

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper, Published Every Day in the Year.
MAIN OFFICE 33 YONGE STREET

COURTNEY LOVE. Circulation of THE TORONTO WORLD, do solemnly declare that the following statement shows the net circulation of THE WORLD for each day in the month of October, 1907:

Oct. 1	40,892	Oct. 17	40,007
Oct. 2	40,334	Oct. 18	40,197
Oct. 3	41,072	Oct. 19	42,997
Oct. 4	40,709	Oct. 20	42,232
Oct. 5	41,464	Oct. 21	41,709
Oct. 6	41,201	Oct. 22	42,923
Oct. 7	41,381	Oct. 23	42,923
Oct. 8	41,464	Oct. 24	42,923
Oct. 9	41,464	Oct. 25	42,923
Oct. 10	41,464	Oct. 26	42,923
Oct. 11	41,464	Oct. 27	42,923
Oct. 12	41,464	Oct. 28	42,923
Oct. 13	41,464	Oct. 29	42,923
Oct. 14	41,464	Oct. 30	42,923
Oct. 15	41,464	Oct. 31	42,923
Oct. 16	41,464		

Net circulation for 27 days 1,131,865

Net Average for 27 Days

41,921

The following statement shows the net circulation of THE Sunday World for the month of October, 1907:

Oct. 6	36,493	Oct. 20	38,044
Oct. 13	38,893	Oct. 27	36,440

Net circulation, four Sundays 147,870

Net Average Four Sundays

37,469

The foregoing figures include all papers actually sold and do not include damaged papers, samples or returned copies. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1907.

(Sgd.) JAMES BAIRD,
A Commissioner of the City of Toronto.

One Issue of the Daily and Sunday World Aggregates

79,390

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.

There is nothing for Mr. Bourassa to do but accept what the gods have given him in Bellechasse. He may know that he is right, that he is fighting against extravagance and wastefulness of the public resources, that he is, put of his own pocket and at the expense of his own peace of mind and personal comfort, trying to serve his fellow countrymen, and that they appear to repudiate him for his pains and appear to tell him to mind his own business. So it always was, so it always will be: the public are never in a hurry to show any appreciation at the polls of one who fights their battles—perhaps it would be more exact to say that the interested parties who fear the result of exposure take good care to see that the public do not declare against them. It is easier to mystify, to mislead, to persuade the public to let things remain as they are, than to boldly rouse them to demand a change. Geo. W. Ross thought he was in for life, and abuses of all kinds flourished in all the departments. And yet Ross disappeared. If Mr. Bourassa keeps at it the public will yet come to him. Fitness for the administration of public affairs is engendered best by the kicks and cuffs of political adversity. No apprenticeship is so discouraging as that of politics undertaken as a service of the people rather than as a game for the wielding of power and the dissipation of public resources after the manner of a spendthrift.

Not only is Mr. Bourassa defeated in Bellechasse, but the Liberal organs announced that he must never be allowed back at Ottawa for Labelle; that he is an open enemy of the chief features of the Liberal program and must be destroyed.

And yet if Mr. Bourassa keeps on he'll put all his enemies under ground and the day will come when the public will help him to do it. You may fix a day for a public funeral, but if you want it to be a success as such you must have the public there.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Lively hopes are entertained that the Kaiser's approaching visit to King Edward will lead to a further amelioration of the bitterness that has characterized the attitude of Britain and Germany for the last few years. Ever since the recent meeting of the monarchs and the assurance that some at least of the misunderstanding had been removed, conditions have improved and good hope exists that better understanding will lead at no distant date to a restoration of the cordiality that marked the relations between these countries until the initiation of Bismarck's aggressive colonial policy.

It is notable that an approach to an amicable honorable has just been made by the German official military organ. In the number of The Militair Wochenblatt, published on Oct. 21, Britain is accorded a remarkable eulogy for its conduct of the Boer war. Unqualified admission is made that the British government was misjudged, and the praise is given the British soldiers. This reversal of judgment is given in a review of the British official history of the war, and the writer begins by explicitly admitting that seldom has public opinion been led more astray concerning the true significance of the events of a war than during the African campaign.

