FARMERS' POLITICS.

Four Thousand of Them Discuss Railways,

MONOPOLIES AND TARIFF.

The Gathering in South Simcoe—Col. Trywhitt Defends His Vote Against Two Cents a Mile—The Patrons Very Much in Favor of Reduced Railway Rates—Something for Professional Politicians to Read.

[From The Canada Farmers' Sun, London, Ont., July 11.]

There were 4000 Patrons of Industry at their picnic at Everett (South Simcoe) on Dominion Day. The speaking began at 2 p.m., with J. A. Rogers in the chair. On the platform were Col. Trywhitt, M.P., Messrs. Lennox, Reeve of Essa; Jeffs, Reeve of West Gwillimbury; Wrigley of The Canada Farmers' Sun, and others. Songs and music were interspersed between the addresses.

Mr. Lennox had joined the order about two years ago, and was pleased to meet with so many Patrons to-day. Our policy is neither one of Gritism nor Toryism, but we have undertaken a work of reform that has been very greatly needed. Farmers have reason to complain because the Legislature had discriminated in favor of high schools and collegiate institutes. There are about 20 pupils in attendance at the common schools for every one in attendance at the High schools, and yet the legislative grants are in the proportion of $40 to $800 to each school. He had a right to protest inasmuch as his township paid $3000 and his county $40,000 towards these funds. The fees paid to county registrars are excessive. This official in Simcoe County gets $7000, although many men who get only $1000 work harder and have expended more money for education. Crown Attorneys are similarly over-paid, and by retrenchment about one-fourth might be taken off the taxes in this way alone. The Senate costs the country $209,000 a year, and after being highly paid for many years, Government officials are pensioned at high figures. A man receiving a salary of $2400 receives a pension of about $1500, and the total expenditure for pensions at Ottawa now amounts to $253,677 annually. The object of the Patron order is not to dismiss Governments, but to influence them. Farmers had taken the lead in the matter of economy by reducing the wardens' salaries from $400 to $200. The pruning knife ought to be freely used in a county in which the high constable had in 30 years received $15,000 besides his fees, when the fees alone were ample compensation for the work performed.

The Member for South Simcoe.

Col. Trywhitt, M.P. for South Simcoe, was next called upon. He stated that when he was introduced to Bro. Wrigley the editor had expressed his surprise that the speaker was a Patron. He was a farmer and entitled to membership, and had joined the order some time ago. He objected to the criticism of Mr. Lennox about the salaries paid to civil servants at Ottawa. Their salaries were made proportional to the salaries paid to civil servants in England and the United States. After speaking at length about the work of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, the colonel asserted that the Canadian farmers were more prosperous than those in any other country in the world, and that they had it in their power to become more prosperous, since so many improvements in machinery, etc., are now available. He concluded by saying that he would rather at any time talk stock than politics, and that it was doubtless true that less legislation would be beneficial to farmers and the people at large.

Two Cents a Mile.

Mr. Jeffs could not speak so confidently about the prosperity of farmers as the last speaker had done. There is corruption in both political parties, and we are too much overridden by officialism. The country is not so prosperous as partisan politicians say it is. If farmers will take stock annually, as business men do, they will find that they have little cause to shout and hurrah for either Grit or Tory politicians. At Barrie recently a postmaster had been superannuated to make way for another official. Members of Parliament and Legislature are supposed to carry out the wishes of their constituents, but they do not. He was not easily enthused on any question, but when he saw seven-eighths of the people engaged in agricultural pursuits so poorly represented by men of their own vocation in Parliament he concluded that the people had not been true to their own interests. He commended the action of William F. Maclean, M.P. for East York, when he moved to reduce the railway fare from 3 to 2 cents per mile, and regretted that Col. Tyrwhitt had opposed this measure. Railways in Canada are making too much money when salaries of $50,000 are paid to presidents, and when $18,000 is expended to build a single car to contribute to the pleasure and comfort of officials—a car that will never earn a dollar during the period of its existence. Mr. Jeffs was glad to be a Patron and pleased to know that the order was growing in influence everywhere.

What Is a True Patron?

