

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
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THE MAN TO CHEER FOR.

Toronto has proved itself the friend of Conservatism by its rousing reception to R. L. Borden, leader of the federal party. Never before was there a better attended or more enthusiastic meeting than that held in Massey Hall last night in honor of the clean-handed, clear-headed, brilliant and respected leader of the Conservative forces in the present strenuous campaign.

And Mr. Borden is a man well worth the highest tribute the citizens of Toronto could give. As a public man his career is without the shadow of a stain. As a parliamentarian he has grown in strength in recent years, and is now the peer of anyone on the other side of the house, and a fit successor to Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir John Thompson. In private life he is a model Canadian, embodying the ideal Christian gentleman. In knowledge of public affairs, in insight into statecraft, in love of country and loyalty to the best traditions of the grand old Conservative party, he is easily among the first hand down whose names will be handed down to history.

Essentially he is a man to cheer for—the real man he is, for the principles he stands for, for what he would be and do if the Canadian people chose him as their next prime minister. Canada would be safe with Mr. Borden at the helm, and Toronto by its spontaneous and sounding ovation indicates that it is prepared to do its duty by putting him there.

PREVENTION OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

North America enjoys the reputation of being the most progressive of all the civilized sections of the globe. It also suffers from the reproach of being the most indifferent to human life. On Tuesday last The World published a despatch from Ottawa, in which it was stated that on Canadian railways alone 2125 persons were killed and 10,655 injured in five years because of accidents. During ten years the United States railways killed 10,367 persons and injured 63,417. To use a pertinent illustration, within the last decade there were killed and injured on the Canadian and United States railroads an approximately equal number to that totalizing the killed, died of disease and injured during the South African war.

Simply because these are the result of railroad accidents and devoid of the spectacular interest attaching to engagements on the field of battle, they pass with little comment without reaching the heart. But they really ought to carry an even greater appeal to public attention, because railroad accidents are in great measure preventable and might be largely eliminated were advantage taken of the latest developments of mechanical invention. It is startling to be told that practically all Canadian roads are devoid of modern safety devices for the prevention of accidents over their 25,000 miles of track. In the interests of the traveling public, it is not time that the government should address itself to this question and insist upon the adoption of proper measures for the protection of passengers? Expansion is all very well, but it ought not to be made at the cost of life and limbs when that can be saved by the introduction of a reformed system and the adoption of proper appliances.

PUBLIC SERVICE PROFITS.

Advocates of governmental regulation of public service corporations are always contending that franchise grants ought not to be given away without compensation. This President Roosevelt has announced that he would veto bills that conferred water power monopolies on private persons without regulation or compensation. The giving away of the public heritage, he declared, should stop and water power has as much value as coal or oil. Henceforth, he urges, such privileges ought to be limited, and there should be opportunity for revision of the grants, for proper control and for the exaction of reasonable compensation after the manner of municipal franchises to traction, gas, electric companies.

But does this not involve an erroneous idea regarding the true nature of public services? Is not that the true conception of a public service, which insists that it shall stand on its own independent basis and shall be run at the lowest possible cost consistent with its efficient working and provision for its ultimate redemption?

To compel a public service to earn a profit for any other purpose than the improvement and cheapening of the service is simply to impose a tax upon the users for the relief of the general body of taxpayers. This is an aspect of the matter that is apt to be overlooked and even in Canada, it is only beginning to be recognized. Rural free mail delivery is simply an acknowledgment that the surplus on the postal revenues ought to be used for the extension of the postal service. The principle involved should be applied to all public services.

PRESIDENTIAL SIDE-ISSUES.

In the early days of the Taft-Bryan presidential contest, The World suggested that it was possible the Democratic candidate might not prove wholly unacceptable to the corporation and financial interests, against whom the present chief executive has been waging persistent warfare. This, not because Mr. Bryan is a less strenuous champion of public rights, but because a Democratic president, unless assisted by a Democratic congress, would be practically powerless to secure the passage of such legislation as he deemed it proper to recommend. In this connection it is interesting to note that no very serious alarm has been created by the success attending Mr. Bryan's campaign appeals and the closing up of the Democratic ranks, including the conservative section that formerly either stood aloof or were directly hostile to his candidature. Stock exchange movements bear all the marks of manipulation rather than of a genuine and general distrust such as attended the promulgation and advocacy of his earlier platforms.