The writer lays stress on the fact that the inadequacy of Britain's preparedness during the earlier stages of the war, which had appeared incomprehensible, was now known to be due to mat-

ter of fact to hopes entertained in competent circles in England until the last, that there would be a peaceful development of affairs. "Therefore," the article proceeds, "the widely prevailing opinion, that Great Britain was preparing for the war long beforehand, and was only awaiting an opportunity to open hostilities, is erroneous." There will be no disposition in Britain to cavil at the belatedness of this tribute, tho it will not be pleasing to the German colonial fire-eating party who have been attempting to prevent the Kaiser's journey to Britain and to stay the progress of international amity. Nothing would better serve civilization than the restoration of a true accord between two great kindred nations, whose stock has much in common, and who, with France, have led the world in all departments of man's activity.

CAR SHORTAGE.

Chairman Killam says that he cannot say what is a reasonable time to allow the railways to furnish cars for the shipment of traffic. It did not take Chairman Killam very long to make up his mind as to the proper time to be allowed the people of Canada to unload cars when he gave his decision making car service charges legal in Canada. He should have a little hesitation in coming to a decision as to the proper time to allow the railways to furnish equipment for the handling of traffic. There is one way to do away once and for all with the complaint of car shortage. Enforce reciprocal demurrage through Canada, and the railways will very promptly find a means of furnishing cars for the movement of traffic.

TORONTO SWITCHING TARIFF.

The railways state that the switching charges in the City of Toronto were advanced in order to remove discrimination in rates as compared with other places. But it is not true. The switching charges in Toronto were advanced thru an agreement entered into between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways to eliminate competition and get together to extort from the people an agreement to advance prices, which is absolutely at variance with Canadian law, but an agreement made possible thru membership of the Dominion Government in the Canadian Freight Agents' Association, the most influential combination in restraint of trade ever seen in a free country.

The railways are not to be blamed for the advance in switching rates. It is their business to get as much as possible from the public. The responsibility for the abolition known to the Toronto switching tariff rests with the board of railway commissioners for Canada, who approved that tariff and made it legal, and it simply goes to prove the necessity for having competent traffic men on the commission.

Mr. Cowan of the Grand Trunk Railway intimates that the shipper at a local point is not entitled to as favorable terms as one located at a competitive point. Will Mr. Cowan kindly tell us why he is not? We have no hesitation in asserting that the shipper at a local station merits quite as much consideration as one located at a common point, and it is the discrimination practiced by the railways against local territory that has retarded and restricted the growth and development of Canada. It is the same line of reasoning assumed by the railways when they assert that thru traffic is entitled to better rates than local traffic. The whole argument is false—it is the local traffic that makes a railway company, and if any favors are going they should be granted to local shippers.

THE KING AND IRELAND.

"Bystander" in Weekly Sun: The King, whose birthday is at hand, has a special claim to gratitude for his attitude toward Ireland. Had his predecessors done the same, had they visited Ireland, made it their residence during the year, and cultivated the affection of a people eminently open to personal attraction, the Irish question would have got into the calendar of state in which it now is. Before, when flying visit of George V., which was rapidly welcomed, even O'Connell, the Irish had seen their King only in the guise of an invader. The King, declined to visit Ireland and was angry if the subject was mentioned, she feared danger to her person, her fear was groundless. Her son, fortunately, is endowed in a singular degree with the attractiveness of manner which fits him for his beneficent part.

HYPHENATED NAMES.

A. E. H. is informed, in answer to his query, that a hyphenated name depends to successors without limitation of term. There are no regulations, or conditions attached to its adoption, but in England it is usual to execute a deed poll and notify its registration by public advertisement.

May Close "Short Out." The passage in the arcade between Victoria-street and Yonge-street Loan & Savings Company, has been closed by order of the latter company for the purpose of making repairs.

An official of the company said the "short-cut" might be permanently closed, as it was made filthy by all classes and conditions of people who made the place a rendezvous on account of the warmth and shelter it afforded.