George Wrigley intimated that it was true that when introduced to Col. Trywhitt and told he was a Patron he had expressed his surprise. A party politician cannot be a true Patron at any time. Patrons condemn many things in both political parties, and a man elected by either party must either be untrue to his party and violate the pledges made before his election or he must act in opposition to the principles of our order. The platform from which addresses were being delivered on this occasion was a Patron platform, yet we had already heard opposing views from those professing to be Patrons. It was a pleasure to listen to the addresses of Messrs. Lennox and Jeff, who have given evidence that they are truly in sympathy with the aims and objects of the order. They were formerly like Col. Trywhitt, active Conservative workers; but, unlike him, they are now thoroughly imbued with the principles of Patronism. The association that had initiated a partisan politician as a member was unworthy to continue to hold the charter that had been placed in the hands of its officers. It was to be deeply regretted that Col. Trywhitt had not condemned extravagance at Ottawa as freely and commended the proposition of Representative Maclean as heartily as had the other speakers. It was a pleasure to stand upon a platform with such true patrons as Brothers Lennox and Jeff, whose addresses proved their sincerity as members. The address of Mr. Lennox, Mr. Wrigley said, was the most practical and timely one to which he had listened at any of the Patron picnics he had attended.

The speaker said he desired to say something to enable the farmers of Canada to see more clearly the necessity for organization. The farmers and workingmen of this country had not gained such headway in the matter of united action as had their neighbors in the United States. Some facts and figures he would present to show the effects of the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people in the United States, were given because similar facts and figures were not yet available in Canada. After a time our labor bodies here may be able to compile corresponding figures to show the condition of affairs; but in the meantime it was enough to know that a similar condition of affairs existed here as on the other side of the great lakes.

The wealth of the country was rapidly passing into the hands of comparatively few people, and the dividing line between the classes and masses was every year becoming more apparent. In the United States the Government had given vast areas of land to railway corporations. These, together with lands granted for canals and educational purposes, aggregated about 275,000,000, or a greater area than the number of square miles in the six New England States, together with New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, or all the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers. In addition to this about 26,000,000 acres had passed into the hands of 56 foreign landholders or corporations.

Concentration of Wealth.

While the land was rapidly passing into the hands of the few people, the wealth of the nation was also being concentrated. When the Civil War closed, nearly 30 years ago, there were less than 1000 millionaires in all the land. To-day their number is upwards of 30,000, an increase of 1000 having been made annually, or upwards of three every day. The danger of the situation cannot be fully realized, however, until it is remembered that very many of these millionaires are multi-millionaires. If each of them were worth only $1,000,000, the wealth held by them would aggregate only $30,000,000,000. But the holdings of some of them is not measured singly until figures like $100,000,000 are reached.

The effect of this aggregation of wealth in the hands of only a few men is ruinous to farmers. What happened in England less than a century ago may happen in America at any time, and Canadian farmers are as as liable to be drawn into the vortex as are their American neighbors, for the conditions of affairs so far as the concentration of wealth and lands is concerned is relatively the same here as there. In 1816 there were 160,000 land-holders in England; in 1826 there were only 50,000. In the space of 10 years there were 130,000 cases in which the money lords compelled the landlords to give up their estates, and four-fifths of the land-holders lost their lands through foreclosures and sheriff sales.

In the United States in 1860 labor owned seven-sixteenths of the wealth of the country, and in 1890 only seventeen-sixtieths. In 1890, after adding by sweat and skill $20,000,000,000 to the nation's wealth, the producing classes got for their share only $600,000,000, while the idlers, the monopolies, swallowed up the stupendous sum of $19,400,000,000. The census reports show that in 1840 the farmers owned 90 per cent. of the wealth of the country, while in 1890 their share had been reduced to 21 per cent. There were in 1890 200,000 mortgages on record, averaging $450 each. At the prices current in 1866 it would have taken 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat to pay the public debt of the United States, while on July 31, 1892, at the current prices for wheat, it would have taken 1,111,930,000 bushels of wheat to pay off the debt remaining after $4,000,000,000 of the amount had been paid.

Of what use, however, was it to make reference to conditions that are wrong if no remedy can be applied? The platform of the Patrons provides for the purification of politics. The further enrichment of the classes at the expense of the masses may be prevented if farmers will stand shoulder to shoulder and be true to each other in protecting their own interests. But remedial as well as preventive legislation is a necessity, and it will be the duty of Patrons at an early day to determine what remedial measures will bring the greatest benefit to the people. Social reformers, on the old and new continent, have advocated State and municipal ownership of all public works, and from the east, south and west come evidences of the growing popularity of the proposition to curtail the power of individuals and corporations to make large sums of money out of the people under Government charter.

State Ownership of Railways.