Some Republican journals, notably The Chicago Tribune, have been attempting to make party capital out of the present complexion of congress. Even if the Democrats succeeded in obtaining a majority in the house of representatives, the senate will remain Republican till 1914, that is during the whole of the next presidential period. And Mr. Bryan is invited to explain why he can promise or intimate the passage of legislation which he is engaged in fighting is contrary to Republican policy. These journals ask: "What legislation, what remedies, what tariff reforms, what anything legislative, during the next four years, could Mr. Bryan, as a Democratic president, give to the people without the co-operation of a Republican senate?" Mr. Bryan may have a sufficient answer to this without specifically undertaking to procure the passage of any particular legislation. He might, for instance, affirm that if the people are decisive in their endorsement of his policies, the senate looking to the future political situation might not interpose an absolute barrier to the popular demand for reform.

But the line of argument founded on the existence of a Republican senate of a double-edged character. Each of the candidates claims to be the legitimate heir of President Roosevelt, and to be the successor best fitted to carry his policies to their legitimate conclusion. And Mr. Bryan's more advanced views, and his greater freedom in their expression, are compelling Mr. Taft to emphasize all the more strongly his determination to enforce the will of the people upon the high financiers and capitalistic combinations that have been defying the law. But the more the Republican candidate does this, the more possible it becomes that the harassed interests placed between two evils may prefer that one which is easier to be curbed. The United States senate is a peculiar body, and, as presently constituted, is not entirely in sympathy with the rule of "the big stick." With a Democratic president in the White House, the course of the Republican majority would be simpler and easier, as would not be complicated with antagonism to its titular chief. More curious incidents have occurred in United States politics than tactical corporation support of William Jennings Bryan.

CORPORATIONS AND LEGISLATURES.

How remarkable the change that has passed over public sentiment in the United States, and how great an awakening has come with regard to the independence of members of congress from corporation control is strikingly shown in the announcement that Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio has withdrawn from active support of the Republican presidential candidate. This is rendered still more significant by the recent somewhat dramatic fraterization of the two Ohioans who fought so determinedly for control of the state convention. The senator has for years been the most prominent figure in his own state and was a political power that had to be reckoned with in the party councils. Now it is doubtful whether the disclosures which have compelled his retreat from active electoral intervention may not also involve his retreat altogether from public life.

The man who has thrown the bomb shell into the ranks of the Ohio Republicans is William Randolph Hearst, the promoter and, it is not too much to say, dictator of the Independent party. In a speech delivered at Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Hearst charged that Mr. Foraker, while serving as a United States senator, was on the payroll of the Standard Oil Company, a corporation probably the most detested of its class in the republic. In support he read certain letters addressed from the Standard Company's offices to the senator purporting to show that the latter was under instructions of the company and employed by it to influence in its favor legislation under consideration of the senate. Mr. Foraker admitted employment as counsel by the company in connection with certain of its litigations, but disclaimed any other than a purely legal relationship. His explanation was, however, countered by Mr. Hearst who, speaking later at St. Louis, read further and even more damaging correspondence, referring to the transfer of a sum of \$50,000, and asking the senator to "get busy" with regard to pending legislation, to which the company was hostile. Mr. Foraker has generally denied the implication suggested by Mr.

Hearst, but as the result of a conference of the Republican leaders he withdrew from the political rally intended to demonstrate the restoration of harmony within the party ranks in Ohio.

Mr. Hearst is fighting of course for his own hand, and shortly before attempted to thwart the effort to swing the labor vote to the Democratic side by quoting a passage from a speech made a number of years ago in which Mr. Bryan was said to have referred to working men as beggars. This Mr. Bryan denies, but the charge has created nothing of the sensation raised by the attack on Senator Foraker. However much antipathy the country may have exhibited in the past towards the charges that corporations were freely using their influence in congress and the state legislatures to defeat measures detrimental to their interests, there is now no doubt in the attitude of the electorate has assumed. What the electors are now demanding is independent representatives, and, as in the case of Governor Hughes of New York, they are exhibiting a clear determination to support public men of that type irrespective largely of party affiliations. It is recognized to be absolutely indefensible for an elected representative of the people to accept either money or employment "from a corporation upon whose methods of business he may have as a federal legislator to sit in judgment—particularly when that corporation calls upon him to defeat legislation and prevent nominations. He may think that he is hired for his legal skill; every one else will believe that the stake was his political influence." A public sentiment of this kind is strong in Canada. If it were universal, needed and insisted there would be an end to the constant conflict between private and public interest.