The fruit-growers at their annual meeting here next week will discuss the matter of the exportation of apples. Benjamin Bornstein, who in court swore that a dissatisfied customer had called on him "three or four times" instead of on two-dozen occasions, was yesterday discharged, with a warning, by Judge Winchester. During October 64 public school children required corporal punishment. Don-street has the largest attendance—118.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

The Montreal Star (Ind. Con.) regards Mr. Bourassa's entrance into the Bellechasse campaign as quixotic, but says that Hon. Mr. Gouin is the last man to imagine that the constituency meant to whitewash Mr. Turgeon. The provincial investigation must still be held, and The Star adds: "Mr. Bourassa's relations to Labelle will be a matter of considerable conjecture until they are settled. It is hard to see any good coming out of the situation, and it is hard to see how he should not succeed himself as the representative of that constituency, provided the electors of Labelle desire that he should. He has already won for himself a place in the house of commons which no other man in sight can fill; and our public life will be the poorer if this spirited independent disappears from it for a time from its activities. We have come to depend upon him to say things in the public interest, and the gag of party prevents his fellow-members from even muzzling; and that great mass of the voters who are not in the habit of following the wheels of either party will be far less articulate than they have been of late if Mr. Bourassa allows himself to be sent to the rear because of his misadventure into provincial politics."

The Montreal Herald (Lib.) sees in the result a complete vindication of Mr. Turgeon. From first to last this Abitibi business has acted as a man in innocent of wrongdoing. His prompt denunciation of Mr. Lafontaine when it was first intimated that he wanted to have the Empire correspondence suppressed; his speech at the Laurier demonstration in July; his speech at Bellechasse a few weeks later; his resignation of his seat and demand for re-election, all showed his full sense of his responsibility as a public man. His victory, in all the circumstances, must be held to still further accentuate the advantage that has long been his in the district about and below the Ancient City.

Montreal Witness (Ind. Lib.): "Mr. Gouin has had his warning. He has passed thru a wearying, worrying time. To-day he may congratulate himself, and we believe he will so act that he can congratulate himself tomorrow. As for Mr. Bourassa, we are told that he takes his defeat cheerily. That will not surprise those who know him. He has a way of making the best of every calamity. For the moment his light is out; but be sure that Mr. Bourassa is not out of matches. They were real evils that he attacked, and he was right, whoever was responsible for them, and altho he may not always have been discreet in his judgment, he deserves credit for his good work."

La Presse (Liberal), under the title "The End of Nightmares," says that if Mr. Bourassa had stripped himself of the idea that he is a Messiah capable of doing miracles, and of other high-flown ideas, he would be a useful player on his race a useful part in the country. He believed himself a great man too soon; he did not grow before the people in proportion to his ambition. The statesman does not act in that way. He is imposing in his conduct and ideas and in his character. He was lacking in both that he ended by taking another flag to recommend him, and to place his name in the direction of a party that was not his own. And there, what did he not do? While he was spreading over the County of Bellechasse the picture of his grandfather, Papineau, who died outside of the church, he caused the blessings of the good God to be called down upon his election. Peace to the ashes of Papineau, who had a right to leave this earth as he wished, and who had only the mercy of a God to meet; but who to his heir, who wished to take advantage of his name without respecting his memory. Prayer is always suitable and welcome; those who have recourse to it give thanks to the good God, and who have poured his picture of his room, if he believed himself an independent member of the party; but to abuse openly, to cause the triumph of a party, the triumph of the church, the triumph of the disposal of pious souls, is to mix sacred things with a circus parade and a coloratura illusion. If the voice of the people is really the voice of God, Mr. Bourassa has just received from the Supreme Kindness the disavowal of the injustice which he wished to place under the protection of God who pardons but never excuses.

La Canada (Liberal) characterizes the result as "a complete victory for Mr. Bourassa and his Tory allies." We see by this result—and we have always said it—that Mr. Bourassa is only a fine talker, and a double-dealer, and that his fine and astute words can only deceive empty heads or prejudiced persons. The Tories have attached this knot of eloquence to the tail of their kite. It has only made it the heavier. Mr. Bourassa has been crushed.

Brantford Courier (Con.): The Toronto Globe asks: "But will Mr. Bourassa stay dead?" To which the answer may be returned, which was made by Mark Twain with reference to a rumor of his demise: "The reports of my death have been greatly exaggerated."

The Frederick Gleaner (Con.) enquires of Dr. Pugsley: "Was it really a case of bluff, William, or was it only a break?"

The Weekly Sun (Ind.): The cause of the overwhelming defeat of the independent labor candidate in London may be found on the surface. There have been bitter labor conflicts in that city of late years and doubtless employers of all shades of political opinion united in opposition to the labor candidate. More potent than their influence, however, was the union of the old parties to crush an interloper in the political field. Liberals, by joining with Conservatives, hope to gain immunity from further prosecution on account of the raggedness connected with the Hyman contest. Honest electors all over Ontario will keep a sharp watch on the department of the provincial attorney-general to see in how far this hope is fulfilled.