The state ownership of railways has been tested in Germany for over 30 years. At the very beginning of railroad building in 1835, the Government in return for pecuniary aid reserved to itself the right to control. In 1848 it began to construct its own roads and buy out others. In 1885, out of 14,000 miles of railroad, only 1000 miles remained out of the hands of the Government. In the last ten years the mileage has increased 33 per cent. and the revenue 41 per cent. From the Encyclopædia Britannica, the following, referring to German railroads, was quoted:

"The prices paid (for the roads) by the Government were, as a rule, high, * * * but the lines are nevertheless managed with considerable profit to the state. The passenger train service is prompt and comfortable. The speed attained is greater than elsewhere in Continental Europe, the maximum being about 45 miles. The passenger rates are low, averaging about 7d. per mile (1.4 cents) for all the passengers carried. There are comparatively few accidents."

Passenger Rates Should Be Regulated By Government.

Governments own and operate canals; why should they not own and operate railways? If they no not own them they may at least control them by legislation. Municipal authorities regulate cab fares in towns and cities and Governments have similar authority to regulate railway passenger rates, as had been proposed by Representative Maclean and opposed by the M.P. who called himself a brother Patron.

Three years ago the telephones in France were acquired by the Government in consequence of a general public outcry against the rates of the private monopoly that then controlled the business.

England owns and operates her telegraph system with the best results. A message there of 25 words may be sent for one-half the cost of 10 words here. Even in half civilized Paraguay telegrams are sent for one cent per word and telephones rent for $2.50 per month, messages being sent for 10 cents. In civilized Canada Grand Vice-President Currie had recently been taxed $1.05 for a three-minute conversation with the speaker over the telephone wire between Port Hope and London. No wonder that the profits of the telephone monopoly last year alone were upwards of $2,500,000. When the speaker was a boy, the inventors of the telephone visited his father's farm in the county of Waterloo. The Bell brothers at that time resided in Brantford and were as poor as church mice. It was within the power of Governments to prevent inventors from filching vast fortunes from the pockets of the people. So also it was the duty of Governments to protect the hidden wealth of the country in mines as well as in forests. If a farmer purchased land, the amount paid for it was its actual value for farming purposes, and if valuable metals were afterwards found in the land a clause in the deed should enable the Government to recover possession of the property after paying the owner liberally for all improvements made, and a reasonable amount for the discovery he had made. The precious stones and metals in the bowels of the earth are God's gifts to his people, and were never intended for the enrichment of individuals.

The municipal control of street and electric railways, gas and electric light plants, waterworks, etc., is another method of preventing the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the classes. The aim at all times should be to limit taxation as far as possible, and to provide that taxes levied upon the people shall go into the hands of the Governments to be expended in the people's interests, and not into the hands of individuals who contrive, by conspiring with Governments, to obtain possession of monopolies of various kinds.

A Blow For Municipal Freedom.

An important step was taken recently in Massachussetts. Charters have been given everywhere to parties operating railways, banks, electric plants, etc., and by many it has been supposed that certain municipalities have bartered away their rights for a long period of time. In Massachusetts recently a telling blow was struck for municipal freedom against corporate monopoly, the Legislature having with one dissentient voice passed a bill revoking the charter of the Bay State Gas Company, a corporation that had for many years bled the people and dictated legislation. This same Legislature has memoralized Congress for Government ownership of telegraphs and telephones.

Graded taxation on incomes, inheritances and land is another method of relieving the masses of much of the taxation now imposed upon them and of placing the burden upon those best able to contribute for the maintenance of roads, asylums, etc.

The Patron Platform Widely Different From That of the Liberals.

After referring to the prosperity of the order, its growth and power, the smashing of the salt combine and the manufacture of binder twine, the speaker said he desired to refer to a matter of some importance at the present time. Enemies of our organization have asserted that the Grit and Patron platforms are practically one and the same thing. Those who make this assertion are either Tories who desire the disruption of our order, or Grit editors whose aim has been to make our organization a wing of the Grit party, by means of which it may secure the reins of Government at Ottawa. Unfortunately there was a possibility that some unthinking people might consider that the platforms were in harmony, inasmuch as the matter of tariff reform was made a principal plank in each; but there was nevertheless a vast difference.