PEEL FAIR A SUCCESS.

7000 Attend the Event, Including 400 From Toronto.

BRAMPTON, Sept. 23.—(Special).—Peel fair of 1908 is over. The excellent character of the weather was responsible to a certain extent for the 7000 persons who passed the gates between 10.30 and 4 o'clock, a crowd representative of the agricultural interests of the three counties, augmented by a very large representation from Orangeville, Woodbridge and other neighboring towns.

Four hundred came up by special train from Toronto in connection with the Peel Old Boys Association excursion, accompanied by the band of the 48th Highlanders.

They were met at the train by His Worship Mayor Golding, John D. Orr, president of the agricultural society, and a number of representative gentlemen of the town and county.

The great feature of the fair is the exhibit of horses. Between four and five hundred entries were made, and a finer show of horses in all classes is rarely witnessed. There were also 500 entries in poultry, 300 in ladies' work, 100 in cattle and 100 in sheep.

It was a great day also for the politicians. It was reported during the afternoon that Richard Blain had shaken the hand of every man, woman and child on the grounds, and had a sufficient number of promises of support to win elections in four counties. His opponent was also on the ground, getting acquainted.

KIDNAPPED YOUNG BRIDE.

Husband of an Elopement Ceremony Accuses Wife's Parents.

WINDSOR, Sept. 23.—(Special).—Charging that her parents kidnapped his bride of a day, Harry Brown of Jackson, Mich., has appealed to the authorities for aid.

The couple eloped to Windsor and were married here. On their return the bride's parents got busy and are said to have abducted their daughter after calling her to the porch of her new home.

Mrs. Brown admits she had to borrow "two bits" to make up her car fare to Windsor, she claims to be nineteen, but her parents say she is only sixteen.

A REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

United Statesmen Said to Be Enlisting for a Raid.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—(Special).—That there is a revolutionary movement being organized here for the overthrow of one or more of the South American republics is the claim made by a local newspaper.

Six hundred Tebuke soldiers of Boston are said to have already been enlisted.

MEDALS FOR THE ANCIENTS.

Families Occupying Quebec Homes for Two Centuries Are Honored.

QUEBEC, Sept. 23.—(Special).—Over 200 medals were distributed to-night at Laval University to the families of Canadian settlers who have been occupying ancestral homes for over 200 years.



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WITNESS IN A HURRY INTERRUPTS COURT

But Must Wait Until He's Called — More Evidence in Sovereign Fire Suit.

A lively incident occurred yesterday morning during the proceedings of the suit by the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company against A. H. Hoover for the return of \$60,000 commissions on stock.

J. T. Hornbrook, one of the provisional directors, entered the court and with some fervor asked if he might be allowed to interrupt the court.

When Justice Latchford recovered from his surprise, he very definitely refused to hear Mr. Hornbrook. The latter has an important business engagement in the west and is anxious to get away.

W. D. Dineen, in cross-examination, said that he did not regard Mr. Hoover as the promoter of the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company at the time, but rather as one of several gentlemen who were associating together to establish the company. He did not think that there was anything very wrong in Mr. Hoover employing Mr. Hornbrook to sell the stock. He thought Mr. Hoover might make some profit, but not a very large sum.

At the afternoon sitting of the court, the cross-examination of W. D. Dineen was continued by Mr. Tilley. Mr. Dineen said he thought that Mr. Wilson was trying to get the upper hand of Mr. Hoover. The directors had some grievances with Mr. Wilson before he wrote to the insurance department at Ottawa. That was one of the grievances. There was something which caused the directors to demand Mr. Wilson from the directors' meetings. At one time the proxies were in Mr. Hoover's hands, so that there had to be a transfer of proxies. This was managed by canvassers being sent out.

"Was it your practice to sign cheques in blank?" asked Mr. Tilley.

"They were signed both ways. Sometimes they were signed in advance and filled out afterwards."

From their actions at the January meeting, it was evidently a packed meeting. The general manager told him that he had 75 per cent. of the proxies and "that Hoover was out of it."

E. Sheppard, one of the provisional directors, testified that the board decided that it would be in the interests of the committee to make the agreement. The general manager told him of stock on commission first at \$6 and later at \$8 per share.