Windsor Record (Lib.): Leader Mackay at Hamilton described Col. J. M. Gibson as the brainiest man in public life in Canada, and the colonel, who was present, reciprocated by placing the intellectual seal of his approval on the statement of the Liberal leader by disclaiming his classification and resigning the honor to his eulogist, Mr. Gibson. Mr. Mackay will be remembered as the minister who baited Governor Patterson with a question until Detroit had sucked the field dry.

The St. John Sun (Liberal) is frank enough to declare that neither political party would dare to face a thoro investigation like the one suggested by R. L. Borden, and that it would take too long anyhow. Is Dr. Pugsley hedging?

The Ottawa Free Press (Liberal) comments on R. L. Borden's tour, reads a sharp lesson to the Liberal leaders, and especially to the members of the government. It says: "The rest of Mr. R. L. Borden, after a tour which extended over eleven weeks and involved the delivery of over sixty speeches, ought to be brought with a lesson for the Liberal party, namely, that if they want to keep in touch with the people they must go among the people. There seems too much of an inclination, in the English-speaking provinces at least, for the Liberals to rest on their oars. It is all very well to make speeches in the House of Commons. What is needed is more activity on the platform, and it should be the first duty of the Liberal party when parliament is in session to go out into the campaign which will cover the whole country from ocean to ocean. It is for the sake of the premier himself that he should undertake the work if he could spare the time. It is a great source of party tactlessness to go to the front and see the rank and file of the party ought to take off their coats and defend the legitimacy of the government on every possible occasion."

The Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal) has already complained that except for seeing their own ministers the west never gets a glimpse at a member of the Laurier government. The Montreal Gazette (Conservative) says that the legislature have given the Gouin government in a way that it has not heretofore. The best of every calamity. For the moment his light is out; but be sure that Mr. Bourassa is not out of matches. They were real evils that he attacked, and he was right, whoever was responsible for them, and altho he may not always have been discreet in his judgment, he deserves credit for his good work."

La Patrie (Independent-Liberal) is authority for the statement that Mr. Bourassa will not stand at the by-election for the County of Bellechasse, but that he will support a Conservative Nationalist candidate.

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

Street Hats—Of French felt, smartly tailored in most approved fashion. Friday Bargain, \$2.50.

Untrimmed Shapes—In fine fur, satin and plain felts, twelve different styles, large range of colors. Regularly \$1.00 to \$1.50, for 48 cents.

Children's Hats—In brown, navy, green, red and Alice blue felts, trimmed with plain and striped bands, scarfs and pompoms. Regularly 85c to \$1.00, for 58c.

Wings—Black and white only, 5 inches wide, 9-12 inches long. Friday Bargain, 20c.

Coque Mounts—Double and single wings, ostrich mounts, double quills, and fancy feathers. Regularly 25c to \$3.00, for Half Price.

Children's Headwear—Eider-down bonnet, trimmed with ribbon and frills of silk, regularly 75c. Searchlight cap, with silk trimming, regularly 85c. Brown plush bonnet, with trimmings of cream silk, regularly 85c. Searchlight cap, with silk rosettes at ears, regularly 50c, and beanie hats, trimmed with quills and pompoms, regularly 50c, for each, 35c.

Women's Waists—Of fine white lace and small elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes and Olney laces, insertions, medallions, cuckoo, embroidery, etc., three-quarter sleeves and attached collars, all sizes in the lot. Regularly \$5.00 to \$8.00, for Half Price.

Women's Petticoats—Of black merized satin, deep, accordion-pleated flounce, with quarter sleeves and attached collars, all sizes in the lot. Regularly \$5.00 to \$8.00, for Half Price.

Women's Dressing Gowns—Of twill, flannelette and crepe de chine, Japanese patterns, some finished with satin trimmings, others with tucks, short sleeves, square neck, fancy colors, with trimmings of red, pink, sky and mauve; sizes 34 to 42. Regularly \$2.25 and \$2.50, for \$1.25.