Time would permit the naming of only one proof that there was a wide distinction between the two platforms. Patrons demand honest legislation on a basis of the strictest economy, and no body of electors were ever more sincere than the farmers of Canada to-day in making this demand. Their circumstances make it a matter of compulsion that retrenchment should be made. The formulation of the demand for retrenchment in Ottawa is mutual between Patrons and Grits, but the intention is widely different. We mean what we say: the Grits do not.

As to the Provincial Premiers.

The recent Liberal convention at Ottawa, at which the platform was formed, was presided over by Premier Mowat of this province, and the demand for retrenchment was made not only by him, but by three other provincial premiers, Messrs. Fielding, Blair and Peters, as members of that convention. These four premiers, along with others, had met on a previous occasion to consider financial affairs. In Quebec a few years ago they demanded that the provinces should make a raid upon the Dominion treasury for a round $1,500,000. Premier Mowat's modest demand was that the Ontario allowance be increased annually from $1,196,000 to $1,778,000. The other demands were: Quebec, from $950,000 to $1,307,000; Nova Scotia, from $380,000 to $542,000; New Brunswick, from $307,000 to $436,000; Manitoba, from $177,000 to $270,000; British Columbia, from $115,000 to $148,000, and Prince Edward, from $75,000 to $187,000. It was not necessary to comment on the insincerity of those making these opposite demands. Moreover, one of these premiers, Fielding of Nova Scotia, recently permitted his Government to be enfolded in the embrace of the great America coal combine. The mines in Nova Scotia were the only ones from which the combine feared competing rates in the New England States in days to come. Mr. Fielding's Government was influenced to pass legislation whereby an American syndicate was given power to lease and, if they so desire, to lock up the coal mines of Nova Scotia rather than develop them. Patrons of Industry seek to curtail the power of combines rather than to increase it, and when members have no higher motives than those of the Liberal party, the associations may as well surrender their charters and cease to exist.

The Condition of Ontario Farmers.

Before concluding Mr. Wrigley again referred to the condition of Ontario farmers. Col. Trywhitt had asserted that they were prosperous. The best indication of their lack of prosperity was the fact that the official reports showed the value of farms in Ontario to have decreased during the past 10 years to the alarming extent of $17,000,000. Improved machinery will not necessarily improve their condition, as stated by the colonel, for the same rule will apply in agriculture as does apply in manufacturing. The effect of manufacturing in larger quantities with better facilities is to cheapen the cost of production, and it is equally true that the result of farming on a large scale with improved machinery is to cheapen the cost of production. This had been proven last year, when wheat had been grown in California at a cost of 21 cents per bushel. How long could small farmers withstand such opposition as that?

Col. Trywhitt asked permission to explain his action in reference to railway fares. He asserted that "Billy" Maclean had introduced his measure only for the purpose of currying favor with farmers. Asked if he would again oppose the 2-cent per mile rate of passenger fare, the colonel said he would act as he had done before. He several times referred sarcastically to his Conservative colleague of York as "Billy" Maclean.

Ocean Travel.

A. F. Webster, general steamship agent, corner of King and Yonge-streets, says: Ocean travel this season compares favorably with previous years, notwithstanding the counter attraction of the World's Fair. It was expected early in the season that this travel would be very light, but an agreeable disappointment was in store for us. The new steamship Campania of the Cunard Line has undoubtedly been the means of increased bookings, and altogether I am highly satisfied with this year's travel. Lake travel has also been good, and this we expect will be greatly increased after the Chippewa commences running, which will probably be Wednesday next, the 19th inst.

Mrs. H. Hall, Navarino, N.Y., writes: "For years I have been troubled with Liver Complaint. The doctors said my liver was hardened and enlarged. I was troubled with dizziness, pain in my shoulder, constipation and gradually losing flesh all the time. I was under the care of three physicians, but did not get any relief. A friend sent me a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and the benefit I have received from it is far beyond my expectation. I feel better now than I have done for years."

For England.

The favorite steamship, the Parisian of the Allan Line Royal mail steamships, leaves Montreal on Saturday, July 29, at daybreak. Passengers go on board the night before. There are still a few good cabin berths to be had and also good accommodation for second cabin and steerage passengers. The Royal mail steamship Sardinian, which left Montreal this morning, took the Governor-General and party, 103 cabin passengers, 80 second cabin and 100 steerage.