AT USGOODE HALL

Weekly Court.

Before Chief Justice Meredith at 11 a.m.

Fortune v. Lee.
Campbell v. Wallaceburg.
Re Spence; Campbell v. Spence.
Re Spence; Campbell v. Spence.
Steele v. Gonyer.

Divisional Court, 11 a.m.

Frost & Wood v. Stoddard.
Hobley v. G.T.B.
Re Anderson Estate.
Raynor v. Miller.
Thompson v. St. Louis.
Bradley v. McClure.

The matter of the Port Colborne Milling Company was heard before Chief Justice Meredith yesterday and adjourned sine die, to be put on the agenda at a week's notice, as there is a possibility of a reorganization of the company. The case is that of an application for an inspector to investigate the company's affairs. The assets are stated to be less than the liabilities by \$134, but the applicants, who are three shareholders, Alpha, William, William Kerr and Isaac Burgess, holding respectively \$1900, \$500 and \$1000 worth of stock, claim that that statement is arrived at by putting a false valuation on the mill property. The value is reported to be \$10,000, and they say it is really worth \$3000.

G.T. BELL IS PRESIDENT

Passenger Agents' Association Conclude Their 33rd Session.

The American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents yesterday elected Geo. T. Bell of Montreal president of the association.

Mr. Bell is general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Colonel Boothby, of the Maine Central Railway, nominated Mr. Bell and spoke in glowing terms of that gentleman's services to the association. There were two or three seconds of Mr. Bell's nomination and of those who spoke referred to Mr. Bell as a "live wire in the United States as well as in Canada."

Mr. Bell was elected vice-president, and C. N. Burt of Boston was re-elected secretary.

Toronto was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Several papers on various technical subjects were delivered before the association this morning. The proposal to make more uniformity in the age limit for children's tickets was laid over, when it was explained that the several states fixed the limit by law, and different states had different "children's ages."

Yesterday afternoon the visitors were entertained by the R.C.Y.C. at the island, and last evening they left for Temagami.

STONE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A very rare opportunity to secure a valuable stone residence at an exceedingly reasonable price, has just occurred. Chas. M. Henderson & Co., auctioneers, announce that they will sell the substantial residence situated on the south-west corner of St. George street and Prince Arthur avenue. This house, in the best residential district of Toronto, is of the estate of the late Sheriff Widdell and it is necessary that the executors immediately close out the estate. Mr. Henderson will sell this property at their warehouses, 87 and 89 King street east, on Saturday, October 3rd, at 12 o'clock noon. An intending purchaser should see Chas. M. Henderson & Co. about the magnificent residence in an unexcelled locality.

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EATON'S FRIDAY BARGAINS

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Men's Clothing

SUITS—Three-button, single-breasted sack suit, medium dark all-wool imported English worsteds, neat, small patterns, mostly grey colors, broad lapels, some have back vents; Italian cloth linings; sizes 36 to 44; regularly \$12.50 and \$13.50, for .. 7.90

RAINCOATS—Fine imported cravenette cloth, steel grey or dark olive shades, 50 inches long, full or quarter lined; sizes 34 to 44 in the lot; regularly \$12.50 and \$16.50, for .. 8.95

TROUSERS—West of England worsteds; in medium shades, narrow or wide striped patterns, two side and hip pockets, best trimmings, sizes 32 to 42; regularly \$4.50 and \$5.00, for .. 2.95

OVERCOATS—For early Fall, black imported vicuna cloth, 42 inches long, single-breasted Chesterfield style, silk faced fronts; Italian body linings; sizes 34 to 44; regularly \$10.00, for .. 6.95

Wall Papers

REMNANTS of room lots of paper; regularly 8c to 25c a roll, for .. 1.00

GILT PAPERS—Wall, border and ceiling combinations for all rooms; regularly 10c to 15c roll, for .. .6

BEDROOM PAPERS—Stripes and floral patterns, dainty colorings; Friday bargain, roll .. 8

GILT EMBOSSED PAPERS—For parlors and dining rooms; regularly 20c and 25c a roll, for .. 10

KALOMINE BRUSHES—Good fibre, well bound; regularly 25c, for .. 10

PAINTS—Ready mixed, assorted colors; Friday bargain, tin .. 5

Furniture

ARM ROCKING CHAIRS—Solid oak, cobbler seats, extra strong and comfortable; regularly \$22.25, for .. 1.60