Children's Dresses—Of all-wool serge, blouse box pleated, skirt side pleated, lined with perle; sizes 12 to 18 years. Regularly \$3.00 to \$4.25, for \$2.25.

Dress Goods—Panamas, chevrons, Henriettas, satin cloths, armures, all-wool fabrics, colored and black, assorted weights. Regularly 50c to 85c yard, for 38c.

Suitings—Tweeds and worsteds, assortment of patterns and colors. Regularly 35c to 45c, for 19c.

Silks—Black taffetas, louisine, armure, peau de soie, paillette de soie and taffeta chiffon, white taffeta, sapho, paillette, louisine, peau de soie and taffeta, others of high-grade white and cream silks and satins. Regularly 85c to \$1.50 yard, for 60c.

Silks—Black, white, cream, and all shades of English peau de soie, double and single, and shades of Swiss taffetas and crystallines. Regularly 85c to 95c yard, for 33c.

Japanese Silk—Habutai, yare white, white only, crepe de chine, finish, washes perfectly. Regularly 40c to 45c, for 25c.

Chambrays—In all colors, 32 inch wide. Regularly 15c and 20c yard, for 14-12c.

Dimities—Hair line, four different lines, 32 inches wide. Regularly 35c yard, for 21c.

Handkerchiefs—Half linen and half cambric, Irish manufacture, 18 inches square. Regularly four for 25c, for 8 for 25c.

Bibs—Cambric, well made and padded, edging of cambric embroidery. Regularly 4 for 25c, for 8 for 25c.

Women's Shoes—Extra fine, for house or evening wear; turn, flexible and Goodyear welted soles, sizes 1-2 to 7. Regularly \$2.00 and \$3.00, for \$1.00.

Girls' and Boys' Boots—doggie kid, lace, extension edge soles, low heels, wide toe, with patent tip, sizes 10 to 12-2. Regularly \$1.25, for 85c.

Men's Boots—High grade, all styles and shapes, — kid or calfskin, Goodyear welted; sizes 6 to 11. Regularly \$3.50, for \$2.00.

Laces—Women's, fine black mohair, regularly 2 pairs for 5c. Five pairs for 5c.

Dining-Room Chairs—Solid quarter-cut oak, golden and early English finish, seats upholstered in genuine leather. In sets of five small and one armchair. Regularly \$22.75 and \$24.00, for \$16.00.

Morris Chairs—Solid quarter-cut golden oak, assorted designs, high adjustable back, reversible cushions. Regularly \$12.00 to \$16.00, for \$8.50.

Parlor Tables—Selected quarter-cut oak mahogany, shaped top, French shaped legs, with low shelf. Regularly \$25.00, for \$18.50.

Sample Pieces—Couches, Day-venports and settees, oak and mahogany finished frames, luxurious upholstery and covered. Regularly \$24.75 to \$40.00, for \$17.50.

Pictures—Hand-colored, etched, Engraving photographs and carbonettes, framed in gilt and dark brown mouldings, with gold leafing, sizes 16-20 to 20-24 in. Regularly \$8.00, for \$2.50.

Fruit, game and animal subjects in sepia and photo colors, framed in three-inch dark oak moulding. Regularly \$1.25, for 85c.

Harder Work. Mistress-Why, Bridget, it seems to me you want very large wages for one who has had so little experience. Bridget—Sure, it's harder for me when I don't know how to—Life.

Cutlery—Genuine steel horn carvers, with nine-inch Sheffield blades, fork has hand guard and rest. Tapered designs. Friday bargain. Regularly \$1.00 a pair, for 58c.

Jewelry—Gold-filled brooches and chateleine pins, some have signet plates for engraving, finished in Roman and old rose style. Regularly \$1.00 to \$2.00, for 58c.

Leather Goods—Hand bags and metallic roller bags of assorted leathers, double strap handle, leather lined, also a few letter books. Regularly \$1.25 to \$2.50, for 50c.

Laces—Valenciennes, one inch wide, with insertion to match, finishing one inch wide, with dainty edge, also insertion to match. Regularly 4c and 7c a yard, for 2c.

Women's Coats—Made in our own workrooms from fine imported tweeds, in light and new heath-land shades and stripes, three-quarter tourist style, with strapping and braid trimmings, others of imported heavier cloth, in box style, in red, green and navy. Regularly \$10.00, for \$4.25.

