining lands, and send the products out of the country to be manufactured.

Mr. Charlton points out that our farmers sent $30,000,000 to the United States last year for manufactures. That means that agricultural implements were imported to an enormous extent. We can make our own agricultural implements and the tariff should be made protective enough to keep out the United States implements, or compel the big firms to establish branch plants in Canada.

In short, our statesmen should be shrewd enough to see that we get the best of any reciprocal bargain, if possible. If we cannot get the better of the Yankee in a business deal, let us, at all events, get a fair arrangement, and not allow the United States manufacturer to profit from our trade while we receive no equivalent.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

The United States papers are again showing interest in the Alaska boundary and other questions pending between Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Whether well-grounded or not, a feeling has got abroad that the concession made by Great Britain in ratifying the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in abolition of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention is to be offset in some way, and the Alaska boundary dispute is mentioned in this connection. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the United States to recede from its former uncompromising attitude. There have been rumors of the reassembling of the Joint High Commission, but no definite announcement has been made. The New York Commercial Advertiser suggests that diplomacy would grapple with the difficulties more effectively than a conference; that the questions in dispute be taken up separately for consideration, and that Ambassador Hay and the British Foreign Office map out a basis of settlement, and then call the High Commission together to give form to the agreement reached. This might be a good way to deal with the matter, but the old trouble of ignoring Canadian interests comes up. A conference in the British Foreign Office would be likely to result in a one-sided arrangement by which Canada would get a bad deal. The United States has all along sought to ignore Canada in dealing with the British government, and British statesmen are as a rule none too well posted on Canadian questions. This Alaska boundary is a distinctively Canadian matter, and should be recognized as such. Canada is willing to have it arbitrated by an impartial tribunal, but this the United States has persistently refused. Surely that proposition is fair. But if Mr. Hay and Lord Lansdowne can suggest a basis of agreement that will be acceptable to Canada a good thing will have been accomplished. The Commercial Advertiser says: "If American good-will is, as British authorities declare it to be, an essential object of imperial policy, the Canadian government will accept that object in part as their own and shape their demands accordingly. They will make up their minds to take less than they ask, and to see that Great Britain will, otherwise, be prejudiced. It is fortunate that the bond of loyalty is so strong that a compromise in demands may be arranged between Great Britain and her chief colony before the final settlement with us."

American good-will is certainly desirable, both from the British and Canadian standpoints, but good-will is a sentiment that should operate both ways, and it is to be hoped the United States will not insist on anything so unfair that mutual good-will will be forfeited. If the matter is approached in a spirit of fairness, a settlement should be reached without disturbing the present harmonious feeling between the nations.

CHURCH CENSUS OF TORONTO.

The Census Bureau at Ottawa has given out a tabulated statement of the population of Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, showing the standing of the religious denominations, as compared with 1891, and there are some peculiar disclosures. In Toronto, the Church of England maintains its lead, and has gained in the same proportion as the Methodists; Presbyterians have gained in almost equal ratio, Roman Catholics considerably less, and Congregational still less. The city now has a sample of almost every kind of religion (and irreligion) known to the civilized world. The Jews have more than doubled, and now number 3078.

But the remarkable thing is the number of sects tabulated that had no existence here ten years ago. There are Church of Christ 124, Christadelphian 128, Christian 244, Christian Science 593, Confucian 4, Evangelical 43, Reformed Episcopal 63, Freethinkers 41, Infidels 3, Mormons 173, Mennonite 105, Adventists 23, Catholic Apostolic 172, Greek Catholic 13, Swedenborgian 225, non-sectarian 131, Pagan 13, Protestant 461, Plymouth Brethren 326, Secularist 11, Socialist 3, Spiritualist 256, Theosophist 49, Moravian 3, and a lonely 1 each of Derst and Mohammedan. Here are 29 religions or sects that have come in upon us since 1891. Or, it may be that the Tory enumerators of a decade ago were not so particular as to the religion of the people as the Liberal statisticians were last March. Atheists and infidels are making little headway, and Freethinkers and Agnostics have but a poor showing, while Socialists are at a low ebb, considering the amount of noise made about them. The three infidels and four atheists must feel rather lonely. As for the Mormons, it will be in order to find out whether they are practising polygamy in our midst. The Confucians are probably Chinamen who cling to the religion of their fathers, and the single Mohammedan must be a Turk, who has strayed into this Christian city.

But the old denominations will take comfort in the fact that infidelity and atheism are practically out of the count. The "Holy Catholic Church" and the Roman Catholic Church, in which practically all of us have been reared, still stand secure, and the members thereof live together in peace and good-will, intermingling from day to day in business and social life, and worshipping as conscience dictates. The church is the bulwark of the nation, and its prosperity is always a good augury for any people. Denominational lines are of no consequence, being mere matters of form in the observance of the fundamental truths of Christianity.