PARLOR TABLES—Bamboo, assorted designs and sizes; regularly \$1.25 to \$1.50, for .. 75

HALL SEATS—Solid golden oak, box and hinged lid, 34 inches wide; regularly \$5.00, for 2.90

DAVENPORT SOFA BEDS—Oak and mahogany frames, upholstered in veronas and silk plush, slightly soiled; regularly \$65.00 to \$92.00, for .. 49.00

PARLOR SUITES—3-piece, assorted designs, some solid mahogany, richly upholstered in silk tapestry; regularly \$90.00 to \$115, for .. 56.00

PIANO STOOLS—Colonial design, highly polished, mahogany finish and solid golden oak; regularly \$3.50, for .. 2.50

SEWING MACHINES—Assorted patterns, Seamstress and New Howe, every one complete, with our ten-year guarantee; regularly \$22.50, for .. 17.90

Embroideries and Point d'Esprit

CORSET EMBROIDERY—Cambric, 18 inches wide, work six inches deep, openwork designs; regularly 25c a yard, for .. 12 1/2

DRESS LENGTHS—Of fine point d'esprit, 72 inches wide, each length contains six yards, white only; regularly 45c a yard; Friday, six yards for .. 1.25

Jewelry

BLOUSE SETS—In coral, turquoise, pearl, black, and many colors. Men's Tie Pin Sets, in varied shades, also brilliant Belt Pins; regularly 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each, for .. 25

BOOKS—Alger, Harkaway, and Henty Books, in a big selection of titles, cloth bound; regularly 18c, for .. 10

PICTURE BOOKS—A great assortment of many kinds; regularly 15c, for .. 10

Boys' Clothing

DRESS SUITS—Black clay twill worsteds and fancy worsteds, single-breasted sack style, best Italian linings; knee pants; sizes 28 to 33; regularly \$6.50 and \$7.50, for .. 4.95

NORFOLK SUITS—Two-piece, dark mixed tweeds, in Winter weights, coats box pleated and belted; Italian linings; knee pants; sizes 23 to 28; regularly \$4.25 and \$4.50, for .. 2.85

REEFERS—Fawn covert cloth, Fall weight, double-breasted, Italian linings; sizes 22 to 26; regularly \$3.50, for .. 2.39

Men's Furnishings

SHIRTS—White and pongee silk and silk stripe cashmere, collar attached; sizes 14 to 18; regularly \$2.00 to \$3.00, for .. 1.48

UNDERWEAR—Scotch wool, double-breasted, saaten facings, pearl buttons, Shetland shade, medium men's sizes only; regularly 75c, for .. .47

NEGLIGE SHIRTS—Fine shirting materials, in stripes, figures and fancy designs, mostly cuffs attached; sizes 14 to 18; regularly 75c to \$1.00, for .. .50

NECKWEAR—Silk and knitted four-in-hands, fancy patterns and plain colors; regularly 25c to 40c, for .. 12 1/2

BOYS' SWEATERS—Navy blue, cardinal, grey and black wool, deep roll collars, double cuffed ribbed cuffs and skirt; in the lot all sizes for 5 to 14 years; regularly 50c and 75c, for .. 38

Footwear

WOMEN'S LOW SHOES—Patent leather, fancy cloth tops, extension soles, sizes 2 1/2 to 6; regularly \$2.00, for .. 1.25

WOMEN'S BOOTS—Laced or Blucher, dull tops, patent and kid vamps, Goodyear welted, sizes 2 1/2 to 7; regularly \$3.50 to \$4.50, for .. 2.50

WOMEN'S BOOTS—Dongola kid, laced or Blucher, light or heavy soles, sizes 2 1/2 to 5; regularly \$1.95 and \$2.25, for 1.25

MISSES' BOOTS—Fine dongola kid, extension soles, medium high heel, sizes 1 1/2 to 2; regularly \$1.50 and \$2.00, for .. 1.00

MEN'S BOOTS—Laced or Blucher, dongola kid and box calf, extension soles, Goodyear and McKay sewn, sizes 6 to 11; regularly \$2.50 to \$3.50, for .. 2.00

Curtains and Draperies

LACE CURTAINS—Nottingham and fish net, 50 and 60 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards long, white or ivory, small and broken lines of best grades in these two makes; regularly \$3.50 to \$5.00 a pair, for .. 2.45