Men's Suits—Of new fall weight tweeds, in single-breasted sack style, neat dark patterned goods. Italian body linings, sizes 36 to 44 in the lot. Regularly \$10.00 to \$12.50, for \$5.50.

Men's Overcoats—In dark tweeds, with overstripe patterns, also some black chevrons, single-breasted Chesterfield style, self and velvet collars, sizes 34 to 42. Regularly \$8.00 to \$10.50, for \$6.50.

Men's Raincoats—Of fine imported cravenettes, in dark olive shade, plain or herringbone pattern, sizes 34 to 44. Regularly \$10.00 to \$12.50, for \$5.50.

Men's Trousers—Of medium grey domestic tweed, heavyweight, side and hip pockets, sizes 32 to 44. Regularly \$1.50, for 90c.

Boys' Suits—Three-piece, of all-wool domestic and imported tweeds, double-breasted style, knee pants, sizes 28 to 32, regularly \$5.00, for \$3.19.

Boys' Reefers—Of heavy overcoating tweeds, in dark grey, with overstripe patterns, storm collars, sizes 24 to 32. Regularly \$5.50 to \$4.00, for \$2.95.

Boys' Knee Pants—In dark striped tweeds, double seat and knee, sizes 24 to 32. Regularly 60c and 75c, for 40c.

Men's Fur-Lined Coats—Canadian muskrat lining, Persian lamb storm collars, English beaver cloth shell, 60 inches long. Regularly \$25.00 and \$28.00, for \$19.95.

Men's Fur Coats—Of Canadian coat, evenly matched and nicely striped, high storm collars, quilted Italian linings. Regularly \$55.00, for \$39.00.

Men's Caps—Of Astrachan and electric seal, quilted satin lining, wedge style. Regularly \$3.25, for \$1.95.

Men's Shirts—Colored negligee or laundered bosom styles, separate or attached cuffs and light medium colors, sizes 14 to 17-2. Regularly 75c to \$1.25, for 50c.

Sweaters—Boys' Buster Brown style, buttoned front, navy blue and cardinal, for children one and two years. Regularly 75c, for 33c.

Neckwear—Men's and Boys' silk shield bow ties, in light and dark patterns. Regularly 25c, for 10 cents.

Men's Shirts—Navy blue and grey flannel, attached collar, also English, Ceylon flannel, with reversible collar, attached, neat stripes, sizes 14 to 17-2. Regularly \$1.00, for 60c.

Men's Underwear—Large sizes in fleece-lined shirts and medium sizes in wool and cotton mixed. Double-breasted. Regularly 43c and 50c, for 25c.

Women's Gowns—Of plain and striped flannelette, some trimmed with flannelette embroidery, others with frills of material with edging; lengths 56, 58 and 60 inches. Regularly \$1.00 and \$1.25, for 50c.

Corsets—Of fine jean and coutil, steel filled, low and medium bust, long and short hip, colors white and drab; sizes 18, 20, 24, 26 and 28. Regularly 75c and \$1.25, for 35c.

Pyrography Outfit—Complete, with glove and handkerchief boxes, photo frames and two plaques extra. Regularly \$2.25, for \$1.50.

Wood to Burn—Placques—round, oval and square, assorted designs, slightly soiled. Regularly 10c to 35c, for each, 5c.

Tray Cloths—Stamped linen, hemstitched border, size 37-18 inches. Latest designs. Regularly 15c and 30c, for 25c.

Pillow Tops—Tinted, can be outlined or solid embroidery worked. Printed require no work. Regularly 35c each, for 25c.

Block Tape—White and black, 10 widths, regularly 2c, 4 for 5c.

Cushion Slips—Tapestry and tinted, size 22 x 22 inches, ten different designs. Friday bargain, each, 25c.

Cushion Girdles—Mercerized, assorted colors. Friday bargain, 25c each.

Combs—Puff and side, shell, fancy trimmed, highly polished. Regularly 75c to \$1.25, for 50c.

Boot Laces—36 and 45 inches long, black, regularly 10c dozen, for 5c.

Lace Pins—Assorted, cards and books. Regularly 4c and 12-12c, for 5c.

Safety Pins—Protected points, Regularly 4c and 5c dozen, for 2 dozen for 5c.

Hat Pins—Colored heads, plated shanks. Regularly 3c, 3 pins for 5 cents.