Amongst the passengers booked at Toronto are Mrs. D'Alton McCarthy and maid, Mr. Donald McKay, Mrs. McKay, Miss Lela McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Begg, Mr. J. McDonald, Miss Rackham, Rev. Mr. Williams, Miss Ellerby, Rev. J. Clelland, Mr. R. C. LesVeconte and wife, Mr. Reid, Rev. Mr. Dawson, Mrs. Dawson, Rev. Mr. Smythe, Mr. Allen.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, and all forms of summer complaint, looseness of the bowels, etc. Price 35 cents.

WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT.

Mrs. Rye—"This is a nice time for you to come home."

Mr. Rye—"Thanksh, thanksh, m' (hic) deah. Fo' wunch (hic) ye 'gree wid me (hic)."

—Judge.

The reputation of being a good fellow never helped a man at a bank.

Budgeley says the most difficult part of a drinking song is the "refrain."

A man who doesn't know anything is pretty sure to tell it the first chance he gets.

She—This rug is very beautiful; to what beast does it belong? He (candidly)—to me.

A mad dog scare and a policeman with a revolver generally make business for the coroner.

This is the season when there is most frequently a coolness between the iceman and the kitchenmaid.

The big wheel in the Midway Plaisance has made it possible for the most humble to move in the higher circles.

Civilization had its beginning when one savage first found that he was strong enough to knock down another.

In all probability more wise men would keep their own counsel if the retainers were not outrageously high.

"Doctors are hard workers, considering." "Considering what?" "How easily they could take life if they wished."

The romantic summer girl writes her name on the sand at the shore, while her father has to scratch gravel at home.

"I would like," said the young man, "to leave a little poem with you." "All right!" said the editor, "they usually get left."

"Where were you last night?" inquired the manager of the institution. "Just out for a quiet time," replied the deaf mute with his fingers.

It is a clear waste of time for an evangelist to urge a change of heart upon the man who has just been mulcted in a breach of promise suit.

Buggins—What did you do when you found that you had no money, after ordering a large bottle? Muggins—Oh, I was terribly put out about it.

Mr. Sappy—Miss Emma says that I am always trying to get something for nothing. She—How did she come to say it? Had you just proposed to her?

"Do you think a porous plaster can cure him of stuttering?" Doctor—Yes; when he comes to take it off he will swear right along without stopping.

The poet who sang "All alone my watch I'm keeping" must have been in luck. Only too often a poet has to let his uncle keep it for him most of the time.

Vicar's Fair Daughter (at school treat)—Won't you have some jam on your bread and butter, Johnny Spry? Johnny Spry—Not 'me, miss—I works where they makes it.

He was evidently a very obliging boy, for when he applied to the merchant for a position and was asked his age, he replied. "Oh, sir, I shall be whatever age you wish me to be."

Ticket Agent—We have the half fare tickets on sale now and—— Uncle Grasstuft—None of them fur me; I'll see the whole Fair if it takes every head of cattle on the place.

He—Do you know that these things you think so trivial—these engagements—are capable of breaking a man's heart? She—Why, certainly. That's about all the fun there is in them.

"Are things really so high in Chicago?" queried Marlow to Dawson. "Yes. You can't borrow five dollars there without putting up ten dollars deposit to insure its return," sighed Dawson.

Mrs. Aye—You don't mean to say that Hattie has actually gone and engaged herself to that Bolsterer fellow? Why, she hardly knows him. Mrs. Bee—That's why she became engaged to him.

"Have you any Gretna greens?" inquired the facetious customer with a basket on his arm. "No, sir," answered the grocer. "Nearest I can come to 'em is parlor matches. Anybody waiting on you, ma'am?"

Tommy—Mamma said to Mrs. Combback that matches are made in heaven. Is that true, papa? Papa—Certainly it is true. Your mamma knows what she is talking about. Tommy—But where does they get the brimstone?

Old Reporter—A blue pencil isn't classed among deadly weapons, is it? City Editor—Of course not. Whatever inspired you to ask such a fool question? Old Reporter—I just happened to think how many would be newspaper men it has killed off.

Painter: Then, sir, you wish me to compose some ancestral portraits for your new country seat? How many ancestors would you like? Wealthy Merchant: Oh, you can make about six, to start with. If I like 'em I'll order another half-dozen.

There is a story of a party containing two ministers crossing a lake in a storm. When matters became most critical, someone cried out, "The two ministers must pray!" "Na, na," said the boatman; "the little ane can pray if he likes, but the big ane maun tak an oar."