CURTAIN CANVAS—42 and 48 inches wide, large range of fancy colored openwork stripes and in plain ecru; regularly 25c to 35c a yard, for .. 12 1/2

ART SATENE—English, 30 inches wide, floral designs, crimson, Nile, rose, olive and blue, used for covering cushions, comforters, etc.; regularly 25c a yard, for .. 15

WINDOW SHADES—Cream or green opaque cloth, mounted on reliable spring rollers, trimmed with lace and insertion, green lace only, size 36 x 70 inches, complete with tassel and brackets; regularly 65c to \$1.00, for .. 43

TAPESTRY—English and French, 50 inches wide, floral, conventional and Oriental designs, green, blue, brown, red and fawn; regularly \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard, for .. 63

Stationery

INITIALED WRITING PAD—Letter size, fine white linen paper, any initial in blue; regularly 25c, for .. 10

Men's Furs and Headwear

FUR-LINED COATS—Canadian otter, notch collars, spring muskrat lining, evenly matched and full furled, black beaver cloth shell, 50 inches long, full box back; Friday bargain .. 49.00

DERBY HATS—Samples, of English and American makes, newest Fall blocks, medium and narrow brims, full or tapering crowns; sizes 6 1/2 to 6 3/4, and a few 7's; Some larger sizes from regular stock; black, brown, fawn and green; Friday bargain .. 69

Floor Coverings

CARPET—Heavy English Axminster, floral and conventional patterns in good colorings; regularly 90c to \$1.00 a yard, for .. 69

TAPESTRY CARPET—Heavy English, 27 inches wide, odd lines of best 10-wire goods, good colorings; regularly 60c to 80c a yard, for .. 47

ENGLISH LINOLEUM—Heavy, two yards wide, also heavy Floor Oilcloth, 36, 72 and 90 inches wide, floral, block and tile designs, well seasoned; regularly 22c to 30c a square yard, for .. 19

BRUSSELS SQUARES—3 x 3 1/2 yards, neat interwoven borders, floral and conventional designs; regularly \$14.75 and \$16.25, for .. 10.75

RUGS—Heavy Axminster and Wilton, sizes 3 x 3 1/2 and 3 x 4 yards, floral and conventional patterns, interwoven borders; regularly \$25.00 to \$33.00, for .. 17.50

Cutlery and Silverware

COLLECTION of pearl-handled Fish Carvers, a few Stag Carving Sets, Pearl-handled Meat Forks, Pie Servers, Silver-plated Butter Dishes, Tea Pots, Jelly Dishes, Cream Jugs, Spoon Holders, Sugar Bowls, Fern Pots and Trays, of finest Canadian and English silver plating, also a few Fancy Clocks, some with a combined alarm and strike attachment; regularly \$2.75 to \$6.00 each, for .. 2.25

Baby Carriages

BABY CARRIAGES—Roomy read body, roll all round, double coil springs, rubber tires, white parosol; regularly \$13.50, for 10.75

GO-CART—Read body, rubber tires and white parosol; regularly \$25.00, for .. 17.50

The Staple List

BLANKETS—White and unshrinkable wool, thoroughly scoured, close, even nap, pink or blue borders, 7 lbs., 64 x 84 inches; regularly \$3.75, for .. 3.19

BLANKETS—Fine white, all pure wool, thoroughly cleaned, lofty nap, fancy borders, size 70 x 90 inches, 8 lbs.; regularly \$5.12, for .. 4.47

BLANKETS—Grey or white flannel, heavy quality, soft, well napped, size 66 x 78 inches; regularly \$1.00, for .. .89

COMFORTERS—Turkey red chintz, fancy stitched patterns, well filled with pure white carded cotton, size 72 x 78 inches; regularly \$1.48, for .. 1.09

FLANNELETTE—Canadian, plain white, pure finish, well napped, washing improves it, 34 inches wide; regularly 12 1/2c a yard, for .. 10

FLANNEL—Light or dark grey, thoroughly scoured, no grease, pressed finish, plain or twilled weave, 25 inches wide; regularly 22c a yard, for .. 19

T A B L E NAPKINS—Full bleached, all-linen damask, well assorted patterns, size 18 x 18 inches; regularly 98c a dozen, for .. 83

TABLE DAMASK—Three-quarter bleached, pure linen, even weave, large range of good designs, 72 inches wide; regularly 53c a yard, for .. 43



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