Coat Hangers—White and black chains, regularly 5c, 2 for 5 cents.

Flannelette—Canadian stripe, no filling or dressing, 29 inches wide; regularly 8-12c yard, for 6-12c.

Wrapprettes—Canadian printed fast dyes, large assortment of neat patterns, 28 inches wide; regularly 10c yard, for 5c.

Towels—All linen huck, plain white or colored borders, hemmed or fringed ends, sizes 18 x 36 to 20 x 40 inches; regularly 25c to 35c pair, for 23c.

Roller Toweling—Bleached linen, plain or colored borders, 18 inches wide; regularly 10c yard, for 5c.

Table Cloths—Full bleached damask, pure linen, bordered, also satin damask table napkins, all linen, sizes 2 x 2 yards and 22 x 22 inches; regularly \$1.39 to \$2.50 for cloth or dozen napkins, \$1.57.

Sheeting—Cream or grey twilled flannelette, well napped, free from specks; 64 inches wide, regularly 35c yard, for 25c.

Canton Flannel—Unbleached, 25 inches wide, regularly 7-12c yard, for 5c.

Apron Gingham—Canadian, checked, with or without border, fast colors, 36 inches wide, regularly 9c yard, for 7c.

Umbrellas—Men's and women's, silk and wool covers, steel frames, good selection of handles, regularly \$1.50, for 90c.

Women's Gloves—French suede in such shades as mode, grey, beaver, tan and black, oversown seams; Paris points, some have some fast colors, others plain buttons; regularly 75c, for 40c.

Men's Gloves—Mocha, pique-sewn seams, gusset fingers, perfect fitting, tan and brown; sizes 8 to 10; regularly \$1, for 50c.

Women's Hosiery—Cashmere, plain and ribbed, double ply, heel and toe, all fashionable every size; regularly 35c pair, for 18c.

Men's Socks—Plain and ribbed, double soles; sizes 10 to 11; regularly 35c and 50c, for 19c.

Chain Hand Bags—Beaded edge, links securely fastened, double chain handles; regularly 30c, for 15c.

Books—American and English fiction, bound novels, many titles; regularly 10c each, for 5c.

Post Cards—Photographs, high-grade glazed art cards and comics, regularly two for 5c and 5c each, for 7c for 5c.

Stationery—Package of linen paper, fine stock, pure white; regularly 25c, for 15c.

Lace Curtains—Nottingham, 50 to 52 inches wide, 3-1/2 yards long, white and ivory net and artistic designs; regularly \$1 and \$1.25, for 60c.

Sweepers—Bissell's solid hard rubber cases, oak mahogany, walnut and maple finishes, all parts nickel-plated, best quality brush, improved handle; regularly \$2.75, for \$1.80.

Window Shades—Heavy opaque cloth mounted on hardwood rollers and trimmed with hand-made lace, complete with brackets and tassels; regularly 50c to \$1.25, for 65c.

House Paints—For inside use, in a variety of good colors, green, olive, wine, French grey, salmon, cream and many others, 1-2 pint can, regularly 12c, for 5c; quart can, regularly 22c, for 12-12c; gallon can, regularly 40c, for 25c; 1-2 gallon can, regularly 15c, for 8c.

Women's Fire—Alaska sables Scarfs, satin lined, about 60 inches long; silk ornaments and chain fastener. Friday bargain, \$5.00.

Wall Panes—Glimmer paper, blue, 3-inch border and ceiling, set figure patterns; regularly 8c roll, for 3c.

BEDROOM papers, yellow with satin stripe, neat design; 8-inch border shading to ceiling; regularly 11c roll, for 4c.

TAPESTRY papers in light and dark blue with brown and green art pattern; regularly 11c roll, for 5c.

EMBOSSED papers for hall, dining and sitting rooms, 3-inch border and ceiling, blue colorines outlined in gold; regularly 12c roll, for 6c.

Red Wall Paper, with 18-inch blended frieze, regularly 13c roll, for 7c.

GILT papers, stripe design on white back, 18-inch frieze and ceiling; regularly 16c roll, for 9c.

EMBOSSED papers, metallic pattern, 18-inch blended frieze; regularly 15c roll, for 11c.

Heavy embossed papers, in Empire and scroll designs, complete combinations; regularly 25c to 35c roll, for 12-15c.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
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