"You are charged with a grave offence," said the rural justice, "and I shall sentence you to be lynched." "Yes, judge," said the prisoner meekly. "And," continued the justice, "if you go to kickin' up any of your shines, an' break the rope, I'll sue you for damages!"

Photographer—The financial orisis through which the country is passing has just about doubled my labors. Droppedin—How's that? You don't mean to say more people are having their pictures taken because of it? Photographer—No; but it's twice as much work to get customers to look pleasant.

A flirt, deah breddern, is a female who goes fru life cherishin' de fond delushun dat she's breakin' hearts by the score, w'en, nine times out ob ten, she's only furnishin' amusement for a gang ob worthless men, who'll band togedder w'en she begins to lose her freshness an' her bloom, an' break her heart in reality, jes to git square.

Different Schools of Music.

Each generation, tired of the outworn devices which furnishes its predecessor with excitement, demands newer and stronger effects to stimulate its emotions. As the devices of the classicist grow pale, the listening public demands a romantic school with new forms and strange progressions. The romantic school would, if some hearers had their way, be succeeded in turn by a chaotic school, and in the race for new sensation all vestige of artistic form would disappear.—Macmillan's Magazine.

J. E & Co.

James Eaton's
88 YONGE ST.

Just seventeen days before Stock-Taking begins. We have in excess $21,000 more Merchandise than we want.

21,000 more than we will count. This means the sharpest Seventeen Bargain Days in the store life of James Eaton & Co. It commences Monday morning at 9 a.m.

Commences With Dress Goods.

Commences with another sweeping Sale at 25c a yard. In short lengths, in medium lengths, in dress lengths—all at 25c a yard for 50c Dress Goods, for 75c Dress Goods, for $1 Dress Goods.

The price is more than surprising, for the goods are this season's, and embrace Cheviots at 25c, Cashmeres at 25c, Suitings at 25c, distinguished Novelties at 25c. It's one of those Dress Goods movements that our competitors don't get within gun shot of. It's just such a sale that has made James Eaton & Co. such a power in the world of Dress Goods.

Commences With Silks.

2000 yards Surah Silks never offered less than $1 yard—slashed to 65c yard—commences Monday.

Another lot of Peau de Sole Silks—magnificent goods, regular price $1.75 yard—to-morrow's price $1. The head of the silk department has got orders to clear out his stock no matter what's the loss. It's value, value, value! It means all that and more.

Commences in Linens.

Fully one-quarter of the whole amount must be taken from the linen stock—$4000 worth of linens to sell—they must go—we won't take them into stock at any cost.

1500 yards Factory Cotton—a challenge that you can't buy its equal anywhere under 7c yard—our price to-morrow 18 yards for $1.

Bleached Table Linen, 64 inch, regular price 69c—Monday, 49c.

Bleached Table Linen, 56 inch, regular price 50c—Monday 39c.

Unbleached Table Linen, 54 inch, regular price 35c—Monday 25c.

Unbleached Table Linen, 64 inch, regular price 55—Monday 39c.

Bleached Huck Towels, 85c pair—Monday 60c pair.

Bleached Huck Towels, to-day 50c pair—Monday price 35c pair.

Unbleached Huck Towels, to-day 45c pair—Monday price 35c pair.

Unbleached Huck Towels, to-day 15c—Monday price 10c each.

Heavy Crash Toweling, 8 1-2c yard to-day—Monday 6 1-2c yard.

Tea Toweling, special—Monday 6 1-4c.

8-4 Unbleached Sheeting, 25c to-day—Monday 20c.

Butchers' Linen, 18c Monday.

Brown Holland, 20c line at 15c Monday.

Oxford Shirting, 10c yard Monday.

Commences in Handkerchiefs.

100 dozen ladies' colored bordered Handkerchiefs, our price 4c and 4c—Monday 1c.

50 dozen ladies' colored bordered hemstitched Handkerchiefs, regular price 8c—Monday reduced price 4c.

25 dozen Irish lawn hematitched Handkerchiefs, regular price 11c to-morrow's, Monday, price 6c.

15 dozen gents' ¾ Irish linen, colored border, regular price 25c—Monday 12 1-2c.

12 dozen navy Hindostan Silk Ties, regular price 30c—Monday 18c.

Commences in Haberdashery.

Illuminated metallic Buttons, Monday 1c dozen.

Beautiful French mode Buttons, price to give away—5c card of dozen.

Odd line Spools, 1c each Monday.

Ladies' Tennis Belts, half price—8c Monday.