WORKING THE WRONG WAY.

John Redmond, McHugh and O'Donnell, Irish Nationalist M. P.'s, came over to the United States and Canada and misrepresented Ireland. They have gone back to Ireland, and are now misrepresenting the feeling on this side, especially as regards Canada. They misrepresent the British attitude in regard to the Boers, and they misrepresent the feeling of a large section of the Irish people. In talking as they do, they mislead their friends, and, in that way, do them wrong. They first inflame the passions of their followers by an extravagant presentation of Ireland's wrongs, and then incite them to a course of conduct that will lead to an aggravation of the very wrongs complained of. Their method is only driving Home Rule farther away. If Ireland ever secures Home Rule it will be by first showing moderation and reasonableness, a disposition to fairness, and the ability to grapple with the responsibilities of government. Just now, Mr. McHugh, in particular, is showing anything but moderation in his speeches, if the reports in the papers are trustworthy. Home Rule may be gained by constitutional and conciliatory methods, but not by violent denunciations and indiscriminate demands, coupled with threats of revolution, and wishes for disaster to England.

For Mr. McHugh to tell his compatriots that pro-Boer sentiment prevails largely in Canada is a most glaring misrepresentation, a positive injustice to the people of Ireland, as well as the people of Canada. The many Home Rulers in this country cannot fail to recognize that the cause is being damaged by these intemperate speeches.

PROPOSED BRITISH NAVAL RESERVE.

New York Herald:—The Admiralty is considering various schemes to organize an efficient naval reserve. The present plan is confessedly a failure, for while it can furnish men enough to meet the first shock of war it could not stand the drains of heavy losses. These efforts have a particular interest for this country, in view of the official recommendations to establish a national seagoing reserve as an auxiliary to the naval militias that are to be retained for harbor and coast defence.

The leading British expert, Lord Brassey, advocates the enrolment and training of one hundred thousand men, forty thousand of whom are to be fitted for engine and fire room work. He favors scholarships under naval control wherein apprentices, both of the sailor and the stoker classes, are to be trained and then passed into the regular reserve. The number of such vessels is gradually to reach one hundred, each equipped for two hundred boys.

To secure the officers this authority proposes the payment of subsidies to such ship owners as may agree to train mates and engineers willing to enter the royal reserve. The estimated cost of the whole establishment at its maximum is $10,000,000 annually. This proposition seems the most practical yet advanced, and it will probably not be antagonistic to the British temperament and traditions. The general scheme will, however, not suit this country, but many of its particulars might be found useful, and it will be well for the authorities to give it due consideration.

ON FIRE.

An exploding lamp; the clothing in a blaze; a paragraph in the paper telling of horrible suffering from burns. Tragedy in this form moves a man to tears. But for women who are daily being consumed by the smouldering fire of disease there is little sympathy.

Inflammation, with its fierce burning; ulceration, eating into the tissues; the nervous system almost shattered by suffering; these are only part of the daily agonies borne by many a woman.

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"When I first commenced using Dr. Pierce's medicines," writes Mrs. George A. Strong, of Gansevoort, Saratoga Co., N. Y., "I was suffering from female weakness, a disagreeable drain, bearing-down pains, weak and tired feeling all the time. I dragged around in that way for two years, and I began taking your medicine. After taking first bottle I began to feel better. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, two of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' one vial of the 'Pleasant Pellets,' also used one bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Now I feel like a new person. I can't thank you enough for your kind advice and the good your medicine has done me."

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Public Amusements

Kelcey and Shannon.

After a long line of dramatized novels, the theatregoers of our city are to have the pleasure of seeing a really original comedy. "Her Lord and Master" is the title of the new piece, which is to be presented by Mr. Herbert Kelcey and Miss Effie Shannon at the Princess Theatre next week. It is said that this new play may be properly termed "a panorama of fine feeling. It deals with the subtle and sacred emotions which enter into the lives of those who must repress the tempests of their being. Hence it weaves its thread in the conduits of submerged feeling, and its exceptional adaptability to Mr. Kelcey and Miss Shannon exists in this very element of power. The visit to our city of Mr. Kelcey and Miss Shannon has always been a most welcome one, but coming as they do this season, with a play which is claimed to be the strongest vehicle in which they have ever appeared, they will be doubly welcome, and the new play will no doubt prove one of the great social as well as dramatic events of the season.

Eugene Sandow Coming.

Eugene Sandow will be the feature of a splendid vaudeville bill at Shea's Theatre next week. Sandow is not a strong man in the sense that that term is generally used. He is considered the most perfect specimen of physical manhood in the world to-day. His act, which is handsomely staged, gives him an opportunity for his spectacular exhibition of superhuman strength. Sandow is appearing in Buffalo this week, where he is proving the greatest drawing card Mr. Shea has presented in that city. Among the other good acts on the bill for next week are Willard Simms and Katherine Lingard, in a comedy sketch entitled "Flinder's Furnished Flat." Then there will be Alcide Capitaine, the perfect woman; Binns and Binns, the musical tramps; Dillon Brothers, makers and repairers of songs; The Sa Vans, comedy acrobats; Madge Fox and several others. The show at Shea's this week, which is headed by Wilfred Clarke & Co., is considered by many to be the best attraction Mr. Shea has offered in a long time. Mr. Clarke's sketch is brimful of comedy, and keeps the audience in laughter for half an hour. The Nine Nelsons live up to their title, "The World's Greatest Acrobats." The other heads of the bill include the O'Meers Sisters, the World's Trio, Quaker City Quartet, Lillie Western and the Baileys.

At the Star.

The New Big Sensation Burlesquers will commence a week's engagement at the Star Theatre, Jan. 6. This organization has always been a popular one at the above house, and has always been composed of the best available talent. This time it bids fair to outdo its former popularity, as it presents such clever performers as Conroy and Keeler, Irish comedians; Collins and Collins, parodists and punsters; the Newell Sisters, song and dance artists; Farnum and Nelson, acrobats; the Seyons, in a comedy, "Mr. Bender Buttons" and the electric sparks, the Batchelor Sisters, in a musical duo; Zittella, the queen of burlesque, and the big colored specialty act in a comedy called "The Water Melon Trust," and a big chorus. Beautiful costumes, handsome scenic effects, bright and catchy music and clever comedians make the Big Sensation the best on the road this season.

"A Trip to Buffalo" at the Grand.

"A Trip to Buffalo," the vaudeville extravaganza, which was the hit of the Pan-American theatrical offerings at the Buffalo Exposition, will be seen at the Grand next week. The road production is under the direction of Mr. Charles P. Salisbury, a manager of wide experience, who has secured a company of artists that will compare favorably with the most notable comic opera organizations of the season. The stage settings are especially elaborate, particularly the third act, which shows the Esplanade and Midway of the Exposition, while the costuming may be described with liberal use of superlatives without straining a point. It is hardly necessary to call attention to the music of "A Trip to Buffalo," inasmuch as the catchy numbers are being whistled in every city in the country. The engagement will be one of the most important theatrical offerings of the season, and will prove a treat to those who failed to see the Exposition, and a most pleasant reminder to those who did.

An Indian Actress at the Toronto.

The company supporting "Go-Won-Go-Mohawk" in the new romantic drama, "The Flaming Arrow," which will appear at the Toronto Opera House next week, gained a reputation during the run of the play in Chicago that has seldom been accorded any organization playing the popular priced houses. Aside from their cleverness, the entire production has been accorded the most flattering notices from the press and public. All special scenery was painted by W. D. Mann and H. J. Bahler, from actual scenes from the memory of Go-Won-Go-Mohawk and the Indian chiefs Black Eagle, Moon Rock and Turkey, who were participants in the struggle that took place in the early days when the hardy pioneer encountered bloody opposition from the red men.

Lehmann's Great Voice.

Lilli Lehmann's appearance at Massey Music Hall next Monday evening may well be considered an historic event in local music. She is the greatest dramatic singer of the generation. Mme. Albani is on record as saying that Lehmann is the greatest artist the world knows to-day, and confirms the assertion by traveling far to hear her whenever she is within a day's journey. In a grand operatic concert next Monday evening this beautiful woman and superb singer will be heard. A portion of the program will be devoted to studies of "Tristan and Isolde," with verbal and piano illustrations, by Reinhold Herman, the great Berlin conductor, and the singing of Isolde's principal solos by Mme. Lehmann.

AFTER FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 1.—B. B. D. Borison of Windsor, the oldest postal employe in Canada, was last night superannuated. For forty-five years he has been in the Dominion Postal Service. He was mail clerk on the first Grand Trunk train between Toronto and Montreal. Later, he was on the run from Windsor to Niagara Falls, and, recently, between Windsor and London. He has a splendid record for efficiency.

COULD NOT JOIN.

Windsor, Jan. 1.—Walter C. Potts, a Windsor boy, has returned home from South Africa, where he went for the purpose of joining the British forces. He shipped on an American vessel from New Orleans. When he arrived at Cape Town the captain of the boat refused to give him his discharge papers, and he was obliged to return to America.

What Mr. Austin Says.

J. A. Austin, president of the West York Prohibition Electoral Association, stated to The World yesterday that a number of temperance electors, who are Liberals, are so indignant at Mr. Campbell's course towards the Prohibition Committee that they will not now support him. "A very prominent Reformer," said Mr. Austin, "said to