Gildersleeve Hair Pins, 2 boxes for 5c.

600 best London made Pins, 5c Monday.

2,000 papers of best Pins—300 of them on a sheet—worth regularly 5c—James Eaton's price Monday 2 for 5c.

New Hoplican Silk Ruche, all shades, regular price 25c—Monday price 12 1-2c.

Beautiful French Coffered Military Braid, regular price 20c—Monday 10c yard.

Best made dress Steels, 5c the set on Monday—Did you ever hear of such before?

Seamless Stockinette Dress Shield, regular price 15c—too big stock—Monday price 6½c.

Mode de Beige Gimp, worth 3c—clearing at 9c yard.

LaRusse Braid, latest out, worth 25c—Monday 4c yard.

New Sanflated Loop Fringe, worth 40c—Monday 6c.

Duchure Ruchings, all colors, was 49c—must be sold—9c Monday.

Belgian Dress Ornaments, was 50c dozen—take them Monday at 3c doz.

Moravian Dress Trimmings, regular price 15c—Monday 6c.

Chiffons, all silk, all colors, were 25c—Monday 10c.

Seventeen Days to Sell Twenty-one Thousand.

One thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars per day.

New shades in Gros Grain Peppin Cord, was $1 per doz., Monday 30c doz.

12-inch All Silk Surah Ribbons, regular price 45c, Monday 24c.

10 pieces Fancy Silk Velvet Ribbon, was 22c, Monday 12½c.

36-inch All Silk Tulle—you know what you pay for this—our price 20c a yard—scarce goods—no odds—enough for hundreds here.

Ladies' Linen Collars, all sizes, 5c each Monday.

Embroideries, special lots, at 3c and 5c, not half their value.

Commences in Laces.

Thousands and thousands of yards of Laces at half regular prices; our stock was too big, but we got such a great snap that we've made another purchase, and Monday sees the first go off. Laces of every kind, color and width—half, half—half price.

Black Chantilly Laces 3c per yard.

Commences on Second Floor in Underwear.

Come pick and choose from the greatest, grandest and best bought stock of Ladies' Underwear in the city: $5000 worth must be sold: Monday we commence to unload.

1000 Ladies' Gowns, worth 75c, Monday 45c.

1000 Ladies' Chemise, worth 40c, Monday 21c.

1000 Ladies' Drawers, worth 40c, Monday 21c.

1000 Ladies' Skirts have been selling at $1.25, Monday 75c.

We generally hold a great Underwear Sale in August, but stock-taking must take place, and every stock throughout the store must be away below par. Every garment we own must go.

Commences with Infants' Fine Lonsdale Gowns, have been $3 each, Monday's price $1 each.

Commences with Children's Muslin Pinafores, trimmed with Torchon Lace, regular price 45c, Monday 19c.

Commences with Ladies' Colored Aprons at 12½c, worth 30c.

Commences with Ladies' Tennis Shirts, worth $1, at 50c.

Commences with $1200 Ladies' Fine Shaped Vests, worth 20c, for 10c Monday.

Commences with Ladies' Fancy Lustre Skirts, deep Torchon Lace Flounce, yoke bands, regular price $2.25, Monday $1.25.

Commences With Gent's Underwear.

150 Suits of Men's Underwear worth 75c, Monday 50c.

500 pairs of Braces, regular price 25c, Monday 19c.

Heavy Wool Socks, 8c pair.

Natural Wool Underwear — kinds that have been $1.50 go at 98c Monday.

Rain or Shine, Umbrellas 85 centers, Monday 58c.

Commences With Hosiery.

One thousand pairs Women's Extra Fine Cashmere Hose, has been 85c pair, Monday 50c.

Commences by offering all the newest shades Lisle Thread Hose at 20c pair—when these are gone no more.

Commences With These Marvels.

Nantucket Vases, 15c pair, marvellous cheap.

Beautifully decorated Bohemian Vases, regular price 20c, our price 8c.

150 Handsome Dresden China Fruit Plates with views of Toronto, regular price 25c, Monday 10c each.

Commences Monday Morning and continues for 17 days. One thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars per day we want. We will slaughter to accomplish our end.

Come early—be sure you come to the right James Eaton's.

JAMES EATON'S
88 & 90 YONGE ST
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MANY OF THE LINES ARE IN GREAT DEMAND

Brown Eastic Canvas,
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Embroidery Dowlass,
Rough Brown Holland
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Towelings,

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